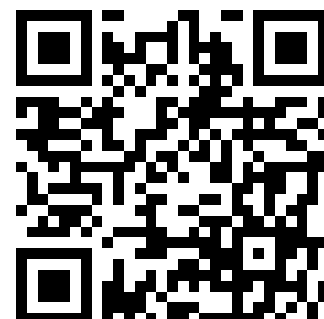

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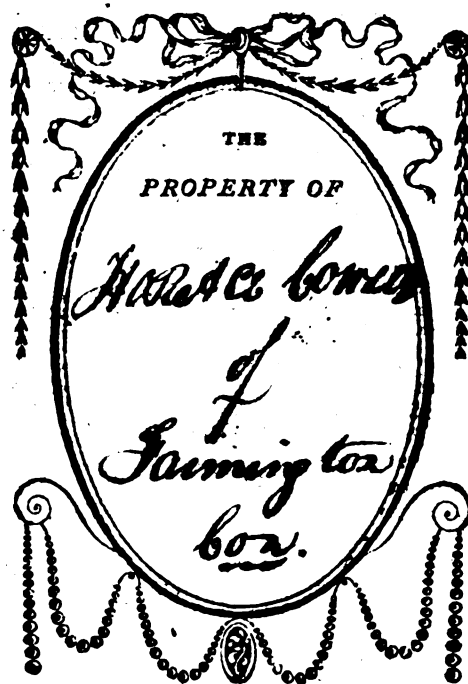


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THE
BALANCE,
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Vol. V...1806.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !

" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !

BEATTIE.

Hudson, (New-York)
PUBLISHED BY HARRY CROSWELL.

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The Balance, COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JANUARY 7, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SUCH is the influence of political zeal over the public taste, in relation to the subjects which involve the jealousy of political competition, that even the empty name of a miserable author, can stamp the impression of merit on his works. The official writings of Mr. Jefferson are known to have shared much of public admiration. Always borrowing an appearance of state and majesty from the importance of the executive branch of the government, they have been received by many, not only as correct models of a proper style for every statesman, but as specimens of polished and accurate composition, entitled to a place in the foremost rank of American literature. They have been honored with such epithets as, elaborate, ingenious, elegant, indiscriminately bestowed on them by the ignorant and the learned; and some of them have received extraordinary decorations from the press, in acknowledgment of their excellence. How well they have, in every instance, deserved these distinctions, is not now to be examined. A discerning people have approved them—alas, for their discernment!

Few, however, if any, of Mr. Jefferson's productions, having been more highly extolled than his last, we may fairly assume that performance as an example of his style in general: And, for the benefit of persons, who may be desirous of proving their taste for polite writing by the standard of their opinions in politics, we shall presently notice some of characteristic properties of style in the Message.

Individuals, no doubt there are, who will imagine the time lost, which is occupied in exposing errors, too gross to need exposition, and too numerous to admit of particular criticism. To them we say, we have a two-fold object in view. For, by reprobating the faults of a writer injudiciously admired, we shall, at the same time, pass a just censure on that profligate perversity of taste, which can affect to relish the most incongruous absurdities, provided they have proceeded from a popular favorite.

The introduction to the Message is lugubred into view in two bulky and embarrassed sentences. Its first business is to inform Congress that there is war in Europe. This done with suitable parade, it goes on to announce, in the most pathetic language, that "the countenance of some of the beligerent powers towards our peaceable country threatens that even that may not be unaffected, &c." and thus, a way is opened to the conclusion, that "a meeting of the representatives of the nation in both houses of Congress has become more than usually desirable."

After the harsh grating of so many consonants rubbing against each other in the phrase, *threatens that even that may not*, the ear is indeed well prepared to rest with pleasure on the musical close of the period. But sound alone is of too little importance to detain us long. From the tone of such an introduction, one naturally expects to find the Message entering directly on a detail of measures, proper to be adopted in so critical a state of our foreign relations. The expectation is, however, disappointed. Not even advices are given. But our modest author, willing to seem versed in physics as well as politics, must needs abandon his theme here in the very threshold, in order to shew Congress, that he had investigated the nature and probable causes of a contagious disease. What pi-

ty that he could not effect his purpose without a forced interjection of extraneous paragraphs between the distracted head and body of the Message! the subject, however, returns, at length, upon us; and we are told, "the aspect of our foreign relations has considerably changed."

"With Spain our negotiations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoliations during the former war, for which she had formerly acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated, but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them. Yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount."

This, forsooth, was carelessly composed. For if it were not absurd to suppose an anticipation of responsibility, in consequence of injuries which could not be foreseen, we should be obliged to infer, that Spain had acknowledged herself responsible for spoliations, which in a subsequent war, she might, or might not, be able to make. But such a position would carry the injustice of this country beyond the folly of Spain. Yet such is the literal meaning of the clause under consideration.—The phrase, *other claims*, towards the close of the period, is also exceptionable. No claims whatever having been previously mentioned, there was no propriety in speaking of *other claims*. 'Tis true the term *spoliations*, appears to be employed as synonymous with *claims*; but this was stretching definitions somewhat too far.—The adversative particle, *yet*, at the beginning of the final sentence, is whimsically improper. What reason was there to expect any thing but repeated wrongs from a nation, which had refused to make compensation for damages already done with acknowledged injustice?—To say *practices are of great amount*, might do

extremely well in poetry, tho' it is hardly admissible in prose. But our author frequently adorns his style with poetical beauties. We have seen, in the present instance, how, by a happy introduction of the figure called metonymy, he has diversified his language without in the least obscuring his meaning. A *claim*, a *spoliation*, and a *practice*, are elegantly made to express the same thought. Admirable variety! A superior genius, "breathing an ardent love of liberty," should be jealous of grammatical restraints.

[The writer of the foregoing remarks, promises a continuation. We hope to hear from him often.]

Edic. Bal.]

Political.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

NEVER, perhaps, since our revolutionary war, has the state of our foreign relations been so oppressive to our citizens, or so discreditable to any administration, as at the present day. During the time of Washington and Adams, 'tis true we were greatly injured and insulted by the belligerents; but they never proceeded so far as to take possession of our country, by an armed force. Our federal rulers, having tried negotiation in vain, being convinced that reason and right, could have no preponderance when interest and bad design were put into the opposite scale; that timidity, or humble supplications and learned dissertations, about the principles of justice, and laws of nations, only produced additional insult, and an increased spoliation of our commerce; prepared for war, by constructing a small navy, and organizing a very few additional troops; very wisely, at the same time, providing for the worst, by a tax upon lands. But these measures, however honorable to themselves and to our country, caused the downfall of the federal administration; affording another unhappy example, to the many that had gone before, how the people may always be deceived and imposed upon by unprincipled or ambitious demagogues, who, to aggrandize themselves, stop at no means, however base, or false, or destructive of the peace of society. Such men there always have been—Some such men now rule us—and such men always will be until our President's halcyon days arrive; when for justice, justice will be repaid; when wars shall be no more; when there will be an absolute perfectibility of all men and things; and when the hungry wolf shall lay down and philosophize with the lamb. But to return from this digression.

To avoid war, certainly it is best not to show a dread of it, and also to be reasonably prepared for it. But what is the humiliated state of our country and gov-

ernment now? Take the President's message for it. "Spoiliations during the former war, for which Spain had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated, &c. yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. On the Mobile our commerce passing through that river, continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties, and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana, have not been acceded to &c." But, people of America, read with astonishment what follows next.

"Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans, and the Mississippi. Our citizens have been seized!! and their property plundered!! in the very ports of the former which has been *actually delivered up* by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government." War then has been actually commenced against the United States, without a declaration, without reason assigned, without expostulation. How cheap, how contemptibly even these lazy Dons must hold the Americans and their government?

Once it was honorable when abroad to bear the name of an American...now he must deny his country. What in this state of things ought our President to have done? Most assuredly he ought that very day he received the intelligence, to have ordered a force to dispossess those insolent invaders...or without delay to have called together the national councils. There is not a Governor in the United States, but would immediately have ousted them unless peradventure, he was a philosopher or a coward. But instead of this, what has our good President said and done? Much, very much worse than nothing. False philosophy and seventy-six fever still predominate, after having for many years witnessed and even experienced during his administration, and especially in the present stage of it, how vain it is to look for justice from the governments of Europe, unless it is their interest to do it. Wonderful to relate, that after all these insufferable insults, depredations, murders and actual war, most wickedly commenced, as stated in the President's own Message, he still sticks to his philosophy and says, "We ought *still* to hope that time and a more correct estimate of interest as well as character, will produce the justice we are bound to expect!" Folly, weakness and absurdity, passing wonder! What, talk of *hoping*, when the enemy is in your bowels? when he has taken possession of your country, with armed force?

You have read what the President said; now read what he *did*, and then lay down in sackcloth and ashes, O Americans! and mourn over your degraded Magistracy and the humiliation of the American name.

"I have therefore found it necessary, (says the President) at length to give or-

ders to our troops on the frontiers, to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and to repel by arms, ANY SIMILAR AGGRESSIONS IN FUTURE."

That is to say, brave Spaniards, you have stolen a march and taken possession of our territory by armed men; but never mind, you may keep what you have got, I won't trouble you for that; I have folded my arms and must philosophize about this business; but then take care for the future, for if you seize any more, I have given orders to our immense legions of regular troops to advance, and then it may be they will "do you harm," and then all my philosophy will forsake me, for certainly philosophy, and fire, and blood, and murder, can never dwell comfortably together. War won't do, we shall all be turned out of office. Taxation won't do. No, No. I have still hopes in Spanish justice, and perhaps after some years of negotiation, and some millions of spoliation, and some forty or fifty thousand dollars on ambassador ships, you may be ordered to retire. In the mean time, keep the possessions you have, be easy and comfortable, I shan't do you any harm. For although I have blustered about canoes and seventy fours, and three hundred thousand valiant youths, there is no serious meaning in it as to you. All the knowing ones understand this, but it will do to gull the sovereign people. But then for Heaven's sake don't take any more, for then I have pledged myself to try "which can do the other most harm." In such direful case however, I shall retire to my Castle on the little mountain, and contemplate and philosophize about the frailty of all terrestrial things: leaving honest Madison, Bully Randolph and the wily Geneva, to manage your concerns in their own way.

To conclude, suppose the Spaniards had taken possession by armed force of the city of New York; (and as to the strict right of the thing, they would be as justifiable as to take possession of any other part of the United States) what would Washington, or our late Governor Clinton, or our present Governor say and do? Would they say Good Dons, keep New-York, but take no more, or we shall do you harm....No their old blood of seventy six would almost snap their veins with indignation, as does mine at this moment. They would immediately gird on their swords, and at the head of our brave young men expel the foe.

You may, Mr. Editor, perhaps hear again on these subjects from a

LONG-ISLAND FARMER.

December 10, 1805.

FROM THE ALBANY CENTINEL.

It will be surprising to many, I presume, to read in the last *Albany Gazette*, a paragraph signifying an intention in the next Legislature, to expel Mr. Purdy from the Sen-

ate on account of his bribery and corruption in the case of the Merchants' Bank... Whence has this information been obtained? There is a report exactly the reverse; that Mr. Purdy has made his peace, and is upon the most friendly terms even with him who attacked him with more than words. This is the most probable state of things, and it is the most honorable to Mr. Purdy and his antagonist; as it shows, that the former is of a forgiving disposition, and that the latter "emitted a hasty spark, and straight was cool again."

There is a possibility, that he who is to guide the Legislature may not approve of any reconciliation, and may meditate the expulsion of Mr. Purdy; but a threat of this kind is premature; unless it be intended to deter Mr. Purdy from coming to the Legislature at all. The public impression is, that he has been already tried and acquitted. Is he to be tried again for the same offence, and for what is alleged to have been committed in a distinct legislature? The thing is too mad for mad democracy; and it is hoped that Mr. Purdy will take his seat in perfect confidence and safety. The paragraph alluded to, is certainly extraordinary, and loudly calls for some explanation.

Editor's Closet.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city from his friend.

"The report here is, that no coalition has yet taken place between the parties lately at war; but that a negotiation is going on. The terms are said to be, that R. B. L.— is to be President of the United States; D—n C—n Governor of this State; and M. L— is to be an Ambassador either to the court of London or of Paris. I have not heard anybody named for the Vice-Presidency. It will, probably, lie between A. S— and J. T—, provided the present incumbent, the "veteran soldier and patriot," should retire. It is reported further, that the editor of the *American Citizen* throws obstacles in the way of the final treaty; and that he insists upon being particularly considered, before he suffers himself to be muzzled. Thus the servant is like to turn master."

"With respect to the *Message*, I think your strictures too severe. Consider what a man can do, after canting so long about economy, gun-boats and the purchase of Louisiana. Great art is required to turn round, with a grace. As to what you are pleased to say is unintelligible, the democrats themselves admit that there must be some occult meaning. You will observe that our vessels of war are not to be laid up in "dry docks," which I think commendable at the present time."

"The contest between M—ll of Poughkeepsie and S. S—t of Albany has diverted me much; and more especially as they have caused no "bloody arena." The pen is the most eligible way of settling disputes between gentlemen who are scholars. M—ll seems to have got S—t on his back; but this is no proof to me, that the former will be in the end victorious. The name *Solomon* denotes wisdom; and the ancient man of that name wrote "from the cedar that is in Lebanon to the hyssop that springeth out of the wall." You may depend on hearing from me when any thing worthy of notice occurs."

A Great Man.

WHEN I lately addressed Southwick in the familiar language of an equal, and afterwards in the contemptuous style of a superior, I had no idea of the vastness of his influence, nor the importance of his services. And I might have remained forever ignorant of both, had not the youngster so far overcome his modesty, as to divulge the secret to the world, under his own signature and authority.

As I cannot but feel a little vanity, when I reflect on the greatness of my antagonist, I give his eulogy in his own words. In a late address to ISAAC MITCHELL, he says,

"As to those who have been called the 'leaders of the Republican party, they have been more indebted to my exertions than their own for the elevation they enjoy—and to prove this, it is only necessary to recur to a history of the *Albany Register*, while it was under my editorial control."

After mentioning certain favors (no bribery and corruption) bestowed on him by the said leaders, he proceeds,

"Whether it be considered as a personal favour, or a patriotic contribution, they have been fully remunerated by the elevation they have enjoyed at the hands of the republican interest; and the more especially when it be considered, that the triumph of that interest in this state was in no small degree owing to the perseverance and energy with which, as Editor of the *Register*, I buffeted the rage of federalism in what you call "the worst of times;" sacrificing to the interests of the Republican party for five years almost every domestic comfort, and all the pleasures of social intercourse. If my quondam political friends find it convenient to forget my exertions and sacrifices in those days, or to deny the effects of them, I have the consolation to know, that even my uniform political enemies will not do me the same injustice."

But in the following passage, Southwick beats TOM PAINE himself in egotism:—

"You will have seen by this time that I am not disposed to think myself under any very great obligations to your party or to any other party. Still it may be, that I have greatly over-rated my exertions in that cause, the success of which has produced such happy results in favor of your friends, every one of whom (I mean of those you have particularly enumerated) has had the good fortune to fill an honorable and a lucrative office. But it is to the influence of the *Register*, while edited by me, more than to any other cause, was owing the change of politics in the Eastern and Western Districts of this state; if that change gave a majority to the Republican Interest in the Legislature, and secured the choice of those Presidential Electors who turned the scale in favor of Mr. Jefferson's first election: And if this, in a two-fold point of view—a state of politics was produced, from

"which Chancellor Livingston reaped the honor of representing his country at the court of the most potent nation on earth—which gave to Mr. Lewis an elevation equally honorable—and by which Mr. Tillotson became Secretary of this State, and a Director of the State Bank with two hundred shares of the stock at par in his pocket—I should be glad to know exactly the sum total of the vast obligations I am under to all or any of those gentlemen."

Thus it appears by Southwick's own testimony (and surely a man ought to be believed when singing his own praises) that he is second to none in the United States, not even excepting J. T. CALLENDER. Were CALLENDER alive he would contend with SOLOMON for the honor of Mr. JEFFERSON's elevation. He always pretended that his "Prospect" was the ladder on which Mr. JEFFERSON climbed to power. Southwick now insists his "Register" has been more effectual. Standing as umpire between them, I am rather inclined to adjudge the palm to SOLOMON. There is an air of confidence in his assertions, which is a certain token of the truth of them—while CALLENDER always hesitated a little, as if not quite certain. It may be pretended that Callender's modesty prevented a more decisive tone: But I assert (and Southwick will join me) that modesty is a very bad thing when one is speaking of one's self.

I will not say that this SOLOMON SOUTHWICK is as great a man as BONAPARTE; but I will say, that BONAPARTE had not performed such wonders, at his age. What must be the ingratitude of republicans, if President JEFFERSON, Chancellor LIVINGSTON, Governor LEWIS, and Secretary TILLOTSON—with all the other republicans in office, do not humble themselves before this—twin-brother to the fates!

A Massachusetts democrat lately had a child baptised ALBERT GALLATIN. Another, it is said, had one baptised JOHN CANNON. It will be recollected that one of these patriots was chairman and the other secretary, of the insurgent-meetings in Pennsylvania.

M'Kean's Inaugural Speech.

Gov. M'Kean made a very short speech on his late inauguration: But the following extract will shew that it is full of *piñó*. After mentioning the opposition which was made to his re-election, "by artful combinations to impair the confidence of the people; or by groundless slander to destroy an honest reputation," he says,

"If therefore in the course of a short retrospect, you should discover, that the press has been contaminated by the foulest polutions; that political incendiaries, just landed on our shores, attempt to acquire for sinister purposes, the mastery of the passions and prejudices of the people; nay, that the influence of Legislative names have been insidiously employed in the paltry practices of party;—I pray you, by all the force of precept, as I know you will, by all the weight of example, to resist and repel the danger, with which such proceedings threaten the fame, the honor and the tranquility of the State."



Agricultural.

FROM THE FARMER'S CABINET.

Mr. Cushing,

MANY farmers entertain an idea that no improvements in their profession can be attained by reading. Their prejudices on this head are unreasonable: tho' reading without practice will never make a good farmer, yet reading joined to practice may, no doubt be of good service.

Interesting experiments in husbandry; receipts for preventing the destruction of plants by insects; and information general and particular, relating to the various branches of agriculture might be circulated in the newspapers to great advantage.

Experiments should be thoroughly tried and particularly described; otherwise we shall probably be able to obtain no useful information from their publication. One man will assert that poor seeds, that will sprout, are equally good with plumper ones for producing a crop; and to prove it, will give instances wherein good crops were raised from blasted eye, small potatoes, &c. But to decide fairly of the matter, it should be known whether, in these instances the ground was not in better preparation than usual; and especially, it should be decided whether the practice of sowing poor seeds from year to year, does not occasion a gradual depreciation in the produce.

Mr. Cooper, of New Jersey, in a short publication on this subject, has made some judicious remarks, which I could wish were more attended to. He seems thoroughly convinced, by a long course of experience, that it is of very great importance to cull the best seeds of every kind for planting, and that negligence in this respect is the general cause of degeneration in many kinds of produce. He has convinced me that attention to this subject would be repaid with interest.

Judicious observers (foreigners especially) have often marked as a capital error among our farmers, the endeavoring to cultivate too much land—And one who will compare the product of a small farm near the seaports, with the usual product of the same number of acres of like quality in the country, may be convinced that the remark is not without foundation. It is in husbandry as in other things; a little well done is better than a great deal ill done; and he that grasps at more than he can hold, often in a manner, loses the whole.

I have noticed an agricultural report, published in a Rhode Island paper, some time last autumn, containing an account

of the crops in that State for that year. The plan advocated by the writer, of publishing yearly reports concerning the crops in the different States, is well worthy of being adopted; and I hope some intelligent farmer will attend to the performance of it. It were to be wished, too, that the editors of newspapers generally and especially in the country towns, would pay much more attention to agriculture than they do: it would be of more real service to the country than whole reams of political controversy.

It is understood that a monthly publication* devoted to medicine and agriculture, is about to be commenced at Boston, by Mr. Daniel Adams. If properly conducted, it may afford information of much value at a small expense. Every friend to improvements and information will with success to the undertaking.

* To be called the "Medical and Agricultural Register."

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

THE main principles of that christian communion, which seems most useful and ornamental to men, and the most advantageous to any religious society, may be defined thus:—A belief in God, as the adorable sovereign spirit of the universe; in the divine character of JESUS CHRIST, as head of the spiritual church, and the declared mediator between God and man—between his Father, that dwelleth in the infinite light and glory of all perfection—and the present darkness and infirmity of poor human nature.

Respecting the mode of the existence of God, and the mode of a mediatorial intercourse, every poor inadequate being must be left to conceive as he can.

The best doctrine for us to use one unto another, respecting this awful subject, is, to endeavour to conceive with meekness and "fear;" and, believing in the energy of the divine presence and power every where, to "rejoice with trembling."

Under the awful weight of contemplation, which an attentive mind feels, it cannot but be a subject engaging the warmest thankfulness, that a mode of communication is appointed, and doth subsist, whereby we may know our duty and our greatest happiness, to be one and the same thing. That our duty lies, as laid down and enforced by our mediator and Saviour himself, in receiving and obeying his new, his ever new, but eternal law of Love. And that the receiving and obeying this, through all the occurrences of the state in which we are placed, is the reviving and renewing of our nature, and the actual

fulfilling of his whole law of righteousness.

Where these simple principles are received into the ground of the heart, and our affections are influenced by them, so far are received the living principles of the christian religion, and so far is experienced and shewn forth, the nature of the christian life. In such minds there unquestionably subsists the main qualification for fellowship, in any church of which CHRIST is head.

In the midst of the fury with which human nature presses to be avenged of injustice, or to punish even cruelty, men should remember their old lesson, the LORD'S Prayer. We should pray to our Father which is in heaven, to direct us rightly, between the wrath of our own selfish nature, and the extreme of that justice which may be due to society in chastising for sin.

Nothing less than the nature of that wisdom, which comprehendeth the pure meekness and love of God, can direct us as the proper instruments of his justice. And if we are not so directed, in what we do or will, we shall be in danger of adding to the moral disorder, which our brother's transgression against us may have already made.

Communications.

UNION COLLEGE.

ON Friday morning last, was closed the examination of the Grammar School and the three lower classes in Union College; and the afternoon and evening were occupied in exhibitions of the dramatic kind, highly entertaining, and satisfactory to a crowded and polite assembly.

The rising reputation of this institution, and the extensive usefulness which it promises, must afford peculiar pleasure to every lover of literature.

The expediency and practicability of the newly adopted system of education and government, is no longer a question; and the uncommon progress of the youth in the institution, and the rapid increase of its numbers, furnish the best evidence of its salutary effects.

It could hardly have escaped the observation of gentlemen present at the examination, that there is a remarkable resemblance between the course of studies and the manner of instruction in Union College, and that formerly introduced by the late Dr. Witherspoon at Princeton. This observation is not made to derogate from the merits of the officers in Union College. Princeton College rose to great respectability under the system now in question; and if pursued with a perseverance correspondent to the ardor with which it has commenced, it requires no prophetic skill to foresee, that Union College will rise to like respectability.

The writer of this article had not the happiness of attending the whole of the late examination; but the parts of which he did attend, were highly satisfactory. The manner in which these were conducted, shewed sufficiently that the faculty belonged to the *Old School*, and that to make thorough elementary scholars was their object.

Calling on literary gentlemen present to propose questions in algebra, to be solved, and to name the places in the respective authors where each student should be examined, was novel, and the result furnished the most satisfactory evidence of the thorough knowledge of the pupil in the studies to which he had been attending. Indeed a succession of such examinations, cannot fail to excite a high spirit of emulation among the students, and must procure merited honor to the instructors.

How far it is proper to introduce tragedy and comedy at public exhibitions, may be doubtful. They have been admitted at Princeton, and at some of the Eastern Colleges. If they are at all admissible, the restrictions under which they were admitted at the late exhibition, were such as to preclude censure. Not an indecent or profane expression was uttered, and the catastrophe in Douglas was so altered as to give no offence to the most rigid moralist.

The selections, both in the afternoon and evening, were made with judgment; and not one instance of hesitation marked the recital.

The characters in the tragedy and comedy were generally well supported; and some of them to a degree of perfection rarely excelled by the best actors. The whole performance gave evidence, that great attention is paid to elocution in Union College; and that a forced and odious monotony is giving place to a natural and manly eloquence.

VISITOR.

DUELLING.

THE art of duelling seems not to have arrived at the same perfection in Pennsylvania as in this state. It is practised not so frequently, and with less dexterity in the former than the latter. In a late duel, Mr. Cox shot Maj Jackson in the month; whereas in this state, they hit chiefly from the hips and downwards. Every man of honor would rather walk with a lumping gait, than have his pretty face disfigured, or his teeth driven out. That Major Jackson, however, happened to receive the ball in his mouth, may be considered to be very significant; as he is understood to have uttered blasphemy against Mr Jefferson's late message.

The improvement in duelling in this state, is principally to be ascribed to the rewards which are conferred. One is raised to the bench, another is made the mayor of a city, and a third is chosen by the voice of the people to represent them in the Legislature. In a young country, it is necessary to hold out inducements to the practice of all the fine arts. In Pennsylvania, it is not known that one person has been advanced, who has signalized himself as a duellist. Even *Simon Snyder* whom the democrats fondly wished to make Governor, is not said to have fired a gun in his life except once at a bear, and then he missed him.

I know not whether the hair-triggered pistols are in use in Pennsylvania. They are excellent where one can keep a steady hand. Where there is a trepidation, as will sometimes be the case, I would not recommend them. A convulsion of the nerves may discharge the weapon before it is properly pointed.

The sword is grown into great disuse; and perhaps, it is much to be lamented. After the first or second shot, a contest with either the broad or the small sword, would give a variety and animation to the combatants. In this way too, blood would be as easily drawn either by slicing a piece off the shoulder, or making a pass through the gurs.

GLADIATOR.

Selections.

[Last year we were much entertained by a writer under the (probably assumed) character of a *Friend*, who communicated to Mr. Relf editor of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, in familiar letters, an account of the proceedings of Congress, and other transactions at Washington, with anecdotes of great men, &c. &c. We observe that the plain gentleman has again commenced his correspondence this winter. The following are two of his letters.

Edit. Bal.]

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

From Washington,

"12th Mo. 10th.

"FRIEND RELF,

"Much indeed do I fear that in this wide and wicked world there exist some men whose practice is constantly quarrelling with their professions: economy of time was one of those strings on which formerly our tongue-patriots were constantly harping; but a continuance of the enjoyment of six dollars per day is a very desirable object in the eyes of many—Friend Relf, I have been thinking of a deep question. Wilt thou solve it?—Supposing every Member of Congress should be hired by the job to perform the necessary public business for a given sum; dost thou suppose that in such case the sessions of Congress would be half so long as they now are? No; thou canst not think so.

"Little business hath yet been done; nor do I expect much will be done, for several weeks. On the third day of last week, the President sent a confidential communication to Congress. I know not the contents, but conjecture saith, that it related to the diplomatic intercourse of our ministers and the Spanish government: The doors of the House were closed upwards of one hour. A bill was yesterday brought forward, for prohibiting, for a limited time, the exportation from the U. S. of arms, ammunition, &c. In committee of the whole, the house acted upon it for sometime, then adjourned at half an hour after mid-day.

"This day a communication in writing was received from the President: the documents were not read, but they related to injuries done by the Spaniards to American buildings in New-Orleans, to the establishment of posts by the Spaniards in our territory; to robberies committed by the Spaniards; to obstructions of our commerce on the Mobile, &c. They were ordered to be printed.

"Clay presented a petition from the haters of this city, praying the interposition of Congress to prevent the exportation of furs by the Indian agency; and that the furs might be sold at public auction here.

"Friend Sloan of New Jersey, (of whom I shall always speak well, being commanded never to speak ill of a weak brother) rose this day and said he was sorry to have seen in the two former sessions, while he was a member, so much time expended before much business was done: he was glad to observe, by the forwardness of a certain bill, that the house were about to prosecute their duties more seasonably: He laid on the table a resolution, which he wished taken up as soon as convenient, for imposing a tax of ten dollars on every slave hereafter imported into the United States.

From Washington,

12th Mo. 18.

FRIEND RELF,

The use of Representatives, the 2d and 3d day of this week, hath been mostly engaged in discussing, in committee of the whole, the standing rules of the House. Little would the publication of this discussion afford thee of amusement or instruction.

Findley proposed a new committee of 7 members to be called, "the committee on public lands;" and yesterday some debate arose on the subject. There is in the house a Legislator by the name of Bedinger, from the back woods somewhere; I know not where, nor is it of consequence to be known: he opposed the appointment of this committee. He said, among other shrewd remarks, that this

land committee would govern the house, in all things respecting land; and unfortunately the legal weight too much preponderated in the house already. [Thou seest he is in favor of illegal weight in the house].

Nicholson was in favor of the land committee, he even said that he expected it would shortly be necessary to establish a new department in the government for this purpose. Indeed I think this necessary, the lands belonging to the United States are of immense value, and ought to be well managed. I do not like to have them so much under the controul of the Secretary of the treasury. He is himself a speculator; and I have not been without some suspicion of the purity of his intention, when, two years ago, he strongly urged congress to reduce the price of the public lands from two dollars per acre to one dollar and twenty-five cents.

It is true that it will be a long time before all our lands are sold, and a long time also before the sale of the whole will be necessary; but the reduction of 75 cents per acre would eventually be a loss of above two hundred millions of dollars. I have not so high an opinion of Secretary Gallatin's great ability as some have; and I even suspect self interest in the advice he gave.

That Smiley also was raly [really] in favor of the land committee. I think Smiley hath a disposition to do better than he hath heretofore done. He hath been on the right side of the question several times this session; another proof of his becoming better is, Duane's speaking ill of him: a proof infallible this of a man's merit.

The house agreed to the appointment of a land committee by a large majority.

Thou knowest our worthy old friend of New-Jersey, who sometimes wears a tow string round his hat.—Some of that sex, of which you and I are not, were in the gallery.—The New-Jersey Philosopher was induced by the request of an arch gentleman near him, to turn his head upwards, and thrust his spectacles to cast a lengthened look towards the gay graces of the gallery: his eyes were no sooner there, than they were back. Yet, friend Relf, what are not the frailties of weak humanity? when the house was busily engaged in animated debate, this ancient gentleman, of his own free will and accord but without making aforethought, presuming (as I presume,) that he was unobserved, cast a longing lingering look again to the gallery.—Some say our fair sisters have no right to a seat in Congress. They disturb the younger, and at least scold the elder. Others have said, that their presence wakes the ambition of the speakers, and occasions a higher strain of eloquence. It may be so sometimes—I knew once an instance—Friend Cocke (alas not now one of the oratorical ornaments of the senate) promised certain ladies that if they would come to the Senate room they should have the pleasure of hearing him speak. They came on a day and at a time quite unexpected—Scarcely had they entered when orator Cocke interrupted the person speaking, with "Mr. President, I move that."—He then proceeded about half an hour with words as usual comically combined, and ideas dreadfully disjointed: he scratched, pawed, kackled and fluttered—having finished he immediately left his seat, and addressed the ladies with "Well, ladies, how do you like it?"

One of the ladies, half aside, said she had heard a *ben* before.—I vouch not friend Relf, for the whole truth of this—However, if the Speaker can keep them quiet, I think the presence of some of "Heaven's last best gift to man," by no means improper; notwithstanding what Leib's resolution last year might certify to the contrary.

The business of this day in the house, hath not been of general consequence.

Congress.

BALANCE SUMMARY.

Very little business of importance has been done in Congress this session.

A bill has been introduced by Dr. Logan for suspending our commercial intercourse with St. Domingo, on which the debates were uncommonly interesting.

The schooner *Hiram*, Fusson, of New-York, was lately carried into Kingston (Jain) having been taken by the British frigate *Success*, from a French privateer schooner, called *The Bellona*, capt. Blaise, who made prize of her, under pretence that she was bound to Cape Francois, and put a prize master and six men on board. On the approach of the *Success*, (being in sight of Cuba) The Frenchmen took to the *Hiram's* boat, and, after plundering, abandoned her, without leaving a soul on board, except the master. In this situation she was taken possession of by the frigate.

The ship *Experiment*, of New-York, on her passage from Falmouth to Montego Bay (Oct 20) was chased and captured by a sloop privateer under Spanish colours, which had been out from Cuba about three days. The British sloop of war *Wolf*, soon after fell in with and recaptured her, with ten privateersmen; and drove the privateer on shore.

Two American vessels have been sent into Porto Rico by a Spanish privateer, viz:—The brig *Polly*, of Rhode-Island, bound to Barbadoes—plea, that she had no right to go to an English port. The schooner *Mary-Ann*, of and from Boston, for Gaudalope, on the plea that her cargo was too valuable for a Yankee to own. The crews were imprisoned and the vessels condemned, by the judge of Marine, who, as the chief mate of the privateer said, had received five hundred dollars in cash, one cask of wine, and one of the best horses, to condemn the vessels.

The late Naval Engagement.

The following is a statement of the fate and situation of the combined fleet, after the engagement:—

SPANISH.

Santissima Trinidad, 144 guns, destroyed.

Asturians, 120 guns, escaped very much damaged—rolled away her masts after her arrival at Cadiz.

Santa Anna, 112 guns, struck, but being dismasted and ungovernable, fell so near Cadiz as to be retaken.

Bergo, 110 guns—taken.

Monarca, and *San Justo*, 74s, escaped.

San Leandro, 74—escaped—rolled away her masts in Cadiz Bay.

San Francisco d' Asis—drifted ashore in Cadiz Bay, and was lost, having an English prize-officer on board.

San Juan Nepomoceno, *San Ildefonso*, *Argonauta* and *Babama*, taken and sunk by the English.

FRENCH.

Pruton and *L'Argonaute*, escaped.

Algeiras—struck, and was manned by the English, but being dismasted and ungovernable, got into Cadiz.

—struck, went ashore, and was lost.

Incorruptible, *Neptuno* and *Ereos*—escaped, much damaged.

L'Abille—blown up during the action.

L'Argyle—struck and went ashore.

Bucanar—taken and sunk.

Intrepid, *Redoubtable*, *Monte Blanco*, *Dugatroven*, *Formidable*, *Scipion*, *Berwick* and *Swiftsure*—all taken.

By this statement, it appears, that of the whole combined fleet, but 5 Spanish and 6 French ships escaped, and that these were principally dismasted and much shattered.

But four of the prizes were saved by the English, which, with 13 disabled English ships, arrived safe at Gibraltar.

It is supposed that ten thousand men must have lost their lives in the action—It is reported that Admiral Gravina died of his wound, after he arrived at Cadiz.

The blockade of Cadiz is continued under Admiral Collingwood. The British Admiral Louis, who had been sent to Tetuan Bay for water, with seven sail of the line (and absent during the engagement) has returned off Cadiz.

Court-Martial.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

AT a general Court Martial of which Lieut. Colonel Williams was President, held at West-Point on the 14th September 1805, and continued by adjournment until the 17th of the same month:—

Capt. Nathaniel Leonard of the Regiment of Artillery, was tried on the following Charges.

1st Charge.—Unofficerlike conduct in punishing Hugh Mallin, a private of Capt Freeman's Company, without a Court-Martial and inflicting on the said Hugh Mallin one hundred and fifty lashes contrary to the rules and articles of war.

2d Charge.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in abusing the President of the United States, in the presence of the troops under his command, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, viz. in using the following words—*Damn Jefferson*.

To which Charges the prisoner plead *Not Guilty*.

The Court taking into consideration the whole of the foregoing testimony, conceive it is but justice to the prisoner to declare, that the punishment inflicted on Mallin which is the specification of the 1st Charge is but indefinitely proved as to quantity, and under the circumstances of the case, fully justifiable, especially as the number of stripes, (whatever it may have been) was evidently provoked by a mutinous spirit of the most daring kind—and the abuse of the most vile and vulgar description. In the opinion of the court Capt. Leonard's command would have been prostrated before an outrageous soldier, and himself liable to the assassination implied in Mallin's threats if this culprit had not been reduced to order.

It is doubtless the duty of every officer to have the authority of a Court Martial for the punishment of every crime that in its nature will admit of the delay incident to the convening of a Court: but it is well known to all military men that there are cases in which punishment on the spot is of the first necessity, and clearly implied in spirit, if not in the letter of *Martial Law*.

The case of Mallin was in the opinion of the Court a case of this sort, and a court Martial was at that time impossible to be convened.

Capt. Leonard is therefore acquitted of the 1st charge in the most honorable manner.

There does not appear to the court the slightest degree of evidence nor even of probability in support of the 2nd charge. Capt. Leonard is therefore most honorably acquitted of all the charges against him, with every mark of approbation in the power of the court to bestow.

The colonel approves the sentence of the court Martial and orders Capt. Leonard to resume his sword and take command of his post.

H. BURBECK, Col Com't.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival at New-York from Bordeaux, Paris papers to the 10th November were received. The editor of the New-York Gazette gives the following as the substance of the intelligence:—

The French army, under the command of the Emperor Bonaparte, was pursuing its victorious career in Germany.

In Italy Marshal Massena took between two and three thousand prisoners. But no general battle had been fought.

Bonaparte had fixed his head quarters at Brannau, a well fortified town in lower Bavaria, distant 100 miles from Vienna, which was captured after it had been possessed by the Russians, who fled at the approach of the French troops, leaving behind them 45 pieces of cannon, &c.

The King of Prussia has declared his resolution of remaining neutral.

The following is an extract from Massena's letter to the Minister of War, dated

Head Quarters at Alpo, 26th Vendemiaire.

I attacked this morning at four o'clock, the bridge of the old castle of Verona, and I have crossed the Adige. I hasten to give you an account of the result of my operations.

I had assembled the army at Zevio and in the environs so as to enable me to march wherever the enemy might attempt a passage. This concentration of troops inspired fears concerning my real design. I gave orders for a false attack to be made on my right, and hostile demonstrations on my left; my intention was to deceive the enemy by these different movements, and the success answered my expectations. The first operation was to throw down the wall which defended the middle of the bridge: it fell by means of a train of powder set with great boldness. The two cufs which the Austrians had made, were rendered practicable by means of planks and boards, and immediately 24 companies of rangers, taken from amongst the divisions Gardanne and Duchesne, rushed to the other side of the bridge, under the protection of the cannon of the old castle; they were soon followed by the whole of the first division, under the command of General Gardanne. The enemy defended the passage in force, and opposed us briskly; he was put to the rout and pursued to the heights. Reinforcements sent by prince Charles arrived from all parts; the two armies continued fighting with great obstinacy from 4 in the morning until 6 in the evening. The Austrians did not yield their territory until after having obstinately disputed it; at length we drove them from all their positions, and destroyed their entrenchments. Seven pieces of artillery and 10 caissons are the fruit of this day; we have taken from them fourteen or 1500 prisoners; they have left 1200 men on the field of battle, and they have a much greater number wounded. On our side, we have had few killed! we have 300 wounded, yet but few of them dangerously.

Extract from the third Bulletin of the army of Italy.

Head-Quarters at Vago, 8th Brumaire.

After the affair of the 7th the army took up its position at Vago, two miles below Caldiero. On the 8th at two in the afternoon it attacked the enemy along the whole line. The division Molitor, forming the left began the action, that of General Gardanne attacked the centre and that of General Duhesne the right. These different attacks were well executed and happily conducted. The village of Caldiero was carried amidst the cries of *long live the Emperor!*

At half past four, Prince Charles gave orders for his reserve consisting of 24 battalions of Grenadiers and several regiments to advance. The action then became hotter. His Majesty's troops displayed their accustomed intrepidity: the cavalry made several charges and every time with success; the battalions of the Grenadiere of the reserve were engaged at the same time, and the bayonet decided the fate of the day. The enemy caused to play on us upwards of thirty pieces of artillery which lined his entrenchments. But notwithstanding the obstinacy of his resistance he was put to the rout and pursued to the foot of the redoubts beyond Caldiero.

We have taken 3,500 prisoners, the field of battle is strewn with Austrians; the number of their killed and wounded is at least equal to that of their prisoners.—Prince Charles has asked for a truce in order to bury their dead.

Our loss is very inconsiderable in comparison to that of the enemy.

It is stated under the head of *Nuremberg*, that there is a serious misunderstanding between the Russians and Austrians—that the latter accuse the former of having designedly delayed their march and rejoicing in secret at the defeat of Gen. Mack's army. It is even asserted that some very warm disputes have taken place between the generals of the two powers.



NEW-YEAR'S ODE,
ADDRESSED TO THE
READERS OF THE BALANCE.
JANUARY 1, 1806.

HOPE, last year, bade me drop my pencil—
My scribbling, poetico-utensil :
Hope does not like a dismal strain,
Denoting care, and grief, and pain.

Hope often cheats us with her gilded promises,
Not much unlike our patriotic THOMASs,
Who hold delusive prospects up to view ;
THOMAS, the First ! for making speeches famous,
Gulls, with fair words, full many an ignoramus,
But never, never keeps his promise true.

THOMAS, the Second ! who with potent quill,
Attempts, in vain, to keep the conscience still,
Cheats his deluded followers with the hope
That, should they die, by guillotine or rope,
They've nought to dread, from any future evil—
He's *prov'd*, by lies, there's neither hell nor devil.

But THOMAS, the Third, displayed the greatest skill—
He cheated "the Organ of the clod-pole's will ;"
Promised, for aye, to be a demagogue,
To play the part of jacobin and rogue ;
But growing old and wise, resolv'd to mend his plan—
Turn'd tail upon Duane, and turn'd an honest man.

Last year, nor joy nor gladness
Shone in my rhymes ;
Infected by the times,
Ail, all, was gloomy sadness

Hope came and smil'd—I check'd my cheerless strain,
And look'd for better times, but look'd in vain.

When you can wash an Ethiopian white as snow,
Or cleanse from spots the hides of Leopards,
Or cause, on thorns and brambles, richest fruits to
grow,

Or make of wolves the best of shepherds,
Then will I own our new administration
Can rule the people best, and best protect the nation.

But, until then, say what you will,
You cannot, cannot stop a coward's flight ;
The hare and lamb will not, like lions, fight ;
Cowards will be cowards still.

'Tis fix'd that this misguided nation
Must drain the cup of degradation ;
Must bow the head and bend the knee
To every tyrant of the sea.
Since, then, we cannot mend the matter,
Nor make our case an atom better,
I cannot tell the reason why
We may not laugh as well as cry.

The democrats, poor souls, have met with trouble—
The Public (frisking jade) wo'n't carry double—
He's been so mercilessly gall'd and spur'd :
And yet, the honest jockies can't decide
Which is the best entitled to a ride—
Party the First, or Second, or the Third.

That most accomplish'd jockey, AARON BURN,
First strove to mount the restiff penny ;
Coax'd him, with words as sweet as honey ;
But, no ! he fear'd the keenness of his spur.

MORGAN, more fortunate, got the hostlers on his
side :

DEWIT and AMBROSE held the stirrup for him :
He leap'd into the saddle, for a three year's ride,
More dextrous than old GEORGE had done before
him.

But, strange ! the moment he had got his seat,
Sporting his pretty form so spruce and neat,
His grooms began to snarl and frown ;
Because he would not let the elves
Take hold, and guide the reins themselves,
They swore they'd bring his honor down.

They e'en pick'd up a saucy hatter,
And bade him throw his sooty water
Plump at his excellency's powder'd head ;
To raise a mob of blackguard boys,
To stir a dust and make a noise,
And throw the gallant rider in the mud.

A Bee, too, which never half existed,
Into the hostlers' service was enlisted,
To fret and sting ;
Besides, a Fly, who liv'd about the stable,
And e'en had access to his honor's table,
Was kept upon the wing.

But vain has been the dire attack ;
The hatter's laid upon his back ;
The Bee's a very drone ;
And notwithstanding SOUTHWICK's prate—
To stand "the printer to the state,"
With ease he'd change his tune.

MORGAN's a horseman so complete ;
With such precision keeps his seat ;
So gently manages the rein and bit ;
Observes a carriage so upright,
That he will ride the steed in spite
OF AMBROSE SPENCER OR DEWIT.

'Tis hard, the democratic fry,
Who lately rode on horses high,
Should be compell'd so low to fall,
To go on foot, or not at all.

Witness poor DUNCAN, who, from Congress hall
Is held in durance, by a prison wall ;
And BRYAN, by M'KEAN from office hurl'd,
Claims the indignant pity of the world.

But since the honest gain by democratic squabbles,
Perpetual be their broils—and endless be their trou-
bles.

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"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BRATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JANUARY 14, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Concluded.]

TO vindicate the character of a government already brought, by the imbecility of its administration, to the verge of universal contempt, the message comes now to "commend such preparations as circumstances call for. The first object is to place our sea-port towns out of the danger of insult."

Between gentlemen who entertain high notions of honor, insult is indeed a dangerous thing. How it may affect sea-port towns, we leave to the decision of connoisseurs in politeness.

"In the mean time you will consider whether it would not be expedient, for a state of peace as well as of war, to organize or *class* the militia, as would enable us on any sudden emergency, to call for the younger portions, unincumbered with the old and those having families. Upwards of three hundred thousand able bodied men, between the age of eighteen and twenty-six years, which the last census shows we may now count within our limits, will furnish a competent number for offence or defence in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raising regular forces after the necessity of them shall become certain; and the reducing to the early period of life all its active service cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens of the present as well as future times, inasmuch as it engages to them in more advanced age a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families."

In the former of these sentences we observe several improprieties. The most considerable lies in the verb *would enable*; which is preceded by no nominative case. This sort of deviation from the regularity of correct style, frequently occurs in the message. It seems here to have been adopted with a view to avoid an ungraceful multiplication of infinitives. But the writer had better mutilated sound than syntax. In shunning Scylla he has run upon Charybdis.—The latter sentence, from the circumstance of its being divided in the middle, resembles a mammoth with a broken back. It is much worse than the other. Indeed, a more faulty sentence can hardly be found in the whole compass of the message. It is gross and unwieldy; perplexed with crowded circumstances; without unity and without strength. The relative, *which*, has no proper antecedent. The phrase, *after the necessity of them shall become certain*, required the verb to be put in the second future tense. But it is vain to distinguish parts, where the whole is incorrigible.

As to the projected scheme of defending the country exclusively by the young and undisciplined part of our militia; its policy is not very apparent. The only argument by which it is supported, is substantially this: "An early employment in military life cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens, inasmuch as it engages to them in more advanced age a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families."

Surely "our younger citizens" will require no extraordinary acuteness of discernment, to discover the futility it not the fraud of such an argument. How does the proposed arrangement promise to engage to them, in advanced age, *repose in the bosom of their families*? Is it not calculated to rob them continually of the society of their children? What, then, but a profane

affectation of tenderness, is all this preaching about *repose* in the bosom of families? In how many instances has that *repose* been destroyed by the man, whose sensibility is now wounded by the anticipation of its destruction? The honest pride of Americans, will never suffer them to deserve the reproach, which the introduction of this new and outlandish regulation would reflect upon them. Where is the father so unworthy of the name, so destitute of every noble virtue, that he could slumber in the arms of domestic security while his sons should be fighting the battles of their country?—But perhaps Mr. Jefferson is not a father.

Making no apology for this digression, we return to the consideration of style. It has been already hinted, that the message is not destitute of *poetical embellishments*; and howsoever pointedly we condemn the prose, we are still at liberty to admire the poetry. The message, it is true, has not all the parts of a regular poem. But it is distinguished in many places, for a certain brilliancy and vivacity of expression, which very much enliven its descriptions and redound not a little to the praise of its author. Observe, for example, the following animated picture. It is a description of the unwarrantable piracies of 'private armed vessels,' by which, the president finely observes, "our coasts have been infested and *harbours watched*;" and thus he describes the conduct of those wicked vessels. "They have captured in the very entrance of our harbours as well as on the high seas, not only the vessels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own also. They have carried them off under pretence of legal adjudication; but not daring to approach a court of justice, they have plundered and sunk them by the way, in obscure places, where no evidence could arise against them, mal-

"treated the crews, and abandoned them
"in boats, in the open sea, or on desert
"shores, without food or covering."

Reader, is not this an elegant piece of rhetorical painting? It is an instance of what is called the *stride ad libitum* into the flowery field of figurative philosophy. What could be more lively and picturesque? The vessels themselves seem to be brought before our eyes; and we imagine we actually see them, standing aloof from courts of justice, maltreating the crews, and "committing piratical acts beyond the authority of their commissions." In short, the beauties of this passage are too many and too complex to admit of an analysis.

The Message has still another meritorious trait in its character. Tho' no where remarkably profound, and tho' for the most part lame in its execution, it possesses, nevertheless, amidst all its blemishes, a degree of that oblique insinuating boldness of language, which is no less honorable to Mr. Jefferson for its having sometimes graced the speeches of cowards. A single specimen will demonstrate the pertinancy of this criticism: "We ought still to hope
"that time and a more correct estimate of
"interest as well as of character will pro-
"duce the justice we are bound to expect.
"But should any nation deceive itself by
"false calculations, and disappoint that
"expectation, we must join in the un-
"profitable contest, of trying which par-
"ty can do the other the most harm."

Now what is this back handed way of defying an enemy but a modest way of displaying one's courage? But as we cannot applaud with sincerity, we shall notice a few more of its faults, and resign the Message to the guardianship of its proper keepers: where, doubtless, it will long enjoy, in the bosom of a charitable fraternity, "a quiet and undisturbed repose."

"An immediate prohibition of the ex-
"portation of arms and ammunition is also
"submitted to your determination."

The expediency of such a prohibition might well be submitted to the determination of congress; but not the prohibition itself.

"Inroads have been recently made into
"the territories of Orleans and the Mis-
"sippi, our citizens have been seized and
"their property plundered in the very
"parts of the former, which had been ac-
"tually delivered up by Spain, and this by

"the regular officers and soldiers of that
"government."

How is this sentence to be construed? Have our citizens been seized and robbed by the officers and soldiers of the Spanish government? Or does the President mean to be understood, that our citizens have been seized and their property plundered, by unknown persons, in the particular parts of territory, which had been delivered up by the agents of that government? I may challenge any democrat to assign his reasons for a definitive answer to these questions. Conjectures, plausible, indeed, may be framed. But no certainty is deducible from language so equivocal. It is impossible to determine, from this part of the Message, whether the conduct of the Spanish officers and soldiers has been justifiable or not: Unless, to amuse the visionary with fancied scenes of Louisianian happiness, we admit an absurd hypothesis, that Spain is bound to extend security to the persons and property of American citizens, within the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi against evils and accidents, from which the inhabitants of no other spot on the globe can ever be exempted.

Such are a few of the grammatical absurdities, which disfigure a performance admired for its literary merit.

Editor's Closet.

VIRGINIA POLITICKS.

AFTER witnessing the salutary consequences of the late democratic dissensions in this state and Pennsylvania, the reader will not be surprized if we rejoice at the manifestation of the same spirit of disunion in the *ancient dominion*. Of Virginia we had hitherto but small hopes. The democrats of that state, we supposed, had a common object in view, more dear to them than the mere attainment of *state offices*. But, probably, despairing of success in the plan of subjugating the United States, and thereby obtaining the plunder (of offices) they have patriotically "*joined in the unprofitable contest of trying which can do the other the most harm*" at home. They have their *violent* and their *moderate* parties, and the latter, as in this state and Pennsylvania, has gained the ascendancy.

The following minute account of the manner in which hostilities commenced, is copied from the *Norfolk Ledger*, where

it appears in the form of a letter from Richmond:—

"It has been long foreseen and foretold by men of observation that the Jacobins of Virginia, would be overthrown; and that common sense and moderation would once more take the helm. The Legislature have been in session just six days, during that time two events have happened which fully verify the accuracy of the prediction as will be presently explained.

"A few weeks ago a vacancy happened among the Judges of the General Court by the death of Judge Jones. According to the constitution of the state the Executive council are authorized to fill the vacancy, to be approved or not as the ensuing Legislature think proper. Upon this occasion, the executive, altho' there was no necessity, and within three days after the death of Mr. Jones was known, filled the vacancy by appointing Mr. Creed Taylor, the Speaker of the Senate. They did not allow time for other gentlemen to become candidates, or even to know that there was a vacancy. The Session of Assembly was so near at hand, that nobody, except the council, did even suspect that such a scheme was in agitation. Mr. Taylor immediately qualified as Judge, and of course vacated his seat in the Senate.

"It has been for some time considered, that this gentleman held the first rank among the democratic party, he was always foremost in all the violent measures which were openly avowed, or which were engendered in midnight caucusses: and besides this his general demeanor and personal deportment were not only unexceptionable, but were calculated to render him an object of public favor.

"But notwithstanding all these advantages the Legislature, were not satisfied, other candidates appeared, the election was hurried; and it has turned out, that Mr. Taylor has lost the place. Mr. H. Holmes the Speaker of the House of Delegates was preferred. The ostensible cause of opposition against Mr. Taylor, was alledged to be, the hasty appointment of the executive and premature acceptance by himself, but it is believed that most of those who voted for Holmes, prefer him, because he was more moderate. This was a fatal blow to the Dantonians: but as the reasons just alledged were the pretended grounds, the true motive was not assigned, nor indeed would it be prudent to do so; because, altho' it is believed, that three fourths of the leading men, and nine tenths of the people, are anti jacobinical, yet no man who wishes to escape a public insult, or challenge, or to retain his usefulness, will confess either what he feels, knows or believes.

"The Dantonians clearly foresee, if moderation should once become the order of the day, that their prospects will be forever blighted, and they would if they could, establish a system of terror.

"The next subject alluded to, is the election of Governor. The constitutional

term of the venerable, virtuous and truly amiable Page, has expired, so that a new man was to be found. At the last Session of Assembly, the Dantonians, organized their forces and prepared for the question. Mr. Alexander M'Rea, the person whom they selected had for many years done his best to promote the cause of democracy.—He was a member of the executive council, and as often as he had an opportunity, and frequently when he had none, he made a tremendous display of vociferating talents; using a coarse expression, Mr. M'Rea, in all things necessary to promote the views of the party, was "up to the hub." The extraordinary merits of this person have been blazoned in all the terms of hyperbole, and enforced in the language of the strongest exaggeration; and, although every body knew that he had no possible pretensions to such elevation, yet no body chose to embroil themselves in a quarrel, where no service could be rendered, and therefore, the real attributes of this man have been so completely misrepresented that no body could recognise the real and the imaginary character as applying to the same person.

"As soon as the Legislature met, a caucus was called, and the Dantonians finding that there would be an opposition, determined to lose no time. Mr. M'Rea was waited upon in form and humbly solicited to take upon himself the arduous duties of Chief Magistrate; to which, with great democratic humility, he consented: all this was mummery. The faction knew, that reason, virtue, and moderation, were gaining rapid ground, and that the mingling of sentiments among the members would soon teach the advocates for these attributes that they were not only the most worthy, but the most numerous. The election, contrary to all former precedents, was hastened, and resolutions passed both houses, that the election should be on Saturday the sixth day after the meeting. This was quick work; but the faction saw their danger and would not consent to delay.

"It was generally believed that Mr. Richard Brent would be a candidate and a little time was granted to know the sentiments of that gentleman, he refused; and then the friends of moderation had but little time to select another. On Friday, the day preceding the election Mr. William H. Cabell was prevailed upon to become a candidate; until then nobody had heard his name mentioned, as a fit person to fill the office. He is not a man who ever did, or will, court public or private favor, by other means than an honorable discharge of his political and social duties; and considering all the pre-arrangements, he deserves great credit, for suffering himself to be exposed to the humility of a defeat, so probable to happen. Under all these disadvantageous circumstances, he has succeeded, and tho' the majority is small, yet the consequences are important.

Among the Dantonians there are not many who have been active. A great

portion are no more than automata, and as soon as they find which way the current sets, 'tis likely that they will, without acknowledging it, gently slide in, glide along, and say, La! *how we apples swim*.

"Although Mr. Cabell has manifested the most steady, unflinching course of politics, and in all things has given aid and countenance to the administration and political course of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, yet as soon as he appeared as a candidate, the Dantonians immediately raised a yell, insinuated that he was a deserter, and had either joined the federalists, or the tertium-quids. This is the way in which heretofore they have, endeavored to awe and silence the voices of many others, who condemned the system of violence which had been organized, and whose souls panted for the union and tranquility of their fellow citizens.

Thus far the Norfolk Ledger: But from an article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, a paper devoted to the Dantonian (Jeffersonian, or violent) party, it appears, that in a third contest, the moderates have again been victorious. The constitution of Virginia declares, that "two members of the executive council shall be removed by joint ballot of both houses of assembly, at the end of every three years, and be ineligible for the next three years." At their late session, the legislature proceeded to perform this duty; and, after a close contest, removed Dr. William Foulke, and William Brockenbrough, both of them belonging to the violent faction, as will be seen by the following remarks of the *Enquirer* :—

"It is not our wish to make any comment upon that clause in the constitution, which every three years dooms the Legislature of the state to the painful office of immolating two of the executive council. By some politicians, it may be regarded as a wanton, and unnecessary sacrifice of private feeling: whilst it may be applauded by others from its tendency to secure the responsibility of the officer, and to introduce a rotation in office. Still farther is it from our wish, to compare together the qualifications of those councillors who have been retained and those who are rejected, or to impeach the motives of the majority, who presided over the "fatal urn." May we not, however, be permitted to regret the destiny of those, who have been excluded? to express our veneration for the services which they have rendered, and the capacities which they possess? and to avow, in the independent language of truth, that two of the ablest members of the council, have suffered the sentence of ostracism? Men who have deserved well of their country: men who have amply rewarded her for the favours which she has conferred upon them; men whose anxiety to promote her welfare is

still unabated, may experience disappointment, but it is the part of every independent man to do justice to their merits."

Botherism!

A writer in the *Enquirer*, with much humour, recommends to the third party of Virginia, to adopt the term *botherism*, instead of *moderism*. He says, when the party is spoken of collectively, they may be called *the botherists*—and when their works and operations are alluded to, nothing would be more proper than—*botheration*!

EXTRACT of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this city.

"The only things which have caused much talk, of late, in this place, are the letter of Mr. Southwick to Mr. Mitchell, and the New-Year verses of the carrier of the *Albany Centinel* to its patrons. The former is of so extraordinary a nature, that some suppose that Mr. Southwick is partially deranged; for my own part, though it is usual for those crazy to imagine themselves kings, or some great men, yet I see nothing in the publication, but what would naturally arise from merit which has been neglected, and suffered to pine, by those in whose favor, the greatest and most successful exertions have been made. If Mr. Southwick was the great mean of raising the *Livingston* family, and they have not paid their bills for printing, I think there was reason of complaint. The witnesses appealed to in this case, are Messieurs *Taylor* and *Merchant*; both of whom, by their silence, confirm Mr. Southwick's account.

"The New-Year verses have excited, as I am informed, much irritation. One gentleman has had one eye shut, and his fist cocked ever since. I know not who was the writer; nor have I a copy to send you. You will probably see them; and I believe, will agree with me, that they discover a genius which will in time rival *Butler*, *Trumbull* and *Fessenden*. They bear evident marks of haste. I think the parts respecting the pugilism, and the merits of Mr. Southwick, to be the best; and I find this to be the general opinion.

"I excuse, in my own mind, a reference to Mr. Southwick, only on account of his speaking the language of Mr. Taylor (the *sum total* of republicanism in these northern climes) and perhaps encouraged by him, as to the publication. The prevailing sentiment is, that Mr. Taylor and Mr. Merchant will not come forward with any denial of the facts which Mr. Southwick has stated. There is a sentiment too, that Mr. Clinton will take the lead of Mr. Nicholas in the Senate, to which I cannot subscribe. You know how much I rely on the energy of "the men in the woods," notwithstanding the long arms, large fist and pugilistic art of Mr. T——."

Poughkeepsie Journal.

The establishment of the *Poughkeepsie Journal* and *Constitutional Republican*, has been purchased by Messrs. BOWMAN and POTTER (two young gentlemen of whom report speaks favorably) in whose names it is now published. From the tone and style of their introductory address, we anticipate in the Journal, an able and spirited advocate of sound principles.



Agricultural.

[It has become a custom in Rhode-Island, to publish annual reports like the following. We approve the plan, and recommend it to the farmers of other states. Edit Bal.]

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

Agricultural Report for the State of Rhode-Island, Anno 1805.

LAST winter was the severest known for many years. The snow fell in vast quantities and remained on the ground till February, when the mild weather we had, carried it off gradually without rain. Never was a finer opening of the Spring. We had fair, dry, pleasant weather until toward the beginning of June, when we had plenty of soaking rains. From that time till late in the fall we had not sufficient rain to wet the ground to the depth of six inches; consequently we have been sufferers by the dry weather.

Hay. The crop was tolerably good, and well made. Corn fodder is also good, as well as the oats; but as the seed was almost entirely cut off during great part of the summer—and many people began to fodder early—fodder will be scarce this winter. Pumpkins, which were formerly a considerable article for cattle, have entirely failed.

Rye. The crop extraordinary plenty, and good.

Corn was miserably cut off by the dry weather—but the showers recovered it in some places, and there is a tolerable crop; in some spots it was extraordinary good, in others it has failed totally. The general opinion seems to be that there is not more than half a crop; but I believe the produce is not much short of what it was last year—say, two thirds of a crop. The husks were thin and the ears remarkably well filled out, which made a considerable difference between this year's corn and that of the cooler summers. The harvest was finished near a month earlier than usual.

Potatoes have suffered more than corn.—They do not average half a crop.

Flax. Crop middling—the seed very good.

Apples. The crop has almost totally failed in many places. There was a fine appearance of a crop in the spring—but the fruit was destroyed.

Peaches. A tolerable crop. Watermelons were abundant, and good Pears, Cherries, Plumbs, &c. scarce.

Vegetables have suffered much from the dry weather.

Tobacco. The crop middling—but the quality good.

This year has been by no means favorable to the farmers, particularly toward the sea coast; indeed the dry weather extended far into the interior part of the country. But farmers, who cultivate their own lands, are not like merchants who meet with losses at sea. Their land remains entire, and if their crop fails one year, they have only to drink a few mugs of cider the less, and hope their labors will be crowned with more success another year. The people who suffer most are those who hire farms, and have nothing but produce wherewith to pay their rent. As these farmers suffer not by their own imprudence or neglect, but by the dispensation of Providence, the land owners will naturally treat them with lenity and indulgence.

A FARMER.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

UNLESS a man have particular reasons, and reasons of public good, for widely extending his temporal engagements, and especially in the decline of life, it may in general be far better to avoid it. For besides the great advantage of preserving his mind the more quiet and easy, he will generally be better prepared to educate and guard his children, and assist them the more easily both by precept and example, to commence a safe and happy outset in the world.

Add to this, that by having it in his power to keep his affairs in a regular and connected arrangement, he will feel himself so much the more like a man prepared for the great, approaching, and inevitable event, which the next moment may end all his labors.

And if we have a due regard to the ease of our friends who are to manage and finish our affairs after us; or to our own reputation, when that alone can be of any avail in our favor, a wise man will feel a proportionate care to secure, by his provident management, such a chain of important objects.

The consideration which we naturally feel, at times, for the welfare of our relatives after us, should not lead us into an over-anxious solicitude about the quantum of property which we may leave behind us.

A life of indolence on the one hand is, indeed, as bad as a life of the most rigid parsimony on the other. But both are to be avoided as sinful.

The middle way, compatible with calm devotion and thankfulness to our God—with benevolence to society, and the cultivation of right affections in those dependant upon us, is the path of our duty.

All men who tread this path are not to be rich in worldly goods; though all men may become rich in faith—which, when exercised on the divine providence over all worlds, and all possibilities of things, is a specie infinitely finer than gold—it is the currency of heaven—and that by which we may purchase an interest in the gracious benediction—*Leave thy fatherless children, I will keep them alive, and let thy widows trust in me.*

Curius, who is said to have had no money of his own, was offered a large sum by the Samnites, but refused it, saying, "That he saw no glory in having money, but in commanding them who had it." A sentiment quite in the character of a brave warrior.

But in the character of a man of peace, let me lay down, for myself, a different rule: I see no glory in having money: true glory consisteth in rendering one's self superior to them who have it, in knowledge and virtue.

Communication.

NEW TURNPIKE.

A PETITION is in circulation for a turnpike road, from Hudson to the line of Massachusetts, beginning at the house of E. Gilbert, Esq. and running east, or on the line of Green-street, to the Union turnpike road, and from thence east, or as near as may be, to the end—to be 30 feet wide carriage way—the line of ascent in no one rod to be more than 14 inches—the short hills to be taken down, and the short vallies filled up, that the line of ascent may not be less than six rods in length, in any one place; and when the road is impeded by snow, two sled-paths are to be made and kept open as long as the snow remains.

Copies of the petition are left for distribution at Croswell's book store, where those who feel an interest in the undertaking are desired to call for them. Gentlemen living on the rout, will undoubtedly be induced to exert themselves; as they have no convenient way of getting to market without paying toll; and as the first gate on the new road, will be on a footing on account of toll, with the gate on the Columbia turnpike, some miles of travel may be saved, and the expence not enhanced.

STONE CARRIER.

Congress.

The following are the members who compose the present Congress.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-Hampshire. *Nicholas Gilman, William Plumer.
Massachusetts. John Q. Adams, Timothy Pickens.
Vermont. Stephen R. Bradley, Israel Smith.
Rhode-Island. *James Fenner, Benjamin Howland.
Connecticut. James Hillhouse, Uriah Tracy.
New-York. Samuel L. Mitchell, John Smith.
New-Jersey. John Condit, *Aaron Kitchel.
Pennsylvania. George Logan, Samuel Maclay.
Delaware. James A. Bayard, Samuel White.
Maryland. Samuel Smith, Robert Wright.
Virginia. William B. Giles, Andrew Moore.
Kentucky. *John Adair, *Buckner Thruston.
North Carolina. David Stone, *James Turner.
South Carolina. John Gaillard, Thomas Sumpter.
Georgia. Abraham Baldwin, James Jackson.
Tennessee. Joseph Anderson, *Daniel Smith.
Ohio. John Smith, Thomas Worthington.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Returned to serve in the Ninth Congress of the United States.

New-Hampshire. Silas Beaton, Samuel Tenney, *C. Ellis, David Hough, T. W. Thompson.
Massachusetts. Jacob Crowningshield, Richard Curtis, Ebenezer Seaver, William Stedman, Joseph B. Varnum, Phaniel Bishop, *Orchard Cooke, *Joseph Barker, Isaiah L. Green, *Barnabas Bidwell, *John Chandler, Peleg Wadsworth, Samuel Taggart, Seth Hastings, *Josiah Quincy, *William Ely, Jeremiah Nelson.
Vermont. Gideon Olin, James Elliot, Martin Chittenden, James Fisk.
Rhode-Island. Nehemiah Knight, Joseph Stanton.
Connecticut. John Cotton Smith, Samuel W. Dana, Joseph Davenport, jun. Benjamin Tallmadge, *Jonathan O. Mosely, *Timothy Pitkin, junior, *Lewis B. Sturges.
New-York. *John Blake, jun., *Silas Halsey, Henry W. Livingston, *Josiah Masters, *John Russell, *Peter Sailey, Thomas Sammons, *Martin G. Schureman, David Thomas, *Uri Tracy, Philip Van Cortlandt, Killian K. Van Rensselaer, Daniel C. Ver Plank, *Eliphalet Wickes, *Nathan Williams, *Gordon S. Mumford, George Clinton, jun.
New-Jersey. Henry Southard, Ebenezer Elmer, *John Lambert, William Helms, James Sloan, *Ezra Dabry.
Pennsylvania. Joseph Clay, Michael Leib, Andrew Gregg, John Rea, David Bard, *Christian Loxer, John Whitehill, Isaac Anderson, *John Hamilton, John Smilie, Jacob Richards, *James K. Ky, William Findley, John Pugh, Frederick Conrad, Robert Brown, *Robert Whitehill, *Samuel Smith.
Delaware. *James M. Broom.
Maryland. Joseph H. Nicholson, Nicholas R. Moore, William M. Greery, *Patrick Magruder, Roger Nelson, *Leonard Covington, John Archer, John Campbell, *Charles Goldsborough.
Virginia. Joseph Lewis, jun. John Smith, *John Claiborne, Thomas Newton, jun. John Randolph, Thomas M. Randolph, John Clifton, John Dawson, Alexander Wilson, Matthew Clay, Edwin Gray, Peterson Goodwin, Abram Trigg, Christopher Clark, *John Morrow, John W. Eppes, David Holmes, Walter Jones, Philip R. Thompson, James M. Garnett, *Burwell Basset, John G. Jackson.
Kentucky. George M. Bedenger, Matthew Lyon, Matthew Walton, John Boyle, John Fowler, Thomas Sanford.
North Carolina. Nathaniel Macon, William Blackledge, James Holland, Richard Stanford, Thomas Wynn, Marmaduke Williams, Joseph Wmston, Willis Alvon, jun. *Thomas Blount, Duncan Mac Farland, Nathaniel Alexander, Thomas Kenan.
South Carolina. *Robert Marion, William Bulker, *David R. Williams, *O'Brien Smith, Rich-

ard Winn, Levi Casey, Thomas Moore, *Elias Earle.

Georgia. Peter Earle, Joseph Bryan, *Spalding, David Meriwether.
Tennessee. George W. Campbell, William Dickson, John Rhea.
Ohio. Jeremiah Morrow.
 Those marked (*) thus, are new members.

BALANCE SUMMARY.

Tribute to Eaton.

On examining the debates in the house of representatives, on the question for presenting Mr. Eaton a medal instead of a sword, we find certain passages in the speeches of Clay and Randolph, which are so well calculated to exhibit the spirit and disposition of democrats, that we are induced to extract them for the information of our readers.

Mr. Clay said, that he could not think that the taking such a place as Derne, with the assistance of about a dozen Americans, worthy of so high and honorable a reward as a gold medal.

Mr. Randolph said, that, in such a case as this, to give a reward, such as was only three times voted during the revolutionary war, he could not agree. A medal was voted on the capture of Burgoine at Saratoga; another on the important victory at Yorktown; and a third, upon that sublime occasion, when the commander in chief of our army, after gaining our independence, resigned his commission to congress. There is, continued Mr. Randolph a *patibos* in politicks, as well as in poetry. We may go too far in each—shall we then pass a vote similar to that on those occasions—for a mere scuffle between a handful of Americans and a parcel of half naked barbarians? The expressions of the full approbation of the house would surely be more satisfactory than even the reward now in contemplation, and most fully remunerate the gentleman for his services.

We may go on (said Mr. Randolph) voting in this manner without end. We ought to be careful of the public money, and not to vote it away, except upon some very extraordinary occasion. By such honors as this in contemplation, men may fancy themselves a Nero, a Nelson or a —. They may conceive themselves to have arrived at the *plus ultra* of military achievements. If as many benefits had been done in Africa (without disrespect to the subject) as my lady Bountiful performed in her household, we could pay no greater honors.

Mr. Randolph said, he regretted on this occasion a difference of opinion—but a protest might perhaps be entered, which some time hereafter, the house might blush to look upon. He was not present when the vote passed for a medal to commodore Truxton—but he knew, that upon that question there was but a small majority. The achievements however of the commodore, might have been worthy of a medal; for he gained the first naval victory, since we had become a nation—and had the affair now in discussion been similar in importance, he would have been anxious to cover the agent with honor. We may, continued he, lavish our funds without end—for thousands may have displayed equal patriotism. He did not know how the exchequer might be, but his calculations were greatly against it.

Claims.

In the house of representatives, Monday Dec 30, several singular and interesting petitions were presented, which are enumerated in the Gazette U. S. as follows:—

Mr. Gregg presented the petition of Edward Fitzpatrick, late a marine on board the Philadelphia frigate, under the command of Lieut. Osborne.

The petitioner states a variety of hardships which he suffered whilst in slavery in Tripoli, and the painful sufferings he underwent by the beatings, and whippings he received, from his barbarous overseers. These cruelties, added to scanty, and often unwholesome food, had rendered him incapable of earning his support, and he therefore prayed the bounty of Congress.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Findley offered the petition of another sufferer, by another barbarian power—Algiers; the name of this petitioner as we caught the word was John Simmons. This unfortunate man, stated that he had been taken prisoner seven times—had been carried to England in the beginning of the revolutionary war, and confined as a rebel—that he escaped several times and was retaken; but on his final escape, he fell into far worse hands—the Algerines, to whom he had long been a slave. These hardships, and old age growing on him, rendered him an object of commiseration—he therefore prayed relief from the house.—Referred to the same committee.

Petition of George H. Lovejoy, was very singular. He states that he was a young man, and entered into the army of the United States, in the year 1801; and that soon afterwards, in an affray, and in the presence of his commanding officer, his eyes were pulled out! and he is now totally blind. This unhappy man prayed to be put on the pension list.—Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Dana presented the petition of Daniel Edwards, late a sailing master of a small vessel of war, in the service of the United States, during the revolutionary war with Great Britain. The petitioner states that he volunteered as one of twelve in number, who made defence at Fort Griswold, near New-London, which was taken by storm by the British; and that nine of his associates were killed, the remainder escaped with wounds. He prayed to be put on the pension list—Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Nelson of Massachusetts, presented the petition of L. Coffey, who had been three years a soldier in the same war, in the 3d regiment of light dragoons in the American army, and that when he received his pay, money was greatly depreciated; and praying compensation also.

Petition of Brook Beal, who had lost his certificate, with the like prayer—referred to the same committee.

Mr. John C. Smith made a report on the petition of William Breek, jun. for compensation for bringing to the United States the mutineers on board the Ulysses. The report being in favor of the petitioner, it was referred to a committee of the whole for tomorrow.

[Finding nothing interesting under the Congressional head, in our late papers, we here close our summary, to make room for a flood of foreign intelligence received by the last mails. Edit. Bal.]

Discoveries.

[The National Intelligencer announces, that Mr. JACOB BOULBIN, of Baltimore, on the 14th December presented to the house of representatives of the U. S. his petition, stating that he is the author of the following valuable discoveries; and praying that a sufficient sum from the national fund, may be placed in the hands of the executive for the purpose of making fair experiments therein. Edit. Bal.]

METHODS for constructing a machine for taking courses, distances, accents, descents and true altitudes; for opening and extending inland navigation; for making of sails without the use of fuel; for constructing a cultivating machine; for introducing water into cities, &c. and for guarding buildings against the common accidents of fire, and certainly and promptly extinguishing the same; for constructing sea vessels and boats in such a manner as to completely prevent them springing leaks or having their butts to start, and also for constructing an apparatus, whereby persons might save themselves in most cases, even after the loss of vessels, boats, &c.

Communications.

MY opinion is, that Mr. CHEETHAM will not shew himself at Albany this winter. My reasons are, *First*—That he is discouraged by his ill success at the last meeting of the legislature; the bill for the incorporation of the Merchants' bank, having been passed, his presence notwithstanding. *Second*—He has powerful friends in the Legislature, of whom I need mention only Mr D—T—C—N and Mr. B. R—A, who know his mind, are equally zealous in the same cause, and with whom a constant communication of sentiments will be held. *Third*—There is reason to believe that a perfect cordiality does not exist between him and the editor of the *Albany Register*; the latter not having published the address of WORTMAN & Co. and several other fine pieces which appeared in the *American Citizen*. The attempt at originality by the numbers of "VALERIUS," is considered as an indignity to FABRICIUS (said to be TUNIS WORTMAN) who holds the first pen in the state, and who cut up the Merchants' bank, root and branch. *Fourth*—Mr. CHEETHAM does not stand fair with his EXCELLENCY the Governor, having, either by his own wit, or by the advice of his employers, devised some tales which he finds now not to be authentic, and of which he seems to have so much grace, of late, as to be ashamed. *Fifth*—A fear lest "the men in the woods" should curry his hide may deter him. Though Mr. CHEETHAM is as stout and muscular a man as any who can strip for the ring, or the W—g P—t in Manchester, in Old-England, yet he is out of the practice, and may not choose to venture his buff. The pugilistic art is not unknown in the United States, Mr. PURDY himself having taken a lesson. These are the reasons which bring me over to the opinion, that Mr. CHEETHAM will not make his appearance at Albany, during the sitting of the Legislature.

A DELIBERATE MAN.

SOME of the members of the Legislature inclining to shoot with *pistols*, on certain occasions, "the men in the woods" may think it expedient to bring their rifles along with them. It is not seen why shooting well with a rifle, should not advance a man to office, equally with a pistol. D.

IN case Capt. CHEETHAM should appear in person, this winter, to dictate to the Legislature, and to spy out what dinners are made, it would be well if one of the cooks would pin a dish cloth to his tail. Z.

THE late letter of Mr. SOUTHWICK to Mr. MITCHELL clearly unfolds the temper of the CLINTONS towards the LIVINGSTONS. Mr. SOUTHWICK, having been the principal man (as we hear from himself) in all the political transactions for several years past, and having an opportunity to consult with Messrs. TAYLOR and MERCHANT, speaks the sentiments of his party. The latter gentlemen are boldly called upon as witnesses. Q.

To Correspondents.

"N. Z."—entitled to a place.
We regret that JUBA's "important matter," was received too late for this paper.

Hudson, January 14.

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Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tides of the times.

On Sunday, the 17th of Nov. last, divine service was performed at New Orleans, by the Rev. PHILANDER CHASE, (late of Poughkeepsie, in this state) to a very crowded congregation. This is said to have been the first Protestant sermon ever delivered in New-Orleans. A church had been established and a vestry chosen on the Saturday preceding.

A German Artist in Philadelphia has executed a medal of Gen. WASHINGTON, and is now exhibiting proof impressions in gold and silver—the first to cost 50 dols. the latter, 5 dols.

A patient in the Philadelphia hospital, lately had a wen extracted from his cheek and neck, which projected from his cheek and neck 7 1-2 inches—measured, in circumference 25 1-2 inches, and weighed 7 pounds.

The Custom House in Norfolk was lately broke into, and an iron chest, containing 800 dollars, stolen.

At a late entertainment given by the gentlemen of Philadelphia, to Gen. Eaton and Capt. Decatur, the following pointed toast was drank:—

Gen. Eaton's Medal—May it not be made of Clay.

Spanish Affairs.

A capt. Rogers, lately arrived at Gloucester, Cape-Ann, from Lisbon, reports, that Mr. Pinckney had succeeded in settling all the differences between Spain and the U. States, in a manner, highly honorable and advantageous to the latter. Had captain Rogers concluded his report here, he might have been believed; but unluckily, he has added a story concerning the fate of the combined fleet in the late engagement, which the official accounts contradict—he says, that five ships only were lost in the action, and that the remainder drifted into Cadiz.—Adding *this* and *that* together, we think that all the information is fabricated.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Received at the office of the *New-York Evening Post* by the British Packet Manchester, in 44 days from Falmouth.

The *London Gazette Extraordinary*, of Nov. 11, furnishes the details of another naval action, in which, as usual, the British squadron came off victorious. In the following letter, to lord Cornwallis, Captain (now Rear-Admiral) Sir R. J. Strachan, tells his own story in his own way:—

Caesar, West of Rochefort, 264 miles,
November 4, 1805.

SIR,
Being off Ferrol, working to Westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate in the N. W. making signals: made all sail to join her before night, and followed by the ships named in the margin, we came up with her at eleven at night; and at the moment she joined us, we saw six large ships near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chased by the Rochefort squadron, then close to leeward of us.

We were delighted. I desired him to tell the Captains of the ships of the line astern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly: and immediately bore away in the Caesar, for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to our ships; the Moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line a breast, closely formed, but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails. the Hero, Courageux, Æolus, being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning observed the Santa Margarita near us: at nine we discovered the enemy of four sail of the line in the N. E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast; in the evening we observed three sail astern: & the Phoenix spoke me at night. I found the active Officer, Captain Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the Santa Margarita, in leading us up to the enemy. At day light we were near them, and the Santa Margarita had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the Phoenix. A little before noon the French, finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line, bearing on the starboard tack; we did the same, and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the captains, "that I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general; the Namur joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her, by signal, to engage the van; at half past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendered till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the captains of the ships of the line and the frigates and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ships companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the Caesar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, Sir, when I found the ships we had taken were not the Rochefort squadron, but from Cadiz. I have the honor to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

The English line consisted of the Caesar of 80 guns—Hero, 74—Courageux, 74—Namur, 74—and three frigates.

The French line of the Formidable of 80 guns—Duguay Trouin, 74—Mont Blanc, 74—Scipion, 74—These were the four ships that made their escape in the early part of the action off Cape Trafalgar, and were perfectly unhurt, until they met with Admiral Strachan. Their cowardice, however, secured them but a short respite. They escaped Nelson and Collingwood on the 21st October, to fall into the hands of Strachan on the 4th of November. When compelled to fight, they fought bravely. Their flags were not struck, until further resistance would have been worse than madness.—The Duguay Trouin and Scipion were totally dismasted—the Formidable and Mont Blanc had only their foremasts standing. The Mont Blanc had 63 killed and 96 wounded. The Scipion 111 killed and wounded. The French Admiral, Dumanoir, wounded; and the captain of the Duguay Tronin killed.—The English had but 24 killed, and 111 wounded.

The four prizes had arrived at Falmouth before the packet came away.

The king has ordered the rank of Admirals of the Red to be restored to the British navy. The red flag had been discontinued till this time, ever since the famous achievements of the Dutch in the Medway, in the reign of Charles the Second. But the disgrace of that incident (says an English editor) has been a thousand times effaced by the naval glories of the present reign, especially by the unparalleled victory of Trafalgar.

A *Victorious Column* is to be erected to the memory of Lord Nelson. The Prince of Wales has offered five hundred guineas towards its expence. It is said, also, that the government intends to bestow a medal on every individual present in the action of the 21st October—the value, quality and appearance to be the same to every man.

The 4th of December last was ordered to be observed as a general day of Thanksgiving, in England, on account of the late naval successes.

London Paragraphs.

The man who killed Lord Nelson was observed in the act of firing by a Midshipman on the poop of the Victory, who fired at, and killed or wounded him, as he immediately fell down on the quarter deck of the Trinidad. He had previously shot capt. Adair, and wounded the Signal-Lieutenant, Pasco.

Many of the officers and seamen who have been in several actions say, they were astonished at seeing so large a fleet destroyed in so short a time. The masts and rigging fell over the sides of the enemy's ships with so much rapidity, that it appeared more the effect of machinery than any thing that could have been produced by the force of a cannonade in an engagement.

Important State Paper.

The following Proclamation is a masterly performance. We hardly know which most to admire—the noble and patriotic sentiments which it advances, or the bold and energetic language in which they are expressed.

Proclamation of the Emperor of Austria Francis II. Elective Emperor of the Romans, Hereditary Emperor of Austria, &c.

"The Emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms.

"To his ardent desire of military achievements—his passion to be recorded in history under the title of a Conqueror—the limits of France, already so much enlarged, and defined by sacred Treaties, still appear too narrow; he wishes to unite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fairest fruit of exalted civilization, every species of happiness that a nation can enjoy, and which results from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himself, as the Sovereign of a great civilized people, must be held dear and estimable, is to be destroyed by a war of conquest: and thus the great part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France."

"This project announces all that the Emperor of France has performed, threatened or promised.—He respects no proposition which reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations to the sacredness of treaties, and of the first obligations which are due towards foreign independent States. At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feelings of my heart, I adopted for the re-establishment of tranquility, the security of my states, and the promotion of a general peace, his views were fully disposed, and no choice was left between war, and unarmed, abject submission!

"Under these circumstances, I took hold of that hand which the Emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feelings in behalf of the cause of justice and independence, stretched forth to support me. Far from attacking the throne of the Emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the preservation of peace which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, "that we would in no event, interfere in the internal concerns of France, nor make any alteration in the new Constitution which Germany received after the peace of Luneville." Peace and independence were the only objects which we wished to attain: no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me, of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils.

"But the Sovereign of France, totally regardless of the general tranquility, listened not to these overtures. Wholly absorbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his forces—compelled Holland and the Elector of Baden to join him—whilst his secretly the Elector Palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him: violated in the most insulting manner, the neutrality of the King of Prussia, at the very moment that he had given the most solemn promises to respect it; and by these violent proceedings he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube and the Rier, and finally in compelling them to surrender after a brave resistance.

"A Proclamation no less furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French Revolution gave birth, was issued in order to animate the French army to the highest pitch of courage.

"Let the intoxication of success, or the unhallowed and iniquitous spirit of revenge, accuate the foe; calm and firm I stand in the midst of 25 millions of people, who are dear to my heart, and my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness. I have a claim upon their assistance: for whatever they venture for the Throne, they venture for themselves, their own families, their posterity, their own happiness and tranquility, and, for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them.

"With fortitude the Austrian Monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding centuries. Its intrinsic vigour is still undecayed. There still exists in the breast of those good and loyal men for whose prosperity and tranquility I combat, that ancient patriotic spirit which is ready to make every sacrifice and to dare every thing, to save what must be saved—their throne and their independence, the national honor and the national prosperity.

"From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects, I expect with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but I have all things unanimity, and a quick, firm and courageous co-operation in every measure that shall be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy off from our frontier, until those numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the Emperor of Russia, and other powers, who have formerly & recently experienced the insults of the Emperor of France have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, for the security of thrones and of nations. Success will not forsake a just cause forever; and the unanimity of the Sovereigns, the proud manly courage, and the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters. Peace will flourish again; and in my love, my gratitude, and their own prosperity, my faithful subjects will find a full compensation for every sacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preservation."

In the name, and at the express command of the Emperor and King

FRANCIS Count SAURAU."

Vienna, Oct. 26.

It is now generally understood, that Ulm was treacherously given up by Gen. Mack. It was reported in London on the 14th Nov. that the General had made away with himself, on his way to Vienna. The London editor remarks, that if this should be confirmed, it would excite no regret; and he expresses his wish that it had occurred on his way from Vienna, to take command of the army.

Gen. Mack (says a London paper) is universally disowned by all the *Macs* both *Scots* and *Irish*.

The following Prussian State Paper will be read with interest:

STATE PAPER,

Transmitted by the Baron De Hardenberg to M. Duroc and M. De Laforest.

"The king has commanded me to communicate what follows to his Excellency Marshall Duroc, and to M. Laforest, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

"His Majesty is uncertain whether he ought to be more surprised at the outrages which the French armies have taken the liberty of committing in his provinces, or at the extraordinary arguments by which it is attempted at this day to justify them. Prussia had declared her neutrality; but adhering to the last to her prior engagements, all the advantages of which henceforth would be in favor of France, she made sacrifices to them, which might have endangered her dearest interests. This invariable integrity, this connection, which, without being in the least degree expensive to France, produced to her an invaluable degree of security on many essential points—how has it been repaid? Justly jealous of that consideration which is no less due to his power than to his quality, the King has read with sensations, which he has in vain endeavoured to suppress, the justificatory dispatch communicated by the French Ambassador to his Cabinet.—A justification is attempted upon the practice of the last wars, and the similarity of circumstances; as if the exceptions which were then admitted had not been founded upon positive acts, which have been since annulled by the Peace; as if the Emperor ever took those acts into his consideration, when he took possession of the country of Hanover, of a country that had been so long placed under the protection of Prussia! But ignorance of our intentions is pleaded, as if the intention did not exist in the nature of the transaction, so long as the contrary is not stipulated! As if the solemn protestations of the authorities of the Province, and of the Minister of his Majesty to his highness the Elector of Bavaria, had not sufficiently made known, what was by no means necessary; and that I myself, with the map in my hand, in the conference which I had with their Excellencies M. Duroc and M. Laforest, had not declared that no troops whatever should pass through the Margraviates; pointing out to them, at the same time, the route of communication that Bavaria had stipulated for herself, as the only one in which the march of the troops was not likely to meet with any obstruction! It has been said, that in matters of such importance, a positive explanation should take place, as if that was a duty incumbent on the power which reposed in confidence on the faith of a principle and not upon that which intended to subvert it. In short a pretext is made of acts which have never had any other foundation than in false reports; and in imputing outrages to the Austrians which they have never committed, the observation of his Majesty is only directed to the contrast which their conduct offers to that of the French armies. The King could have drawn from the contrast, conclusions more unfavorable respecting the intentions of the Emperor. He will confine himself to the reflection, that his imperial Majesty had at least his reasons for considering the positive engagements which existed between him and Prussia, as of no importance in his eyes, under the present circumstances; and that he himself was consequently on the point of sacrificing every thing to adhere to his engagements. He considers himself at this day absolved from all obligations antecedent to the present time. Thus restored to that state of things, in which he has no other duty than that of his own safety, and the maxims of common justice, the King will not the less evince that he is always animated by the same principles. To see Europe participate in that Peace, in which he aspires to maintain his own subjects, is his only wish: to contribute, by all the means in his power, to re-establish it upon a solid basis, and to apply to this great work his active mediation, and his unremitting endeavours, shall be his chief duty. But, impeded on every side in these his noble intentions, the King can no longer entrust to other hands than his own the care of Providence for the safety of his people. Without obligations for the future, and also without assurances, he finds himself compelled to order his armies to occupy those positions which are indispensably necessary for the protection of the state. Entreating their Excellencies M. Duroc and M. De Laforest, to transmit these observations to his Imperial majesty, I have to assure them of my high consideration.

(Signed) HARDENBERG.

"BERLIN, Oct 14, 1805."

The latest London accounts state, on the authority of letters from Hamburgh, "that Russia and Prussia have concluded a Treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive?"



FOR THE BALANCE.

LIBERTY.

WHEN man received the stamp of grace divine,
And felt from brighter worlds the vital spark
Celestial ardor kindling through his frame;
In being's morn, when smiling angels throng'd
To hail the viceroy of the new-born world,
Of his high origin the noblest proof
And, next to virtue, surest pledge of bliss
Was LIBERTY.

Far be the wish, by pompous praise of man,
By vaunting strain of human dignity.
And inborn worth, the dirty garb to wear
Of courtier-patriot, and please the ear
Of thousands, who from conscious lack of worth
By toil acquired, their nakedness would clothe
From Nature's store and steal that dignity,
She once denied. There are, whose liberty
Is, freely roving through the flow'ry walks
Of passion and of sense; whose only aim
Is self-enjoyment and by whom no means,
This end procuring, are unlawful deen'd:
Whose patriotism is ceaseless, sanc'tious war
Against lawful rule and constituted pow'r:
Whose restless spirits, o'er their fancied wrongs
Malignant brooding and their proudest hopes
O'erthrew'd by worth superior, more would joy
To see their country's glory wreck'd and lost
By their misconduct, than by others sav'd.
Of rights and privileges much they talk,—
The PEOPLE's greatness and the PEOPLE's might:
But chief EQUALITY; the level base,
Where oft philosophy, with seeming strength,
Her airy fabrick of reform has rear'd.
With dazzling splendor shone the novel work
And thousands gaz'd with wonder and delight;
'Till sad Experience, drench'd in tears and blood,
O'er the wide waste of ruin mourning, owns
That man's equality's a madman's dream.
Say! illustrious fav'rite of the muse—
Father of modern song, great MILTON, say!
Did the same fire, which lighten'd on thy soul
And prompted thee to sing the mighty wars
Of heaven and of hell, warm vulgar clay?
Did not some gift, from Nature's choicest store,
Aid thee, O, NEWTON! in thy starry flight
And wing thy rapid glance, diffusing light
Far thro' the mazy depths of wand'ring worlds?
And thou, great WASHINGTON! and, scarcely less
Thy country's boast, immortal HAMILTON!
Was not the patriot flame, that warm'd your hearts,
Too pure, too godlike for a common breast?

Preserve me from the lawless, rude embrace
Of Liberty, that knows of no restraint.
That roves at large, all virtue's tender plants
And Art and Science trampling under foot;
That fair and comely shews to distant eye,
And speaks the language of inviting love;
But holds beneath its venom'd influence
A cold and cheerless waste in nothing rich,

Save rank and noisome weeds, by human gore
Nourished and fed; beneath whose gloomy shade
Lurk reptiles, hateful to the sight of day.

Discordant, too, though in a less degree,
To social life, is Liberty, provok'd
By laws, that vex, but cannot bind her strength.
Who guides with safety, while the ocean smiles,
But drops, when factious storms arise, the helm
And leaves a wreck the ill-constructed bark.
Such was Liberty, when Greece was young.
A Proteus-form, that now with splendor shone
And radiance mild, dispensing gladness 'round;
Now rode majestic o'er the subject wave,
And with an awful and a godlike voice
That shook the proud turrets of the East,
Bade tyrants tremble 'mid subjected realms
And bow to Valour, nurs'd in Freedom's lap.
Thrice happy, had she always thus appear'd!
But madden'd oft by selfish lust of pow'r
In her admirers, or by innate vice,
She tore asunder ev'ry social bond;
Loos'd faction's blood-hounds, and with torch high
rais'd

And frantic yell the direful signal gave
To civil carnage. Oft capricious, too,
And horribly fantastical, she tore
From the Republic's breast her dearest sons,
And, with a phrenzied smile, gave them to death.
Nor aught avail'd it, that the bloody sport
Once o'er, returning reason sooth'd her rage.
Posthumous honors never can recall
The patriot or philosopher to life.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Diversity.

We copy from the Boston Palladium the
following extracts from an English
Historical Dictionary, published in
1692.

ST. PATRICK,

Surnamed the Great, by Bede, was
born in Pembrokeshire, South Wales,
where, being taken, and sold to Muilne,
King of the North parts of Ireland, they
put him to keep that Prince's hogs. Being
bought off at last, he returned home and
studied at Glastonbury; whence after 30
years, he went to Rome, where Pope Ce-
lestin consecrated him bishop, and sent
him an apostle to convert Ireland. He liv-
ed 122 years, and died in 1492.

PERKIN WARBECK,

A young man, born at Tourney, in
Flanders, of base lineage, but of a noble
countenance and subtle wit. He, by the
intrusions of the lady Marguerite, sister
to king Henry V. attempted several times
to obtain the Crown of England by main
force. He so well counterfeited the ges-
ture and manner of Richard Duke of
York, long before murdered, that the
French King allowed him a guard in
France, and James king of Scots married
him to his niece Katharine Huntly. But
at last, he was taken at Taunton, in Som-
ersetshire, brought to London, there ar-
raigned, and hanged at Tyburn, in 1498.

SIR JOHN PEROT,

Was Deputy-Lieutenant of Ireland:—
alter he had done great services there, was
by the malice of his adversaries, arraigned
and condemned for the liberty of his
tongue against Queen Elizabeth, whom he
said was illegitimate. Yet he was not put
to death, but died a natural death in the
Tower, in 1591. He was a man of good-
ly personage, stout and choleric, and one
might allow a PEROT to talk.

RICHARD NEVILL, EARL OF WARWICK,

Was a hero who made and married
Kings and bandied their fortunes at his
pleasure; and was himself the cause of a
great part of those civil wars between the
houses of York and Lancaster. After the
famous battle near Caxton, where 36,776
persons, all of one nation, were killed,
and King Henry VI. secured in the Tow-
er, this great earl of Warwick is sent into
France, to treat of a marriage for King
Edward IV; but in his absence, the King
married the Lady Grey, which affront
given to his employment, so incensed
him, that he riseth against King Edward,
and takes him prisoner, and sets up Hen-
ry VI. But Edward, making his escape,
raised an army, and met Warwick at St.
Albans, where was fought a most bloody
battle, in which the Earl of Warwick was
slain, and his whole army totally routed,
on Easter-day, 1471.

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"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JANUARY 21, 1806.

Original.

Higher the products of your closet-labors bring,
Sketch our offering, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Look not on greatness—any where greatness lies.
Pope.

GREATNESS is a thing much talked of, though but little understood. The world entertains about this, as it does about many other things, very wrong notions. It is usual to judge of the greatness of men, from the circumstances in which they are placed. A General, at the head of an army, is a very conspicuous and interesting object; and whether placed there because of his birth, sycophancy, or merit will by the world be called great. The end, for which he is invested with office; the power, attached to that office, encircle his character with a splendor, that dazzles the fancy and gives an improper bias to the judgment. The name and situation of King have something in them, which inspire us with awe; and although those, who bear that title, have not one single quality, which, considered as mere men, would recommend them to our respect, but perhaps many, which would make them the objects of our contempt, yet as kings we regard them as a superior order of beings. The dignity of noble birth and the pomp of wealth affect us in a similar manner; and cause us to consider their, perhaps merely fortunate, possessors, as born to command from us the utmost deference and respect. The improper influence, which such extrinsic circumstances have over our minds, is accompanied by many evils. It causes us in many cases to view acts of vice, injustice and villainy as the mere exercise of a lawful prerogative; to imitate what we ought to detect and shun; and to commend and flatter, where

we ought to reprobate; to fawn and cringe, where we ought to despise; and to submit patiently to wrongs, which we ought promptly to resent.

True greatness is not peculiar to any situation, nor appendant to any combination of circumstances. Its residence is the mind, and it is characteristic of the mind alone. It may be manifested in its highest excellence in the common occurrences of life. He, who puts in practice that sublime and God-like precept of our Saviour, which inculcates the forgiveness of injuries, and the return of good for evil, manifests a greatness, in comparison with which the blaze of wealth and power are lost, and the blood-stained laurels of the greatest heroes and conquerors fade. An act of this kind, however, unless it comes recommended to their notice by the distinction of the performer, will not by its own intrinsic merit have any great effect upon the minds of men. If the agent is humble and obscure, the act itself will be unnoticed; or at most will only be the subject of transient admiration, or a passing topic of idle conversation, and then be forgotten. That elevation of mind, which rises above the grovelling spite for injuries received; which prompts to pity, where mankind in general would be solicitous for revenge only, as it is a thing, that few can understand, few can properly appreciate. He, who has no other claims to respect, than such as are founded upon this alone, must rest satisfied with the rewards, which it alone can bestow.

A. Z.

FOR THE BALANCE.

IMPORTANT MATTER.

AFTER Mr. Lewis had been elected Governor of the state, by an unequalled number of votes, those who were averse

to his election, quietly submitted, and acquiesced in the great principle of republicanism, that the majority ought to rule. The people had expressed their will. Though many, in the disastrous change which took place, after the resignation of Mr. JAY, had been hurled from office, persecuted with unrelenting fury, and hunted like wild beasts, yet they mourned more for the evils which they feared were coming on their country, than for any private loss to themselves. Not to have felt, and even complained in some cases when the bread was snatched from those who had borne the heat and burden of the revolution, and given to those who had no claims for services, was not in human nature.

Changes, however, in republican governments, are unavoidable, and may prove advantageous. These are not the ground of blame; but the intriguing, restless and insatiable spirit of demagogues who disturb the peace and happiness of society. If one set of men can govern better, and promote the public good more than another, every virtuous citizen will rejoice in their exaltation. Much was hoped from the last election of a chief magistrate in this state; and it is justice to say, that any dissatisfaction, contention, and confusion, are not to be ascribed to him. They are to be traced to a source which has sent forth, for above four years, the most baneful streams. A handful, a junta, a squad, in the city of New-York, are the sole troubles of the state.

The attack upon his EXCELLENCY, for his vote, in the case of the Merchants' bank, and for his *reprieve* of ARNOLD, is as foolish, ridiculous, and wicked, as can well be conceived. It is a demonstration that the junta were hard pressed for matter, on which to accuse him. CHEETHAM would have voted against the Merchants' bank. Granted. Surely the Governor

had a right to exercise his own judgment in voting for it. WORTMAN would have suffered ARNOLD to swing. Granted. Surely the Governor might stay the execution till the meeting of the Legislature. Charity will believe that the Governor has as much conscience as CHEETHAM, (otherwise he has none at all) and that he would be sorry the hangman should mistake WORTMAN for ARNOLD. Behold a string, a huddle, a cluster, a group, a host, of writers, FABRICIUS, NARRATOR, WATCHMAN, VALERIUS, of *Albanian* memory, spring up, like mushrooms in the night, like musketoes in a marsh, like flies on a summer's day, like wasps about ripe fruit, like bats and cockroaches around a candle; they buzz, and flutter, and sting, and die, and stink.

"VALERIUS," being the only man who has accoutred himself, in the northern parts of the state, (for the *Albany Register* ought to be reckoned as nothing) to attack the Merchants' Bank, there is considerable curiosity to know who he is. Hints have been given, and letters of a name; but no denial has appeared. There are some persons who wait for *broad hints*.

JUBA.

FOR THE BALANCE.

WHAT matters will call the attention of the Legislature at their session, just at hand, is uncertain; nor can it be known, until the members from the city of New-York arrive. There the plan of operation is laid, and will be gradually unfolded, during the session. It is understood, that the merchants' bank will go down (I beg pardon for borrowing from the *Register*) "to the tomb, of the Capulets." The case of ARNOLD, will necessarily be introduced, and may occasion some debate. CHEETHAM would have hanged him long ago; but whether a majority of the Legislature will be of this mind admits of a question. CHEETHAM is an advocate for strict justice when he is not personally concerned; and, it is believed, had rather see any man hanged than himself.

The choice of a SPEAKER will be an early, and a delicate business. There will be one betimes on the ground from the city of New-York, who is the object of his colleagues. Since the last was from the country, the city may now claim its turn; especially as one will be offered who is versed in legislation, and has revolved the orders of more than one house. In the

committee of the whole, he will still have an opportunity of appearing on the floor; and if he had not, the art of speaking, may be safely committed to R. R. Elq. who has made all due preparation. The country members will, probably, acquiesce; being sensible that a man fresh from the city, has certain graceful and dignified airs which are seldom caught by those who have been bred "in the woods."

The most interesting election will be that of a Council of Appointment. The honor of a fratris, no doubt, intended for the FIRST CONSUL, by his sycophants. Without this, he would hardly have ventured to Albany; and, should he be disappointed, may go home in a pet. Such a mortification might prove fatal to him, and poor Cheetham might break his heart. Sorrowful strains too, would issue from the pen of WORTMAN, enough to "melt the rocks and bend the knotty oaks."

AUGUR.

Editor's Closet.

An inky war has lately been carried on between the celebrated SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, and his old friend, ISAAC MITCHELL, to the great diversion of all those who were not implicated in the contest. We have looked on, and contemplated the battle with as little partisanship as possible, until by the retreat of the former, the victory seems fairly to be yielded to the latter. Indeed, nothing less could have been expected, since MITCHELL does not hesitate to declare, that his antagonist handled his weapon "unskillfully and unmanfully."

As there are some humorous strokes in MITCHELL's closing remarks, and as we have before given some extracts from SOUTHWICK, there can be no injustice in copying the following passages:—

"I now come to the really important part of your letter; I mean where you seem to have lavished all the brilliancy of your talents in boasting of yourself. And I recommend to the honorable fraternity of egotists and wax combs, to make a digressive transcript thereof, to be hung up as a lasting model, in the temple of their goddess, Folly. According to your own modest story, those who accommodated you with money, have been fully remunerated therefor, by the high stations in which you have placed them! The leaders of the republican party are more indebted to your exertions than their own, for the elevation they enjoy!! You it was who wrought a change of politics in the

great western and eastern districts!! Who gave a republican majority to our legislature!!!! Made Mr. Tillotson Secretary of State!!!! Mr. Livingston Ambassador to France!!!! Mr. Lewis Governor of the State!!!! And to cap the climax (whassa, Sampson of a Solomon you are!) turned the scale in favor of Mr. Jefferson's first election!!!!!! And what appears most extraordinary, is, that all this was owing "to the influence of the Register while edited by you," and yet the county of Albany, the field of the Register, always gives a majority of federal votes! It is really unfortunate that you had not have had some one to tread on your toe when you was telling this whale of a story."

"Like the hiss of the Hottentot, your letter closes as it commenced—coarsely with coarse invective and vulgar epithets, a kind of ammunition which every street ruffian knows how to play off as adroitly and with as much effect, as yourself. I pass them by, as the forward petulancies of a vain boy, whom his mother had never sufficiently spanked for calling names."

"To close—I have fought, I have bled, in the revolutionary battles of my country. I have buffeted the pelting storms of party rage, contending with foes without, and foes within—It is finally my fate to contend with you; and should it be my lot to fall in the present struggle, and be torn in pieces by the ravenous beasts of faction, with the dying lion I must exclaim, that I was more keenly wounded by the heel of the ass, than by the fangs of them all!"

Cheetham's Falls.

"There is no man in the world who deals more largely in matters of fact than Mr. (I should have said captain) Cheetham. And he always relates them, too, in such a peculiar manner, that the most incredulous mortal in existence cannot but believe them. In a late *Watch Tower*, Cheetham announces the fact, that his excellency the Governor, "is now the actual, though not the ostensible owner of two presses in this state." Then he says he alludes to the Poughkeepsie *Barometer* and the New-York *Morning Chronicle*; and, after applying a string of harsh epithets to Mitchell, he goes on to prove another part of his fact—as thus:—

"The *Morning Chronicle* was, a few weeks since, as we were then told in that paper, transferred to new proprietors. Who are they? We are not told: His Excellency, however, (*I do not say this on slight grounds*) if not in his own proper person, yet he in reality bought the establishment, and paid 5000 dollars for it. To cover the transaction, the instrument of sale was made out in the name of Mitchell, of Poughkeepsie, who was then in town."

It it should turn out, on investigation, that this *fact* is not quite correctly stated, Cheetham will, probably, come off in this way: He will be able to prove that the *Chronicle* was transferred to new proprietors; and that Mitchell was lately in New-York: and, after this, if it should prove to be false, that the Governor was the actual purchaser—he will be enabled to reply (with the Indian) that he told two truths to one lie, which, every body will acknowledge, is pretty well for Cheetham.

EXTRACT of a letter from a gentleman to his friend.

JANUARY 16.

"I mix so little with the political world, that I have scarcely any news to send you. I have not read the last *Albany Register*; but asked my barber, while shaving me, whether any thing appeared under the name of S. Southwick? To this he answered in the negative. Whether any thing will come forth in the next (to-morrow) either from him, or his co-patriots, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Merchant, I cannot divine. The public are in expectation, that something will be drawn up either in affirmation or denial of what Mr. Southwick has asserted; but high expectations are commonly disappointed. I rather believe that Mr. Southwick himself is employed in making pens, to be used at the meeting of the Legislature; and Mr. Taylor, in putting into the most acceptable words, some motions which he means to make.

"In the last *Barometer* which I have seen, Mr. Mitchell talks of administering "astringents" to Mr. Southwick. Tho' the title of his paper is composed of two Greek words, and may be construed "heavy measure," yet I hope that he will duly consult the constitution of his patient. I take Mitchell to be no quack, but a regular bred physician. Gentle tonics, after plentiful evacuations, may restore the man to soundness and health.

"I think with you, that the memorial to Congress from the merchants in New-York is able and unanswerable; and that that from the Mayor and Corporation, is pitiful indeed. Neither of them will have any effect upon an administration still more pitiful. The design of the Mayor and Town-clerk to lift themselves from the contempt into which they have fallen, must be evident to all. Such a paltry artifice will not succeed even with "the men

in the woods." Though Wortman should look as serious as the hangman who puts the rope about the neck of Arnold, and the multitude doubt as to the person who was to be hanged, yet in this case, the mask cannot conceal the visage. This wonderful petition appears just before Mr. C—n sets out for Albany. Why has not the port of New-York been fortified long—long ago? Why are not ships of the line thundering on the ocean? ECONOMY—I never swore profanely in my life, nor am I in the habit of using bad words; but I believe the devil will take such "economy."

Congress.

An attempt is making to oust Dr. Leib from his seat in Congress. Petitions and memorials have been presented, complaining of corrupt and illegal practices in his election.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

The MEMORIAL of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, most respectfully represents.

That the peculiarly defenceless situation of this city has for a long time occasioned great anxiety among its inhabitants, and that the present critical posture of national affairs has greatly increased this solicitude.

It is well known that we can be approached by hostile vessels in two ways; that frigates of force can proceed through the Sound totally uninterrupted by any fortifications; that ships of the line can, by way of Sandy Hook, and with a favorable wind arrive here in a few hours from the ocean, and that there is nothing to oppose their progress but a few works on Governor's and Ellis's Island, which are totally inadequate to repel the attacks or prevent the advances of an enemy.

It is equally well known that this city, in relation to the internal and external commerce and the revenues of the country, is very important to the Union; and that it is in a situation, the most defenceless of any, must be universally acknowledged.

At the beginning of the revolutionary war, this place was among the first attacked by the enemy: and it is highly probable that on the commencement of hostilities, with a maritime power, the first blow will be aimed at it. Invited by its proximity to the ocean, by its unprotected situation, by its extensive commerce and great wealth, and by the distressing consequences which would result to the revenues and general prosperity of the country, an enemy would have every inducement to make it the earliest and principal object of attack.

Without intending to draw invidious comparisons between this and the other commercial cities of the Union, and without presuming to question, in the remotest degree, the sincere disposition of Congress to extend the protecting arm of the national government to us, in common with the other citizens of the United States, we have been emboldened by our confidence in your honorable body, and have been induced by the threatening aspect of our foreign relations, and by our regard for the welfare of this city and its inhabitants to appeal, in the most earnest manner, to the constitutional guardians of the common defence and general welfare, and most respectfully to pray, that prompt and efficient measures may be taken for putting this city and port in an adequate state of defence.

(Signed) DEWITT CLINTON, Mayor.

Communication.

AT the Columbia Court of Sessions, held in this city last week.

William Weldon was convicted of grand larceny, (stealing a cow) and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the state prison.

A Woman, petit larceny, 3 months imprisonment in the county prison.

Jeremiah H. Strong, keeper of the county jail, was convicted of an assault and battery, committed on a confined debtor, with aggravating circumstances. The testimony was so full and clear, that the case was submitted to the jury without any argument of counsel; and the jury were not out more than five minutes... Sentence, a fine of ten dollars!!!

An Ordinance,

TO PREVENT FORESTALLING.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Hudson, in common council convened, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that no person residing within the corporation of this city, shall purchase any Turkey, Geese, Fowls, Ducks or any kind of Poultry, in order to sell the same again.—

And be it further ordained, by the Authority aforesaid, that if any person shall sell from his or her shop or store, or any other place within this corporation, any of the above articles, having previously purchased the same in order to foretell or sell, and shall be convicted of the same, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by complaint before any Justice of the peace in this city, with costs of suit, which sum so recovered, shall be appropriated by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of this city as they shall direct.

And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that this ordinance be put in force from and after the first day of February ensuing.

Passed in Common Council, Jan'y 11, 1806.

RICH'D M. ESSELSTYN, Clk. P.T.

To Correspondents.

The poem on LIBERTY which has occupied and enriched the poetical department of two of our numbers, will be admired by every friend of genius. We think it inferior to no modern production in blank verse, on the same or any other subject.

The writer of the ingenious examination of the President's Message, lately published in the Balance, is solicited to continue his correspondence.

"HISTORICUS," in our next.

"BETTY MEANWELL's" petition must be omitted until next week, for reasons which she will plainly perceive.

TO READERS.

[We exclude our usual variety to make room for the following very interesting paper.

Edw. Bal.]

Neutral Rights.

MEMORIAL

Of the Merchants of the City of New-York :

To the President of the United States, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. The Memorial of the Merchants of the city of New-York.

YOUR Memorialists beg leave respectfully to approach the government of their country, on subjects of great importance, which have affected their minds with the deepest anxiety and alarm.

Confiding in the justice and friendly dispositions of the government of Great Britain, and entertaining a correspondent expectation that no unusual restrictions would be imposed on Neutral Commerce, without adequate motives and the most ample notice; presuming especially, that commercial enterprises, commenced under the sanction of established principles, would on no account be affected by a change of system; your memorialists have employed a vast capital in importing various colonial productions, the surplus of which, exceeding the demands of this country; they have been accustomed to export freely to the different markets of Europe.

After this commerce had been prosecuted without restriction for several years, and had attracted a great proportion of their wealth; after their insurer had assumed immense responsibilities, grounded on an opinion that his trade was strictly regular; having never received the slightest intimation, that it could be deemed incompatible with the rights of a belligerent nation, they have been suddenly confounded, by unexpected ineligence of the assertion of a high seat, of a large portion of their property, which had been embarked with the most unsuspecting confidence.

The feelings of your memorialists are not only excited by the losses they have actually sustained, in consequence of a measure unsuspensible of previous calculation, but also from the state of uncertainty in which they are placed, with respect to future commercial operations.

Your memorialists have heretofore believed that commerce between the United States and colonies subject to the enemies of Great Britain, when *bona fide* prosecuted on their own account, would be perfectly safe from interruption: They have also believed, that all articles, which might be securely imported into the United States, might be as securely exported; with the exception, as well understood, both in respect to the import and export trade of commerce with places blockaded, or in articles contraband of war.

In a recent interpretation of what is considered by the tribunals of Great Britain as a *direct trade*, between the colonies and the parent countries of their enemies, your memorialists perceive with concern, the development of a principle, which if conceded on the part of the United States, must prove fatal to their commercial importance.

It is understood to have been decided, that whenever it appears to be the intention of the importer of colonial produce, to export the same to Europe: or whenever it is exported by the original importer, such intention or exportation, shall be evidence of a *direct trade*, and subject the property, though neutral, to confiscation.

Your memorialists consider it their bounden duty to themselves and their country, to express their most decided opposition to this decision.

As to the evidence arising from the supposed intention of an importer, they readily admit, that the great quantities of colonial produce, which are acquired by means of the American commerce, exceeding the demand for consumption in the United States, will fully justify a *general presumption*, that the surplus is ultimately destined for European markets. The assertion, however, that the intention of a merchant in respect to the future destination of his property, must, from the nature of things be inconclusive. All plans of business, formed by individ-

uals, are liable to be affected by circumstances, not to be foreseen or controlled:—these plans are therefore necessarily revocable by those who form them; & an intention which has not been executed, proves nothing more than might justly be inferred from a general presumption, arising from the course of our commerce. To apply such an intention, in a particular case to the prejudice of an individual: to presume that he has voluntarily incurred an immense risk, which, consistently with the success of his main object, he might have fairly avoided, and to involve him in ruin for prosecuting a trade, which, if undertaken with a different motive, would have been declared lawful:—would be, in the opinion of your memorialists, to confound and reverse the best established principles of reason, equity and law.

Your memorialists contend for no innovations, on the law of nations; and, except where special treaties have prescribed a different rule, they admit that they may lawfully be restrained from transporting the property of the parties engaged in war. In the recent decision, which prohibits an importer of colonial produce from exporting it to Europe, they however perceive with concern, either a nugatory and vexatious regulation, or a meditated blow, at what they deem an incontestable and valuable right.

Heretofore there existed clear and obvious circumstances of discrimination, between the *direct trade*, which Great Britain has assumed the right of denying to neutrals, and the *indirect or circuitous trade*, which she admits to be lawful. The direct trade could be performed by a single shipment or voyage; whereas, the circuitous trade subjected the property to double freights and insurances, to deductions in favor of the revenue, and various other expences in this country.

If the arrival of a ship in the country to which she belongs to the lading of the cargo; the inspection of the Custom House; the payment or security of duties; do not terminate a voyage; then we confess our ignorance on a point, which, never having been before questioned, has been assumed by us as an acknowledged truth. If the entry for exportation, the embarkation of merchandise; the re-inspection of the Custom House; the bond for securing a delivery in a foreign country, and a public clearance, do not indicate the commencement of a new voyage, then we are yet to learn the meaning of the expression. If all the formalities and sanctions established for the security of our revenue; if operations of immense magnitude, transacted with the greatest publicity, and without any motive for concealment, are considered as unreal representations and merely colourable and fraudulent contrivances to cover an illicit trade, between the colonies and the parent countries of the enemies of Great Britain; then it becomes necessary, both in regard to our characters and interests, to inquire, whether the new regulations establish a more definite criterion for the discovery of truth?

We repel with indignation the suggestion, that the trans-shipment of property for a foreign market by the original importer, is evidence of fraud and chicane; or that, unsupported by other circumstances, it can justify a suspicion, that it is other than neutral. In our opinion, any discrimination between the rights of an importing merchant, and a vendee in the United States, is manifestly fallacious, as it virtually asserts, that the former can exercise only an imperfect dominion over property lawfully acquired, and possessed in this country, while at the same time he can convey to the latter a title to a privilege not enjoyed by himself: in short, that a trade is unlawful, when the advantage is to result to one person, but may be rendered lawful, by being participated with another.

If the new doctrine is executed in the mildest form, its operation must be highly injurious, by originating new questions for litigation and of course, subjecting our commerce to new hazards of interruption. We presume not, however, to comprehend to what extent, or in what manner the principle will be applied: we perceive, that the ancient land-mark has been removed, but we seek in vain for a beacon to direct our course.—If we require whether a *bona fide* sale and delivery of merchandise, by an importer, being a citizen to another known citizen of the United States for a valuable consideration, will, as in ordinary cases, be conclusive evidence of a transfer of property, and the answer is affirmative; then we complain that our ships have been detained, the rates of insurance enhanced, and our property confiscated, for the estab-

lishment of a rule, which, when once understood, will become nugatory, and cease to produce any commercial or political effect. If on the other hand, this evidence is not to be deemed conclusive, we profess ourselves to be utterly at a loss to discover, what proofs of ownership, and neutrality of property, can with safety be relied on.

But these embarrassments, though perplexing and vexatious, are not those which principally occasion our solicitude. We are compelled to consider the late decisions of the British tribunals, as preliminary steps towards a system for controlling the importations and exportations of colonial productions, and thereby annihilating the most lucrative branches of our foreign commerce.

If we owed this trade solely to the favor of Great Britain; still we might ask, what urgent motive, what imperative necessity, required that the favour should be resumed; at a period when our commerce was spread over the ocean, and when a change so essential might destroy its security; and subject us to incalculable losses.

We deny, however, that the rights of commerce, as claimed by us, are to be deemed favors, on the contrary, if the law of nations either a temporary rule, prescribed by an arbitrary will, and enforced by power, then we appeal to its most universal and inviolable principle, in our defence. This principle is, *that the goods of a neutral, consisting of articles not contraband of war, is a neutral vessel, employed in a direct trade, between neutral countries, and ports of a belligerent country not invested or blockaded, are protected.*

In the controversies which have existed at different times, for extending the privileges of neutral vessels, and limiting the grounds of capture, we take no part; we appeal to the old law. If neutral rights can be reduced within more confined limits than this law prescribes, we perceive not how, amidst the collisions of national interests, any impartial commerce can exist, even in our native productions.

If it be intimated, that neutrals should be confined to a commerce with such places, and in such articles, only as were allowed in peace, by the municipal regulations of the countries engaged in war; the doctrine may be repelled by the notorious fact, that no such principle has governed the conduct of nations, during any wars in which they have been engaged: all were free to vary, and in fact all have varied, their commercial systems; whatever theoretical opinions may therefore have been advanced, there has existed no such practical rule, and to set up such a rule, under the unparalleled circumstances of the present war, must infallibly destroy the commerce of this country.

It is a well known fact, that the people of the United States export to foreign countries a greater proportion of the aggregate annual value of the products of their industry, than any other people of the globe; they are consequently most deeply interested in the security and freedom of their trade: in short, being almost exclusively an agricultural and commercial people, those parts of our country, which, from recent settlement, or from other circumstances, are wholly agricultural, are more immediately interested than any other, as they are in a greater degree dependent on foreign supplies, and consequently most liable to be affected, by any vibrations of the commercial system.

As our manufactures do not flourish in proportion to the progress of our population, wealth and luxury, the necessity of extending our commerce is constantly increasing.

The basis of all our trade is the aggregate value of our native productions, exceeding what are consumed in the United States; these are exported to various countries, from which we receive supplies, for domestic use, or other articles for exportation. A very great proportion of all the results of our commerce with the world, centre in the dominions of Great Britain and we receive almost exclusively from her manufactures, our clothing, and other necessary manufactures.

By the events of the late and present war, many countries with which we prosecuted an increasing trade, have been either diverted from manufacturing pursuits, or have been greatly impoverished, or completely subjected to the colonial system of Great Britain.

With a view to the preliminary facts in view we request permission to detail some of the most important com-

sequences of the assumed rule, that neutrals may be retained, in time of war, to their accustomed trade in time of peace. The injuries of such a rule, in relation to the United States, will be more manifest: the individuals employed in commerce, would not alone be affected; all the internal relations of our country would be disturbed; the interests of those districts which are most remote from our principal ports, would, in proportion to their dependence on foreign supplies, be most severely depressed.

The effects of war cannot be confined to the countries engaged in war. The value of money; the price of labour; the rates of freight and insurance, are by law embraced throughout the world; all articles of merchandise, both of export and import, are variously affected, in their qualities and value, by new wants; by the relinquishment of common pursuits, and by the new direction which is thereby given to the industry of different nations—Other consequences result from the effects of war; as the impoverishment of some, and the aggrandizement of other countries; also, from the acknowledged right of belligerent nations to interdict commerce in contraband articles, and to institute blockades. This last right is highly injurious to neutrals, as it frequently restrains them from proceeding to the best markets. It is obviously impossible, therefore, to sustain the United States in time of war, amidst all these changes and disadvantages, to their accustomed trade in time of peace, without destroying all trade.

If, in consequence of the war, certain articles usually exported from the United States to countries from which we received necessary supplies, cease to be demanded in those countries, may we not export other articles, and thereby obtain the supplies we need?

If articles usually imported into the United States in time of peace, cease to be demanded by us in time of war, in consequence of our ability to obtain substitutes which we prefer, shall we be required to restrain our export trade, by being forbid to import other articles for consumption or for commerce? or shall we be compelled to receive in exchange, articles which we do not require?

If, in consequence of an increased demand for our exports to particular countries, we obtain in exchange articles of commerce exceeding our domestic wants, shall it be required that the surplus perish on our hands?

If Great Britain permits commerce between her subjects and the colonies of her enemies, may we not, with the consent of those colonies, participate in the same commerce?

If our commerce with the enemies of Great Britain may now be confined to the system established in time of peace, may we not apprehend that the principle will be retaliated, in respect to our commerce with the colonies of Great Britain? In that case, what cautious but war, pillage and devastation?

These are not imaginary suppositions; they illustrate the most important principles of our commerce; they evince the necessity of a circuitous trade, to enable us to realize the great value of exports in our native productions, by which alone we acquire the power to liquidate the balance against us, in our commerce with Great Britain: they demonstrate, that the position against which we contend, is not a rule of the law of nations; the law of nations ordains no rule which is unequal and unjust.

But still we have other and more forcible objections; the concession which is required would deprive us of many advantages, connected with our local situation, our enterprise, our wealth, and our fortune; it would require us to divert much of our capital and industry to new employments; it would amount to an abandonment of views, as a commercial people, and might involve us in dangerous controversies, by virtual admission, that any essential articles of supply may, at the pleasure of a belligerent nation, be placed in a state of inhibition, equivalent to being declared contraband of war.

Hitherto we have regarded it as a peculiar felicity incident to our neutral situation, that it was equally beneficial to ourselves, and to all the parties with whom we are connected; the articles exported by us to the enemies of Great Britain being convenient supplies—promised to secure to our ships, in their ports a welcome reception and hospitable treatment. As the direct returns for the exports were inconsiderable, and as the products were almost exclusively

remitted to Great Britain, and thereby applied in payment for manufactures purchased on our accounts, we considered ourselves sure of receiving from them, at least that degree of protection, which was recommended by a regard to mutual interests.

It is however with much surprise that we have recently discovered that the very circumstances upon which our hopes of security are reposed, have been urged as arguments to justify an invasion of our rights, and that, having totally suppressed the external commerce of her enemies, Great Britain is now counselled to appropriate to herself that of her friends. It is true that, as exporters of certain articles to the ultimate markets, our interests are in collision with hers; yet it ought to be recollected, that it is a particular and minor interest only which suffers, and that the disadvantage is a necessary consequence of her colonial system: that the general results of our commerce are greatly in her favor; that they invigorate her manufacturing interests, which are the great basis of her wealth; and that these interests can never be promoted by the impoverishment of her customers. Surely the security of neutral rights ought not to diminish, as their value is augmented: surely a maritime preponderancy, which enables its possessors to blockade any of the ports of its enemies, conveys no just title to a monopoly of the commerce of the world!

In the list of our complaints, we cannot forbear to enumerate the humiliating and oppressive conduct of ships of war, in the vicinity of our coasts and harbors. We respect the principle and emulate the conduct of Great Britain, in regard to our jurisdiction, and we wish merely to claim for ourselves the same measure of justice which she exacts from others.

But while we contend that we ought not to be exposed to humiliating inquiries in the verge of our ports, which by means of secret connections with our city, may be rendered conducive to the indulgence of partiality, favor or malice, we disavow every wish to divest the belligerent nations of their rights. If, in particular instances, the American flag, and the character of an American merchant, have been prostituted to unworthy purposes, we declare the individuals thus guilty to be our enemies; and we wish not to screen them from the just consequences of their misconduct. We also assert, that a comprehensive view of our commerce affords conclusive evidence, that of the property circulated through this port, the proportion which can possibly belong to the enemies of Great Britain, is an object unworthy the attention of a great power; especially, if in a rigorous pursuit of its strict rights, it incurs the hazard of forfeiting the esteem of its friends.

If therefore, the mode in which the American commerce is prosecuted, is allowed by the law of nations; if irrefragable evidence arises from our situation, wants, and necessary connections with the rest of the world, that it is almost exclusively grounded on American capital; if the suggestions, that we are the mere agents of foreigners, are ungenerous insults, contrived as apologies for injuries; if frauds in relation to foreign trusts, are not more frequent in this country than in Great Britain; and if no government is able wholly to prevent them; then our conclusion in the present, as in all other cases, ought to be deduced from general facts, and not from particular exceptions. This conclusion is, that the American commerce is one of the great links which connect those interests of civilized nations, which wars ought not to disturb; that to break this link, will destroy all commerce, and therefore, that a serious misunderstanding with Great Britain would prove fatal to the most important interests of both countries.

This view of the subject, while it excites our anxiety, furnishes also a resource for our hopes. We wish only for justice: and believing that a commercial nation which disregards justice, thereby undermines the citadel of her power, we rely on the effect of mutual interests and wishes in promoting a cordial explanation, and for adjustment of every cause of misunderstanding: in particular we rely on the government of our country, that our rights will not be abandoned that no argument in favor of an usurpation will ever be derived from our acquiescence.

If our personal interests and local attachments have not greatly misdirected our opinion, the defenceless situation of the port of New-York, ought

to excite the anxious solicitude of every friend of his country. Our river is the only commercial avenue to a fertile and populous country, which is rapidly rising in importance. It is here that one third of the revenue of the Union is collected; and this proportion is understood to be relatively increasing. But while we are grateful for these distinguished advantages of nature, our satisfaction is diminished, by reflecting on their insecurity; for in proportion as the resources of our country accumulate to this point is the hazard, that they may present a temptation to rapacity, and become the prize of violence. Without recurring to the experience of past times for proofs, that no nation can long maintain an extensive commerce, without well defended sea ports, and an efficient military marine, we are admonished by the new and portentous aspect of Europe, and the alarming prevalence of piracy in the West Indies, that energetic measures of defence have become indispensably necessary.

We presume not to express any opinion respecting the degree of force, of which the permanent navy ought to consist; and being sensible that delays must attend the construction of suitable defences for our port, we shall rest satisfied, when we perceive that these measures are commenced in a manner, and upon a scale, which will assure to us an efficient completion.

Such however, is the present organized force of the United States that we should consider it inconsistent with the honor, interests, or security of our country, to parley with the pirates of the West-Indies, whose conduct being inconsistent with any known rules of lawful warfare, cannot have been authorized by any civilized nation towards another nation, in a state of peace. Our vessels, while pursuing a lawful trade, have been piratically seized their cargoes have been forcibly taken away and distributed, without even the form of a trial; the vessels in many instances sunk and destroyed, and the crews stripped of all their property; all these outrages have been exercised upon innocent and defenceless men, aggravated by unprecedented circumstances of insult, oppression, and barbarity. Some of these violences have been committed on vessels which were captured within sight of our harbors; and the great scene of those unparalleled enormities is the island of Cuba, which commands the only avenue by which we preserve a commercial connection with our brethren of the Western States; a connection which we cherish with ardor, as a source of mutual advantage, and a bond of permanent union.

But it is not on account of our pecuniary losses alone that we complain. The constancy and valor of the seamen of the United States, are justly themes of patriotic exultation. From their connection with us we consider their cause as our cause, their rights as our rights, and their interests as our interests; our feelings are indignant at the recital of their wrongs; and we request, in addition to the protection of a naval force, that, at least in the American seas, our brave countrymen, may be permitted to display their energy in their own defence.

Your memorialists conclude with remarking that they deem the present situation of the public affairs to be peculiarly critical and perilous, and such as requires all the prudence, the wisdom and energy of Government, supported by the co-operation of all good citizens. By mutual exertions, under the benign influence of Providence, upon this hitherto favored nation, we hope the clouds which threaten to obscure its prosperity, may be dispelled; and we pledge our united support in favor of all measures adopted to vindicate and secure the just rights of our country.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Signed by the unanimous order, and on behalf of a general meeting of the Merchants of the city of New-York, convened on the 26th December, 1805.

JOHN BRIDGES, Chairman.

Oliver Wolcott, John Franklin, William Edgar, Isaac Lawrence, Thomas Capen &c. Henry F. Wadsworth, John Taylor, Thomas Farmer, George M. Woolsey, David M. Clark, n. Robert Leroy, Gould Hoyt, Elisha C. J. n. B. Murray, Leffert Lefferts, Samuel A. Lawrence, Samuel Russell, Joseph Blackwell, John Murray, M. Clarkson, John B. C. Lee, Archibald, Grace Wm W. W. 4. sey, Benjamin Minton, William Bayard, Gulian

Ludlow, Ebenezer Stevens, Rensselaer Havens, Wm. Lovett, Geo. Griswold, Henry Post, jun. John R. Livingston, Daniel Ludlow, Wm. Henderson, James Arden, John P. Mumford, Benjamin Bailey, Wynant Van Zant, jun. John DePeyster, Isaac Claxson, Edmund Seaman, Peter Schermerhorne, James Scott, Charles M' Evers, jun. John Kane, John Clendening, Wm. Codman.

Hudson, January 21.

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Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Fortune's Smiles.

The highest prize in the Batten-kill Road Lottery (30,000 dollars) has been drawn by Mr. James Jarvis, a shoemaker in New-York.

Quick Work.

Two apprentices to Ladies' shoemakers, in Quebec, in December last, for a wager, performed the following uncommon week's work:—one of them made 44, and the other 43 pair of saleable ladies' shoes from Monday morning till Saturday evening, none of it having been done by candle light.—*Quere*—How long would it take two young ladies to wear out those shoes, for a wager?

Horrid Murder.

RUSSEL FREEMAN, Esq. and Captain JOSEPH STARKWEATHER, debtors in the gaol of Grafton county, (N. H.) were murdered on the 17th ult. by JOSIAH BURNHAM, also a debtor.

An unfortunate difference prevails in the territory of Upper Louisiana, between the Governor, (General Wilkinson) and the Judges, (Lucas and Easton) of the general court. It seems the governor had commissioned James L. Donaldson Esq. as district attorney, but he was refused to be recognized by the court, after repeatedly producing his commission. The grand jury took the matter into consideration and remonstrated against it; and have likewise brought forward a charge against one of the judges (Easton) for swindling, particularly in the case of a poor man by the name of David Fine, residing near the Merrimack, who has a wife and seven children, and whom the said judge Easton did, say the grand jury, some time in the month of May last, being then a judge of the territory of Louisiana, under the most fraudulent pretences obtain from him, a deed for about six hundred acres of land, without giving him any consideration for the same. When the court found that the grand jury were going on to examine the witnesses to establish this fraud against Easton, they ordered the jurors out of a convenient room wherein they sat, and compelled them (21 in number) to sit in a room of dimensions scarce sufficient to contain their bodies, being no more than 11 feet by 8 and a half feet. Some of the jurors actually fainted in this confinement. It seems it was owing to a detection of Easton's nefarious practises by general Wilkinson, that the court was so inveterate against his appointment of a district attorney. The harsh conduct of the court to the jury however did not break the spirit of the latter, who have published a full representation of the whole affair to the world. *Rep. Adv. cate.*

Neutral Commerce.

By the last arrival we perceive that the English are still availing themselves of their naval superiority; and capturing all neutral vessels that come in their way. Among others we perceive the *Ambition*, *Minerva*, *Delaware*, *Diana*, and *Mora*, all of this port, are carried in for adjudication, and the brig *Little-Cornelia*, bound to Holland, has been condemned.

[N. Y. E. Post.]

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

We copy the following interesting intelligence, from the Norfolk Ledger of the 6th inst. :—

CAPT. GORDON, who arrived here on Saturday, in the ship *Highland Mary* in 35 days from Bordeaux, has favored us with the *Moniteur*, and other Paris papers to the 20th November, and the Bordeaux papers to the 26th of the same month.

The intelligence which they contain is of the highest importance to the political world, and so astonishing, that it is difficult to believe that we are relating facts.

The event which first attracts our attention, is the rapid advance of the French Grand Army to near Vienna. We do not perceive by any of the papers we have received, that the Emperor of the French had actually entered Vienna, but he was within a few leagues of that capital, and no enemy to oppose him. In fact he only delayed his entry, in order to adjust some ceremonials, and to make it more solemn and impressive. It will appear incredible that a mighty empire should be overthrown in *six weeks*, and without one battle in which the ancient valor of the nation was displayed. The public are already in possession of the operations of the French army up to the capitulation of Ulm. Immediately after that event the grand army pressed forward for the capital of the Austrian Empire. The resistance which it experienced is detailed in the Bulletins of the army which we shall hereafter notice. That it could not have been considerable, the rapid advance of the French, affords conclusive evidence. The battles which were fought, more resemble, a war of skirmishing for posts, than battles which were to determine the fate of a mighty empire.

From the accounts published in the French bulletins, it appears that the meeting and defeating their enemy, were the same. The modern Cæsar, may in imitation of the ancient, say, *veni, vidi, vici!* the Austrian cabinet appears no less confounded, than the armies are dismayed. The Emperor of Austria abandoned his capital on the approach of the French, and retired to Bohemia. We cannot in this place resist the insertion of an anecdote of Buonaparte, well known in the diplomatic circles of Paris, and related to us by a gentleman of veracity from France. Some time last summer, Buonaparte in speaking to the Austrian minister observed, "Your master wants war, does he? tell him from me, that if he obliges me to go to war I will sleep in his bed before Christmas." That he will perform his promise the present details sufficiently prove.

In Italy the French arms have in every instance been attended with success, but Arch Duke Charles has contended with Massena like a soldier, and obliged his superior enemy to purchase at some expense the victories which he has gained. It appears to be the determination of the Austrian and the Russian generals to con-

center all their forces in Bohemia; the Austro-Russian army has retreated into that kingdom.

The king of Prussia, notwithstanding all the sanguine hopes entertained of his becoming a member of the confederacy adheres to his neutrality, or rather continues his partiality for France, and his unconquerable hatred of Austria. Every exertion we may imagine has been made to detach him from his system. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin the 25th of October, where he was received with every mark of distinction suitable to his exalted rank, but the main object of his visit, it does not appear probable, will be accomplished.

Notwithstanding the successes of France, she is raising another most formidable army of 200,000 men, to follow the grand army of reserve in case of need.

France has concluded a treaty with the king of Naples and two Sicilies, by which it is stipulated, that France will withdraw her troops from the estates of that king, provided he will not permit the forces of the combined powers to pass through his dominions.

Details.

A Paris paper of November 20, says, the publick were yesterday in expectation of receiving the confirmation of the news afloat for some days past, upon the entry of the French into Vienna, which was to have taken place on the 19th Brumaire (10th November); but the 21st Bulletin, which the *Moniteur* gives, dated from Molk the same day, making no mention of this desirable event, seems to belie the news. However, if it be observed that on the morning of the 18th, Prince Murat was only ten or twelve leagues from Vienna, and that he detached the same day a corps of dragoons towards that city, from whence the emperor and his courts had already departed, it will readily be conceived that, there being no further resistance, the first division of the army may really have entered that capital the 19th, and possibly the emperor Napoleon himself may have made his entry the same evening that the Bulletin is dated.

Twenty-first Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Molk, 19th Brumaire, 10th Nov Year 14.

On the 16th Brumaire, the army of Marshal Davoust directed its march from Steyer, to Naydhoffen, Marienzell and Lilienfeld. By this movement, it extended its front beyond the left of the enemy's army, which was supposed to be ready to make a stand on the heights of St. Hypolyte; and from Lilienfeld it marched towards Vienna by the high road leading directly to it.

On the 17th the advanced guard of this Marshal being yet several leagues from Marienzell, met the corps of General Meertell, which was marching towards Neudstadt, for the purpose of covering Vienna on that side. The General of brigade Heudelet, commander of Marshal Da-

vous's advanced guard, attacked the enemy with the greatest vigour, routed him, and pursued him for the space of five leagues.

The result of this engagement of Marienfelz was the taking of three stands of colours, 16 pieces of cannon and 4000 prisoners—among whom are the colonels of the regiments Joseph D. Colledero and Deutschmeister, and five majors.

On the 18th in the morning, Prince Murat arrived at St. Hypolyte. He gave directions to the general of brigade of dragoons Sebastiani to push forward towards Vienna. All the court and grantees had left that capital. It had been already announced at the advanced posts, that the Emperor was preparing to quit Vienna.

The Russian army has effected its retreat to Krems by regrossing the Danube, fearing no doubt to see its communications with Moravia cut off, by the movement which Marshal Mortier made on the left bank of the Danube.

General Marmont must have passed beyond Leoben.

The abbey of Molk, where the Emperor lodges, is one of the finest in Europe. There is not, either in France or Italy, any convent or abbey that can be compared to it. It is in a strong position and commands the Danube. It was one of the principal posts of the Romans, and was called *The Iron House*, built by the Emperor Commodus.

The cellars and vaults of the abbey were full of very good Hungarian wine: which has been of very great help to the army; having for this long time been without any; but we are now in the wine country—there is a great deal in the environs of Vienna.

The Emperor has ordered a particular safeguard to be placed at the capital of Lustschlofs, a small country seat belonging to the Emperor of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube.

The avenues of Vienna on this side do not resemble the avenues of great capitals. From Lintz to Vienna there is but one high road; a great many rivers such as the Ips, the Elaph, the Molk, the Trafen, &c. have only bad wooden bridges over them. The country is covered with forests of pine trees: at every step inexpugnable positions where the enemy in vain endeavored to make a stand. He was always apprehensive of seeing himself passed and turned by the columns which manœvered beyond his flanks.

From the Inn hither, the Danube is beautiful; its prospects are picturesque; its navigation down the river, rapid and easy.

All the intercepted letters speak only of the frightful chaos which Vienna exhibits. The war was undertaken by the Austrian cabinet against the advice of all the princes of the Imperial family. But Colledero, led by his wife, who, a French woman, bears the most envenomed hatred to her

country; Cobentzel accustomed to tremble at the very name of a Russian, in the persuasion that every thing must bend before them, and to whom, moreover, it is possible the agents of England may have found means to introduce themselves; in fine, that miserable Mack, who had already acted such a great part for the renewal of the second coalition, these are the influences that have proved stronger than those of all wise men and of all the members of the Imperial family.

There is not the meanest citizen, the lowest subaltern but is conscious that this war is advantageous only for the English; that they are the artificers of the misfortunes of Europe, as, by their monopoly, they are the authors of the exorbitant price of provisions.

PRESBURG, October 29.

H. S. H. the archduke Palatine returned here from Vienna on the 25th inst. On the 27th the diet of Hungary held a third sitting. His royal highness the archduke made a very affecting speech, in which he laid open the present deplorable situation of the Austrian monarchy. The members then resolved by acclamation to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for the maintenance of the throne, the constitution and the safety of the country. It was in consequence decreed to set on foot without delay, an army uniformly organized, composed of cavalry and infantry. A commission was then appointed with all necessary powers for regulating the organization of this national army. The said commission will make its report at the next sitting of the states.

FRANKFORT, October 27.

According to the last letters from Vienna, people there were at a loss to conceive how the Austrian army in Swabia had suffered the French army to advance without obstinately opposing it. The news of the first disasters at Wertingen and Guntzburgh of the French having forced the passages of the Danube and Lech, and entered Bavaria, had spread consternation throughout that capital, where the inhabitants were far from expecting the prodigious events that ensued. It was generally imagined there that Prince Ferdinand and gen. Mack had retreated to the frontiers of the Tyrol in order to keep up their communication with the hereditary states and the Austrian army in Italy. It is asserted that besides the six regiments which have already been detached from his army, Prince Charles had received orders to send from 20 to 25,000 men to the assistance of the army of Germany. It was also rumored that that Prince had been entreated by the Emperor his brother to take the command in chief of the army which is to act in concert with Russia.

NUREMBERGH, November 1.

We now know in a positive manner what to believe of the intentions of Prussia towards all the belligerent powers. A

new rescript of the Prussian cabinet, addressed to the inhabitants of the Prussian provinces in Franconia, removes all doubts. The regencies of the margraviats of Anspach & Bareuth immediately caused it to be published with the following introduction.

"It has been lately made known to all the Prussian authorities, that all foreign armies shall be proceeded against, to avoid all species of excess, in the same manner and with the greatest impartiality.—But as, through misunderstandings and ignorance of the true intentions of the Government, it has been reported that H. M. the King of Prussia wished to take an active part in the war, it has been enjoined us to make known to the people, that the military preparations of Prussia merely relate to the maintenance of the strictest neutrality; that the measures hitherto taken are only intended to insure the guarantee of the same, and that no other interpretation must be given them. We in consequence repeat to all the authorities and order them to make known to those under their jurisdiction, that all the reports touching the participation of H. M. in the war, are destitute of all foundation; and this declaration is made in order to prevent and hinder all illegal acts on the part of individuals and communes.

STRASBURGH, November 17.

The city of Vienna has just opened its gates to a victorious army. This glory was reserved for Frenchmen. Our troops have entered it. An extraordinary courier who arrived here last night brought this intelligence, but at his setting out the emperor had not arrived there. He was, however, immediately expected to make his solemn entry into that capital, and afterwards repair to Munich, where a congress is to be opened for the re-establishment of peace, overtures for which have already been made. It is confidently asserted that the king of Prussia will employ his mediation, and that Count Haugwitz, who was lately at Vienna, will repair for this purpose to Munich.

The Unell.



At Chatham, Sunday the 12th instant, HARRIET FRARY, daughter of the late Mr. Giles Frary, of this city, in the 8th year of her age.

"Fair was the blossom, soft the vernal sky;
Elate with hope we deem'd no tempest nigh;
When lo! a whirlwind's instantaneous gust
Left all its beauties withering in the dust."

At Claverack, on the 14 inst., Mrs. MARTHA MURRAY, consort of Mr. Solomon Murray, in the 44th year of her age, leaving a husband and 7 children to lament her loss.



FOR THE BALANCE.

LIBERTY.

[Concluded.]

WHAT then is Liberty! Is it a name,
A juggling sound, by which we're hush'd to sleep,
And cheated of our bliss! A Sorcerer's spell,
Which gilds the assassin's dagger, drowns the cry
Of murder in the exulting shouts of joy;
And hideous anarchy's detested form
Hides in the gay alluring dream of hope!
O that stern Truth, with an indignant frown,
Could answer, no! Search time's long record thro',
And shew me where her praises are not wrote
In characters of blood. Before our eyes
Still float the infernal shapes, and in our ears
Still ring the sounds of woe, which grac'd her
"march"

O'er Gallia's slippery, death-encumber'd plain.
Helvetia still, through all her desert vales,
Cries, "havoc, spoil and ruin are my gain:"
And Europe and the world still, shuddering, hear
The half-unfinish'd story, that relates
The damned doom of her ruffian crew.
Rejoice Humanity! the giant fiend,
Who, not content with sweeping from the earth
In deluges of blood all ancient mounds,
By wisdom rear'd to stem the flood of vice,
Strive from thy close embrace to rend the pledge,
The sweet assurance of eternal life;
Who, not content with braving mortal force,
Rais'd its deformed visage to the skies,
And said, "there is no God," now feels his pow'r;
Now groans beneath the overwhelming weight
Of an all-crushing and despotic rule.

Wheredwells the Liberty, whose presence gives
A sacred force, a nation's love, to law;
Whose smile dispenses universal good,
And makes the yoke of government unfelt?
Say not, in Britain's sea-wall'd realm she lives—
A thousand ghosts of martyr'd ancestors,
By persecution's bloody lash compell'd
To quit her bigot shores, and hail the wild
And savage wilderness, their only home,
Would rise and frowning would display the fist
Of "crimes, committed in Jehovah's name."
A thousand victims of star-chamber-law,
Commission Courts, and martial tyranny
Would thunder in your ears the horrid tale
Of murders by subaltern, merciless
Of pow'r committed; in whose hands, the sword
Of justice the assassin's knife became.
They would uplift the gorgon's veil, that hides
Internal misery, and lead your eyes
To where, the peasant friendless, for he's poor,
Though long oppress'd by ceaseless care and toil
Not yet familiar with the face of want,
Tears half his earnings from the feeble grasp
Of famish'd children, and with tears resigns
The little store to swell a lordling's pride.
They'd pierce the veil of solitude and sigh,

That hides in dark obscurity the house
Of wretchedness, and shew a British jail.
A spirit, which could not be broken down,
By poverty's oppressive weight, to bear
With patience tyranny, though in a lord,
There finds the liberty to starve in peace,
And boast of English rights; there languishes
In hopeless misery the tedious day.
Then sinks from real, into fancied woe.
But say, indignant Muse! Let not the force
Of prejudice, the memory of wrongs,
Long past, or still renew'd, transport thee thus
Beyond the sacred bounds of truth. Confess
That these are partial ills, which not arise
From law's defect, but the abuse of law.
For even here, though oft corruption, slow
And silent, mines beneath the lofty dome
Of British independence, and though oft
Stern tided pow'r its sword indignant throws
Into the scale of justice, and destroys
The balance even, violated Law
Weeps o'er the outrage, she cannot redress.
Nor always unavailing thus her care—
Tho' strong in birth, and fortify'd by wealth,
A proud offender cannot always brave
The majesty of Law, and trample down
The barriers, which protect the peasant's rights.

Such is the tale, which truth historic tells;
And such the picture, which experience draws
Of Liberty. A radiant gem, which gleam'd
Celestial brightness in th' effulgent crown
Of Seraphim—bestow'd on man, became
The signet, which to outrage credence gave.
The zeal of greatness, and the pledge of bliss
Was made to glitter in the crest of war;
And gilded, with the lustre of its rays,
Crimes, which ungarnish'd, in their native hue
Would every soul with shudd'ring horror fill,

Columbia, yet untried by length of years;
Vain of the treasure, you possess, beware!
Though now you boast a jewel, once the pride
Of Greece; and once, that from the Capitol
A radiance cast, which met the rising sun,
And gleam'd on either pole; yet still beware!
Greece lost it by her folly; and from Rome
A rebel son filch'd all, that made her great.
Trust not the wily knave, whose honey'd lips
Drop words of flattery, 'sweet as courtiers use';
Who seems to live, but only to admire
Thy Liberty; which, if he once obtain,
On false pretence of guarding from the craft
Of other sharpeners, is forever gone.
Suspect him too, whose ceaseless prattle runs
Upon reform. It is a dulcet note,
Which, more than once, has charm'd an honest
man

To raise his arm, unconscious, in the cause
Of revolution. First, when Reform appears,
With modest air and sober step, it walks
Within the pale of law, dispensing health
And renovated vigour through the state—
Too much indulg'd, it leaves its narrow walk;
Becomes Licentiousness—with daring brow
And step audacious violates the hall
Of justice, and its sacrilegious hand
Lays rudely on the holy covenant
Of right and rule, the ev'ry patriot's creed,
The Constitution. And if still uncheck'd;
If still no saviour, arm'd with wholesome pow'r,
(Unfriendly though it be to Freedom's cause)
The growing monster's progress should arrest,
It spurns the lamb-like form of open war—

The tramp of devastation grasps, and blows
A blast of Death, which summons, from their depths,
The howling retinue of fiends, that sport
And revel in the train of Anarchy.

Divergence.

Extracts from an English Historical Dictionary, published in 1692.

SIR JOHN PHILPOT,

Whose family hath long resided at Upton Court, in Kent, was bred a grocer in London, where he became Mayor 1278.—He set forth a fleet at his own cost, to repress the insolence of one John Mercer, a Scotch Pirate, whom he encountered in his own person, took him and all his ships with rich plunder therein. Two years after he conveyed an English army into Britain, in ships of his own hiring; and with his own money released more than 2000 arms, and engaged for their victuals. The Nobility accused him for acting without a commission; yes, scarce he got his pardon, after such vast expences.

METCALF.

A most numerous and knightly family in Richmondshire. Christopher Metcalf, Esq. was born in Yorkshire; when he was High Sheriff there, he attended on the Judges at York, with 300 horsemen; all of his own name and kindred. The family was accounted the most numerous of any in England in 1607.

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FOR 1806.

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The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JANUARY 28, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
 Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

CERTAIN circumstances must occur to call forth the exertions of men, and exhibit their talents to view, otherwise they will die in obscurity. SOLOMON has said (I mean the ancient not the modern Solomon of Albany) that "time and chance happeneth to all men." The Elegy of GRAY has been much celebrated which says,

"Full many a gem of purest dye serene,
 "The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear." &c.

Had it not been for the last election of a Governor in Pennsylvania, where would have been the fame of Simon Snyder? It would not have extended throughout the states, and but partially even in the state in which he resides. Some of his neighbors might have spoken of him as raising a great number of cabbages and making excellent *four kroust*; but as a legislator, a statesman, a framer of constitutions, he would not have been known. Now the enquiry is, from what part of Germany did he, or his ancestors emigrate? Did he ever hear of the Heidelberg tun? Is he any way related to the great general Mack?

No less famous is become one Duncan M'Farland. This man for the small misdemeanors of forgery and perjury (as is said) has been clapped into limbo, and prevented from taking his seat in Congress, to which he was fairly and democratically elected. In case he had not been thus cruelly caged, but permitted to appear as a representative of the nation, his praises had not been sung. In Congress he would not, probably, have opened his mouth, farther than by saying aye to whatever John Randolph proposed, and enforced by

his powerful eloquence. By the name, it would seem that he is of the *Caledonian* race. Duncan is a common name; and the Macs are all originally Scotch; just as the Os are Irish; such as O'Connor, O'Neal and O'Brian.

The name of Allen B. Magruder has been trumpeted ever since he penned a sublime eulogium on Mr. Jefferson. The former seated the latter "on the top of Olympus, viewing in silence and serenity the fate of empires;" and the latter placed the former in a good office, in which he can quaff nectar with the gods. Magruder is supposed to be either himself, or descended from those who inhabited the Highlands of Scotland; and to be nearly related to Duncan M'Farland.

Some other names which fly abroad in this "age of reason," such as Arcularius, Cheetham, Bishop, Duane, Holt, Wortman, &c. shall occupy attention at another time.

HISTORICUS.

Political.

[The following extraordinary article appeared in our public prints some time since. We first saw it in the *Evening Post*, and intended to have published it, with Mr. COLMAN'S remarks. But the paper is mislaid; and we now copy it from an eastern print. Edit. Bal.]

From a Paris Paper.

MR. BIDDLE, Secretary to the American Legation, has published the following letter, from His Excellency General ARMSTRONG, minister plenipotentiary from the United States, to his Excellency M. BARBE-MARBOIS, Minister of the Public Treasury, and Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

PARIS, 5th Dec. 1805.

The undersigned Minister of the United States, to the Minister of the Public Treasury.

SIR,

I HAD the honor of receiving your letter on the subject of the claim made by

Messrs. NICKLIN and GRIFFITH, of Philadelphia.

With regard to the facts you alledge, viz. "that this is an English house, doing only business for English merchants; that the ship *New-Jersey* was loaded from the English factories at Canton, and that she belonged to English merchants"—I know nothing from any document in my possession. The only written evidence applying to this case, within my reach, is the record of the American Commission to which you allude, and which is directly adverse to the suggestion you have made; for I find that the Commissioners united in admitting the *New-Jersey* to have been American property; and that the protest of one of the members of that board against the ultimate decision of the others was founded, not on the fact of her being English property, but on that of the claimants not having pursued their remedy against the captors, to its proper consequence, viz. to an assurance that they were unable to pay.

On the other hand, though I have, as already stated, no written document, I have had much verbal information, which furnishes a strong presumptive evidence of two facts—1st, that the *New-Jersey* was partly or altogether English property; and 2dly, that, whether American or English, she was insured, and that no loss was sustained by the offensive claimants.

The circumstances which render the first of the facts probable, are, that one, if not both the partners of this house were, recently before the fitting out of the ship *New-Jersey*, the clerks and carriers of pattern-cards for manufacturing houses in Great Britain; that they have been notoriously the commission-agents of such houses since; that they were not in a condition to fit out a ship of the value of the *New-Jersey* with their own means; and that if they had assistance, it must have been derived from British sources, as it has not been even pretended they have had any American support.

The circumstances rendering the second fact probable, is in the knowledge of all men acquainted with commerce, as conducted in the United States, viz. that much property committed to the seas on long voyages, and in a state of war, is always insured. Whence the probability

that the present claim is pursued, not on account of the ostensible owners, but of the insurers. If these insurers are American, they have been amply paid in their profits, which in 1797 were equal to 20 per cent. per ann. on their capital; and if English, they cannot come within the provisions of the treaty.

Such is the amount of the verbal information I have received in this case, which at the same time I think it necessary to observe, has been received without the sanction of an oath.

I am, Sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient and very humble servant.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.
M. MARBOIS, Minister Public Treasury.

[Remarks from the Charleston Courier.]

The foregoing very extraordinary diplomatic production is copied from a printed account of the trial of the ship *New Jersey*. It claims the most serious attention of our mercantile men, and every other person who feels for the dignity and independence of his country. What safety or protection can our commerce receive, if our Ministers, who are appointed to represent the honor and assert the interests of their country and fellow citizens, shall inveigh against the mercantile character and reputation of our best citizens, and expose their property to the lawless plunder of freebooters? It is well known that Messrs. NICKLIN & GRIFFITH of Philadelphia, are merchants of unexceptionable characters; that they have been citizens of the United States for many years, and who, from the industrious application of mercantile talents, have been able to advance the respectability of their house. Under the sanction of the laws of the country, of which they have been admitted citizens, they embarked a large property in the ship *New Jersey*, which was afterwards captured by the French. In the course of the trial for the recovery of the property, the American Minister, in an official letter to the French Minister of the public treasury, states to him, that Messrs. NICKLIN & GRIFFITH were without the means to fit out the ship, and consequently that they derived assistance from British resources: So that if an English manufacturer or merchant should advance to an American citizen upon the credit of his integrity, or the recommendation of his friends, the means of prosecuting his business upon a larger scale than he could have done without it, such property is to be treated as English and not as American! If it should be proved to be actually and *bona fide* American property, it is, he says, probably insured in London, and therefore the American property may be condemned, that English under-writers may be obliged to pay the loss! If the property is American, and the insurers are likewise American, then it may be condemned because our citizens in 1797 gained 20 per cent. on their capital! Is

this the reasoning of an American diplomatic agent?

It is an unprecedented circumstance for the Minister of any nation, to intimate to a foreign tribunal, when the property of his countrymen is in jeopardy by lawless outrage, that they need not be governed by the proofs exhibited by the claimants, because, if their property was condemned, the under-writers would have to sustain the loss and not them. At this rate there can be no difference between neutral property or enemy's property: But on what authority was this statement officially advanced? Was it upon the oath of a person of respectability or of mercantile information? Was it from the Minister's personal knowledge of the character and connexions of the parties?—No—upon neither—but upon the mere *ipse dixit* of some one, who without the sanction of an oath, and probably actuated by private rancour or sinister motives, damned the reputation and property of honest, industrious individuals, whose hard earnings for many years, is, by their means snatched from them in an instant.—Although the letter is the official act of the Minister, and breathes such marked hostility and destruction to American Commerce, and industry, yet we feel conscious that it does not contain the opinions of our President. He well knows the necessity and importance of protecting the commerce of our country, and of affording to our citizens, both at home and abroad, all the support and assistance which the honor of our government is bound to give to them.

[Remarks from the Evening Post.]

"The last ground taken by the ambassador to defeat this claim is the most extraordinary that ever entered the head of a rational being.

"After stating the probability that the property was insured, he proceeds thus:

"If these insurers are American, they have been amply paid in their profits which in 1797 were equal to twenty per cent per annum, on their capital; and if English, they cannot come within the treaty."

"In other words, if the property, tho' American, is insured by the English, it must be condemned, because the insurers are English, inasmuch as the English are not within the treaty; if insured by Americans, it must be condemned, because the insurers are Americans, inasmuch as American insurers in 1797, gained 20 per cent. per annum on their capital, and consequently, could not be losers, and if not losers, not fair claimants. This two-edged argument, doubtless glitters very much in the eyes of our diplomatic agent, and he could not resist it. But since when, we take the liberty to ask Mr. ARMSTRONG, have insurers become a set of outlaws? And whence does he derive his principle, that a man who upon the whole is prosperous in all his affairs, thereby becomes a fair mark for the highway robber? And where did he learn that before a plaintiff

who appears in a court of justice, to prosecute his claim for a loss sustained in his transactions with a particular individual can recover, he must, preliminarily shew that he is a beggar, or that he has been unfortunate with his other debtors on an average? And with still greater force may it be asked where did he discover, and whence does he derive his rule, that when a man in any great branch of business appears before the proper tribunal to seek redress for an injury done him in his estate, he may be turned out of Court because it is suspected that other individuals in the same business, but with whom he has no connection, have gained in the course of the same year, 20 per cent. on their capital? So false, so unjust, so absurd a principle, belongs we believe exclusively to the American diplomatic agent, now in Paris, General JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"In a word, if the ground of condemnation adopted by Mr. ARMSTRONG, is to be admitted, as a precedent, the judges of the maritime courts of Great-Britain need no longer torture their faculty to discover pretences for condemning neutral cargoes; it will be sufficient to shew that they have been insured by a company who on an average, make a handsome percentage on the winding up of their affairs at the end of the year, and this sweeping circumstance may always be brought up to involve in one indiscriminate ruin every vessel that sails from our shores."

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

STATE OF THE NATION.

THE humbled and degraded situation of our country is at length almost universally acknowledged. The injuries which are heaped upon us by powerful nations have become too oppressive to be either concealed or denied, and the insults which are cast in our teeth by such as dare not insult even the humblest power beside our own, have convinced the warmest admirers of our pusillanimous administration that they can no longer pursue that wretched system of penny-saving policy which they have introduced. The consequence is that we now hear the government calling upon the nation to repair the waste which that very government have committed. They now demand of us, the necessary means to build line of battle ships, the materials for which were left on hand by their predecessors, and have been squandered and wasted by themselves. After disbanding almost all the little military force which had, with great difficulty and expense, been organized, and after deranging the best and most experienced officers in the service, the government now inform us that a military force is indispensably necessary, and that our young men, the flower of the nation, must instantly assume a military character and hold themselves ready at a moment's warning to obey the calls of their country. After having driven from for-

sign courts every minister who could either command respect, conciliate esteem, or vindicate the honor and the rights of the nation, and after having filled their places with men who possess neither talents to command respect nor integrity to inspire confidence, they tell us that our relations with foreign powers have somehow become strangely embarrassed; that we are on every side treated with indignity and insult, and that there seems to be no way left for us, but "to join in the unprofitable contest of trying which party can do the other the most harm."

In this degraded situation, we hear ourselves daily called upon by the administration, through the medium of their prints and exhorted to unanimity. Now is the time, they tell us, to test the sincerity of those who profess solicitude for the honor and prosperity of the nation. Now is the time for every friend to his country to lay aside his party resentment and animosities and to unite in support of such vigorous measures as the public exigencies demand.—Now is the time for every man to clap his shoulder to the wheels of government and lift it out of the difficulties into which it has been plunged. Whatever our sentiments might have been as to the measures which have brought us into this wretched situation, it is urged, that being in, we have now no choice of policy left but to strengthen the hands of government and trust their word for it that they will yet bring us safely out.

This sort of argument has something very specious and imposing in its external appearance, and is calculated to have its effect upon the minds of ingenuous men: but when examined to the bottom it will be discovered to have no other foundation than the principle, that the more mischiefs any particular administration brings upon us, the more our confidence in that administration ought to be confirmed, and the greater ought to be our exertions in supporting it. Let them but once get us into a situation, like the present, in which the dignity and the prosperity of the nation are sacrificed, and its peace and even its independence are put at hazard, and then their power is safe; their strong argument for unanimity immediately applies, and "an act of oblivion is passed for all their misconduct."

No; if they would have that assistance which they so modestly demand, let them more effectually merit it by restoring to our councils men in whose ability and integrity we can place some confidence; let them recall from foreign courts those men whose pretence is considered as an insult by the governments to whom they are sent, and let their places be supplied by men capable of commencing an honorable and dignified negotiation; in one word, let them do their own duty.—If all this fails, then they may appeal with some confidence to the nation, and they will find five millions of people ready to support them.

Editor's Closet.

Cheetham's Facts Denied.

Mitchell has the unparalleled impudence to declare that *there is not a single particle of truth* in any of Cheetham's assertions concerning the Governor's owning his press and that of the Morning Chronicle, &c.

Tit for Tat.

The other day, Capt. Cheetham, when speaking of the Governor's having bought Mitchell, and the Morning Chronicle, observed—

"With the Editor of the Poughkeepsie print his Excellency had no difficulties of an insuperable nature to encounter—

....."Meager were his looks,
"Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.
"Famine, said his Excellency, is in thy cheeks,
"Need, and oppression, starveth in thy eyes,
"Upon thy back hangs ragged misery.
"The world is not thy friend, nor the world's law:
"The world affords no law to make thee rich;
"Then be not poor, but break it, and take THIS.
"My poverty, said the Editor, but not my will consents."

"He who knows the man of whom I write would almost suppose that the inimicable Poet had him in his eye when he sketched the famished Mantuan."

Mitchell, who never receives a shot from Cheetham, Holt, or Southwick, without returning it with four-fold interest, immediately sent back the following retort:

"Cheetham says I am poor; well, if I am, as Paddy said, I came honestly by it. If Cheetham is rich, can he, with truth, make the same declaration? I cannot, indeed, like him, boast that the recovery of suits against me to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars would not sink me; losses to a very small portion of that amount, would ruin me. If Cheetham spoke true, he is certainly rich, or some persons are *guarantees* for his libels behind the press; and if so, who are they? Or how did he so suddenly amass such a splendid fortune? I know too well the avails of a printing establishment, to admit it to arise from that, especially in so short a time as Cheetham has been at the head of one; and certainly when Mr. Denniston took him in a partner to the Citizen, there was nothing in his costume which indicated wealth or refinement.

....."A wistful wight he was,
"In russet jerkin grey, with sleuchy gait,
"Brush hair, bronze front, notch'd face, and grimy beard,
"All brute without, and more than brute within;
".....From either eye,
"Plotting Conspiracy and dark Sedition peer'd.
"Black snaky Slander and green viperous Envy,
"Lurk'd on his brow, and brandish'd prongy tongues
"At honorable fame. His visage spoke
"Him ripe for faction and pernicious darings."

"If this picture, whoever might be the original, is not a Hogarth likeness of my subject, then will I forfeit all knowledge of description."

EXTRACT

Of a letter from a gentleman to his friend.

JANUARY 24th.

"You are mistaken as to the meeting of the Legislature on Tuesday last. It does not take place until Tuesday next. Some members are already on the spot. One from the city of New York is said to have arrived a few days ago, and who, some say, is intended to be made Speaker. Punctuality is certainly a virtue: though I have never heard it determined whether he who comes before the time, or he who comes just at the time, is the most punctual. Every wise man will, in my opinion, allow himself time enough; and it is better to be before, than after the hour in which an engagement is made. One reason of the members from the City of New-York appearing so early, may be to have an opportunity, as soon as possible, to conciliate those whom Cheetham has contemptuously called "*the men in the woods*."

"Mr. Purdy is said to be in Albany and to be much chop-fallen. It is reported that he has made his peace with Mr. Taylor; the former having promised, that he will never say so again, and the latter, that in this case he will not strike.

"In my next, I shall be able to inform you as to the election of a Speaker, Clerk, and, perhaps, the Council of Appointment. The case of Arnold will undoubtedly, occasion some debate. Cheetham and Wortman being confident that the man ought to swing, will stagger some of the *genuine* republicans. This is understood to be the sentiment also of his Majesty the Emperor.

The *Clintonians* are evidently in trepidation, and are mustering all their forces. R. R. Esq. is on his way. Cheetham is letting out. Southwick twangs his bow. Taylor has prepared his motions; and the Emperor, in person, will direct the movements of his Marshals."

Port Folio.

No. 1, Vol. 1, of the new series of the *Port Folio*, was published on the 11th inst. This work now appears in an elegant octavo form—16 pages weekly—price, six dollars per annum, payable in advance. The character of the *Port Folio* is too well known to require any new praise from us. We shall be happy to receive subscriptions.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Wreath this day appears in full bloom. Those to whom we are indebted for contributions, will accept our sincere acknowledgements. If some of the lines of "A. Z." should be found wanting in harmony of numbers, it must be ascribed to his inexperience in the art of poetry. The piece is highly significant. "D." too, writes with spirit and ability. We crave this correspondent's pardon for having nearly destroyed the sense of one line of his poem on *Liberty*, by printing the word *zeal* instead of *seal*.

"SILENUS" is reasonable in his request, and shall be gratified; but he must wait till next week.

HISTORICUS, No. 2, next week.

A communication relating to the late edict of our Common Council, is under consideration: we do not fully coincide in opinion with our correspondent on this subject: and it is a local affair, with which we do not wish to fill our paper. But other considerations may induce us to publish it next week.



Agricultural.

FOR THE BALANCE.

HOXIE'S THRESHING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber, finding the principle of his Patent Threshing Machine highly approved of, in many parts where they have been well built; but being sensible they have not gone so generally into use as might be expected, owing to inexperienced workmen being employed, and want of proper materials, in erecting them.

He therefore has proposed, and now informs those Farmers who may think it an object to make application, that he will have them built in Hudson, under his own inspection; and will warrant them to extract at the rate of 50 to 60 bushels per day—that they shall answer every reasonable expectation; or the purchaser may return them at any time within one year.—Having provided proper materials for the purpose, he flatters himself that some patriotic Farmers will embrace the favorable opportunity.—The machines may be easily conveyed on a waggon or sled. Price, 100 dollars.

C. HOXIE.

Hudson, 1806.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

RELIGION is a something about which much hath been said in all ages; but definitions of this something have been extremely various and contradictory; and the cause seems to have been, that men have taken their views of it from different stations, with different motives, and under different prejudices.

Some have represented religion as an arbitrary, capricious and revengeful genius; not to be appeased for a breach of her supposed laws, but by the blood of armies, of old men and widows, mothers and sucking children, and in short, not without the utter extermination of whole provinces and kingdoms.

Others seem to have represented religion as an enemy to society, requiring the sequestration of her votaries within the walls of a gloomy prison; a frequent abstinence from food, and a perpetual one

from the endearments of connubial affection.

Others, again, have thought, or pretended to think, that she is not to be satisfied without long and painful journeys, sometimes barefooted and bareheaded, through howling wildernesses and deserts—prostrations at tombs—the tombs of monsters, which weak and presumptuous men made fairs—and sometimes not without whipping and mangling the poor body.

Some have maintained, that a confession to the truth of certain dark and incomprehensible propositions, called articles of faith, was at least half of the whole matter; while others have seemed to maintain, with equal confidence, that the whole matter was contained in that half.

Thus, and almost infinitely more various, are the pictures which different painters have given to the world of this something: but what painters!

I will not say with Corregio, that "I also am a painter;" but I will say with Elihu "I also will give my opinion."

If religion hath appeared to me, she is the most amiable of all forms;—her stature is supremely tall—her limbs and features in the most perfect symmetry—her air serenely awful, and her countenance comely—bearing the express image of youth and vigour, and tinged with an unfading bloom.

She is the eldest daughter of an eternal Father—bearing in her person the most striking resemblance of all his attributes.

She is clothed in white—the original raiment in which her Father clothed her, and which is remarkable for two peculiar properties—endless duration, and an utter incapacity of receiving the least tarnish.

Some people, indeed, unwearied and uncharmed by her presence, have attempted by various means, and sometimes from a most diabolical disposition, to daub over and despoil her of her native beauty.

But those attempts have ever proved ineffectual, as the surface of her all features was so exquisitely smooth and luminous, as to be incapable of receiving any impression from the grossness of material substances, or any obscurity from the logs of human error and sensuality.

Miscellany.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MR. CROSWELL,

WHEN a lady converses upon politics, it is said by some people; that she converses upon a subject which she does not understand, or interferes with that in which she has no concern; others say, it is to make an ostentatious display of her talents. In short, she is either termed ignorant or pedantic. For my own part, I should suppose politics, (especially of a foreign nature) would be very uninteresting, unless readers possessed sufficient knowledge

of History and Geography, to enable them to judge of the situation of places frequently referred to in newspapers—accompanied with a general knowledge of the principal characters of the great political drama. Few ladies who have families, have an opportunity of acquiring sufficient information to form an accurate judgment of the important events which are taking place at the present day.—Since this is the case, Mr. C: a number of your female readers, would be pleased with an alteration, or, as they term it, an improvement in your paper.—We mean not to dictate; but merely to submit the proposed alteration to you, that if you think it advisable, you should comply with our request.—It is this—That you occupy one page of your useful paper with an interesting History or Biographical Sketch. One half of a story at a time, would be accepted by your petitioners, as an answer to their request. Some narrative, which, while it amused, would convey an useful moral. I recollect to have seen, some years since, the story of *La Roche*, in the 3d part of Webster's Institute. The manner and matter I admired much.—Elegance certainly attends the former, and I think propriety does the latter.—It is, however, presumed, that your books can furnish sufficient matter of equal elegance, to occupy a half page weekly.

BETTY MEANWELL.

Hudson.

REPLY.

As I always feel highly honored and gratified, when noticed by the ladies, I shall give to the foregoing communication, my most respectful attention. Although the fair sex, from the manner in which they are educated, and the nature of their occupations in life, can never become intimately acquainted with the political affairs of the world, still I think this ought not to exclude them from a participation in the enjoyment of political opinions. Party animosity should not destroy the peace of neighborhoods, nor political discussions interrupt the harmony of the tea-table; but I cannot therefore see why women may not prattle about affairs, which, now-a-days, call forth little else than prattling from any quarter, as well as the men. This, however, is wandering from the point. I hope Miss MEANWELL does not mean to be understood to say, that I have hitherto excluded the kind of matters she mentions, from my paper. A portion of it is always devoted to topics not at all tinged with politics. History, Biography, Morality, Poetry and general Literature. I have not, indeed, published many Novels, Romances, Fables or Fictions, nor can I yet be brought to believe that such matter is proper for a publication, the principal object of which is, to give useful information on every subject. At the present time, politics will unavoidably occupy much attention; but Miss MEANWELL, and all my female readers, may rely upon having a good share of the Balance devoted to their amusement in the course of the year. And although I may decline a selection from Webster's Third Part, yet I shall probably be able to find something as new, as elegant, and as interesting.

THE EDITOR.

Selections.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

From Washington,
12th Mo. 30, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

Knowest thou the cause that induces Congress, at the commencement of every session, unnecessarily to waste time that is not their own? The time of a member of Congress belongs to the public, a member of Congress is a servant of the people, say our first patriots; he is well paid by the people for his services; hence it followeth, that he ought not to cheat the people of their money—if he cheat them of time for which he is paid, he cheateth the mouth of labor of its money. During the first two months of the last session, if thou deduct what time was wasted in attending to horse-racing and Christmas holidays, and what was wasted by the mere meeting and almost immediate adjourning of the house, there was not performed the business of two weeks. —During the last two months of the last session, if thou deduct the expensive, needless, and malicious prosecution against the venerable, and the upright and able Judge Chase, there was not performed the business of more than one month. All the necessary business of the last session might have been completed in six weeks. This would have saved the United States in money, about Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. Our great patriots (for such they are if we can believe their own declarations) are great patrons in favor of the benefits of economy; that is, Friend Relf, they would spend 200,000 white round ones for the medicinal benefit of keeping alive their consumptive pockets rather than not economize for their own advantage. This is not said of all; but it can correctly be said of many, that the principle object of their wish in becoming members of Congress is the salary: and hence many of them little fear that too much of a year will give them six dollars per diem. How it will be this session I cannot discover: but from present appearance I am induced to believe, that Congress will soon enter on business of importance, sooner than before—for the House of Representatives have already continued the sitting of two days till half past two o'clock—and it is now but the fourth week of the session.—Thou canst not but perceive that had this been done every day, it is probable that the expence of a fortnight's business would have been saved—the public would have saved it: but the members would not have economized for themselves. I well know Friend Relf, there are some members who sacrifice their interest by attending Congress; there are some particularly the chairmen of some of the standing committees, who are hardly paid for their laborious services; but there are too many who make a seat in Congress a money job. Hence the lowliness of the reputation of Congress; hence so many intriguers for seats in Congress who are fit only to be the chairmen of a knot of rogues or a club of dunces. The House beginneth to do business at about half past eleven—a petition of a private nature is presented—the clerk reads it—it is referred to a committee—the House are quiet—another petition, after some time, is presented and referred—the House again are quiet—some little more business, & the House again are quiet (i. e. busy reading newspapers, chatting, writing letters, &c.)—the Speaker reads over the order of the day—none are called—after 15 or 20 minutes (which hath several times happened) in which nothing hath been done, some one moves for an adjournment, which is immediately carried. The House needeth not and ought not to adjourn till three o'clock. This ought to be a regulation from the commencement of a session—such a regulation would save the country full many a pound.

On the second and third days of the last week was conducted in the House the discussion of a question that occasioned much animation, and considerable eloquence on both sides. It was on the report of the committee of elections relative to the petition of Thomas Spalding, of Georgia. The circumstances were substantially these.—Bowles Mead and Thomas Spalding had nearly an equal number of votes for member of congress from one of the districts of Georgia. Spalding however had a few the most. By the election law of Georgia, returns must be made to the governor of the votes given, within

twenty days after they are given; but the returning officer (whether from inability carelessness or design is immaterial) neglecting making a return from a part of the district, by which neglect Bowles Mead was declared duly elected; the returns from the part of the district above alluded to, not being made till five days after the time appointed by law. Findley, the chairman of the committee, reported in favor of the petitioner: he himself spoke some time in favor of the report. So also thy Snyderine congressional talker Clay Mead spoke at considerable length against the report. His speech, for a first, was pertinent, candid and forcible. Early also enlarged much against the report: his remarks were to the purpose, and finely delivered. Bidwell of Massachusetts was in favor of the report. He spoke at considerable length. Whether it be because this man was once a federalist, and turned with the tide; or because he appeareth to me much to resemble, in many respects, the secretary of the treasury; or because he appeareth to have more political sophistry than honest argument; or because he seemeth to have more political ambition than political virtue, I know not: but I cannot have much reverence for this man.—Friend Relf he that hath understanding, yet climbeth into Congress through the back stairs of democracy, doth much to lead me into a belief that he hath more ambition than greatness of mind.—There was much sophistry, and a little reason in Bidwell's remarks.—If I do not think wrongly on the subject, Bidwell hopes to wrest the lead from the hands of Randolph—this however he cannot do, for Randolph has lost it. The report of the committee of elections was deferred till the next day.

There was presented a memorial from Samuel Blodget, stating the progress of subscription for an university, on a plan to accord with the views of Washington in his last will. The design of these followers of the illustrious founder are not only to aid the original plan, but to form it into a monument in the form or after the manner of the Timeoleon at Syracuse, as described in Plutarch's life of Timeoleon, and to do this in a manner most honorable both to the whole of the people of America and to the common father of his country. Our citizens men, women, and children, from Georgia to Maine are subscribing daily, in imitation of an ancient custom of the original Americans who all contributed a stone to the monumental pile of a beloved chief. The executors to his will are trustees till Congress may in due time, agreeably to the request of Washington, take the whole under their fostering care, till which time the Cashier of the national Bank at Washington, as general Treasurer to the subscribers, will continue to invest the subscription monies at compound interest.—There are above 18,000 subscribers to this plan, from which no American is excluded, but foreigners are only permitted to contribute to the endowment fund. There are several elegant designs already drawn for this object, they represent the Statue voted by Congress in 1793, in the centre of a spacious area surrounded by Halls, Colleges, Museums, Libraries, &c. in the simple but sublime style of Grecian architecture, and when completed, will form the noblest superstructure of modern and perhaps of any ancient times, while architecture was at its acme.

On the succeeding day, again spoke Father Findley, in favor of the report under discussion the day previous.—After whom the famous Pendulum of Tennessee continued oscillating about 25 or 30 minutes.

"O he's as tedious

As a tired horse—as is a scolding wife—
Or as a sinky house."

So I will say no more of him.—

Friend Sloan was opposed to the report. Next spake in opposition to the report, Friend Broome from Delaware.—That state has long been better represented than Virginia, or any other state in the union.—It is so still.—He is the successor of Bayard and I think not inferior to him saving the advantage of experience. He rose with confidence, but with modesty; his language correct and elegant; his gestures various and suitable; his arguments new, forcible, and elegantly enforced: he seemed to penetrate the subject "thrice further than any other men." Let me express a belief that his opinions will be of the first weight in the house.—In opposition to the report also spake friend Quincy, of Boston—the debate had been extended beyond the usual time; and I imagine he had been

preceded in some of his observations by the member from Delaware.—He adduced some new remarks and placed others in a very striking light.—Both the petitioner and the sitting member are gentlemen of the same politics; it seemed strange to me that a division should be made (as it was 68 to 53) in favor of the petitioner, and in violation of law. For the whole question turned upon this pivot—the one was lawfully elected, and the other was not; and if the laws of a state can be violated in one case; I would thank thee, friend Relf, to tell me where thou wilt place the bounds, *quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum*—the bounds are no longer the certainties of the law, but the whim, opinion, or, as John Randolph would say, the common sense of Congress.

On the day but one succeeding, much, (and much of that very improper) debate took place relative to the presentment of a medal of gold with suitable devices, to the gallant Eaton, through whose means peace has been restored and our countrymen released from their chains, and returned to their country and their friends. Thy praiseg man, Clay, said that Eaton had not deserved more than Decatur, who burnt the frigate Philadelphia, and therefore he deserved only a sword. J. Randolph endeavored to turn the merits of Eaton quite into ridicule.—Had Eaton been a Snyderine, and not a New-Englander, such men as Randolph, Leib and Clay, would have wished to lavish on him the highest honors. Gen. Varnum spoke very handsomely in favor of the medal; so did friend Elmer.—Where said Gen. Varnum do you see an enterprize of more merit; and tho' there have been thousands of more consequence, this was of great consequence. What would have been our situation had he not attempted it and been successful? The war and the expence of it would yet continue, and we know not how long. His plan and his little force, have liberated our countrymen, and produced peace. He might indeed probably, with the assistance of 2,000 men or less have taken Tripoli itself. We gave Preble a medal which he richly deserved—we cannot in justice do less for Eaton.—Nicholson did not speak, because it would, I trust, have been against his conscience to take an active part on the wrong side of the question; yet he was obliged to vote on the wrong side because Randolph would do so. The votes were 58 to 53 in favor of the medal; yet Smilie (of whom there is much hope, for he hath voted correctly several times this session) moved that the report be recommitted to the same committee, that something might be brought forward in which the house would be unanimous. This was done.

The business to day has been mostly relative to private petitions; one of which occasioned a debate of nearly two hours.

From Washington,
1st Mo. 1, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

"While we have land to labour," (as the sage of Monticello expresseth himself) it is a lamentable pity that so many who are fit for nothing else, should be permitted to quit their flocks and herds, their green pastures, their pleasant valleys their hees and spades, hog, hominy and oppossuin fat; to come here and either to do nothing or do worse. There are several of this description in the house: men who cannot speak, or, who speak only to shew their talents, or to lengthen a needless debate.

Yesterday much needless time was wasted on a needless debate, and some on the same debate this day. The judges of the Territory, now the state of Ohio, continued Judges of the United States till the constitution of that state went into operation.—The people of that Territory formed a constitution in November, and fixt the commencement of its operation for the next March. The people who formed the constitution had no power to create judges or displace them. By the constitution they formed, they gave this power to the legislature; and the first legislature was to meet the next March. The judges were appointed by the United States: they had therefore a right to their salaries till displaced by the United States, or till the constitution of the state of Ohio commenced operation. Some of the wise ones, viz. J. Clay, Smilie, one Sanford and Alston, either thought, or pretended to think that the United States were not obliged to pay the Judges after

the constitution of that state was formed—and Levi Lincoln had said so.

But well thou knowest, Friend Relf, that little dependence is to be placed on the legal opinion of Levi Lincoln. Friend Smith, the chairman of the committee of claims, well observed, that Jefferson's opinion was undoubtedly of as much weight as the ex-attorneys'; and he had dismissed from office Arthur St. Clair, after a constitution was formed.—But Smilie rose, and insisted on no pay; and J. Clay said, no pay—Morrow (of Ohio) was in favor of the report: he spake, (as the expression is used) pretty well. Bidwell was in favor of the report. He did not appear to have the same antipathy to judges, which marks such characters as J. Clay, Alston, Smilie, and one Stanford. Friend Sloan regretted that men of legal talents should differ so much on legal points—he should give his opinion in a plain simple manner; which, to be sure he did; and, it so happened, on the right side. Friend Jackson, of Virginia, followed on the same side with forceful reasoning. Friend Dana next on the same side: I need not tell thee he always speaks well—Alston, of wine glass memory, said he expected to be in the minority; but however small that minority, he could not shrink from his duty in opposition to the report.

The committee of the whole rose.—This day the subject was resumed; when one Stanford and J. Clay, again opposed the report. G. W. Campbell (stange as it is, it certainly is true) spoke but a short time, to the purpose, and on the right side, and in favor of the judges too. This phenomenon boded well. On the decision there were 67 in favor of the report, and about a dozen or twenty of the men of understanding, and the good men, such as Smilie, J. Clay, one Stanford and Alston, against the report. On the whole, as much as one day was spent in this unnecessary debate about paying a few hundred dollars. Thus the debaters economize, to make the people pay them about 1400 dollars to deliberate, whether or not a few hundred dollars shall be paid to these wicked looking creatures called judges.—And hence, I say, "while we have land to labor," some men are not entitled to seats where, though wisdom ought, she now abounds not.

But, Friend Relf, I turn from Alston, J. Clay, one Stanford and Smilie, to more pleasing objects. The Indians, of which there are delegations from ten tribes of the Missouri and the Mississippi; also a large delegation from the Chickasaws, this day visited the House of Representatives. The Chickasaws were dressed nearly in our manner, and appear to be almost civilized. Several of them with powdered hair; which argueth that they begin to have a little taste, a little good for nothing taste. The other Indians were dressed much in the Indian savage stile. They continued about an hour in the under gallery, and attracted more attention than J. Clay, Smilie, Alston, or one Stanford. No particular respect was paid to them by the Speaker; but when they went into the Senate Room, they were formally introduced by the Indian Viceroy of the War Department.

The President of the Senate descended from his seat; and Senators and Indians, with and without the assistance of interpreters, amused themselves in the noisy jumble of confused confabulation, and in affectionately grasping each other's hands. This was a "delicate mixture of sentiment and sensation," as the President once defined love in his notes on Virginia, where he accused the negroes of having a monotonous black all over their faces, and of not being 'ardent for the female, like the whites' [Not thereby meaning himself.]

Good night Friend Relf: the year dieth apace;—so do we.—Soon, soon "our sensible warm motion will become a kneaded clay"—ere which, however, may we both enjoy many happy new years.—Thine.

Congress.

[BALANCE SUMMARY.]

No important business has been done in Congress openly; but from the frequent closing of the doors, we are induced to hope that something will in time be brought forth.

The Militia.

On the 6th January, a bill was reported to the

house of representatives, authorising the president to cause to be drafted from the militia of the several states, whenever he shall think the measure expedient, a select corps, not exceeding 100,000 men, officers included, to be completely armed and equipped, and to hold themselves in constant readiness for actual service.—The committee on that part of the President's message relating to classing the militia, had previously reported that such classification would be inexpedient.

Ships of the Line.

By a report of the Secretary of the Navy, it appears that a 74 gun ship will cost 328,888 dollars; that it will require three years to prepare one for launching; and that the annual expence of such ship when in service, will be 192,500 dollars. It also appears that the materials furnished by the former administration and now on hand, for building ships of the line, amount to 520,000 dollars; and that all the cannon necessary for six seventy-fours, were provided and paid for.

A Plain Question.

A letter was lately read in the house of representatives from David Ramsey, of New-York, who complained of having been impressed by the British, and his protection torn. He asks, in the plainest manner, "Why does not Congress resent such things?"

Rules and Articles of War.

A bill has passed the house of representatives, to establish rules and articles of war for the government of the armies of the United States.

Fire Arms.

By a report of the Secretary of War, lately laid before the house, it appears that the numbers of fire-arms, belonging to the United States, amounts to 113,501 muskets, 3,666 rifles, 1,938 pistols, and 986 carbines—"more or less."—The printing of this document was objected to, on the ground, that it would expose our defenceless situation.

Patriotism.

Stanley Griswold has petitioned Congress, for additional compensation for his services.

The Secret.

It is at length discovered, that the secret discussions which have occupied so much time in Congress, the present session, have principally related to complaints of the French government against the commerce carried on by American citizens to the island of St. Domingo. In a late message from the President to the Senate, a number of documents on the subject were communicated. The first is a letter from Gen. Turreau, Bonaparte's plenipo. to the Secretary of state; and is couched in the following terms:—

"The undersigned, &c. has testified, &c. his just discontent with the commercial relations, which many citizens of different states of the union maintain with the rebels of every colour, who have momentarily withdrawn the colony of St. Domingo from the legal authority.

"The principles injuriously effected by such a commerce or rather by such a system of robbery (brigandage) are so evident, so generally acknowledged, and adopted not only by all nations, who have a colonial system to defend, but even by those who have none: and moreover even by every wise people to whatsoever political aggregation they may belong: that the statesman, if he has not lost every idea of justice, of humanity, and of public law, can no more contest their wisdom, than their existence.

And certainly the undersigned, in finding himself called by his duty, as well as by his inclination, in the bosom of a friendly people, and near the respectable chief who directs its government; certainly the undersigned ought not to have expected that his first political relations would have for their object, a complaint so serious, an infraction so manifest of law, the most sacred, and the best observed by every nation under the dominion of civilization.

"But it was not enough for some citizens of the United States, to convey munitions, of every kind to the rebels of St. Domingo, to that race of African slaves, the reproach, and the refuse of nature: it was moreover necessary to insure the success of this ignoble and criminal traffic by the use of force. The vessels destined to protect it are constructed, loaded, armed, in all the ports of the Union, under the eyes of the American people, of its particular authority, and of the federal government itself; and this government, which has taken for the basis of its political career, the most scrupulous equity, and the most impartial neutrality, does not forbid it.

"Without doubt, and notwithstanding the profound consideration, with which the minister plenipotentiary of the French empire is penetrated for the government of the Union; he might enlarge still farther upon the reflections suggested by such a state of things, a circumstance so important, so unexpected. But it would be equally as afflicting for him to dwell upon it, to state its consequences, as it would be for the government to hear them.

"The secretary of state, who perfectly knows the justice of the principles, and the legitimacy of the rights referred to in this note, will be of opinion that neither are susceptible of discussion; because a principle universally assented to, a right generally established, is never discussed, or at least is discussed in vain. The only way open for the redress of these complaints, is to put an end to the tolerance which produces them, and which daily aggravates these consequences.

"Moreover this note, founded upon facts not less evident than the principles which they infract, does not permit the undersigned to doubt that the government of the United States will take the most prompt as well as the most effectual prohibitory measures, in order to put an end to its cause: and he seizes with eagerness this occasion of renewing to the secretary of state, the assurance of his high consideration."

(Signed)

TURREAU.

The second document is another letter from the same to the same, dated, Washington, 3d Jan 1806.

"Formal orders of my government oblige me to insist upon the contents of my official note, of the 4th of October, relative to the commerce, which some inhabitants of the United States, maintain with the rebels of St. Domingo.

"Not receiving any answer to that note, I had room to hope, that the government of the Union would take prompt and effectual measures to put an end to the causes which produced it; but your silence towards me, especially in relation to St. Domingo, and that of your government toward Congress, imposes upon me the duty of recalling to your recollection the said official note, and of renewing to you my complaints upon the tolerance given to an abuse, as shocking as contrary to the law of nations, as it is to the treaty of peace and friendship existing between France and the United States.

"I will not recur, sir, to the different circumstances which have attended the commerce with the revolted part of St. Domingo, to the scandalous publicity given to its shameful success; to the rewards and encomiums prostituted upon the crews of armed vessels, whose destination is to protect the voyages, to carry munitions of every kind to the rebels, and thus to nourish rebellion and robbery.

"You ought not to be surprised, sir, that I call anew the attention of the American government to this subject. His excellency Mr Talleyrand has already testified his discontent to General Armstrong, your minister plenipotentiary at Paris; and you will be of opinion that it is at length time to pursue formal measures against every adventure to the ports of St. Domingo occupied by the rebels. The system of tolerance which produces this commerce, which suffers its being armed, which encourages by impunity its extension and its excess, can no longer remain; and the Emperor and King my

master expects from the dignity and the candor of the government of the Union, that an end be put to it promptly."

The other documents are two letters from Talleyrand to Gen. Armstrong, much in the same spirit and manner of those above quoted. In one of them, are the following passages:—

"It is impossible that the government of the United States, should longer shut its eyes upon the communications of their commerce with St. Domingo. The adventures for that Island, are making with a scandalous publicity. They are supported by armed vessels—at their return feasts are given, in order to vaunt the success of their speculations; and the acknowledgement, even the eulogies of the government are so much relied upon, that is at these feasts, and in the midst of an immense concourse, where are found the first authorities of the country, that the principles of the government of Hayti are celebrated, and that vows are made for its duration."

"I have the honor, sir, to transmit to your excellency, an extract of an American journal, in which are contained sundry details of a feast, given in the port of New-York, on board of a convoy, which had arrived from St. Domingo."

"The ninth toast, given to the government of Hayti, cannot fail, sir, to excite your indignation. It is not, after having covered every thing with blood and with ruin, that the rebels of St. Domingo, ought to have found apologies in a nation, the friend of France."

"But they do not stop at their first speculations. The company of merchants, which gave a feast on the return of their adventure, is preparing a second convoy, and proposes to place it under the escort of several armed vessels."

"I have the honor, sir, to give you this information, in order that you may be pleased to call the most serious attention of your government towards a series of facts, which it becomes its dignity and candor, no longer to permit. The federal government, cannot so far separate itself from the inhabitants of the United States, as to permit to them, acts and communications, which it thinks itself bound to interdict to itself; or, as to think that it can distinguish its own responsibility from that of its subjects, when there is in question an unparalleled revolt, whose circumstances, and whose horrible consequences, must alarm all nations, and who are all equally interested in seeing it cease."

"France ought to expect from the amity of the United States, and his majesty charges me, sir, to request in his name, that they interdict every private adventure, which under any pretext or designation whatsoever, may be destined to the ports of St. Domingo, occupied by the rebels."

Such is the insolent and dictatorial language of France. Such are the documents that have given rise to the cringing and servile motion of Dr. Logan to suspend our commercial intercourse with St. Domingo!

Hudson, January 28.

«♦♦♦♦♦»

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Grog Markets.

A writer in the Albany Gazette, states, that there are one hundred and seventy-four licensed Grocery Stores, and sixty-seven Taverns in the city of Albany; or, about one grocery store or tavern for every five families in the city.

The Wonder.

The Turkish Ambassador (says the U. S. Gazette) lately asked, if all the members of Congress had a right to speak upon every law made. On being answered in the affirmative, he observed, he wondered how we could make more than a law a year.

No. 17628, drawn a Prize of One Thousand Dollars, in the Road Lottery, was sold at Norman's Lottery-Office, in this city, to Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER.

Commerce of New-York.

The following sea-vessels lay in the harbor of New-York on the 17th inst. viz. 18 ships—96 brigs—90 schooners, and 26 sloops—total 230.

A Duel

Was lately fought at Pittsburgh, (Penn.) between T. Bates, Esq. and a new imported pat. in which the former was killed at the second fire. The dispute from which it arose, was political.

That we may have it at hand, when we wish to refer to it, we republish the following statement of Payments made into the treasury of the United States by the several Collectors of Customs, during four years, commencing April 1, 1801, and ending the 31st of March, 1805, exhibits the amount of revenue, of the respective ports in the Union:—

PORTS.	PAYMENTS.
New-York,	12,802,020 87
Philadelphia,	7,777,965 14
Boston,	6,408,400 26
Baltimore,	3,861,963 08
Charleston,	3,031,639 54
Norfolk,	1,761,673 77
Salem, (Mass)	1,034,498 07
Savannah,	914,039 73
Providence,	781,558 12
Portland,	545,265 66
New-Haven,	510,637 15
Petersburgh,	510,506 17
Prosmouth,	484,513 41
Alexandria,	457,761 23
Newburyport,	400,614 30
Newport,	399,916 70
Middletown,	332,757 31
Wilmington, (N. C.)	319,110 07
Richmond,	290,032 43
New-England,	282,049 88
Wilmington, (Del.)	230,327 87
Kennebunk,	164,934 64
Newbern,	146,429 95
Edenton,	129,505 57
Bristol, (R. I.)	106,600
Gloucester,	104,049 61
Bath,	96,927 19
Tappahannock,	93,247 97
Marblehead,	92,439 48
Wiscasset,	89,422 45
Fairfield,	72,900 46
New-Bedford,	71,227 50
Washington, (N. C.)	67,234 64
Biddeford,	61,941 62
Nantucket,	58,395 41
Plymouth,	57,256 99
Waldborough,	52,932 96
Penobscot,	51,366 63
Dighton,	35,200 61
Georgetown, (S. C.)	31,786 59
Michilimackinack,	33,005 05
Camden,	32,900
Fort Adams,	26,900
York, (Mass.)	26,698 72
New-Orleans,	23,791 83
Edgartown,	21,879 21
Detroit,	18,132
Georgetown, (Col.)	15,950
Barnstable,	15,042 58
Hudson,	14,200 43
Snowhill,	12,156 48
Brunswick,	11,318 54
Beaufort, (N. C.)	10,000
Filly Landing,	8,900
Cherrybone,	7,154 63
Eas. River,	6,624
Great Egg Harbour,	5,709
Perth-Amboy,	5,150
Beaufort, (S. C.)	4,560
Vermont,	4,022 83

Oxford,	3,810 56
St. Mary's	3,551 27
Massac,	3,500
Vienna,	2,500
Sag Harbor,	2,456 76
Burlington,	2,152
Yorktown,	1,500
Palmyra,	1,370
Champlain,	1,200
Allburgh,	1,145
Bridgetown,	1,000
Havre de Grace,	959
Frenchman's Bay,	614 48
Ipswich,	600
Machias,	500
Chester, (Md)	350
Dumfries,	340
Passamaquoddy,	212 42
Louisville,	20

Total, 45,174,837 22

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 23.

Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli.

A Few minutes after the house had proceeded to business this day, a message in writing from the President of the United States was delivered to the speaker.

The message and the documents accompanying it were very long. It stated that he laid before the senate and house of representatives the application for assistance of the ex-bashaw of Tripoli, Hamet Caramuna. It takes a view of that part of the war with Tripoli, where Mr. Eaton joined the forces of the Ex-Bashaw.

It appears that after putting the Ex-Bashaw into possession of the city of Derne, a place of great importance in that country, he was unable to raise a force sufficient to co-operate with us by land against Tripoli, and that colonel Lear, for this amongst other reasons, when all was ready for an attack by sea, thought it the best time to negotiate for peace.

It also appears that the ex-bashaw's expectations went to being placed on the throne by means of the American force. This hope is, by the message of this day, called a 'mistaken idea.' It also admits, that all the ex-bashaw got by the peace, was, and that with considerable difficulty, the release of his family. So far as to the message at present, it being ordered to be printed.

It is clear from the communication, that after the unfortunate Hamet had obtained the release of his family, he had not wherewith to maintain them, or even the means of securing their safety, or perhaps his own life. It did not appear in what part of the world the unhappy man was taken refuge; but from one of the documents accompanying the message we are told that Mr. Eaton and Lieutenant Obannon had resolved to conquer or perish with Hamet. Mr. Eaton avows a co-operation with him, which he admits to be synonymous to an alliance. This admission, recognized by the president, certainly places him upon the footing of an ally. It will therefore behove congress to look into the state in which we left this ally, when Mr. Lear patched up this peace.

General Stevens' brig Minerva, Salter, on her passage from New-York for Bordeaux, was taken by the Rochefort squadron, and burnt. The captain and crew taken on board the fleet. The brig was last in Tenerife, where she arrived in 34 days, and left it on the 27th of November. [N.Y. Mer. Adv.]

The Knell.

DIED.

Mrs. MARY BARNARD, widow of the late Capt. Joseph Barnard, aged 73.

Mrs. PARNAL RAND, wife of Mr. Silas Rand, aged 48. Both of long and lingering complaints.

Melancholy Accident.

On Tuesday last a son of Mr. Frederick Harrison, of this city, aged about 5 years, was mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of a musket in a neighboring store, and, after lingering until evening, expired.



FOR THE BALANCE.

INCITATION.

RISE Queen of the west! let the standard of war,
To the foes of thy flag, be the signal of fate:
Unpinion the arms of your suffering tar—
Bid him tell the whole world, that you dare to be
great.
Thy voice, on the main,
Never yet spoke in vain;
And let pirates beware, when it thunders again.
Then arouse! though no valour, thy commerce,
could save:
Yet sweet are the numbers, which flow for the
brave.
Thine eagle, who late, bold and proud of his name,
Sought each realm, where the hoarse din of com-
merce was heard,
Now droops his strong pinions, all covered with
shame;
Insulted, where once his bold flight was rever'd.
Where'er he is found,
While his talons are bound,
He's def'd, tho' it be on his own native ground.
Then to arms! nought, but valour, his glory can
save;
And sweet are the numbers, which flow for the
brave.
See you not from afar—from Escorial's towers,
How jealousy frowns on the jewel, you bought?
Slumber not, until peace, renovating her powers,
Effaces the lessons, which Britons have taught:
Columbians arise!
Ere she filches your prize:
Ere the swift-footed moment, of victory, flies.
'Tis vigour alone, which your honor can save;
And wake the sweet numbers, which flow for the
brave.
Let the tempest have way: to the main let it sweep,
And convey to each dastardly robber his doom.
Let the vengeance of freemen burst o'er the blue
deep,
And prepare, for each foe to our commerce, a
tomb.
Let commotion increase,
And let war never cease,
Till thy sword, from all nations, has purchas'd
a peace.
Sons of glory then arm! 'tis your country to save,
And deserve the sweet numbers, which flow for
the brave.

D.

FOR THE BALANCE.

INVOCATION.

MUSE! that breath'st the strain of fire,
Instruct me how to sweep the lyre,
And sound forth notes, sublime:
And with thoughts, which uttered, burn,
Give me the art, those thoughts, to turn,
And lay them smooth in rhyme.

I warm, I warm! my entrails glow!
Now teeming words, in numbers, flow,
And sweetly push along.
I feel, I feel! a Sybil's rage;
Before my eyes fate ope's her page—
I must attempt a song.

SONG.

As late I lay beneath my rug,
Alike, from fleas and troubles snug,
Sleeping, a dream I dream'd.
Methought, that at their meeting hour,
Effect of fancy's magic power,
Congress, assembled, seem'd.

The pray'r *dispatch'd*, to ease the souls
Of those vain philosophic fools,
Religion, who disown;
Who spurn at hope, and dare deny
Th' Omnipotent's Supremacy,
And storm Hell, for renown.

The house prepar'd, with looks sedate,
Beholds the combat of debate,
'Twixt *Glory* and her *Joe*.
This last was of the monkey kind;
Like form, like manners and like mind,—
In soul, as stature low.

By *envy* rous'd, he rais'd his head;
(Defended well by brass and lead,
Things, of the peoples' choice)
Some capers cut, (the end in view,
Favor to gain, by ways thus new)
Forth, crept, his eunuch voice,

"What though, to give our country peace,
He left security and ease,
"So highly priz'd by all—
"Brav'd the parch'd desert's whelming waves,
"And men, whose pity never saves,
"Obeying duty's call.

"I too my country's voice, have heard;
"Nor ever, ever have I fear'd,
"The wrathful war, to wage;
"To speak whole hours, against your will;
"My ink, if not my blood, to spill,
"Venting patriot rage.

"Grant him a medal, and me none!
"It is a thing, shall not be done,
"If I can, aught, avail.
"If he has, bravely, faced death,—
"Have I not, bravely, spent my breath?—
"His claims must not prevail.

"Again. Our business, 'tis, to save;
"And not, economy, to leave,
"E'en merit, to reward;
"Except, indeed, it chance to be
"The merit, which we only see,
"In those, whom we regard."

Stern Justice frown'd: her anger spoke—
Fame's trump, the vaulted building, shook—
The nation's cry was heard.
Envy fell back; her hissing train,
Struck by the sound, retir'd in pain—
The nation's cry was fear'd.

A. Z.

January 17th, 1806.

ENGLISH EPIGRAM.

ONCE in a barn, the strolling wardrobe's list
Had but one *ruffle* left for Hamlet's wrist:

Necessity, which has no law they say,
Could, with one *ruffle* but one arm display.
"What's to be done?" the hero said, and sigh'd;
"Shift at each scene," (a brother buskin cried:)
"Now in the pocket keep the left from sight,
Whilst o'er your breast you spread the ruffled right:
Now in your robe the naked right repose
Whilst down your left the dingy cambric flows.
Thus, though half-skill'd, as well as half array'd,
You'll make one change—which Garrick never made."
[Bost. Pal.]

Diversity.

AN Hibernian member of a strolling
company of comedians, in the North of
England, lately advertised for his benefit
"An occasional Address to be spoken by a
new actor."—This excited great expecta-
tion among the towns-people. Upon the
benefit night the Hibernian stepped for-
ward, and in a deep brogue thus addressed
the audience:

"To night a new actor appears on your stage,
"To claim your protection and your patronage;
"Now, who do think this new actor may be?
"Why; turn round your eyes and look full upon
me,
"And then you'll be sure this new actor to see."

Upon this our hero made his bow and
retired.—The effect upon the audience
may be easily imagined—the Hibernian's
whim produced a loud and general roar of
laughter. [Bost. Pal.]

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FOR 1806.

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elegance and accuracy.

The Balance, COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, FEBRUARY 4, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

FOR more than a year, has our commerce been floating unprotected on the ocean, at the mercy of lawless pirates and commissioned villains. English, French & Spanish ships of war are hovering about our coast, and sea-port towns, committing every species of depredation, seizing our vessels and plundering them, on pretences the most unjustifiable and frivolous. Colonial tribunals are resorted to, whose officers live only by the proceeds of corruption, to sanction their villainies and pronounce condemnation; and yet to remove such enormities, no efficient means have been adopted. Theories and hypotheses have been formed; but, not standing the test of reason and the prospect of practice, have been abandoned. I like to see deliberation in our councils; but surely, at present, one sentiment only can prevail: that while we render justice to other nations, we should not forget to do justice to ourselves; and when our rights are invaded, to act with promptness, energy and decision. Our relations with Spain are critical, and assume a gloomy appearance. Nothing explanatory has been offered, why the aggressions of the Spanish are not opposed—why their insults are not checked. I have waited with the most painful anxiety for something to clear away the imputation of executive pusillanimity; with the most poignant regret I suspect the charge to be too well founded. It is not for me now to enquire into the importance of Louisiana to the United States. It is sufficient for me at present, that by fair contract and the solemnity of a treaty we have become the proprietor. Our independence

and national honor enjoin us to defend it. The invasion of our rights is opposed by a war of words. Pacification, Spanish honour, and diplomatic skill, are blazoned forth to lull us into security. It is vain, it is idle, to talk of Spanish honor and integrity. As they were in the beginning they are now. Flattery and treachery are their national characteristics; and while they throw out the colours of negotiation, they commit depredations in our territory. Surely our president cannot be so deficient in historical information, and knowledge of recent events, as to be ignorant of this. He is not called on by his country to exercise powers not delegated by the constitution. He is not called upon to use powers not conferred by nature; and with his single arm to spread desolation among the Spanish; but such powers as are vested in him it is his duty to exercise, compatible with the dignity of president of the United States, and the rights of the American people. He ought to have instructed our ambassador to hold the language of a people jealous of their rights, and determined to support them; and when the depredations of foreign adventurers on our commerce, threatening our merchants with ruin and bankruptcy, and when outrages sanctioned by the Spanish Government indicated a disposition to hostilities, he ought to have convened congress; and when diplomatic functions were on the eve of suspension, and the Spanish entered Louisiana with hostile intentions, the Dons ought to have been instructed how to respect the rights of this country, and the obligation of pledged faith, at the point of the bayonet. Where is the American that fought the battles of his country—Where is the American that inherits the spirit and patriotism of his ancestors, that does not feel indignation swell at the utterance of Spanish insults?—I could wish (at least for the present) that our philosophic president

would leave his obscure garret, lay down his pen, and appear in public with his beaver up, his sword by his side; or, will he, while philosophizing about man's perfectibility and the amelioration of the species, suffer the Spaniards to rouse him from his slumber by the beat of the drum? Surely this cannot be. The spirits of departed heroes, immolated at the altar of freedom, must excite his indolent nerves to action. The shade of Washington must point indignant at our insults, and cry aloud for redress.

AMATOR PATRIÆ.

FOR THE BALANCE.

HISTORICUS.—No. II.

HAVING ventured the declaration, that certain fortunate circumstances must occur to call forth the talents of men and make them conspicuous; and illustrated it in the venerable personages of *Simon Snyder, Duncan M'Farland, and Allen B. Magruder*, I proceed in mentioning other examples to corroborate the truth.

In this work I am chiefly puzzled to make a proper selection. So many rush to view, that it is difficult to determine whose names shall last only for a day, and whose shall go down to the latest posterity. There are plants and animals which suddenly start into existence, and quickly disappear; and there are others which gradually arrive at their growth, great and lasting for many years. *Virgil* and *Longinus* have preserved, in their immortal writings, the names of poets and critics, which otherwise, would have been for ages sunk into oblivion; or, in the modern phrase of the *Albany Register*, gone down "to the tomb of the Capulets."

Abraham, the son of *Samuel Bishop*, was first described by his aptitude in composing and delivering orations. He has been the *Mercury* or chief speaker, of the

democrats, in Connecticut, on every occasion, except one, on which a Mr. Griswold (a sort of a Clergyman) officiated; and another, on which the honorable Pierpont Edwards undertook himself to deliver an oration. Mr. Bishop has taken care always to publish his orations; and if his manner corresponds to his matter, he must have an amazing effect on his auditory. The office which he, at present, holds, under Mr. Jefferson, seems to have damped the exertions of his genius.

Philip Arcularius has come into notice by his *whistling*. He has been a member of the Legislature; and last of all, he was appointed superintendant of the alms-house, in the city of New-York. It is understood that his honors become troublesome to him, and that he means to retire, and spend the evening of his life in solitude and whistling; by which he may be as useful to the state as by any service which he has hitherto performed.

Tunis (in English Anthony) Wortman is supposed to have been born in the state of New-York. Besides his orations and political pieces, he has published a book on the "Liberty of the Press," which few have seen, and still fewer have read. In this country, the people enjoy the liberty of reading as well as of printing. He has published also an elaborate pamphlet under the signature of "TIMOLEON," professedly, to prove, that Mr. Jefferson is "a real Christian." The ingenuity of the attempt made him popular, though he miserably failed in the execution. The conviction produced was, that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Wortman were alike good Christian people. Mr. Wortman holds an important and lucrative office under Mr. C—n, as Talleyrand does under his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MY SPEECH

Before the Council of Appointment.

FRIENDS, members of State Council! lend me your votes;

I come to command, not to solicit them.
The mischief that men do, exalts their natures;
The good is oft interred with their bones;
So let it be with me! The worthy Greenites,
Have told you that Ego must be Sheriff.
Be it then, as they have said; for honor's sake,
Good gentle Sirs, pray mind the popular choice!
Here under influence of good intentions,
Being a just and honorable man;
(For Demos all are honorable men!)
Come I astride the people's long petition,
A worthy *would-be* Sheriff!
The people are my friends, faithful and just;

In proof of which, here under your good pleasure,
I'll read to you the names of sixteen hundred
Judicious men, who all in humble prayer,
Beseech your Honors smile on me their Idol.
When that the pris'ners cried I have begg'd
For them with due solicitude!
Nay press'd their cause with that sweet persuasion
Which melts the hardest heart to charity.
Was this in me unworthy?
Yet some have said he is a clown, a very
Fool, a sack of indolence—of ass's flesh!
I speak not to disprove what they have said,
But here I speak what I do know;
And will a plain unletter'd tale relate,
In testimony of the people's love.
Ere yet our county was establish'd,
My heart was fix'd upon official dignity!
Thus inclin'd, I sought promotion and obtain'd
The wish'd-for prize. And now four thousand
Suns have 'rose and set since first, a Deputy,
I learn'd the duties of the office which now I
Seek. At last another chance has come pregnant
With fairer prospects than e'er yet gild'd
The rugged path of your petitioner.
But like other men of modesty with merit,
I dar'd not fix my heart on this high elevation,
Till with patient perseverance I myself
Had gain'd some hundred signers, brother beggars.
In my poor cause. And now behold rude men,
Who dare to call me vile for this fair conduct!
O Judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason! Bear with me;
My heart is set upon the sheriffcy,
And I must pause till it come back to me.

EGO SEIPSUM.

Editor's Closet.

TO S. OSBORN,
Editor of the *Witness*.

By a note addressed to me in one of your late papers, it appears, that you question the propriety of my saying, that WOLCOTT's far-famed circular "disclosed a systematic conspiracy for overthrowing the government" of Connecticut. As I am not in the habit of making assertions of any kind on slight grounds, I shall not permit even the most contemptible imputation of this sort to pass unnoticed.

That the plan disclosed in Wolcott's circular, was a settled, deep-laid conspiracy, is evident, when it is considered, first, that the members composing it, were under the control and direction of a ring-leader (an officer under the general government) who had full power to appoint or remove subalterns in every county, town and district in the state—second, that this ring-leader and his subalterns kept registers and proscription-lists, and had devised schemes, unauthorized by law, for the purpose of turning the current of public sentiment from its natural course, contrary to every idea of republicanism, and free suffrage.

That the object of the conspirators was to overthrow the government, will not be disputed, when it is considered that the democrats of Connecticut are, as avowed by themselves, bent on the destruction of the present constitution and system of government in that state, whenever, by any means, they can gain the ascendancy.

You cannot deny, sir, that the struggle in Connecticut, is totally different from the ordinary contest between parties. You not only war against the men in power, but you also strive to subvert the constitution—the government itself.

H. CROSWELL.

CHEETHAM was lately indicted for a libel on Mr. HENRY STANLEY, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. In consequence of this, CHEETHAM applied to the grand jury for a bill against Mr. STANLEY, as editor, and his Excellency MORGAN LEWIS, as proprietor, of the *Morning Chronicle*, for a libel on the said Capt. CHEETHAM! A bill was found against Mr S. but not against his excellency; although it is said, CHEETHAM swore as plumply against the one as the other.

Worthy of Remark.

Since the passing of the law in this state, allowing the truth to be given in evidence, in libel suits, we have not heard of the indictment of a single federal editor; but a number of democrats have been indicted.—What does this prove?

Degradation.

The following paragraph, which is copied verbatim from the *Aurora*, shews to what a low pitch of degradation our country is brought, by the elevation of men to power, who dare not, or wish not to assert and maintain our rights:—

"It were better (says the *Aurora*) to return to the abject condition of colonies again, than bear the name of a free nation, while subjected to all the humiliation and plunder that we experience by the hands of Great-Britain and Spain."

Line upon Line.

We observe in a late Philadelphia *Register*, a document exhibiting Mr. JEFFERSON's character in a light, more disgraceful, if possible, than any thing hitherto published. It shall occupy the first column we can spare.

Pugilism.

The London Sporting Magazine, under the article *Pugilism*, after detailing the

feats of the *Chicken*, and other celebrated *boxers*, gives the following account of an American pitched battle.

[*Boston Mag.*]

"Two American Judges fought in the hall of the Legislative Body, and in the presence of the chief justice."

Then follows an account of the *fracas* between Purdy and Tayler, which took place last spring in the legislature.

Yrujo vs. Jefferson.

The most important and extraordinary production we have lately seen, is a letter from the Marquis Yrujo to the Secretary of State, concerning that part of the President's message which relates to Spanish affairs. The style of the letter is somewhat less insolent than those of the French ministers, published in our last; but the Marquis accuses Mr. Jefferson of general incorrectness, of making misrepresentations, and *mistakes*.—The letter shall be given next week, if possible.

The following Bill has been offered in the Senate of the United States, by a Mr. Wright (not *Right*).—It has its advocates, both in and out of Congress.

A BILL

For the protection and indemnification of American Seamen.

WHEREAS, by the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between his Britannic majesty and the United States, at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, By the first article of said treaty it is agreed, "That there shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between his Britannic majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places." And whereas, in direct violation of said treaty, his Britannic majesty has caused to be impressed out of the ships of the United States, sailing on the high seas, divers citizens of said United States: and has compelled them to serve on board the ships of war of his said Britannic majesty, in violation of their liberty, and at the hazard of their lives: and in despite of remonstrances of the government of said United States, continue said unjust practice: & the seamen of the United States so impressed, by force, retains in his service. And whereas, the United States are solemnly bound to protect all those who are bound in allegiance to said United States. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the day of

next, any person or persons, who shall impress any seamen on board any vessel bearing the flag of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, basin or bay, under pretext or color of a commission from any foreign power, shall for every such offence be adjudged a pirate and felon; and on conviction shall suffer death. And the trial in any such case may be had where the offender is apprehended, or may be first brought.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any American seaman, sailing under the flag of the United States, on any person attempting to impress him by force, from on board any vessel in the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, basin, or bay, to repel such force by shooting, or otherwise killing and destroying the person or persons so attempting to impress him, and shall, as an encouragement to resist, be entitled to a bounty of two hundred dollars, to be paid to him or his order, or legal representatives, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on information being given to the president of the United States, proving satisfactorily to him that any citizen of the United States who shall have been impressed or forced by violence or threats, to enter on board any foreign vessel, shall suffer death, or any other corporal punishment by the authority of such foreign power; it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, to cause the most rigorous and exact retaliation on any subjects of that government, whom he is hereby authorized to seize and take for that purpose.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every American seaman heretofore or hereafter impressed and compelled to serve on board any foreign ship or vessel, shall be entitled to receive as an indemnification for his slavery and hardships on board the ship in which he has been, or shall be compelled to serve, from the day of his impressment, the sum of sixty dollars per month, for every month he has, or shall serve, on board said ship or ships; and that the said seaman, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled to recover the same in the district court of the state in which the port lies, from which the vessel cleared, for the voyage in which he was taken, by attachment of any private debt, due from any citizen of the United States, to any subject of that government, by whose subjects he had been impressed; and that any sums of money so attached out of the hands of any debtor, shall be a payment of so much of said debt, and may be pleaded in payment or discount to the amount of the said sum so attached, and all the costs of said attachment, which shall be allowed as payment of that amount in any suit for said debt. And that so much of the treaty of London, of nineteenth of November, one thousand seven

hundred and ninety four, as secures the inviolability of such debts, as will be infringed by the attachments or recoveries, hereby authorized shall not (so far as is necessary in the execution of this act only) be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

Extract of a letter.

"I am sorry to differ in opinion with you as to the merits of the '*RIGHTS OF MAN*,' edited by Thomas Wilson at Newburgh. Perhaps, I have not sufficient evidence on which to judge, having seen only, for a long time, the paper of Jan. 15.

"The paper to which I refer, contains 'The News-Boy's address,' and an editorial paragraph about Alexander Sheldon. The New-Year's verses strike me as the most barbarous of any I have seen, not excepting those of the *Albany Register*. Let me instance in the following lines:

"Though Europe be with blood delug'd,
"Her sons their crimson'd hands imb'd."

In the first line the accent is improperly laid on the last syllable, and the second line does not rhyme with the first. *Delug'd* and *imb'd*.

"I object also to these lines:

"There's Jefferson at helm of state,
"Conducted by propitious fate."

To talk of *fate* in a christian poem is absurd; the more so, as Anthony (vulgarly called *Tunis*) Wortman has proved to the full conviction of Cheetham and R. R. Esq. that Mr. Jefferson is "a real Christian."

"In the editorial paragraph, I shall take notice only of two sentences. "To the exclusion," says the editor, "of Mr. Sheldon." It is presumed, that he means *occlusion*, which is a *Jeffersonian* word. Again, "which was manifested by him [one Mr. M'Cord] at the late gubernatorial election." I love what is plain, and hate such bloated nonsense.

"I have not the happiness to be acquainted either with Mr. Sheldon, or Mr. M'Cord, and cannot for my life see how the election of the latter would "cast a gleam of dishonor on the character" of the former. Pray, what countryman is Mr. Wilson? How long since he undertook the "*RIGHTS OF MAN*?" Where did he learn to write? In my opinion, he comes far short of Capt. Cheetham, the Talleyrand of the United States. Where is *Elihu Palmer* now? Has he lately been confirming any of his disciples at Newburgh?"



Agricultural.

EXTRACT.

FROM THE POST-BOY.

IT is promulgated among people in general that there is only one seed in an Apple that produces the same fruit as the mother tree—but I have tried from several sorts and find that none will produce the same kind, but some will be of near resemblance and many quite different.—

Those who do not understand inoculating and ingrafting, are informed that in order to produce good fruit without ingrafting that they may propagate it by planting seeds from the richest kind of Apples.

ABRAHAM DOWNER.

Wethersfield.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

GOD, who is equally good and wise in all his dispensations, must not be supposed to have planted in the human mind, any propensity which was not designed to be useful to man, or any faculty which was not designed to be employed.

The mind of man is a speculative and inquisitive principle, (or call it what else you please) and delights in making discoveries—even while it may breathe an almost involuntary tribute of thanks to its Creator, for that assistance which it is conscious of receiving from him, in the investigation of every important matter.

How suitable therefore is it, to indulge this propensity for speculation, whether in natural or moral affairs, under the restriction of our sober reason!

On what subject can this speculative turn of the human mind be more properly and nobly employed, than in attempting to investigate the works of the Creator? That capacity which involuntarily rises above the planet that sustains these bodies, cannot surely be out of its proper sphere, while it contemplates the wonders of other planets, and reverently ranges into immensity!

Governor's Speech.

ALBANY CENTINEL, Jan. 29.

The two houses of the legislature of this state met yesterday at the City-Hall of the city of Albany, when his Excellency the Governor delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Assembly,

SINCE last I had the honor of addressing you within these walls, occurrences have arisen, involving the dearest interests of our Country. Our exterior relations have assumed an aspect threatening to that tranquility, the basis of national prosperity, we have so long enjoyed. Principles unknown to the maritime law of nations have been adopted and enforced in the prize Courts of some of the belligerent powers of Europe, repressive of our commercial enterprise, and destructive of a most important branch of our foreign Trade. Violations of territorial rights, and breaches of National faith solemnly pledged, have swelled the catalogue of our wrongs. The issue of these dark forebodings is as yet hidden from us. Should the result be open hostility it behoves us to place ourselves in that state of preparation, which shall preserve our rights and protect our honor. In the event of war, the possession of our sea-ports would be a leading object of military achievement. The one which forms the depot of the surplus product of the agriculture and commerce of this State, is, of all others, the most unprotected. On this interesting subject, representations have been made by the Corporation and Merchants of the city of New-York to the general government. I have also written to the President of the United States. But, from the amount of the appropriation proposed to be made for the fortification of Harbours, by a recent report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, nothing very efficient is to be looked for from that quarter. It remains then, gentlemen, a question for your consideration whether in this state of things, you will not make an effort towards the protection of the key of your State, and the seat of your wealth. The expence will certainly be great. It may however by judicious management be rendered so gradual as to be little oppressive. Guided by the report before mentioned, we are led to the conclusion, that the federal administration contemplate a defence of our harbours by gun-boats principally. These may form an important item in a general plan—But, in my conception, can only be effectual when acting in concert with land batteries. Should it be thought advisable to commit this subject, I will lay before the Committee such information and plans as I am possessed of. Meanwhile I cannot omit calling to your recollection, gentlemen, the act of the 28th of March, 1800. By which the State stands pledged for the expenditure of a sum in fortifications equal to that assumed by the United States in the debt of this State. The amount of that assumption was one million two hundred thousand dollars Of which the State subscribed one million one hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-nine cents—equal in specie, upon the principles of adjustment established by the act of Congress of the 15th of February 1799, to the sum of seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty dollars fourteen cents. In part satisfaction of this debt, the State has received a credit on the books of the Treasury of the United States, for one hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-two cents, expended previous to the passing of said last mentioned act, and is entitled to a further credit, for expenditures subsequent thereto, of one hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars seventy cents (which I have directed the Comptroller to adjust with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States) leaving a balance still to be expended by the State, of five hundred and twenty-four thousand and sixty-six dollars seventy cents, to entitle her to a discharge from all demands on the part of the United States.

Next in importance to the defence of our chief City, is the preservation of the health of its inhabitants. It has pleased the Sovereign Disposer of events, in the dispensations of his providence, to permit pestilence again to visit them thro' the course of the last autumn. The cause of this dreadful scourge being ascertained, it is difficult to say what measures

should be resorted to, to prevent its repetition. On this subject the Board of health, whose zeal and exertions do honor to their humanity and justly entitle them to the meed of public applause, can probably best advise. Should it require legislative aid, it doubtless will be afforded. And it is confidently hoped that the burthen of averting a great national calamity, affecting the interests of a whole community, will not be permitted to rest solely on a meritorious portion of it.

During the last recess I have had an opportunity of reviewing and inspecting a considerable section of the Militia, whose military movement and soldiery deportment far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Such has been the progress of many Regiments that they are capable of performing several important evolutions with a celerity and precision that would not disgrace regular troops.—The greatest defect met with, particularly among the inhabitants of the new settlements, is the want of arms.—Many of our hardiest and most robust Citizens are destitute of the means of procuring them. And where this is not the case, the country does not furnish a number sufficient for all those whose pecuniary circumstances would enable them to purchase. Nor are the arms they have, such as they should be. Numbers of them are in bad order, from the want of skilful workmen to keep them in repair. Various also in sort and size. A circumstance which in time of actual service would be productive of great embarrassment. A difference of caliber alone, from a consequent variety required in the size of cartridges, caused inconveniences during our revolutionary war, too serious even again to be hazarded, without incurring the imputation of criminal neglect. The only remedy for the evil which promises to be effectual is, to arm the militia at the expence of the State. Many are the advantages which would result from the measure. All would become contributors towards the general defence. The arms might be of one stamp—Nearly of the same quality—And in case of invasion, we should not be destitute of an indispensable mean of self preservation. Should you, gentlemen, resolve on this measure, the preferable methods of procuring and preserving them are to be considered. To import them from abroad, in the present convulsed state of Europe, is probably impracticable. And were it otherwise, there are in my opinion, irresistible inducements to give a preference to home manufacture. We shall insure an exemption from impositions which have been heretofore practised upon us. Possessing the crude materials within ourselves, we shall under no circumstances, render an essential mean of defence precarious from hostile interruptions of our Commerce. We shall give encouragement to our own artisans, and promote the home consumption of staple commodities, of which our rapidly progressing industry promises ere long to produce quantities which shall seek a foreign market in vain. In preference to contracts which are ever the fruitful source of controversy, I should recommend the establishment of a manufactory under the direction of proper officers of the government, upon such a scale as the resources of the state shall justify.—With attention and economy, this mode promises to be least expensive and most effectual—Virginia I am informed has such an establishment, where five thousand stand of Small Arms are annually produced, at an average expence of not more than ten Dollars per piece. When a sufficient number are provided they may be distributed among the different Regiments, to be deposited in an armory to be erected in some central position within the limits of each, under the charge of an Armorer provided and supported at the expence of the county. On field days they might be delivered for use, on the responsibility of the proper officers, to be returned as soon as the parade shall terminate.

Another defect in our military equipment is, the almost universal want of experienced drummers. The Drum is all-important in the day of battle. It must frequently be resorted to as the only mean of announcing to the troops intended movements, and may thus decide the fate of an army. I submit to you, Gentlemen, whether measures ought not to be adopted, which shall insure a competent number of persons skilled in the martial exercise of that instrument.

From the returns of the Commissary of Military stores, it appears that the whole Park of brass field Artillery belonging to the state consists of but sixty three pieces, the heaviest of which are six pounders. We have already, including the two Regiments in

the city of New York, fifty three companies of artilleers, and there ought to be at the least two pieces to a Company. The two Regiments in the city of New York, if ever called on to act against shipping, should be provided with pieces of a heavier description.—That they may be accustomed to the use of them, the immediate purchase of two light brass twenty fours, weighing about eighteen hundred each, two medium twelves, and two Eight Inch Howitzers, would be advisable. The probable cost will be about eight thousand Dollars. A supply of ammunition it appears is also much wanted.

For the accomplishment of these various objects I conceive an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars per annum may be made with little, if any, inconvenience. On looking into the fiscal department it will be found, that the ordinary revenue of the state for some years to come, will fall little short of three hundred thousand dollars per year; that the ordinary expenses, on an average of four years past, do not exceed one hundred and sixty thousand, leaving an annual surplus of one hundred and forty thousand dollars.—As a considerable portion however of this income arises from debts of individuals, in the payment of which there is little punctuality, the actual receipts at the Treasury cannot be calculated to exceed a sum which would, leaving a sufficiency for contingencies, warrant an appropriation from the surplus of ordinary revenue, of more than forty thousand dollars per annum. The deficiency of sixty thousand dollars may be derived from the avails of a semi-annual state lottery, or such other sources as the wisdom of the government shall point out.

In the course of the examination into this department of the government, I observe demands against individuals of very long standing, which ought in some way to be disposed of.

The collection of debts due to the state, particularly on the sale of lands, in the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, is dilatory to the one party and expensive to the other. The propriety of devising a mode less exceptionable to be applied to all further contracts, merits consideration.

Our statute book is annually swelled to an useless size by the insertion of private acts. Those for the incorporation of turnpike companies occupy many pages. Frequent revisions of the laws might be avoided, and a considerable saving in the expense of legislation effected, by excluding them, and by establishing general principles on which all such companies shall in future be incorporated.

The propriety of auctioneers holding appointments under the government, I have long questioned. There may be substantial reasons for the practice, but I confess I cannot discover them. It certainly is liable to many objections. It is a source of patronage and favoritism unfriendly to the republican system. It deters individuals, who engage in this line, from making those permanent establishments, calculated to beget that ability, punctuality, and consequent respectability, which will ever prove the surest pledge of a faithful discharge of the various trusts confided to them. I cannot but believe that the business would be conducted more to the advantage of the community, and the benefit of the Treasury, to be laid open to every one who chose to engage in it, and could give the required security, than by continuing it in that precarious state, where the slightest variations in party or superiority in intrigue, may in a moment deprive a family of its bread.

In the discharge of a highly important executive trust, I have been constrained to refer, Gentlemen, to your consideration two cases of an unpleasant, though serious and interesting nature. They are cases of murder—each attended with circumstances calculated to excite indignation. They will, notwithstanding, receive I trust, a candid and dispassionate examination. Stephen Arnold was convicted at a court of Oyer and Terminer, held for the county of Otsego, before the Chief Justice. No one more highly estimates the talents, learning and judicial decisions of this gentleman than I do. Few lawyers, if any, are more generally correct in their opinions. Yet in the hurry of the business of a Circuit, where little time is afforded for reflection, that accuracy cannot be expected, which is usually the result of more deliberate inquiry. This reflection strengthened a first impression, on reading the report, that the case was new, and involved questions of Law meriting further investigation. The result of my ex-

amination is—That no case, precisely similar to this in all its circumstances, ever before received a judicial decision: At least that none is reported. It must rest then upon general principles; and altho' I do not venture to say, for it is not my province to decide a question of Law, that these principles have been misapplied, it is sufficient to justify my referring it to a higher tribunal, that there appeared to me sufficient cause for doubt. It certainly would have been the correct course to have referred the question to the bench of Judges, but for this there was not sufficient time between my receiving the official report of the trial, and the period assigned for the execution of the sentence, which was but fifty hours, and the place of execution one hundred and thirty miles distant from me. Under these circumstances I took the only course prescribed to me by the Constitution. The common law doctrine upon this subject is not questioned. Certainly where the death of a child or servant is the effect of the passive negligence of a parent or master, the offence may be murder. So also where it is the consequence of active severity in chastisement, it may be murder or manslaughter, according to the indiscretion in the choice of the instrument used, the extent of the punishment, and the circumstances under which it is administered. The report explicitly negatives all presumption of express malice. His right to correct the child cannot be contested—the instruments used were not unlawful.—The essential ingredient in the constitution of his offence arises then by implication of law, from the indiscreet exercise of his rights, the result of a violent temper. Had the death of the child arisen from a course of immoderate correction, accompanied with intervals of calmness from subsiding passion, it would have evinced that general depravity which warrants the inference of malice. But where the passions are excited, and kept in an uninterrupted agitation, such is the benign tenderness of the Law to human frailty, that a homicide committed in this state of mind, though a felony, is not murder but manslaughter. Which of these offences the convict has been guilty of, is for you to decide. When you shall have this subject under consideration, permit me to direct your attention to the sixth enacting clause of the act entitled "an act concerning Murder." Its terms are "that upon all indictments for the death of any person, if it be found by verdict that the party indicted happened to kill the person for whose death he is indicted, in lawfully chastising or correcting his child or servant, the party so indicted, &c. shall not forfeit or lose any thing for the death of the same person so killed, but shall thereof, and for the same, be fully acquitted and discharged." This clause has never, to my knowledge, received a judicial construction. Should it be contended that it is applicable only to cases where the correction is lawful in all its particulars, it is useless, for such cases were not punishable at common law. May it not be intended as a protection against the effects of indiscretion? I presume not to give an opinion. It would be travelling out of the line of my duty.

At the last session I recommended to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of an alteration in the criminal code, which should make a distinction between the cases of actual and implied murder. The subject was committed, and the Attorney General, who was charged with it, approved the plan, and determined to report by bill. His time being much occupied, I engaged to draw the bill for him; but really could not find leisure to comply with my engagement. I therefore, considered the subject as still under Legislative consideration, and this was an additional motive for referring the case of Arnold to you. I must add also, as a further inducement the application of a number of inhabitants of the County of Otsego, for a six weeks respite of this unfortunate man. It was too respectable not to claim attention, and could in no way be constitutionally complied with, but by suspending the execution till the meeting of the Legislature. Some letters respecting his case will be laid before you, of which I shall only remark, that Mr. Peck, I understand, was one of his Judges, and Mr. Phinney foreman of the Grand Jury, who found the bill on which he was convicted.

I cannot dismiss this subject, Gentlemen, without remarking the great impropriety of the discussion it has undergone, in some of the public prints. A discussion calculated to pollute the streams of justice, and to prevent an impartial decision, on a question involving the life of a Citizen. Confident it

has failed to produce on your minds the effect intended, I am satisfied it will not have an influence on the fate of the convict.

The other case is that of David Williams convicted in the county of Cayuga. The report and documents accompanying it, will be laid before you, and will furnish every necessary information. The single question is, as to the sanity of the man.

Application was made to the Legislature at their last Session, by a gentleman of the city of New York, for aid in the support of a Botanic Garden which he had recently established.—At the request of some of the members, I, in the course of the last summer, paid it two visits, and am so satisfied with the plan and arrangement, that I cannot but believe, if not permitted to languish, it will be productive of great general utility. The objects of the property are, a collection of the indigenous, and the introduction of exotic plants, shrubs, &c. and by an intercourse with similar establishments, which are arising in the Eastern and Southern states, to insure the useful and ornamental products of Southern to Northern, and of Northern to Southern Climates.—In the article of Grasses, I was pleased to see a collection of one hundred and fifty different kinds. A portion of ground is allotted to agricultural experiments, which cannot but be beneficial to an Agricultural People. When it is considered that this branch of natural history, embraces all the individuals of the vegetable which afford subsistence to the animal world, compose a large portion of the medicines used in the practice of Physic, and many of the ingredients essential to the useful arts, its utility and importance is not to be questioned. But in a country young as ours, the experimental sciences cannot be expected to arrive at any degree of excellence, without the patronage and bounty of government;—for individual fortune is not adequate to the task.

Among the various objects to which I have thought it necessary to call your attention, none certainly claims a preference to those connected with the general defence; they will probably therefore be first considered.—That a spirit of harmony and union, Gentlemen, which the circumstances of our country at no period have more loudly called for, may preside in your councils, and that every minor consideration may give place to an ardent desire to promote the public good, is the fervent wish of my heart, and shall be the constant object of my unremitted exertions.

MORGAN LEWIS.

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1806.

Selections.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

From Washington,

1st Mo. 21, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

Parturit montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, [The mountain was in labour, and brought forth a mouse,] saith Horace somewhere. What would he not have said had he known a grave assembly sitting in secret two weeks, and debating whether or not they should attempt to take the island of Cuba? He would have said that the mountain in travail had brought forth a gnat. I am informed (and in such manner as leaves no doubt on my mind) that the disputes with England made no part of the long labours of discussion in the House; but that the principal point of debate has been, the propriety of immediately commencing offensive operations against Spain, by a descent on Cuba; that this measure was most warmly advocated by Randolph, and was supported by the Federalists and some of the constitutionalists; that only seven or eight of Randolph's Yazoo friends clung to him; that the measure was lost, about seventy being against it and about fifty for it; that some other offensive measure has been agreed to; a measure of trivial importance, but what it is I have not been informed; but am assured 'tis of little moment; that it will make no noise when divulged.

Yesterday Nicholson called for the order of the day on the bill making an appropriation of 350,000 dollars, to supply, in addition to the appropriation of 250,000 before granted this session, the whole de-

iciency of 600,000 dollars in the navy department, for 1805. The bill passed.

Crowninshield's bill was called up, extending the time of taking the oath and giving bonds in cases of debenture, &c. from ten to twenty days, and leaving to the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury certain hard cases where the law hath been infringed, not by any intention of fraud but by necessity—Crowninshield talked of revising and providing—The case of Isaac Lawson, of New York was mentioned, who had imported from the Havanna, a large quantity of sugar, the duties on which amounted to upwards of 15,000 dollars: He exported it to Europe; but the yellow fever prevented his exporting within the ten days as provided by law, hence he was refused his title to drawback—here was considerable debate on striking out and amending, till at length friend J. C. Smith observed there was so much incorrectness in the bill, that 'twere better to recommit it to mend or to make a new one, to Crowninshield. It was accordingly recommitted to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Friend Sloan called for the order of the day on his resolution for imposing a tax of 10 dollars on all slaves hereafter imported into the United States. To prevent which, a Dutchman from New York, whose name I know not, called for another order of the day; and Newton called for an adjournment: 4 persons only were for taking the ayes and noes: 28 only were for adjourning. Sloan's resolution was taken up in committee of the whole. Dawson in the chair. Friend Sloan said but few words; he said that slaves, in common with other articles of importation, ought to be taxed. Friend Dana moved to strike out the word "slaves" and insert "persons." There were black persons imported at the southward for interest; and for a certain interest [perhaps electioneering] whites were imported in the middle states. A member from South Carolina was extremely sorry the resolution had been brought up; he hoped it would be considered only as a matter relating to the revenue; for in whatsoever light considered, he did not think it would prevent the importation of a single slave: him personally it might rather benefit than injure, for if a tax of ten dollars be imposed, the price of slaves must be higher, and the price of his own consequently enhanced.

Smilie spake on the subject—He swelled some without bursting.—Such enemies, Mr Chairman, said he, were the framers of our constitution to slavery, that they would not even mention the word in that sacred instrument.—No sir; they have not stained a page with the odious word *slave*.—He did not, in his usual language, say, "Raly Mr. Chairman, *them* things was noble in the convention folks." Smilie soon got out of order, and was checked by the Chairman, when he sat down.—The Committee rose and the house adjourned.

This day in the morning, Nelson presented the petition of the judges of the court of this District, praying for the appointment of a committee to see whether any and what alterations are necessary in certain rules, regulations, fees, &c. Referred to a committee of five.

Early preferred a resolution, the purport of which was to instruct the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, by which the Secretaries of the Treasury, of State, of War, and of the Navy, should be obliged annually at the commencement of every session, to give detailed accounts of the expenditure of their respective contingent funds. At present, he observed, they were controlled only by their own will and judgment: the house had no control.—He offered the resolution from *principle*, not because he had any reason to suspect improper conduct. Resolution carried.

Thompson of Virginia [the same who made one speech four years since, on the anti-justice-bill] preferred a report of the committee to whom was referred the petition for building a bridge across the Potomac. The report was well drawn up, and was in favor of the petitioners—made the order of the day for the 5th of this week. This is a subject of much altercation between the citizens of Georgetown and the city. The pivot on which it ought to turn is this—whether or not the public will be benefitted as much or more than the citizens of Georgetown will be injured.

Friend Sloan's resolution was again called up—Dawson in the chair. Clark [the same that tried to

speak as one of the Managers against Judge Chase] agreed in the amendment proposing "persons" for "slaves." He feared that, without such amendment, slaves might be entered at the Custom-Houses under other names, and the public defrauded.

Friend Sloan was opposed to the amendment: he wished to know whether Friend Dana was in earnest when he proposed it. He had often listened to that gentleman's streams of eloquence, and flights of humor; but, if his perceptive faculties were not blunted by age, he believed that gentleman was not in earnest. Why does he wish a tax on whites, who fly from tyranny and oppression to this land of liberty?—[a loud laugh—the chairman calling to order.]—Let such emigrants be invited to a quiet retreat beyond the mountains, where they may be settled in a peaceful and plentiful assylum, opening the fertile womb of the earth, and reposing under their own vines and fig-trees. He wished to ask the gentleman, *what motive* induced him to offer the amendment. He hoped the gentleman would withdraw it, or the House crush it.

But, Friend Relf, I must stop here, as the mail will soon close. I will, in my next, give thee a sketch of this debate, interesting to humanity, and which is not yet closed, the committee having risen about three o'clock, after listening to the most able speech by Friend Broom, that has been made in the House since the year 1801. Thine.

Congress.

[BALANCE SUMMARY]

The Ex-Bashaw.

On the 13th of January, a message from the President, respecting the application of *Hamet Caramalli*, Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, was read in the house of representatives, and referred to Messrs. Clay, J. C. Smith, Nelson, Crowninshield, Garnett, Fisk and Dixon.—The message, with the documents accompanying it, is of too great length to be published in a weekly paper; but we shall reduce it to a summary and lay it before our readers next week. In the mean time, we offer for their perusal, the following

CONVENTION

Between the United States of America and his Highness Hamet Caramanly, Bashaw of Tripoli.

GOD IS INFINITE.

Article I. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace and free intercourse between the government of the United States of America, and his highness Hamet Caramanly, bashaw, the legitimate sovereign of the kingdom of Tripoli, and between the citizens of the one and the subjects of the other.

Art. II. The government of the United States shall use their utmost exertions, so far as comports with their own honour and interests, their subsisting treaties, and the acknowledged laws of nations, to re-establish the said Hamet bashaw in the possession of his sovereignty of Tripoli, against the pretensions of Joseph Bashaw, who obtained said sovereignty by treason, and who now holds it by usurpation, and who is engaged in actual war against the United States.

Art. III. The United States shall, as circumstances may require, in addition to the operations they are carrying on by sea, furnish the said Hamet Bashaw on loan,

supplies of cash, ammunition and provisions, and if necessity require, debarkations of troops, also to aid and give effect to the operations of the said Hamet bashaw by land against the common enemy.

Art. IV. In consideration of which friendly offices, once rendered effectual, his highness Hamet Caramanly bashaw engages, on his part, to release to the commander in chief of the forces of the United States, in the Mediterranean, without ransom, all American prisoners who are, or may hereafter be in the hands of the usurper said Joseph bashaw.

Art. V. In order to indemnify the United States against all expense they have or shall incur in carrying into execution their engagements expressed in the 2d and 3d articles of this convention, the said Hamet Bashaw transfers and consigns to the United States, the tribute stipulated by the last treaties of his majesty the king of Denmark, his majesty the king of Sweden, and the Batavian republic, as the condition of peace with the regency of Tripoli, until such time as said expense shall be reimbursed.

Art. VI. In order to carry into full effect the stipulation expressed in the preceding article, said Hamet bashaw pledges his faith and honor, faithfully to observe and fulfil the treaties now subsisting between the regency of Tripoli and their majesties the kings of Denmark and Sweden, and with the Batavian republic.

Art. VII. In consideration of the friendly disposition of his majesty the king of the two Sicilies towards the American Squadron, his highness Hamet bashaw invites his Sicilian majesty to renew their ancient friendship, and proffers them a peace on the footing of that to be definitively concluded with the United States of America, in the fullest extent of its privileges, according to the tenor of this convention.

Art. VIII. The better to give effect to the operations to be carried on by land in the prosecution of the plan, and the attainment of the object pointed out by this convention, William Eaton, a citizen of the United States, now in Egypt, shall be recognised as general and commander in chief of the land forces which are or may be called into service against the common enemy. And his said highness Hamet Bashaw engages that his own subjects shall respect and obey him as such.

Art. IX. His highness said Hamet Bashaw grants full amnesty and perpetual oblivion, towards the conduct of all such of his subjects as may have been seduced by the usurper to abandon his cause, and who are disposed to return to their proper allegiance.

Art. X. In case of future war between the contracting parties, captives on each side shall be treated as prisoners of war, and not as slaves, and shall be entitled to reciprocal and equal exchange, man for man, and grade for grade, and in no case shall a ransom be demanded for prisoners of war, nor a tribute required as



FOR THE BALANCE.

Mr. CROSWELL,

I have lately observed a number of poetical effusions, in imitation of COWPER'S "MARY," celebrating Mothers, Fathers, &c. As each has chosen his favorite topic, so have I mine. If the measure is not too much hacknied, I wish you would insert the following eulogium to

MY BOTTLE.

LET others all their changes ring,
And tell whence choicest blessings spring;
I'll tune my lyre, and sweetly sing
My Bottle.

A father's or a mother's praise,
Are subjects fit for filial lays;
I, who have neither, pleas'd will raise
My Bottle.

The magic draught inspires my pen
To soar above the vulgar ken;—
I drink and write, then lift again
My Bottle.

When troubled with domestic strife,
A smoky house or scolding wife,
I take, to calm the ills of life,
My Bottle.

If dire misfortunes me befall,
And creditors imperious call,
I hug within my prison wall,
My Bottle.

When gout or rheum my limbs distress,
And doctors yield me no redress,
At every twinge I closer press
My Bottle.

In short, however I'm perplex'd,
By pains, or plagues, or losses vex'd,
To every woe shall be annex'd
My Bottle.

SILENUS.

SONG.—TUNE ANACREON.

[Prepared for, and sung by, a gentleman of George-Town, at an entertainment given in honor of Capt. Stephen Decatur, jun. and Charles Stewart.]

WHEN the warrior returns from the battle afar
To the home and the country he has nobly defend-
ed,
Oh! warm be the welcome to gladden his ear,
And loud be the joy that his perils are ended!
In the full tide of song, let his fame roll along
To the feast-flowing-board let us gratefully throng,
Where mixt with the olive the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

COLUMBIANS! a band of thy brothers behold!
Who claim their reward in thy heart's warm e-
motion,

When thy cause, when thy honor urg'd onward the
bold,
In vain frown'd the desert—in vain rag'd the o-
cean.

To a far disant shore—to the battle's wild roar,
They rush'd, thy fair fame and thy rights to secure,
Then mixt with the olive the laurel shall wave
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

In the conflict resistless, each toil they endur'd
Till their foes sunk dismay'd from the war's des-
olation;

And pale beam'd the Crescent, its splendor obscur'd
By the light of the star-spangled flag of our nation,
Where each flaming star gleam'd a meteor of war,
And the turban'd heads bow'd to the terrible glare,
Then mixt with the olive the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Our fathers, who stand on the summit of fame,
Shall exultingly hear, of her sons, the proud
story,

How their young bosoms glow'd with the patriot
flame,

How they fought, how they fell, in the blaze of
their glory,
How triumphant they rode o'er the wandering flood,
And stain'd the blue waters with infidel blood,
How mixt with the olive the laurel did wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Then welcome the warrior return'd from afar,
To the home and the country he so nobly defend-
ed,

Let the thanks due to valour now gladden his ear,
And loud be the joy that his perils are ended;
In the full tide of song, let his name roll along,
To the feast-flowing-board let us gratefully throng,
Where mixt with the olive the laurel shall wave
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Miscellany.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

THE late arrival in this city of a deputation of Cherokee chiefs having from their appearance excited considerable attention has induced the following statement and observations relating to that nation. To speak generally, the progress of the useful arts, variety of manufactures, and pursuits of agriculture is so great amongst these people as ought effectually to remove prejudices that formerly existed against the red men of America. A person travelling through the Cherokee country is agreeably surprised to find the cards and the spinning wheel in use in almost every family. They raise the cotton and the indigo, spin and dye the yarn, and weave it into handsome cloth, with which they clothe their families in a decent and comfortable manner in the habits of the white people. There is more than one thousand looms in the Cherokee nation which are all in use with much industry. Amongst them are found silver-smiths, black-smiths, coopers, saddlers, tanners, shoe-makers, and wheel wrights; specimens of these manufactures may be seen at the house of Mr. Morin, in this city. These mechanics are principally self taught, part of their tools are furnished by the public, and part by themselves; the plough and the hoe are in common use amongst them. By the assistance of some white men they make large quantities of salt-petre, and powder, with which their own people are supplied at a much cheaper rate than formerly, and some carried out of their country to sell to the white people in Georgia and Tennessee. They have several grist mills and one saw mill. So far have they changed their hunt-

ing life for pursuits leading to civilization, and all this has been done since the year 1794, when there was not a pair of cards, spinning wheel or loom, or even a mechanic in their nation. They have large stocks of black cattle, horses and other domestic animals: They make some butter, and cheese of a good quality is made in a number of families. Since agriculture and the domestic arts have become the principle objects of pursuit their population has evidently increased.

There are now seven schools in their country where more than one hundred children are taught reading and writing, and some of them arithmetic. They are fast emerging from a state of barbarity to a state of improved and amiable society, and under the countenance and fostering hand of government will become useful citizens, and will contribute no inconsiderable portion to the strength of our country; to which they are becoming more and more attached from interest and affection. There has formerly existed an erroneous opinion that the aborigines of this country could not be brought to a state of civilization. A great part of the Cherokees are now actually civilized; to fix the precise point where barbarity ceases and where civilization begins is perhaps impossible. Many of these people have considerable information and great decency of manners; these are strong marks of civilization. If in any society it be required that every individual be well informed, and decent in manners before that society could be entitled to the appellation of civilized society, I don't know what considerable district of any country would be entitled to that appellation. The fact is, that the Cherokees have made considerable advances in civilization, the consideration of which will afford much satisfaction to the government, to the administration, and to the friends of man every where. It has been some expence to the government; but it has saved more expence. It has almost destroyed their thirst for war, which although it flattered the pride of the warrior, must if persisted in eventually terminate in their extinction: but in the revolution of events their destiny has been placed in the United States whose magnanimity it is presumed will not let them perish. I have several times visited the principal school which is under the patronage of the government; the progress of the children in reading and writing is equal to that of any other children of their age. The order of the school and decency of manners, excites in the mind of the spectator, pleasing and affecting contemplation; it would wrest from the barbarous his ferocity, and evince to the mind that it is not the color of the skin that designates the savage.

I am respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RETURN J. MEIGS.

City Washington, 20th }
December, 1805. }

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

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"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, FEBRUARY 11, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Hope reigns eternal in the human breast.

POPE.

HOPE is interwoven with the very life of man ; and forms one of his most distinguishing characteristics. It shews itself with the first dawning of the understanding ; and continually accompanies us, until we have finished our appointed course. There is no situation in which we can be placed, which will effectually repress the efforts of this active principle. It cannot be entirely subdued by any force of adversity, nor by any strength of misfortune. There is within us an elastic spring, which no weight of calamitous circumstances can so wholly keep down, but that it will at times react, and elevate the mind to heights, from which it can discern fairer regions and brighter skies. Nothing do mankind more desire to escape, and there is nothing, which presents more terrors to the view in contemplation than despair. So abhorrent to our nature is this dreadful condition, that even the approach to it frequently either drives men to madness, or snaps the chords of life. Invigorated by the fear of its terrible influence, our nerves are braced with threefold power ; and, before we will yield, we will make every exertion, whether approved by reason, or suggested by desperation. As the pressure of horrors encreases, new energies are awakened in the soul ; and it discovers new resources. Perceiving itself to be sinking beneath its load, it grasps straws, and they are converted into huge vessels of safety to bear it through the fury of the tempest.

Hope results from our state ; in which happiness and misery are blended. When

Eternal Justice drove our first parents from the garden of Eden and all its enjoyments, and doomed them to wander over the earth with discontent rankling and festering in their hearts, and the worm, that never dies, gnawing on their souls ; to encounter the "pitiless pelting" of storms, raised by their own folly, and the changes and pains of inclement seasons, which their sin had produced ; to till the ground in sorrow, and eat their bread by the sweat of their brows, Eternal Goodness, not forsaking them, gave them Hope to sweeten the cup of their self-caused evils and to illuminate with some cheering rays the dark horizon, which bounded their sight. Hope was to them a tree of life yielding fruit, of which, whilst suffering the agonies of that death, they had subjected themselves to, they might eat and live. If our first parents had continued in that state of innocence, in which they were created, hope would have been excluded by reality. By the fall, therefore, hope entered to mitigate the curse of the fall ; and, until we are purged from its corruptions, must be our companion. In this thing, which thus exhibits Infinite Justice and Infinite Beneficence harmonizing in mercy, the pious will see new motives to greater love and obedience ; and the careless, if they will attend to it, must catch from it a flame, that shall animate their indifference, and melt their insensibility.

The effect of hope is not merely to alleviate the miseries of life, but also to increase its pleasures. On a careful estimate of our pleasures, it will be found, that a far greater number are derived from this source, than from actual enjoyment. Hope is in a great measure the creature of fancy ; and she is in her pleasures, as in her nature unlimited. Fancy creates worlds, throughout which a new Eden perpetually blooms : In which fruition

never fatiates ; and hope on pinions, which never tire, takes her presumptuous flight. It is fortunate for us in many cases, that hope is not under the controul of reason. Like fear it must very often act independent of reason, that the end, for which it was implanted in us, may not be defeated.

Hope too enhances the actual enjoyments of life. If we were certain that the good, we at present possess, would shortly be taken from us, anxiety about this event would rob us of the power of enjoying it. Even where there is no *positive fear* of losing, what we have, the *positive hope* of its continuance and its encrease gives a peculiar zest to the pleasure, we derive from its enjoyment. If the fond husband felt a conviction, that the wife of his love would ere long be taken from him ; and the fond parent, that he must ere long lose the child, on whom he dotes, their affection would become their torture.

The pleasures of hope are superior to those of actual enjoyment. The pleasures of enjoyment are seldom unmixed ; but even where this is the case, they in the end most generally pall. Hope does not satiate. Here, Novelty, that restless, ever-craving propensity of our nature can find enough. Continually varying, the pleasures of hope, are not embraced by those laws, in consequence of which the senses become tired. Ever changing, hope anticipates the desires of curiosity.

Hope stimulates useful exertion. Her high-wrought dreams frequently fire mankind, particularly those, who are young, with an ardor, which is necessary to surmount obstacles ; and beget a confidence, which prepares the way for success.

Notwithstanding what has been said, it must be confessed, that hope is also a source of much pain. It leads to disappointments, which will torment us, in proportion as our hopes were high-raised. There are pains, to which men of ardent

tempers are peculiarly exposed. What they wish, they hope, and too often allow their hopes to run wild; and the consequence is, that many a fine mind becomes the prey to a melancholy, which destroys its usefulness. Although these mischiefs cannot be wholly prevented, they may be greatly lessened by early subjecting fancy to the curb, and by carefully fortifying sensibility. A. Z.

Political.

YRUJO vs. JEFFERSON.

A translation from the French of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo's circular, addressed to the different foreign Ministers accredited near the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1806.

SIR,

THE want of correctness which appears to prevail throughout the article, relative to Spain, in the message which the President of the United States sent to Congress on the 3d ult. compelled me to transmit on the 6th of said month, to the secretary of state, the note of which I have the honor of enclosing to you a translated copy. The extreme publicity given to said message, as well as to the documents relative to the above mentioned articles sent to Congress some time after, caused me to hope that government, from the ostensible purity of its intentions, would also have published my note, as its publication would have tended to present the affairs in question under their true point of view. I have been waiting in silence for more than forty days in expectation of this act of justice, but I have waited for it in vain; and as no hopes any longer remain of seeing it verified, I have thought it my duty, sir, to transmit you a copy of this document, for the information of your court, with the object, that whatever may have been the light under which the President of the United States may have thought proper to present the conduct of Spain, it may be known that the King my master, in his political relations with the United States, has always manifested the good faith, so well known, which is the true character of his government, acting towards them always with justice, and very often with generosity.

Accept, sir, the sentiments of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) THE MARQUIS OF CASA YRUJO.

P. S. I authorize you, sir, to give copies not only of my note, but even of the present letter.

[TRANSLATION.]

PHILADELPHIA, 6th December, 1805.

SIR,

The zeal with which I have endeavored to preserve the harmony and good understanding betwixt Spain and the United States, has caused me to read with particular regard the article of the president's message, sent to Congress the 3d inst. respecting the political relations betwixt the U. States and the King my master. As in the exposition to which I allude there exists in my opinion, several mistakes of a delicate and important tendency, although I render to the president due justice in regard to the motives which may have caused this apparent want of correctness, yet my character imposes on me the task of entering into an examination of some of his assertions, and of demonstrating that either from the want of exact information, or owing to defective translations they appear in some cases not altogether correct.

In the article of the President's Message relative to Spain, after mentioning that the negotiations for the settlement of the existing differences had not had a satisfactory issue, he says, "Spoliations during a former war for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated, but on conditions affecting other

claims in no wise connected with them. Yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount." It is very well known that in a state of war, there exists and will probably ever exist, a certain abuse of force, confined to subaltern hands: Even the United States themselves have not been an exception to this general rule, and during the short period of hostilities with France, in the year 1798, notwithstanding no privateers were armed, and that their protecting forces consisted only of a small number of frigates, neutrals experienced from them many injuries, well authenticated by the numerous claims on this government by the injured powers, principally on the part of Denmark and Sweden.

Probably there might have existed last war some abuses of this nature, although very rare on the part of the royal navy of Spain; but the King my master, animated by that love of justice, which characterizes him, authorised his principal secretary of state to sign a convention with the American minister near his person, in which were stated reciprocal compensations for the damages their respective subjects and citizens might have sustained from officers, or individuals of either, contrary to the right and laws of nations. This stipulation, similar to that of the same nature in the treaty of friendship, navigation and limits, concluded in 1795, and scrupulously complied with by my sovereign, would now have had the same effect by the ratification of the convention, had not an article been inserted therein tending to impose on Spain the obligation of a responsibility both detrimental and important in its result, as well as unsupported by reason and justice under the existing circumstances. My court has in a direct manner, as well as through me, repeatedly manifested to the American government its readiness to carry the said stipulation into effect, whenever the article in the same convention relative to the above mentioned responsibility, should either be suppressed or altered in a manner more conformable to justice, and has been so far from refusing to satisfy said compensations on account of other claims in no wise connected with them, that it was precisely because they are connected that the said convention has not been carried into effect, as was, and still is, the wish of the King my master.

It is true that the two subjects by their nature are not connected with each other in themselves, but it is also true, that this connection is very great, when we consider that an endeavor is made to form out of these two things, distinct in themselves, component parts of the same whole: thereby placing the King, my master, under the disagreeable dilemma of either refusing to ratify a stipulation which he conceives to be just, and therefore wishes to fulfil, or else of taking on him a responsibility, more or less direct, in favor of the United States, to which it is well proved they have no right to pretend.

In regard to what concerns the new spoliations, I can assure you, sir, few are those that can strictly merit this denomination on the part of Spanish vessels, as many of the captures which so frequently figure in the American papers, arise either from acts of contraband, or from a want of having on board the documents required by the treaty of 1795, or even from other circumstances which the captains and owners of said prizes will take good care to conceal; besides, on this head, the citizens of the United States would receive that justice which they have already experienced on the same subject in virtue of the treaty of 1795. I cannot but observe, that although I had the honor of communicating to you, sir, two months ago, that the strictest injunctions had been given by the King my master, not to interrupt the navigation of American citizens, when employed in a lawful trade, no mention is made by the president of this circumstance, as highly important in its effects towards the American commerce, as it is necessary to demonstrate his just and pacific intentions.

Without any view to recrimination, I find it necessary to observe, that although the violations of the rights of neutrals are infinitely more frequent and extensive on the part of England, whose vessels of the royal navy have almost continually blockaded the ports of the United States, and what is more, when this power daily establishes new principles on the rights of neutrals, which in reality, tend to undermine and annihilate them; the name of Great Britain is no where to be found in the columns of the President's message.

These circumstances in themselves would not authorize any animadversion on my part, were it not for a most essential one which immediately affects the interests of the King, my master—I allude to the many thousand American sailors violently forced from the shelter of the flag which ought to protect them, and compelled to fight on board of British ships of war, against the subjects of the King my master. I cannot but call the attention of the government of the U. States towards such a conduct, that in their wisdom, they might adopt the necessary measures to correct an abuse, which at the same time that it violates their neutrality is extremely prejudicial to Spain.

The president adds, "On the Mobile, our commerce passing that river continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches." Although this assertion is not accompanied by any observation whatever, which might cause it to be viewed as a national offence, I must observe, that according to my information, the duties on imports and exports are very moderate, only 6 percent. that every power has a right to regulate as they please these objects within the boundaries of their jurisdiction, and that this exercise of sovereignty is practised by the American government at Fort Stoddert; that is, within the lines, without any pretension on the part of Spain to interfere in their regulations. But even admitting it may be troublesome, it never surely can be pretended as a national offence.

He afterwards says—"Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to." This assertion is not strictly correct; for it is, and always has been, the wish as well as the intention of Spain, to adjust amicably the limits of Louisiana; but however friendly (amicable) may have been her disposition towards it, she cannot sacrifice thereto either the dignity or rights of her crown, so that it was not, as the President supposes, owing to the want of a desire of adjusting amicably, that this business was not concluded; but rather from the nature of the proposals, which were in themselves inadmissible. The paragraph continues—"While the right is unsettled, we have avoided to change the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the disputed territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not easily be controlled; but in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence." In truth, I cannot comprehend what the president can call *unsettled right*; and still less, if he wishes to apply it to that part of West Florida comprehended within the Mississippi, Iberville, the lakes and the river Perdido—The right of this territory cannot be considered as *unsettled* or doubtful; for independent of that right arising from actual possession and from the treaty of *retrocession* of Louisiana to France, there is another conclusive circumstance, well known to the American government, which ought and must dissipate every doubt, if any could ever exist on this subject. The most distinguished civilians agree, that the true interpreters of a treaty, doubtful in any of its clauses or expressions are the contracting parties themselves when this can be obtained. Spain and France, who were the contracting parties in the treaty of *retrocession*, on which is founded that of sale, of the 30th of April, from whence the pretensions of the American government emanate, have explained it in the manner already known to you, sir; namely, that it was not the intention of Spain to cede to France more than she had received from her, as the title and word *retrocession* made use of therein, clearly imply;

* NOTE—It is necessary to remark that the navigation of the Mobile, which appears to furnish the president a motive of complaint, is enjoyed by the Americans, in consequence of a gracious indulgence on the part of Spain; as no right does yet exist, to navigate the waters of that river, within the boundaries of Spain, who holds exclusively that right grounded on sovereign possession, on the opinions of the most celebrated civilians, and supported by the very principles established by the American government, through the medium of their attorney general, Bradford, in the case of the prize Grange taken on the waters of the Delaware. After this it is necessary to confess that the animadversions of the president upon this head are as unjust as they are impolitic.

and that France never would have pretended or hoped to obtain one inch of land east of the Mississippi, Iberville and the lakes. The true intentions of the contracting parties being thus expressly manifested, I shall content myself by copying a single paragraph from Vattel among many other similar ones which I could produce from other civilians, in support of the rights of the king my master, on this subject. In paragraph 174 of "The interpretation of Treaties, Vattel says..." "When we manifestly see what is the sense that agrees with the intention of the contracting powers, it is not permitted to turn their words to a contrary meaning. The intention sufficiently known furnishes the true matter of the convention, of what is promised and accepted, demanded and granted. To violate the treaty, is to go contrary to the intention sufficiently manifested, rather than against the terms in which it is conceived; for the terms are nothing without the intentions brought out to dictate them." According to this, the position taken by the president, in the said paragraph of his message, that the right (no doubt alluding to the territorial right) was doubtful or unsettled is inadmissible, & of course all the inductions & consequences he draws from this supposition, fall completely to the ground. Besides, whatever alteration or change might have taken place in the territories of his Catholic Majesty could never have been as I have had the honor to inform you, sir, but the effects of a new plan of frontiers, which the retrocession of Louisiana would of course render necessary; or else it might proceed from the circumstance of Spain's being engaged in a war with England; but never with a view to disturb the peace and good understanding betwixt Spain and the United States.

The president continues saying, "inroads have recently been made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi: our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very parts of the former, which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government."

Although I have not on this subject more information than that received through the American news papers, whose accounts cannot be supposed very impartial, nevertheless supposing them correct in their extent, from those I have read it is neither proved nor do I think it possible to believe, that the officers and soldiers of the king, my master, have crossed the American line, to commit within the jurisdiction of the United States, the pretended insults. The first example of these inroads was given by several American citizens, who, in August 1804, penetrated through the territory of Baton Rouge, and aided by the brother Kempers, and other malcontents of the Spanish side made an attempt to surprize and render themselves masters of the fort of Baton Rouge, and actually arrested some magistrates and other persons of note. On this subject I had the honor of speaking and writing to you, sir, in due time, but I am hitherto without the least answer. If the seizing of American citizens ("our citizens have been seized") has any reference to the arrest of the Kempers, I must in the first place declare, that according to my late information these Kempers are not American Citizens, because when they settled themselves in the Spanish territory, they became subjects of the king, and of course had lost their rights as American citizens; and in the second, that the arrest of these persons according to a letter from Natches, of the 8th October last, published in the United States Gazette, of Philadelphia, was effected by negroes, mulattoes and American citizens, who, no doubt, expected some recompense, delivered them within the Spanish lines, from whence it appears some Spanish soldiers took charge of to conduct them to Baton Rouge. It is true that it has also been said, that a part of a company of cavalry, commanded by a certain captain Jones, had entered another part of the line and had conducted themselves in a violent and improper manner, towards two families; but should this account be true, I can assure you, sir, that the government of the United States shall receive due satisfaction from Spain, the reputation of whose government is too well established, to believe it can in any manner be privy to, or approve of acts, as far beneath its character as they are useless in their effects. Incidents of this nature often happen on the frontiers of every country, and they only deserve attention when they receive the sanction of the government of the aggressors, or when in such cases, due satisfaction is refused.

I have gone over step by step, the article of the president's message which relates to Spain, and have endeavored to present with candor and truth, although in a cursory manner, whatever may give correct ideas on its nature and tendency. Having fulfilled this duty incumbent on my situation, permit me to offer you, sir, the sentiments of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be,

EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

JAMES MADISON Esq.

Editor's Closet.

We are informed that the wretched egotist, SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, is now laboring under the most confirmed insanity. Amongst the many proofs of his derangement, are two singular facts:—He imagines that he has been invested with an agency for demolishing the whole fabric of Christianity; and, it is said, has actually commenced his operations, by attacking its ministers. He has also imbibed the strange conceit, that he is appointed to make a conquest of the moon. For this purpose, he is preparing a quiver of pens, but has not yet determined of what material to make the bow. He intends to ascend by means of a huge kite, formed of the Albany Registers which were published while "under his editorial control." He is himself to act as bob to the kite, by clinging to its tail, while Dewitt Clinton holds the string.—Notwithstanding these singular fantasies, we are assured, that he performs his task of reading and writing for the house of Assembly, with his usual ability; and that the only difference to be perceived is, that he stands on tiptoe oftener, and sometimes appears to be putting himself in a posture to fly.

Monroe's Remonstrance.

A long and spirited remonstrance, presented to the British government by Mr. Monroe, on the 23d of September last, has been sent to Congress by the President. This remonstrance relates principally to the late seizure and condemnation of American vessels by the British, in conformity with new doctrines assumed by them. It also touches lightly upon the impressment of our seamen! We cannot find room for it; nor do we think it necessary.—It speaks nothing but what every honest American feels.—We extract the following passages, however; because the first contains an explicit acknowledgement of the benefits arising from JAY's Treaty; and the last conveys a just idea of the timid policy of the present administration:—

"I shall now proceed (says Mr. Monroe) to shew that the decisions complained of are contrary to the understanding, or what perhaps may more properly be called an agreement of the two governments on the subject. By the order of the 6th Nov. 1793, some hundreds of American vessels were seized, carried into port and condemned. Those seizures and condemnations, became the subject of an immediate negotiation between the two nations, which terminated in a treaty, by which it was agreed to submit the whole subject to commissioners, who should be invested with full power to settle the controversy which had thus arisen. That stipulation was carried into complete effect; commissioners

were appointed, who examined laboriously and fully, all the cases of seizure and condemnation which had taken place, and finally decided on the same, in which decisions they condemned the principle of the order and awarded compensation to those who had suffered under it. Those awards have been since fairly and honorably discharged by Great-Britain."

Speaking of impressments, Mr. Monroe says—

"In that line, the rights of the United States have been so long trampled under foot, and the feelings of humanity, in respect to the sufferers, and the honor of their government, even in their own ports, so often outraged, that the astonished world may begin to doubt, whether the patience with which these injuries have been borne, ought to be attributed to generous or unworthy motives; whether the United States merit the rank to which in other respects they are justly entitled, among independent powers, or have already, in the very morn of their political career, lost their energy and become degenerate."

That a democratic editor should tell falsehoods when there is any thing to be gained by it, is by no means extraordinary. It is a very common thing with them. But we cannot conceive what motive Holt could have had for asserting, in his last paper, that "we have ministers to the courts of France and England distinguished for their talents and undoubted for their fidelity to the interests of their country." Holt must know, for every body knows, that MONROE was formerly recalled from the French Court by WASHINGTON, for infidelity to his country: And nine tenths of the people of the United States believe that ARMSTRONG will or ought to be recalled by the present administration, for his late infidelity to the interests of his country.

Voice of the People.

Memorials have been presented to Congress from the merchants of almost every commercial town and city in the United States, relative to the almost numberless aggressions on our neutral rights. No distinction of party is known in these memorials, We do not wish to anticipate evil: But we fear that nothing will rouse our government to action.

The bill for suspending our intercourse with Great Britain, it is expected, will pass the house of representatives of the United States.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

On a re-consideration of the communication of "Jon," we conclude not to publish it. By pruning it of some parts, rather objectionable, we should materially alter its tone and spirit, a freedom which we do not like to exercise. In any future essays, we should advise "Jon" to take a less extensive field. We trust, he may rely on candor in our judgment, and friendship in our counsel.

We shall continue the letters from the plain gentleman at Washington, to his FRIEND RELY, as our room will allow.



Agricultural.

EXTRACT.

FROM THE MIDDLESEX GAZETTE.

COMPLAINTS in the past season, have been made that the Canker worms which a few years since, committed such depredations on our orchards, have again made their appearance, commenced their destructive career, and threaten a repetition of the calamity formerly inflicted. The apple in its various uses is so extremely necessary and convenient to every class of citizens in the community that its preservation from the ravages of these devouring reptiles, is an object of no small magnitude.

It has been erroneously imagined that the eggs, which in the genial warmth of spring, produce such infinite multitudes of the canker worm, were deposited by an insect in the earth, under the trees the preceding season. Hence many absurd and useless methods have been adopted to arrest their progress. The insects undoubtedly, deposit their eggs under the rough bark of the apple-tree, and in defective places in the trunk and branches, in which position they are much better protected from the inclemency of the seasons, than, they would be in the earth. This idea receives confirmation from a remark frequently made, when they appeared before, that young orchards, the bark of whose trees were smooth, escaped unhurt, whilst older orchards in their vicinity were destroyed. Having found the depositories of the eggs of these insects, the following method is proposed for their destruction: Take a hoe and scrape off all the rough bark from the branches and trunks of your trees, in the fall of the year exercising the precaution not to injure the live bark, and the bark thus scraped off, it would be advisable, though not indispensibly necessary, to remove. This operation will destroy a great part of the eggs. In the following spring, before the worms appear, encircle the trunks of your trees just below the branches, with turf, or clod of earth covered with grass, an inch and an half or two inches thick, secured in its place by a cord, or the inner bark of elm, nicely adjusted to the bodies of the trees so as to leave no passage for the worms, and cut square on the under sides in a line perpendicular with the body of the tree. The worms which may be hatched below the turf can never surmount this obstacle. Many eggs deposited above in the branches will undoubtedly have es-

caped destruction from the first operation. When you have reason to believe that the eggs are all hatched and before the worms have done much injury, send a lad up into the trees and let him begin at the top and gently agitate the limbs from top to bottom. The worms on shaking the branches, will quit their hold, and by a web of their own spinning let themselves down to the ground. They will attempt to re-ascend by the body of the tree. When they come to the turf and attempt to crawl on the under side of the horizontal plain which it presents, the loose particles of earth on which they fix, their fangs will give way and they will fall back to the ground. You must keep an eye on your trees, and if it be found necessary, repeat the operation of shaking. For since the first, other eggs not before hatched, may have yielded their production, or perhaps the worms did not at first all quit their hold.

If these directions be well observed, the worms will inevitably be destroyed. The labor and expence in preserving your orchards from destruction will be trifling, when compared with the object to be attained.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

THAT worship of the mind which is performed 'in spirit and in truth,' whether it be in a congregation, or in private retirement, or in our lawful labor in the world, is the only worship which can become the dignity of a rational and immortal spirit:—the only worship that can produce any inward reformation, which is the one great end; and the only worship that we can be engaged in with a well-grounded hope of approbation from the uncreated, omnipresent, and all-searching spirit.

Selections.

Extract from the Speech of Governor
STRONG, before the Legislature of
Massachusetts:

"BUT changes in the constitution of Government are more injurious than in the system of laws; even a small innovation may destroy its principles. The framers of the National Constitution had before them, not only the forms which had been preferred by the several States, but those also which before that time had been devised in other ages and nations; and though the repeated experiments which have since taken place in Europe, may suggest matter for warning, they afford nothing for imitation. If notwithstanding, it is found by experience that the constitution operates very unequally, or the construction of any part is doubtful, amendments may

be necessary to alter or explain it. But it is vain to expect that all will be satisfied—Free governments admit of an endless variety of modifications, and the opinions entertained of their respective merits are equally various. When the Constitution was established, perhaps no man that became subject to it, was perfectly pleased with every part. It was the result of mutual concession, and such indeed must always be the case, when a form of Government is voluntarily accepted by a Community.

"Almost every nation, at some period of their existence have enjoyed the privileges of a free government: but how few have preserved them!—they have been lost by the inconstancy of the citizens, or forfeited by their vices. In many Republics, repeated variations in the modes of Government have taken place, as different parties happened to predominate, until the people become weary of changes, and preferred the quiet absolute power, to the tumults of perpetual revolution. In the minds of some men, there seems to be a restlessness which renders them dissatisfied with any uniform course of things, and makes them eager in the pursuit of novelty; they abound in projects, and are ever meditating some fanciful change in the plan of government, which their imaginations represent as useful. But men of great ambition are still more dangerous; they commonly make the fairest pretences to principle, though they are actuated only by self interest. If the constitution or Laws of their Country present obstacles to the accomplishment of their wishes, they employ every artifice to alter or abolish them; and if individuals oppose their attempts, they are equally artful and solicitous to destroy their influence, and render them odious to their fellow citizens.

"Few men, even in a prosperous community, are fully satisfied with their condition; a great part are easily induced to believe, that there is something wrong in the government or Laws which might be rectified to their advantage; they therefore readily embrace any specious proposal to effect an alteration. The crafty and ambitious know how to avail themselves of this disposition to change, and encourage their followers to expect, that the amendments they propose will perfectly suit their case and produce the very blessings they wish: in this way, they not only effect their immediate object, but acquire an influence which enables them afterwards to accomplish the most destructive innovations. Such persons encourage hopes that can never be realized, and excite complaints which the most wise and benevolent Administration is unable to remove.

"Indeed we are generally apt to ascribe too much to the efficacy of Laws and Government, as if they alone could secure the happiness of the people; but no laws will be sufficient to counteract the influence of manners which are corrupted by vice and voluptuousness; and it is beyond the power of any Government, to render the circumstances of the citizen easy and prosperous, if they want the habits of industry and frugality.—Government is necessary to preserve the public peace, and protect the persons and property of individuals: but our social happiness must chiefly depend upon other causes; upon simplicity and purity of manners; upon the education that we give our children; upon a steady adherence to the customs and institutions of our ancestors; upon the general diffusion of knowledge, and the prevalence of piety and benevolent affections among the people.

Our forms of government, are doubtless, like all other human institutions, imperfect; but they will insure the blessings of freedom to the citizens, and preserve their tranquility, as long as they are virtuous; and no Constitution that has been, or can be formed, will secure those blessings to a depraved and vicious people.

The unanimity which appeared in both branches of the Legislature, when a proposed amendment to the national Constitution was disapproved by you at the last session, may seem to render these remarks superfluous; but as the Constitution of this State does not require, that such amendments should be laid before the Executive, for approbation; and as other questions of this kind are likely to arise, I trust there is no impropriety in suggesting these reflections, or in adding my testimony in favor of the principles you adopted, in the instance to which I refer." Digitized by Google

Congress.

[BALANCE SUMMARY]

The Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli.

The application of Hamet Bashaw to our government for relief and assistance, has brought forth a great number of documents, which serve to shew the nature and extent of the *alliance or co-operation* of our government and the gallant EATON, with the exiled sovereign. These documents are highly interesting, but, as we observed in our last, their great length compels us to reduce them to a summary:—

The President in the message accompanying these documents, states, that on its being suggested that a concert in action with us was desirable to the Ex-Bashaw, it was considered that concerted operations by those who have a common enemy were entirely justifiable, and might produce effects favorable to both, without binding either to guarantee the objects of the other—that the measure was committed to agents—that commodore Barron was authorized to enter into an understanding with Hamet, and furnish him with some aids of arms and ammunition, and even money—that in order to avail him of the advantages of Mr. Eaton's knowledge of circumstances, an occasional employment was provided for the latter as an agent for the navy in that sea. "Our expectation (says Mr. Jefferson) was, that an intercourse should be kept up between the Ex-Bashaw and the commodore; that whilst the former moved on by land, our squadron should proceed with equal pace, so as to arrive at their destination together, and to attack the common enemy by land and sea at the same time." The President refers to the instructions to Commodore Barron, and several other circumstances, to shew that a *co-operation only* was intended, and not an union of our object with the fortune of the Ex-Bashaw. The President proceeds to state, that in the event it was found, that, after placing the Ex-Bashaw in possession of Derne, one of the most important cities and provinces of the country where he had resided himself as governor, he was totally unable to command any resources, or to bear any part in co-operation with us—that we had never contemplated, nor were we prepared to land an army of our own, or to raise, pay or subsist an army of Arabs, to march from Derne to Tripoli, and to carry on a land war, at such a distance from our resources—that, therefore, while an impression from the capture of Derne might still operate at Tripoli and an attack on that place from our squadron was daily expected, Col. Lear thought it the best moment to listen to overtures of peace then made by the reigning Bashaw—that he did so, and while urging provisions for the United States, effected all he could for the Ex-Bashaw, by engaging the restitution of his family.—The President remarks, that "should it be thought by any that verbal instructions said to have been given by commodore Barron to Mr. Eaton amount to a stipulation that the United States should place Hamet Caramalli on the throne of Tripoli; a stipulation so entirely unauthorized, so far beyond our views, and so erroneous, could not be sanctioned by our government; or should Hamet Caramalli, contrary to the evidence of his letters of January 3d, and 29th, be thought to have left the position which he now seems to regret, under a mistaken expectation that we were at all events to place him on his throne, on an appeal to the liber-

ality of the nation, something equivalent to the replacing him in his former situation, might be worthy its consideration."

The Documents.

First.—An extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Cathcart, dated August 22, 1802—informing that Mr. Eaton had prevailed on the Ex-Bashaw to repair to Malta, with a view to be with our squadron before Tripoli, and to be made use of against the Bashaw—expressing an opinion in favor of the co-operation—and advising, in case the aid of the Ex-Bashaw should be found inapplicable, or his own personal object unattainable, to treat his disappointment with much tenderness, and to restore him, as nearly as possible, to the situation from which he was drawn, and to make some other convenient arrangement, more eligible to him; and further, in case of a treaty of peace with the reigning Bashaw, to make some stipulation, formal, or informal, in favor of the brother, which might be a desirable alleviation to his misfortune.

Second.—Eaton's commission, as agent of the navy department of the U. S. for the several Barbary regencies, dated May 26, 1804.

Third.—Letter from the Secretary of the navy to Mr. Eaton, dated May 30, 1804—informing him of his appointment—directing him to receive instructions from, and obey the orders of Commodore Barron, and to render to our squadron in the Mediterranean, every assistance in his power—and stating his compensation to be \$1200 per annum, and the rations of a lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth.—Extracts of letters from the Secretary of the navy to Commodore Barron, dated June 25th, 1804—submitting entirely to the discretion of the Commodore, the expediency of co-operating with the Ex-Bashaw; and mentioning, that, in case of such co-operation, Mr. Eaton would be found extremely useful.—By this letter it appears, that Col. Lear was authorized to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli. Commodore Barron was directed to convey him to any of the Barbary regencies that he might request, and co-operate with him in measures best calculated to effectuate a termination of the war with Tripoli.

Fifth.—Commodore Barron's written instructions to Capt. Hull, dated Sept. 30, 1804—directing him to proceed to Malta or Syracuse, to refit his vessel (the Argus)—then to take on board two months provisions and water, and proceed for Alexandria, and to convoy all vessels found there, or at Smyrna, as far as Malta, and immediately after to join the squadron of Tripoli.

Sixth.—Commodore Barron's verbal orders to Capt. Hull (attested by Capt. Hull and Mr. Eaton)—stating that the written orders abovementioned were intended to disguise the real object of his expedition and directing him to proceed with him (Eaton) to Alexandria in search of Hamet Bashaw, and to convey him and his suit to Derne or such other place as might be deemed most proper for co-operating with the naval force against the common enemy; or, if more agreeable to him, to bring him to the Commodore before Tripoli. "The Bashaw may be assured (said Commodore Barron) of the support of my squadron at Bengazi or Derne, where you are at liberty to put in, if required, and if it can be done without too great risque. And you may assure him also, that I will take the most effectual measures with the forces under my command for co-operating with him against the usurper, his brother, and for re-establishing him in the regency of Tripoli. Arrangements to this effect are

confided to the discretion with which Mr. Eaton is vested by the government.

Seventh.—Letter from Mr. Eaton to Capt. Hull, dated Grand Cairo, Jan. 8, 1805, containing a translated copy of a letter from Hamet Bashaw to Mr. Eaton. The letter of Hamet glows with friendship and gratitude. He appoints a place of meeting, which Mr. Eaton states to be about 8 hours march from Alexandria.

Eighth.—Letter from Capt. Bainbridge to George Davis, Esq. at Tunis, dated Tripoli, Jan. 27, 1805—expressing the utmost anxiety to receive some information from the American government—and stating that the Bashaw was desirous of peace—that the funds of the prisoners were all exhausted; and that, were it not for the Danish consul, Mr. Nissen, they would suffer considerably for necessities.—To this letter is subjoined a *postscript* by the Danish consul, who speaks of the plan of the Ex-Bashaw as "very vast;" but adds that the prisoners' lives would be sacrificed in case of success.

Ninth.—Letter from Mr. Eaton to the Secretary of the navy, dated, Alexandria, Feb. 13, 1805—giving an account of transactions in Egypt. After mentioning several impediments to the progress of the expedition, Mr. Eaton states, that the Ex-Bashaw had determined to take the desert of Lybia to Derne, lest, by taking shipping and separating himself from the Arabs, they would lose all patience if not confidence also, and abandon his cause—that he (Mr. Eaton) was to join him with a detachment from the city on the next Sunday, and proceed with them to Bomba, at the head of 500 men, and then take post—that Capt. Hull, in the meantime, was to repair to the rendezvous for suitable reinforcements and supplies to secure an establishment at Derne and Bengazi—that he had requested of the commodore, for the purpose, 100 stand of arms with cartridges, & 2 brass field pieces with trains and ammunition, and also a detachment of 100 marines, if necessary, to lead a *comp de main*—that the whole expenditure of cash in this expedition, including expences in Egypt would amount to \$20,000—that further disbursements and supplies would be necessary to carry the plan into final effect; but that, as an indemnification, the Ex-Bashaw had pledged the tribute of Sweden, &c. as stipulated in the Convention. "The Arabs and Moors (says Mr. Eaton) are universally with us, and, if we had the means of subsistence, we might march 20 or 30,000 from the borders of Egypt, who from time to time have taken refuge here since the usurpation of Jussuf Bashaw."

Tenth.—Letter from Mr. Eaton to Commodore Barron, dated, Feb. 14, 1805, repeating in substance the information contained in the foregoing letter, and closing in the following manner:—"At the invitation of the Bashaw and Divan, and in conformity to the sentiments expressed to me by the secretary of the navy, I have taken on myself the command in chief of the Bashaw's army and the direction of all operations by land, and I cannot but flatter myself we may realize success of our expectations on this coalition; and that you will have the glory of carrying the usurper a prisoner in your squadron to the United States; and of relieving our fellow-citizens from the chains of slavery, without the degrading condition of a ransom.

Eleventh.—The Convention between the U. S. and the Ex-Bashaw, as published in the Balance of last week to which is subjoined the following secret article:—

"His highness Hamet Bashaw, will use his utmost exertions to cause to surrender, to the commander in Chief of the American forces in the Mediterranean, the usurper Joseph Bashaw, together with his family, and chief Admiral, called Maurad Rais, alias Peter Lisle, to be held by the government of the United States, as hostages, and as a guarantee of the faithful observance of the stipulations, entered into by the convention of the 23d February, 1805, with the United States, provided they do not escape by flight."

Twelfth.—Letter from commodore Barron to Gen. Eaton, dated, March 22d, 1805—acknowledging the receipt of the communications, &c. aforementioned. This letter is important, as it furnishes an explanation (perhaps the first that Gen. Eaton had ever received) of the object and views of our government, respecting the co-operation with the Ex-Bashaw. Commodore Barron declares his intention of immediately sending stores and provisions, and \$7000, in specie, to Gen. Eaton; but states the impossibility of furnishing the marines. He recommends the utmost caution, and states, that the government, in giving their sanction to a co-operation with the Ex-Bashaw, did not contemplate the measure as leading, necessarily and absolutely, to a reinstatement of that prince in his rights to the regency of Tripoli—that he was to be employed merely as an instrument—that the convention went beyond his (Barron's) powers—that the Ex-Bashaw ought not to consider us as bound to place him on the throne—that our co-operation with him must not stand in the way of any honorable and advantageous accommodation with the reigning Bashaw—and that, on such terms being offered and accepted, our support of the Ex-Bashaw must necessarily cease.

Thirteenth.—Letter from Commodore Barron to the Secretary of the navy, dated, Malta, April 6, 1805—repeating the information in the preceding documents, and speaking in discouraging terms of the co-operation with the Ex-Bashaw.

Fourteenth.—Letter from Commodore Barron to Gen. Eaton, dated, Malta, April 15, 1805—containing nothing interesting.

Fifteenth.—Extract of a letter from Gen. Eaton to Commodore Barron, dated, Derne, April 20—May 1, 1805—in answer to the letter (*number twelve*) above mentioned. This letter does honor to the head and heart of Eaton. We fear that we shall not be able to do it full justice; but we will endeavor to preserve its spirit and character. Gen. Eaton states, that when government determined to co-operate with Hamet Bashaw, it was understood that adequate provision would be made—that Hamet Bashaw, while in possession of Derne, and gaining ground against the usurper, asked for 6 field pieces, 1000 stand of arms, suitable ammunition, and \$80,000—that the Secretary of the Navy informed Eaton that the arms, ammunition, and \$50,000 would be furnished, and put on board the squadron at Hampton roads, then getting ready for sea—that information was received of Hamet having been driven from his post and retired to Egypt, in consequence of which the supplies were withheld—that the \$20,000 deposited with the consul-general at Algiers, could not be supposed adequate to the purpose of bringing the Ex-Bashaw from his castle in Egypt, and placing him in a situation to act against a rival, possessed of all the resources of his kingdom—and that the \$20,000, therefore, could have been meant only to assist the research of the Ex-Bashaw, and the revival of his affairs. "Hence

(says Gen. Eaton) I think it not presuming too far to conclude, that the unlimited discretion vested in the commander in chief, in regard to all the exigencies of the war, and particularly as it relates to the object in view, extends to every matter necessary to its accomplishment."—"The advantages (continues Gen. Eaton) calculated to result from the success of this measure have heretofore been stated, and thus far the experiment has not disappointed these calculations. We are in possession of the most valuable province of Tripoli; the high estimation the enemy places on this department of the kingdom is evidenced by the extraordinary efforts he has used to defend it, and by the menaces to which he has resorted to deter us from the operations here; his camp was only fourteen hours march from the place, when we seized it by assault. I am this evening informed they are retreating, and only regret we have not the means of pursuing them. The expenses already incurred in this expedition will amount to nearly thirty thousand dollars; for thirteen thousand of which we are indebted to Messrs. Briggs & Brothers of Alexandria, eleven thousand have been received through the hands of captain Hull, including his advance and draughts in Egypt. I have disbursed nearly two thousand, and for the residue shall be indebted to individuals. This expense will not appear extravagant when it is considered that it covers all our expenditures in Egypt, where many sacrifices were necessary to pass the barriers of Turkish jealousy and avidity in getting the Bashaw through that country; of furnishing horses, tents, arms and ammunition, preparatory to our entering the desert; of provisioning a thousand souls, and about two hundred horses in that barren desert, upwards of forty days, a distance of nearly five hundred miles, and of caravans for transporting these provisions the whole distance from Alexandria, and also the unavoidable expenditures in presents to chiefs, and payments to troops, in order to gain the one and avail ourselves of the services of the other." Gen. Eaton further states, that the Ex-Bashaw while in Egypt was destitute of all means of moving a military expedition, except the attachment of his subjects—that the possession of Derne did not materially alter that situation—that the harvest had failed, which, with the extraordinary tributes exacted by the usurper, had rendered the whole kingdom poor and oppressed, and unable to contribute any thing—that no chief can long support military operations without the means of subsisting and paying his troops, particularly with Arabs, who are poor, yet avaricious, and being accustomed to despotism, are indifferent about the name or person of their despot. He instances the great difficulty which the usurper found in recruiting; and the facility with which the Ex-Bashaw brought 2000 Arabs into the field, to shew the weight of money, with those people, and the balance of influence in favor of the latter. Gen. Eaton expresses the utmost confidence, that with the aids contemplated to be furnished by government, Hamet Bashaw might have proceeded to the walls of Tripoli. Still he appears to have entertained but little hope of complete success, even then, without the co-operation of regular troops debarked from the squadron, or procured elsewhere. "With the supplies asked for (says he) provisions for our Christians, and with the firm front of one regular regiment, I believe it would not be presuming too far, to engage, in conjunction with the squadron, to force the enemy to take refuge in a sanctuary. But I confess, sir, (continues the mag-

nanimous Eaton) that there is one discouraging circumstance resulting from the declared views in affording auxiliaries to Hamet Bashaw. These aids are to be withdrawn at any period, when the enemy shall propose terms of peace which may be accepted by the agent of government on the spot. If Hamet Bashaw is to be used solely as an instrument to the attainment of an object exclusively to the advantage of the United States, without any consideration to his future existence, or well-being, I cannot persuade myself, that any bond of patriotism dictates to me, the duty of having a chief agency, nor indeed any, in so extraordinary a sacrifice. Certainly the enemy will propose terms of peace with us the moment he entertains serious apprehensions from his brother. This may happen at any stage of the war most likely to rid him of so dangerous a rival, and not only Hamet Bashaw but every one acting with him, must inevitably fall victims to our economy. If we proceed no farther, it would seem incumbent on the honor of government in the event of peace, at least, to place Hamet Bashaw in a situation as eligible as that from which he has been drawn, out of the power of an incensed and vindictive enemy. Probably Jussuff Bashaw would agree to establish him in the government of this province and Bengazi, and to restore to him his family. He may perhaps be made satisfied with such an accommodation, and the United States experience from it many of the advantages calculated to result from carrying the original plan into execution, and consistently with both our honor and interest. At all events, I am deeply impressed with the opinion, that the post we have secured here should not be abandoned, nor terms of peace precipitately embraced; indeed it were to be wished that the effect of the success of a co-operation might be tried. It would very probably be a death blow to the Barbary system. Any accommodation savouring of relaxance would as probably be death to the navy, and a wound to the national honor. If it is determined either to proceed or hold a position here, further supplies of cash and provisions must immediately be sent to the coast. From reasons which will suggest themselves from preceding observations, it would not be good policy in Hamet Bashaw to levy contributions during the contest with his brother, lest it should alienate his friends. On the contrary, he ought to be enabled to move with a liberal hand. Cash will do much with the inhabitants of this country: even those whom it will not engage to fight, will by it be engaged not to fight; with it we can pass generally. But if here and there we find a walled town or a garrison impervious to its influence, cannon balls and bayonets come in as irresistible agents. The convention I have entered into with Hamet Bashaw may be useful in case he succeeds in getting repossession of his government, otherwise it can do no mischief, even if ratified, as will appear by the precaution in the second article."

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

The following article appears in the *Gazette of the United States*, under the head of

Political Skirmish.

During the debate on friend Sloan's resolution, to lay a tax of ten dollars on every imported slave. Mr. Broom commenced the attack. In the course of, by great odds, the best speech that has been made the present session (closed doors excepted, and if there was then a better, it will ever be locked up in impenetrable darkness) he bore down upon South Carolina in a torrent of elocu-

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FOR THE BALANCE.

A SHORT STORY.

BY ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQ.

A WEARY Frenchman, trudging on the road,
Sweating beneath a loose-coat's cumbrous load,
Accosts a dashing prig,
Sporting a splendid gig,
"You have the kindness, let my big coat ride,
"Me thank you, sare, and much oblesbe beside."
"Yes, yes—in with't," replied the beau;
"But then, suppose, to different towns we go?"
"No fear," rejoined the Frenchman in a minute—
"You take my coat, I shall myself be in it."

Diversity.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

THESPIAN MIRROR.

WE do ourselves the pleasure to recommend to the public, a little weekly paper under the title of *The Thespian Mirror*, of which the 4th number has already appeared. We believe we cannot do this more successfully than by telling the following short and simple story introductory of the Editor himself, accompanied with a specimen of his style as taken from his prospectus.

The week succeeding the first number, some remarks on its merits were sent to my paper by a correspondent, under the signature of *Criticus*, but there not being room for their insertion for several subsequent days, an apology was made, and a promise, that they should appear the next evening. This by mere chance it seems, met the eye of the Editor of the *Mirror*, who immediately sent to my house the following billet, written in a beautiful hand, though evidently in haste; it is published just as I received it, without the alteration of a syllable:—

"The Editor of the *Thespian Mirror*, having observed a note in the *Post* of this evening, promising some remarks on his work would take the liberty of asking Mr. Coleman, whether they are, or are not in favor of the publication?"

"He makes this request, which may appear singular, on account of some inaccuracies which crept in the first number through entire accident, and which, though they might pass unnoticed by the community probably would not escape the attention of a *Criticus*.

"He would farther observe, that though his extreme youth (being under the age of 14) might, in the eyes of many be considered, sufficient to deter him from an undertaking of such magnitude, it was commenced with a laudable design, and (as some apology for its errors) was an unassisted attempt."

I perused the note a second time, and it will not I think be considered strange or harsh that I was incredulous to the story of the writer's youth. I turned to his paper & reperused the prospectus, (which is presently to be given the reader,) and my incredulity was by no means lessened. It was difficult to believe that a boy of 13 years of age, could possess such strength and maturity of intellect. In my judgment we have scarcely any thing in the annals of letters that is superior to the prosaic production of this American youth. Boys have sometimes appeared who wrote pretty nay good verses at as early an age; but when we consider how much they were aided by numbers, nothing can be found in the youthful efforts of Cowley, Milton, Pope or Chatterton, evincing a strength of mind superior to the ordinary & daily productions of the little lad I now do myself the pleasure to notice. But to take up the story again; I wrote him a note inviting him to call in the evening; he did so; but his occupation in the counting room had detained him till so late an hour that I had gone out. In the morning he returned and I saw him. I conversed with him for an hour; enquired into his history, the time since he came to reside in this city, (he told me he was a native of Boston) and his object in setting on foot the publication in question. His answers were such as to dispel all doubts as to any imposition, & I found that it required an effort on my part to keep up the conversation in as choice a style as his own. I have seen him repeatedly since, and have not only had the circumstances of his "extreme youth" confirmed, but what has been my astonishment to learn that three years of his little life have been as it were blotted out of existence, by disease; having during that long period, laboured under an attack of what is called St. Vitus dance in its worst form; so that he is really to be considered as scarcely more than 10 years of age... He has been introduced to some of the first circles in the city, as being, what he really is, a PRODIGY. Want of room prevents extending the narrative further. I therefore finish with the promised extract from his first publication, which, it may be relied on, was written, revised and corrected, by himself, with a single immaterial verbal alteration, suggested by a literary friend to whom he shewed the proof sheet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
"To raise the genius and to mend the heart,
"To make mankind in conscious virtue bold,
"Live o'er each scene, and be what they behold;
"For this the Tragic muse first trod the stage,
"Commanding tears, to stream thro' ev'ry age,

"Tyrants no more their savage nature kept,
"And foes to virtue, wonder'd how they wept!"

POPE.

In presenting the present sheet to the enlightened citizens of New-York, as a specimen in matter and manner of a work which on sufficient encouragement will be issued in this metropolis, the Editor would observe that it is proposed to comprehend a collection of interesting documents relative to the Stage, and its performers; chiefly intended to promote the interests of the AMERICAN DRAMA, and to eradicate false impressions respecting the nature, objects, design and tendency of THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS.

It cannot be denied, that the STAGE is calculated for purposes at once, the most laudable and useful. From its glowing and impressive representations, the Tyrant is induced to relax his wonted severity; the hand of Avarice is opened to the generous influence of Benevolence; the wantonness of the Profligate, is succeeded by philosophic thoughtfulness; the asperity of Misanthropy, is softened into charity and cheerfulness; the conscience of the criminal is struck to repentance, and those absurdities and follies which pervade the

"Living manners as they rise,"

and are not immediately cognizable by the criminal or canon laws, are made to shrink and retire before the dramatic satire:

"Safe from the bar, the pulpit and the throne,
"Yet touch'd by shame and ridicule alone!"

Under these impressions the EDITOR of the THESPIAN MIRROR, ventures to present his work to the public eye; and tho' it comes forward unintroducted, and without any other recommendation than its own merits, he is induced to hope, that the little stranger will be received with civility judged with candor, and, (it consistent with its deserts) be rewarded with the cheering beams of patronage.

Having said thus much, the EDITOR, respectfully submits the publication, and its plan, to the candid examination of the community at large, anticipating, (while he espouses the cause of the STAGE, as the epitome of men and manners, and the teacher of virtue and morality) his reward in the encouraging patronage of the citizens of New-York, to whom the publication is respectfully dedicated, by

THE EDITOR.

I have but one word to subjoin; what encouragement do such talents in such a boy deserve?

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with

elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, FEBRUARY 18, 1806.

Editorial.

MR. JEFFERSON.

A GOOD thing, can lose nothing by investigation. The severest scrutiny can discover no rotten spots, where all is found.—It has been said, that the character of Mr. JEFFERSON is beyond the reach of censure—that it is too perfect to be injured by any attack whatever—that every article which his enemies publish against him, serves but to raise him higher in the estimation of the world. Be it so. Calculating at this rate, Olympus, on which ALLEN B. MAGRUDER seated him, was not too elevated. Still, it would seem, he is destined to soar to greater heights. Every day furnishes some fact to bear him aloft.—The following document we copy from the *Philadelphia Register*, where it is inserted as a sort of corrective to certain calumnies which have appeared in the *National Intelligencer* against the whole body of merchants:—

EXTRACTS

From the Memorial of JOHN TYNDALE WARRE, Executor of the Testament and Last Will of WILLIAM JONES, surviving partner of FARRELL & JONES, of the City of Bristol, in the Kingdom of Great-Britain, Merchants, in a claim

AGAINST

JOHN WAYLES, and RICHARD RANDOLPH (the former of whom was the Testator and Father-in-law of Thomas Jefferson) presented on the 22d June, 1798,

TO THE COMMISSIONERS

For carrying into effect the sixth article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded on the 19th of November, 1794.

"Your Memorialist further begs leave to state and shew, that as soon as the courts of the United States, were organized, suits were commenced in the circuit court of the United States, for the Virginia district, against David M. Randolph, Richard Randolph, Brett Randolph, and Ryland Randolph Executors of the first named Rich-

ard Randolph, deceased, and also against Henry Skipwith, Thomas Jefferson, and Francis Eppes, Executors of John Wayles, deceased. A short statement of the event of the suit against Randolph's Executors, will be sufficient, a more minute detail of the suit against Wayles' Executors, comprising a history of the origin of the debt, of transactions subsequent to the debt being contracted and references to some of the most material documents will be necessary, as well to explain the nature of the demand, as to shew the injustice which has been done to the memorialist.

"After numerous delays from the year 1790, the suit against the Executors of Richard Randolph, was brought to trial at the November term 1797, when the jury impanel'd to try the issues remaining upon the pleas of "non assumpsit and tully administered," upon their oath says, "that the said Richard Randolph, deceased, did assume upon himself in manner as the Plaintiff hath declared against the Defendants, and do assents the plaintiff's damages by occasion of the non-performance thereof to Fifty-Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty One Dollars and Fifty Four Cents, besides his costs. And also upon their oath do say, that the defendants have well and truly administered all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said Richard Randolph, at the time of his death, and which have come to their hands to be administered."

"Your Memorialist begs leave further to shew, that the said John Wayles, on the 12th day of February 1773, added a Codicil to his Will, and therein, inter alia, directs as follows.—"Messieurs Farrell and Jones have, on every occasion, acted in a most generous manner to me; I shall therefore, make them every grateful return in my power. I therefore direct, that my estate be kept together, and the whole tobacco made thereon, be shipped to the said Farrell and Jones, of Bristol, until his debt and interest, shall be fully and completely paid and satisfied, unless my children should find it to their interest to pay and satisfy the same in a manner that may be agreeable to the said Farrell and Jones."—The will and Codicil were insinuated and duly proved, the 7th day of July, following.

"On the 19th of July, 1773, Thomas Jefferson, Esq. in a letter to Farrell and Jones, (after mentioning the death of Mr. Wayles, his friendship for them, the warmth with which, to the hour of his death, he spoke of the favors received at their hands, and copying the foregoing Codicil) proceeds. "On his death the settlement of his affairs, devolve, together with his estate, on his three daughters, all of whom are married, the eldest to myself, the second to Mr. Francis Eppes, and the youngest to Mr. Henry Skipwith, and we can assure you with truth that we enter on the transactions of his estate with every friendly and grateful disposition towards you, fully purposing to exert every effort for the payment of your debt, and to touch no shilling of the estate till that shall be accomplished." Mr. Jefferson, in the same letter, after mentioning that the debts due to the estate in the country were equal to the country demands upon it, but that the creditors would be pressing while the debtors were unknown to the executors, requests liberty to draw on Farrell & Jones, for such sums as will serve to answer the present exigencies of an unsettled estate, declaring that they know not to whom else they can apply for such temporary aid, as will give them time to recollect their affairs, and put them on such footing as that they may stand without assistance—"to secure you (says he) from all possible loss, besides our separate estates, which will of course be liable for our draughts, you have that of our testator, worth at least £30,000 sterling, and subject to no other debt but one of about £1000 sterling to Messrs. Cary & Co. of London, another of about £600 currency to Mr. Flood of this colony, and another of £200 sterling to Thomas Walker of London, Bookseller, and these we expect to deter, and in time to pay from the Grain, Stock, and such other produce of the plantations, as is usually sold in the country."

"That you should suffer inconvenience in a matter, which in no way could have brought you advantage, we should think peculiarly hard, and therefore shall do every thing to guard against it."

"Your Memorialist will not swell this memorial with references to any other of the numerous letters which were written

on the subject of this debt, (as they shall be ready to be produced) he has only to add that all these promises and assurances of the heirs of Mr. Wayles, made at a time when they were still drawing bills upon Farrell and Jones, ended in nothing—and that every attempt to obtain one farthing since the peace has been fruitless."

[Remarks by the Philadelphia Register.]

We now call upon every honest man in the United States, of whatever trade or profession he may be, to say, in what degree of credit or estimation, he thinks any *Merchant* would have stood, who, under the honest and solemn injunctions of Mr. Wayles's Will, and after such a letter as that which was written by Mr. Jefferson, on the 19th day of July, in the year 1773, would have suffered such a debt of honor and gratitude to remain unpaid, as that which Mr. Jones* of Bristol was finally obliged on the 22d day of June, in the year 1798, *twenty-five years after the date of Mr. Jefferson's letter*, to bring before a National board of Commissioners for settlement.

Mr. Smith may inform us, through his National Monitor, whether the debt is yet liquidated, and whether it was paid by the public, or the individuals, "*whose separate estates were liable*," and he and his Patron shall hear from us again.

* It will be recollected that this is not the same Mr. Jones, to whom Mr. Jefferson attempted to discharge the principal and interest of a debt of gratitude, *with money less in value than one half of the interest which had accrued upon it.*

Political.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

A Picture of Mr. Jefferson.

THIS gentleman has for many years been guilty of a practice, which though derogatory in every station of life, is particularly so in the chief Magistracy of the United States; that is, of holding an official and secret language perfectly at variance with each other. He was guilty of it to the French Minister when he was Secretary of State—he can and does defend to it, though President. Now mark.—From the friend, mentioned in our last, who spent some time at Washington, during the season of closed doors, we have received the following information, which may be depended upon as fact.

The official documents made public, respecting the wrongs and insults we have received from Spain, were of a nature not to be passed over in silence. It was known that the public mind was much agitated, and that in Congress many were of opinion that for government to express no re-

sentment would be unpardonable and humiliating in the extreme.

In such a dilemma, what does our great and magnanimous President?—To attach to himself the character of *energetic*; to *appear* to regard the rights and honor of his country, he communicates to Congress a Message full of spirit and breathing repentment. Randolph took him at his word, and something hostile to Spain would have been adopted, had not another spring been set in motion. Left the measures which Mr. Jefferson would seem to recommend should prevail—he (Mr. Jefferson) had privately expressed his wish to Mr. Varnum, that a resolution might be brought forward, CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT OF HIS CONFIDENTIAL MESSAGE!! and it was in the execution of this base, hypocritical, underhanded plan, that Bidwell, Eppes, Varnum, Crowninshield, &c. opposed Mr. Randolph and others, who were for measures, conformable to the tenor of the President's Message!

Such is the President of the United States! Seeking to secure his reputation by an apparent sensibility to the wrongs done our country, and behind the scenes, engaging tools to take care that nothing should be done!

Here we leave the reader to pause and reflect on the degraded situation of this government, and the probable consequences of such an administration.

As the decision against Mr. Randolph was effected by the power of hands and not of argument, he became violently incensed against his opponents, though heretofore his partizans; exposed their imbecility and perverseness in the most glowing colors. He urged them not to attempt debate, as they but rendered themselves ridiculous—to vote him down, and save their reputations. During this torrent of severity the alternate pale and yellow Bidwell's countenance, whenever Randolph glanced his eyes upon him, were the subject of no small diversion.

For the truth of the above statements, we dare pledge ourselves. Our friend was at Washington at the time the circumstances took place, and had this information from more than one member of the House. They could not, consistently with the obligation of secrecy, instruct him in the particular object of the President's confidential Message; nor of Randolph's, nor of Bidwell's Resolutions, but no secret was made of the process of the debate, as this did not involve the business of the House.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

From WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1806.

"A word or two upon politics.—The storm thickens, the gale increases, and our State Pilots, like landsmen in a squall, do nothing but bellow and curse. They know not one rope from another, nor appear to have the least knowledge of the

trim of the ship.—Yet so unwilling are they to confess their ignorance, they appear determined sooner to make a wreck of the vessel, than to take the advice of old and experienced helmsmen. The daring insult lately offered our National Sovereignty by the French Emperor and his Ministers, is submitted to with silent, degrading complacency:—And I am told as it respects *Spain*, the only spirited measure which has originated in the democratic party has been rejected by a majority of the House. But it is against *Great Britain* that both the Executive and Legislature are showing their teeth. Congress have had another Message from the President, which like his opening Message, has the varnish of spirit over it. But it is estimated here, as *vox et preterea nihil*.—Its object is to shift the pinching shoe from the corned foot of the Executive, and tie it on to the foot of the Legislature. But the transposition will answer no valuable purpose. There are no heads in the Legislature capable of devising and executing any measure which will not do the country more harm than good.

"But yesterday a *Farce* succeeded to this tragi-comic Message;—which of all strange things in these strangest times, is the most strange. Mr. Wright (the democratic *Wronghead* from *Maryland*) has introduced into the Senate a bill offering a bounty of two hundred dollars a head to any seamen employed in American vessels for shooting English naval officers and sailors who are found boarding vessels of the United States for the purpose of impressment of seamen, with other provisions equally as extraordinary and violent. I send you a copy. This bill, strange as it may appear, has been read in the *Senate of the United States*, and not thrown under the table.—No one here, however, imagines it will pass into a law; as the most stupidly blind can readily perceive the dreadful consequences to our defenceless commerce and seamen, which must result from any attempt to put it in execution. No true American will hesitate to grant, that the impressment of our seamen is a very great evil, and which calls for a radical remedy: Although I am assured by those who know, that not more than one of five of those reported to have been impressed are *bona fide* American citizens; but foreigners, some of whom, notwithstanding all the precautions of government, have been able to secure protections.—But this is a delicate subject; and the truth might lead to consequences which no friend to his country would desire.—To remedy this evil, wise, firm and dignified measures are necessary—measures directly the opposites of those introduced by Senator Wright. We cannot however demand wisdom where it is not.—And it is to be lamented, that any order of things should have arisen which should have banished men of talents and patriotism from the councils of the Union; and supplied their places with Madmen

and Pretenders. Nevertheless, it may afford some matter for consolation, that "*whom God intends to destroy he first makes mad.*"

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

From a Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1866.

SIR,

SO far as I can judge from the present complexion of the house of representatives, we shall not suddenly enter into "the unprofitable contest of trying which can do the other the most harm," with any nation. Whether we take a more profitable course or not, we will take one which must be viewed as more christian, viz. while our enemy smites us on the one cheek to turn to him the other also. I believe, therefore, we must a little longer balance the accounts of insult and injury, from whatever quarter it may come, with a sufficient quantum of patience and long suffering, until the cup of national humiliation becomes full. War, you know, is a matter of calculation.—Not only the amount in dollars and cents which it may cost, but the hard knocks which may be given or received may be brought into the account. The topic of our closed door discussions, I find to be a subject of guess-work in the papers, altho' none that I have seen happens to hit the mark. There has been no discussion, public or private, in the House of Representatives upon the communications of Messrs. Turreau and Talleyrand. What a pity it is that some of our able editors don't happen to have enough of the wizzard in them to ferret out this story, and give it that publicity which the minority have, in vain, attempted to obtain liberty to give.

No dispatches are received from Mr. Munroe, which give any foundation for the report in some eastern papers, that our affairs with Great Britain were in a train of settlement. Our relations with Britain have as yet had but little discussion. The resolutions for fortifying our ports and harbours, building *seventy-fours* and gun-boats, have been brought up and discussed just enough to make it apparent, that the only thing we can agree in is to agree in nothing. The subject is now postponed for the purpose of obtaining farther information from the departments. In the lobby and out of doors I have heard much conversation. Some are for patching up an agreement with Spain on any terms, that we may reserve all our force against the encroachments of Britain. A large majority perhaps think something ought to be done, they know not what. Some are for a non-intercourse and sequestration; some are for fortifying, some for building ships, &c. but with some the business of pulling down Mr. Randolph and setting up another file leader seems tantamount to all other considerations. It is unfortunate that this attempt should be made, at this time, when his proceedings have been

marked with a spirit so truly national and prosecuted with such ability, zeal and perseverance, as is sufficient to make atonement for a multitude of political transgressions. Some are for relinquishing the carrying trade altogether, and laying up our merchantmen in a dry dock, and many I believe, are for sacrificing every other consideration to their pacific and economical system, falsely so called, so that between such a conflict of opinions as approaches near to a state of complete political disorganization, it is my opinion we shall build no *seventy-fours*, and do nothing to fortify our harbours, and should even the "competent number" of philosophical gun-boats struggle into existence, it will be with difficulty and not without great opposition. I think our affairs will be permitted to progress pretty much in their present course, trusting to time and chance and the turn of affairs in Europe to relieve us from our embarrassments.

Respecting British spoliations in particular, which have of late risen to a height both serious and alarming: However unjustifiable the conduct of that nation; yet exclusive of the tameness and imbecility of an administration calculated to court injury and insult rather than repel aggressions, various circumstances on our part, which might probably have been avoided by proper diplomatic arrangements, have led to the present state of things. Among other causes, the hostility manifested to the British treaty, the suffering to expire, & constantly manifesting a disinclination to renew while Britain would readily have acceded to its renewal on her part, may deserve notice. That nation is letting us see the preference of her rigid interpretation of the law of nations, in her Courts of Admiralty, to a treaty. After our affairs became pretty well embroiled, Mr. Munroe is sent to negotiate them, than whom a more improper character probably could not have been selected in the United States: a man whose diplomatic talents have been uniformly tested by a want of success in negotiation, and whose avowed partiality to France and hostility to Great Britain was notorious all over Europe. But after all; I think we shall not have any war. You who are well acquainted with the arts of able editors, will allow something to the arts of able politicians. I think it probable, that after our country is embroiled in every possible way short of actual war, and after the sacrifice of twenty, or thirty or more millions of the property of our merchants, a treaty will be patched up, probably on the mission of a new minister, substantially the same, though on terms less favorable than the former British Treaty, and advantage will be taken of the occasion, to add a new wreath to the laurels of our peace-loving administration for saving the nation from the horrors of war by a timely negotiation, altho' this might have been done some years sooner to much greater advantage,

without that immense sacrifice of property now incurred and without any loss of national character.*

* It is not to be supposed that we concede such to be the law of nations.

Editor's Closet.

Virginia Spirit.

RANDOLPH objected to giving Gen. EATON a medal. A majority of the house, rejected both sword and medal, and gave their thanks.—Gen. EATON is a New-England man.—Lieut. O'BANNON, who accompanied EATON, belongs to Virginia. The Legislature of that state have presented him with a sword and gold medal.

Retribution.

We observe, in a late Aurora, a singular attack on a number of democratic worthies, amongst whom we think we can discover even Mr. Jefferson himself.—Duane says, that a man holding an office of great trust under the federal government told him, that either *be (the officer) or Randolph must fall*—that this officer was Gideon Granger—that Granger made a tour of New-England last year for the purpose of organizing a party, one of the great objects of which was to pull down Randolph—that Gen. Varnum has been the most prominent person in Congress in this singular effort—that Mr. Bidwell has been pushed forward as the file leader of this party—and that a great number of them are secretly in league with Burr. After stating these facts, Duane adds,

"Now if some members of Congress are to be bribed with post office contracts to obtain their votes for a nefarious speculation on one hand, and if a member of congress superior to all corruption and all collusion or dishonor is to be *pulled down*—and the offices of the government are to be employed to such ends—it is vain to pretend that republican government can stand, if such corruption and such corrupt men are suffered to retain the power which they prostitute—and if men of virtue, honor, talents and integrity are to be made the victims of intrigue bottomed on such corruption."

Mr. Jefferson will understand by this, that he must immediately displace the Post-Master-General, or incur the displeasure of Duane and Randolph. Oh! how enviable must that man's situation be, who is compelled to submit to the terms of William Duane—or do worse.

Black List,

COMMENCED.

As in publishing this list, we intend to shew, that we have no partiality or respect for persons, we commence with the name of

JOHN BECKLEY, ESQ.

Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States,

By whose order we have sent the Balance to members of Congress at three different sessions, and have, in vain, attempted to get pay for them. As this gentleman is furnished with money by the government to procure papers for the members of congress, by withholding it from us, he retains it in his own pocket.

(To be continued as circumstances require.)



Agricultural.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MR. CROSWELL,

By giving the following extract
a place in your paper, you will much oblige

A Massachusetts Farmer.

FOR DECAYED AND INJURED FRUIT TREES.

TAKE one bushel of fresh cow-dung, half a bushel of lime rubbish of old buildings, (that from the ceiling of rooms is preferable) half a bushel of wood ashes and a sixteenth part of a bushel of pit or river sand: the three last articles are to be sifted fine before they are mixed; then work them together with a spade and afterwards with a wooden beater, until the stuff is very smooth, like fine plaster used for the ceiling of rooms. The composition being thus made, care must be taken to prepare the tree properly for its application by cutting away the dead, decayed and injured parts, until you come to the fresh sound wood; leaving the surface of the wood very smooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw knife, or other instrument, perfectly smooth, which must be particularly attended to; then lay on the plaster about one eighth of an inch thick, all over the part where the wood or bark has been cut away, finishing off the edges as thin as possible: Then take a quantity of dry powder of wood-ashes, mixed with a sixth part of the same quantity of the ashes of burnt bones; put it into a tin box with holes in the top, and shake the powder on the top of the plaster, till the whole is covered over with it, letting it remain for half an hour to absorb the moisture; then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand and repeating the application of the powder till the whole plaster becomes a dry smooth surface.

All trees cut down near the ground, should have the surface made quite smooth, rounding it off as before mentioned: and the dry powder directed to be used afterwards should have an equal quantity of the powder of alabaster mixed with it, in order the better to resist the dripping of trees and heavy rains.

If any of the composition be left for a future occasion, it should be kept in a tub, or other vessel, and urine of any kind, poured on it, so as to cover the surface; otherwise the atmosphere will greatly hurt the efficacy of the application.

Where lime rubbish of old buildings cannot be easily got, take pounded chalk or common lime, after having been slacked a month.

As the growth of the tree will gradually affect the plaster, by raising up its edges next the bark, care should be taken, when that happens, to rub it over with the finger when occasion may require (which is best done when moistened by rain) that the plaster may be kept whole to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wound.

Manner of applying the composition in GRAFTING.

Always take your grafts from the lower end and observe that the wood is plump and fresh: for such as are shrivelled, seldom or never take. Where any have misfired, I would advise to cut off about the middle of July some fine healthy grafts, of the sort you wish to graft, open the grafts in the same manner you would for budding, and insert the graft with a piece of the former year's wood on it: after you have done this, rub in with a brush some of the composition in a liquid state; then wrap the soft thin bark of the bafs around it as it is done for spring grafting, leaving about three eyes on the shoot which should be tied with the bafs as tight as you can; then cover the outside of the bafs thus tied up with the composition, to the thickness of about one eighth of an inch observing also to cover the end of the shoot with the same, to exclude the air and wet. In about three weeks or a month look over the grafts, to see if they have taken. When the graft begins to swell it will throw off the composition; when that is the case, always remember to apply more, to prevent the air from penetrating the incision.

[FORSYTH.]

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

EXTRACT.

[At the solicitation of a number of our readers, we re-publish the following sentence of his Honor Judge TOMPKINS.

Edit. Bal.]

FRANCISCO SON,

YOU have been found guilty, by the verdict of a jury, of the crime of murder. Upon advertg to the circumstances attending your trial, we can recollect no occurrence of which you can reasonably complain. The jurors were intelligent and respectable men, judiciously selected by your counsel; and the cause was patiently and fully investigated before them.—Your defence was conducted with ability and fidelity—No source of vindication was left unexplored by your counsel, and both the law and the facts

were commented upon in your favor with impressive eloquence. Every question of law, in relation to the admission of evidence, or the nature of your offence, upon which the slightest doubt existed, was cautiously determined by the court in your favor; and although the testimony against you consisted of circumstances, they were too violent and conclusive to leave a reasonable doubt in the minds of the court of the propriety of the verdict pronounced by the jury.

The punishment for murder is not left to the discretion of the court, but is fixed by law. The right of every community to punish with death the murder of any of its members, is not only deducible from principles of natural law, but is sanctioned by Revelation—"He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."—In conformity to this right, almost all civilized societies have inflicted the punishment of death for willful and malicious homicide. Every man, therefore, however ignorant he may be of the local regulations of a foreign community, must be acquainted with the nature and consequences of *this crime*. Its amazing depravity excludes the hope of reformation in the offender, and self-defence points out to every well regulated community, the necessity of cutting off from the power of future mischief the perpetrator of so heinous a crime. Mankind rise up in arms against that individual, who, regardless of the lives of his fellow creatures, imbrues his hands unlawfully in their blood.

The manner, by which you accomplished the death of Archibald Graham, is extremely repugnant to the sentiments and genius of the citizens of this state; and the perpetration of the offence was attended with circumstances of singular malevolence. Unfortunately, the blow which you aimed with a deadly weapon, was too well directed at a part of his body which you must have known and intended to be instantly fatal. The consideration that you have hurried a fellow creature unprepared to the tribunal of his God, awakens reflections of a most solemn nature.—Even if he had injured you, the laws, which protect a foreigner with as much scrupulousness as a citizen, would have afforded you ample redress. But he did nothing which could justly excite the cruel malice you have manifested, or which can palliate the enormity of your guilt. Sincerity forbids, therefore, that we should infuse into your mind a hope of escaping the awful punishment which awaits you.

In your deplorable situation, it behoves you, and we most seriously recommend and entreat you, to employ the time which will be afforded, in preparing, suitably to meet your fate.—With humility and zeal, with sincere repentance, and by incessant and ardent supplications to the Throne of Grace, implore forgiveness for your sins. Let not the load of guilt, with which you are depressed, create despondency or dis-

courage you from resorting to your only source of consolation—reconciliation with God, and pardon of your sins through the atoning blood of a Blessed Redeemer. Although at his bar you must appear crimsoned with blood, his abundant mercy can wipe away the stain, and bless and save your soul. The numerous promises, and benevolent solicitations to apply to him under the pressure of affliction or guilt which are diffused throughout the sacred volume, cheer the penitent sinner in his dying moments, and open to his soul the beams of consolation and happiness.

That you may have the opportunity of consulting and advising with those whose religious instructions, or kind offices, may be required, every indulgence, consistent with your situation shall be given.

The judgment which the court are bound by law to pronounce upon you is,—That you be taken hence to the prison from which you last came; that you be confined there until the day of your execution, and that on Friday, the twenty eighth day of March next, you be taken from thence to the place of execution, and that there, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, you be hanged by the neck until you be dead!

And may God, whose tender mercies are bountifully extended to all his creatures, abundantly pardon and bless your soul!

Selections.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

From Washington,

1st Mo. 22d, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

I CONCLUDED my last to thee with Friend Sloan's call on Friend Dana for the *motive* which induced him to move for the amendment; *persons* instead of *slaves*.—Friend Dana observed that he believed that the mover of the resolution had bro't it forward only as an object of revenue, at least he had viewed it in no other light: he could see no good reason why it should not extend to white persons, who are imported into this country as well as to blacks. There are many whites held in bondage several years to pay their passages; they are for a time slaves: many of these are hardy, able, serviceable men, of much profit to the people of the middle and northern states: they are *imported*. There is a great difference between *importation* and a *emigration*, a distinction eminently seen in that very section of the Constitution, which prohibits Congress from passing laws to prevent such importation; but allowing Congress to impose a tax not exceeding ten dollars. As to the *motive* which suggested the amendment, he would inform the gentleman from New-Jersey, that the practice had ever been to judge of resolutions, amendments, &c. not by the conjectured motives of the mover, but by the fitness and correctness of the subject moved.

Alston was for the amendment, on account of the propriety of excluding certain dangerous mulattoes of the West-Indies. Fisk of Vermont moved an amendment to the amendment, by saying "persons of color." Friend Dana told him he believed he did not understand the import of his own amendment, some philosophers have told us that black is no color, or white is no color, but the expression "people of color," means mulattoes, mustees, costees, &c. all colors from black to white, but not

black nor white. Negroes are not included in the expression. The motion was withdrawn.

The speaker was against the resolution, no man was a greater enemy to slavery than himself; it was an evil imposed on us by our forefathers, and with which we must bear till we can find some safe way to shake it off; no man more regretted the late conduct of South Carolina—the legislature of his own state [North Carolina] had expressed their abhorrence by moving an amendment to the Federal Constitution, giving Congress power to stop the traffic before the year 1808. But the present resolution seems only intended to show the disapprobation of Congress of the conduct of South Carolina: seems calculated only to point at her the finger of public scorn. The Speaker was called to order by the Chairman [Dawson] who told him the subject before the House was not the resolution itself, but the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Connecticut. The Speaker tried awkwardly to prove himself in order, but soon sat down.

Nelson was opposed to the amendment—there are many worthy men, and who, when they come here, make good and serviceable citizens, who are obliged to continue in servitude several years perhaps, to defray the expence of their passages: will you add ten dollars worth more of service to their already hard condition? He was however in favor of the resolution.

It has been said that the revenue arising from a tax is of no importance; an old Scotchman, who they said was my grand father, used to say, that many a mickle makes a muckle.

Friend Southward was opposed to the amendment—look round amongst the great mass of our citizens; how many do we find that were sold for their passages, who now have arrived to opulence, usefulness, or respectability in society—they ought not to be taxed—he was in favor of the resolution—he knew not what was meant by the Speaker when he said that the resolution directed the finger of public scorn against the state of South Carolina, when he himself acknowledged that so much was the state of North Carolina shocked at the proceedings of her sister state, that she immediately and evidently pointed the finger of public scorn against her, by wishing a change in the federal Constitution, to stop the iniquitous traffic.

The amendment was lost—Ayes 32.

Early of Georgia is a mere good speaker—no sound reasoner, no penetration, and little fancy. He was opposed to the resolution. One ground of opposition was the pretence that such a law would amount to the imposition of an unequal or double tax on South Carolina alone.—The futility of this is obvious. Another strange shadow of a shade of an argument was, that the passage of such a law would amount to a *sanction* by Congress of the *slave trade*; of the conduct of South Carolina; it will be *legalizing* the importation of slaves.—Didst thou ever, Friend Relf, hear such a preposterous sentiment? As well might we say that every estate sanctions and legalizes crimes, because certain criminals in all our courts are constantly *taxed* or *finned* for the commission of various crimes.—Early said his state had, in their constitution, forever forbidden the importation of slaves, and defied any gentleman to produce a similar instance in the constitution of other states. [Yet I am informed that there are several *negro-yards* in Savannah, where slaves imported into South Carolina are kept for sale; and that they are sometimes brought to the river Savannah.]

Friend Relf, I rejoice at the great acquisition of respectability in the House, by the talents of Broom. This gentleman, now but a few days more than 28 years of age, bids fair to be a great ornament to Congress and to his country. He spoke about one and a half hour in favor of the resolution. He esteemed the arguments of his opponents as stubble, and made them appear as straw. He produced a host of new arguments that could not be overcome. Having lost my pencil, I could not notice the heads of his speech: my memory will afford me but a small part.—The constitution of the United States was the result of mutual concession—the preamble declares the natural equality of all men—the northern and middle states were opposed to slavery—they yielded to the electoral influence of slaves in the southern states; they wished to prevent the importation of more slaves.

The southern states consented, should more be imported, they should be liable to a tax not ex-

ceeding 10 dollars per head—the imposition of the tax is then by constitutional consent.—Congress, have repeatedly expressed their abhorrence of the slave trade, by inflicting, in all cases where they were allowed to make laws to operate, the most severe penalties on those who were concerned in this inhuman traffic. Since the adoption of the constitution, no state has allowed the importation of slaves, till, a year since, the state of South Carolina; hence no tax has been imposed. It is a constitutional and proper subject of taxation—shall we be told that here the poor man can obtain an easy living unincumbered with too much regulation, with taxes; shall we be told that the bread is not taken from the mouth of labor; and yet, in the same breath be informed that the very salt that enters the mouth of labor is taxed, while forsooth the wealthy slave holder is exempted from paying a cent?—Slaves are a luxury, a proper object of taxation. If luxury and vices are improper objects of taxation, what can be the proper? Though the tax may operate on a single state, this is no cause for omitting its imposition—no taxes operate with perfect equality—at the adoption of the constitution the right of thus taxing was granted by the southern states—if South Carolina be the only one that is, or supposes herself to be enriched by this traffic, she of course ought to be taxed. It is a strange doctrine indeed to infer, because we *tax* we *legalize* the traffic—to *prevent* importation we impose heavy taxes on articles; to *encourage* importation we take off all duties; yet gentlemen say the imposition of this tax on slaves will *legalize* and *encourage* the importation of them. Gentlemen have contended that the income arising from this tax is too inconsiderable to deserve notice—many items make the whole of our revenue—but the income is not of so trivial moment—it is supposed that 9,000 slaves were imported into South Carolina the last year, this would make an item of 90 000 dollars—perhaps this year the amount may be double.

I cannot, Friend Relf, remember a fifth part of the heads of this admirable speech. I hope we shall see it in full. After Broom, spoke Bedinger, who hath some how lost his way and strayed to this place.—He said he should not be *skered* by *sich* things as the gentleman from Delaware had uttered; he was against the resolution. The committee rose, reported progress, &c.

This day the subject was resumed; and the resolution passed—Ayes 90, for the honor of humanity NINETY—Noes 25, for no honor of which I can conceive, TWENTY FIVE.

A sketch of this day's debate I will give thee in my next.

THINE.

Congress.

[BALANCE SUMMARY]

Documents relative to the Ex-Bashaw, CONCLUDED.

Sixteenth.—Extract of a letter from Commodore Barron, to Col. Lear, dated, Malta, May 18, 1805—declaring his want of confidence in the success of the co-operation with the Ex-Bashaw—recommending a relinquishment of the plan, and an abandonment of his cause—suggesting the probability of a tolerably advantageous peace, and advising to the measure—admitting, however, at the same time, his belief, that the co-operation had had a powerful effect on the reigning Bashaw.

Seventeenth.—Col. Lear's answer to Commodore Barron, acquiescing in the proposal for negotiating—but, differing with him, in the opinion that the co-operation had made an impression, favorable to us, on the mind of the reigning Bashaw.

Eighteenth.—Not particularly interesting.

Nineteenth.—Commodore Barron to Gen. Eaton, dated, Malta, May 19, 1805—declining to give any further support or assistance to the Ex-Bashaw—and announcing the intention of entering into nego-

Two men, indicted for passing counterfeit bills, have had their trial at Norwich, Conn. and acquitted; as it did not appear, that there was any bank of which the bills were an imitation—they were spurious.—The men have since been indicted for swindling.

Counterfeit Bills.

A list and description of counterfeit bills, has been recently published by Messrs. GILBERT & DEAN, of Boston. We shall give it a place soon.

Commodore Truxton.

It is hinted, in a southern paper, that this distinguished officer will soon be called to command in the navy.

The British in South-America.

It is reported, that the expedition lately fitted out from England, under Admiral Sir Home Popham and Gen. Sir David Baird, was destined against the Spanish province of Paraguay; and that they have taken Buénos Ayres.

American Secret Expedition.

The Ship Leander of New-York, has recently sailed, with military stores and an armed force on board, destination unknown! Amongst a thousand conjectures which are afloat on the occasion, none seems more rational than that this ship, with others which are fitting out in the United States, is to co-operate with the disaffected inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, who are anxious to rid themselves of the Spanish government. The mystery will soon be unravelled.

Cork Fleet.

Captain Hubbard, arrived at New-London from St. Kitts, informs that the Cork fleet, a few vessels only excepted, had arrived at Barbadoes, without having met with the Rochefort squadron. It is believed that the few which are missing, have been captured.

*FOREIGN.**Contradiction.*

It appears, that the intelligence published in our last, under the authority of "Admiral Kikbert," is all false. The articles which follow, tell for themselves.

Late and Highly Interesting.

LONDON, December 18.

In our paper of yesterday we announced the arrival of dispatches from Sir Arthur Paget, the British Ambassador to the Emperor of Germany, containing accounts of a general engagement between the French and the allied Army; and also accounts from other quarters, relating to the same affair. In the afternoon the following official note was circulated:—

BULLETIN.

"Government received accounts last night, dated at Olmutz, the 3d, by which it appears that a general battle took place on the 2d. between the French and Austro-Russian armies at Wischau. The centre of the latter seems to have met with great resistance, and to have been repulsed; but the left wing of the enemy were defeated with considerable loss, by the right wing of the allies, under the command of the Prince Lichtenstein and Pangration. The Emperor Alexander commanded his troops in person, and displayed the utmost bravery.

"The conflict seems to have been of the most obstinate kind, and to have been

sustained by the Allies in the most exemplary manner. The loss of the French was immense. The Messenger who brought this intelligence left Olmutz twenty four hours after the battle, and relates that, at that time, the losses of the enemy were reported to be much more considerable than those of the Allies, who still maintained their position at Wischau.

"Accounts have been this day received at the Admiralty which left Hamburg two days later than the Messenger, who arrived from Sir A. Paget. These accounts state, that several skirmishes took place between the Allied Armies and the French, from the 29th November to the 2d inst. when they came to a general action, in which the French lost 27,000 men and all their artillery. That the French retreated—that BONAPARTE was wounded—that he had proposed an armistice which was rejected.

"That the Prussians, to the amount of 140,000 men were in motion. That the King of Prussia had himself taken the command of one army and the Duke of Brunswick of another."

The accounts that have been made public, though deficient in detail, confirm this important fact, that the allies remained masters of the field of battle. The centre of the allied army was defeated, but so was the left wing of the enemy. Even a drawn battle may under the present circumstance of the contending armies, be considered as a victory obtained by the allies; for a few such battles would entirely ruin the French army.

The Emperor Alexander was missing for about six hours during the action, and no little apprehension was entertained for his safety. He was at length found fighting among that part of the troops which in the end was worsted by the French centre. It was with much difficulty he was persuaded to retire to a quarter where he would be exposed to less personal danger.

The accounts received at the Admiralty were transmitted by Admiral Hollowby, who stated that a Lieut. of the Adamant was on shore at Cuxhaven on Saturday last where accounts had been received from Hamburg two days later than the time Mr. Kay, the messenger, passed through that city, stating that the battle had been entirely in favor of the allies, that Bonaparte had been severely wounded in the right arm, and it was thought would be obliged to suffer amputation. The commander of the Piercer gun vessel, arrived from the Ems, gives an account of what he had heard similar to the above. All accounts however, agree that the battle was fought on both sides with the greatest obstinacy, and chiefly with the bayonet. The carnage was immense.

The number of our allies is stated at 70,000; though the accounts of the numbers, in letters from various parts of Moravia, before the battle, say they were 90,000. The number of Bonaparte's army is stated at 85,000; and some reports

say that nearly 27,000 fell on each side, while others make that of the allies only 15,000.

It is probable that this battle would soon be followed by another, and it may fairly be inferred from the French attempting nothing for two days, that they had suffered very severely, and were not in a condition to risk a fresh attack. That there would be another dreadful engagement before Bonaparte was subdued is manifest. We may be allowed, however to indulge the most sanguine hopes of success. The Prussians may be now expected to be soon at the field of action. When Mr. Kay passed through Berlin, news of this battle had been received there. A Council of State had been held, and the Prussian army, 140,000 strong, had actually begun its march into Bohemia.—

Both sides claim the victory. The French account says, the Russians were defeated with immense slaughter, and that 6000 prisoners and 18 pieces of cannon were taken by the French—that 3 French generals were killed, 6 wounded, and 3 missing—that the Emperor Alexander had two horses killed under him—that Bonaparte was wounded, had one horse killed, and two Aides-de-camp killed by his side.

The Arch Duke Charles was marching for Vienna. The British army was at Verdun.

Passengers in the vessel, by which the foregoing intelligence was received, state, that news had reached Liverpool that the battle was renewed on the 4th Dec. and that on the evening of the 5th, the French retreated back of Schwatz—that the whole loss on both sides was supposed to be 50,000 men—and that Bonaparte would have been taken prisoner, had he not been surrounded by his *garde de corps*, who saved him at the sacrifice of most of their lives.

A letter received at Philadelphia from Lisbon, dated the 24th of Dec. confirms the account of the King of Prussia having joined the Confederacy against France.

Paris papers of the 7th Dec. state that 15,000 English and Russians have landed in Naples.

BY THE LAST MAILS,

Intelligence is received from Bremen, via Baltimore, corroborative of the late news relative to the king of Prussia. A letter of the 5th December, says, "The king of Prussia, incredible as it may appear, has certainly joined the coalition."

Brest Fleet.

Fourteen sail of the Brest fleet, are said to be out, and destined for the West Indies; in consequence of which a small English force, under Admirals Duckworth and Louis, has been dispatched, and has arrived at Barbadoes.

*The Knell.**Deaths by Consumption.*

During the month of January, 31 persons died of consumption, in the city of New-York—17 men, and 14 women.—Of both sexes, the greater proportion, were between the age of 30 and 40 years.



FOR THE BALANCE.

The sublimity of scripture, has ever been a theme of admiration both to believers and infidels. Were there no other evidence of its divine origin than the superior style in which it is written, that alone would be sufficient to carry conviction to the heart of any person not wilfully blind. The original from which this paraphrase is taken, I have never seen versified; and have therefore attempted it, in a style as literal as possible, that the spirit might not be lost. The variation of the tenses cannot be very objectionable, when considered as applied to HIM, to whom past, present and future are one "ETERNAL NOW."

PROTEUS.

HABAKKUK III. 3—16. Paraphrased.

ON mighty winds upborne, in robes of flame,
God, in his majesty from Teman came;
From Paran's mount the Holy One descends,
And with effulgence bright, the concave rends;
His glory clothes the Heav'ns with lustrous rays,
And all the earth resounds JEHovah's praise.
Bright as the light his splendor shines around,
And his dread thunder shakes the trembling ground:
Dark pestilence before his presence rolls,
And at his footsteps kindle burning coals.

His eye, omniscient, metes this vast terrene;
The nations tremble at his august mien;
The mountains sink to give their Maker way,
And ever-during hills their homage pay;
His throne to endless ages shall endure—
His ways are everlasting, wise and pure.
Afflicted Cushan owns the Lord of Hosts,
And Midian trembles through her utmost coasts.

Did mighty rivers thus the Lord displease?
And was thine anger kindled 'gainst the seas,
That thou, O Lord, to check their feeble pride,
Didst in thy chariots of salvation ride?
Thou madst thy bow quite naked in thy wrath,
And with thy rivers clave the yielding earth.

At thy approach th' affrighted mountains shook;
Aw'd by thy presence, flies the o'erflowing brook;
The deep convuls'd, lifts up his hands on high,
And sends his voice responsive to the sky.

Th' effulgent sun and pale-fac'd moon stood still,
And ceas'd to climb the steep ethereal hill;
At the bright shining of thy glitt'ring spears,
They mov'd majestic through their circling spheres,
Thou thro' the land didst march in vengeance dire,
And thresh'd the heathen in thy fiercest ire.

For the salvation of thy chosen seed;
Even with thine anointed thou didst speed;
The plots of wickedness thou didst confound,
And raz'd their tow'ring structures to the ground;
His proudest cities thou didst overthrow,
And whelm'd his palaces in deepest woe.

Like the fierce whirlwind they in malice join—
To scatter me they trait'rously combine;

Their impious bosoms know no other joy,
Than secretly the righteous to destroy.

Thou through the swelling sea in triumph rode,
And on the heap of mighty waters trode.

When this I heard, my guilty conscience shook;
At the dread voice, the blood my veins forsook;
My quiv'ring lips, refus'd their part to act,
And rottenness did all my bones infect—
Through my whole frame I trembled, that my soul
Might rest secure when waves of trouble roll;
When to his people he shall shew his grace,
His troops shall scatter all the impious race.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL, Esq.

Sir,

The following was written at the request of a Committee, appointed by the St. Andrew's society of this city, for the purpose of erecting a monument on the place where Gen. Hamilton fell. The spot on which this interesting event took place is peculiarly rude and solitary; and the pyramidal monument, to be erected on it, will be seen distinctly from the river, through a natural vista of unusual wildness. Future generations will tread lightly on the earth, which has been hallowed by the fall of so great a man; and the tear of patriotism will bedew it, when monuments have mouldered into ashes. I shall only add, that the author, having been led by personal interest in the deceased, to a warmth and pointedness of expression, which might perhaps endanger the existence of the memorial; and being unwilling to *modify* or *obliterate*, the society have relinquished the idea of an Inscription in verse, and contented themselves with the bare mention of the age, manner of death, &c. of the deceased. If you think, however, the following lines, which are enlarged and corrected, from the copy originally submitted to the committee, worthy of insertion in your Port Folio, you are at liberty to use them,

INSCRIPTION.

Designed for the Monument to be erected on the ground where Hamilton fell.

GO, Stranger, to the Man of Honor, say
That these rude solitary haunts beheld
The saddest comment on his creed of blood.
Say that thy step explor'd the shadowy cliff
Whose bosom, shudd'ring at the deed, received
The first of Heroes when he fell—And oh!
If honor leave its votary a pulse
That yet can kindle o'er its country's fate—
Say that the living lip is mute, whose force
Arraign'd Ambition on her wildest wing,
Or sooth'd the lawless frenzy of the throng!
Now awful as the voice of thunder; now
Persuasive as the sigh of youthful love.
Tell him; the Beacon, by kind Heav'n ordain'd
To hold its lofty vigils; and await
The fearful crisis of the coming storm,
Flings its broad beams no more; while Freedom
sits

Disconsolate; and heav'nward sighing, veils
Her form in sackcloth, and her face in tears.
Then ask—if in the arms of victory
Her Hero fell—or in the gradual lapse
Of Nature; or bereavement's anguish, to
The languid ebb of being gave repose—
Or if 'twas not th' unbending majesty;

Th' indignant brow; the bold unvarnish'd mien
Of persecuted Greatness, that provok'd
The practis'd aim of Jealousy, and wove
The sable mantle of a nation's woe.

LODINUS.

New-York, January, 1806.

Diversity.

MAMMOTH BONES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated, Wythe, Virg. Dec. 27.

"I cannot omit amusing you with some items of a late discovery in this county. About two miles east of Gen. Wampler's an attempt was made to sink a pit, to search for salt water. A few feet below the surface, has been found several bones of the mammoth of an unusually large size. One tooth is said to weigh 17lb. and proves it to be a creature that fed on herbage. With these bones are intermixed a number of that of an animal of the largest species of the carnivorous kind; also a number of bones of younger or smaller mammoths; and one might conjecture from appearances, that these carcases have not been more than one hundred years deposited in the earth. Entire pieces of reed, six inches long, and twigs of the pine tree, are found in a large bed of dung, supposed to have been in the intestines of the mammoth when it was killed. Our acquaintance, the Rev. Mr. Slonger, is busy in good weather, in having a full search made for the whole skeleton, which if he succeeds, it probably will give further information concerning the nature and properties of a species of animals now extinct."

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume, unbound...	\$ 2
Second Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
The four together, - - - -	\$ 8,

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HARRY CROSWELL,

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Where printing in general is executed with
elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, FEBRUARY 25, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
 Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE PLOUGHMAN.

THE time has been, Mr. Editor, when the least reflection cast on the American name, would make my old blood boil with indignation. I despised no man on account of his country; but I possessed national pride enough to believe that the Americans were the most patriotic and magnanimous people in the world. A whig in the revolution (not a chimney-corner whig, Mr. Editor, for I carried my musket through the whole of it) I thought I belonged to a nation whose spirit was untameable, and whose strength was invincible. Do you believe, Sir, that the nature and disposition of a whole people can materially change in the course of a few years? I presume not. How, then, will you account for the astonishing alteration which is apparent in the national tone? To what cause will you ascribe the present imbecility of America? I can anticipate your answer. You will tell me, that the American people know and feel their wrongs now, as they formerly did; and that they are as ready to resent them; but that the government wants spirit—that the executive is tame and pusillanimous, and possesses not ability sufficient to direct the energies of the people.

Taught by experience to view with distrust the assertions and conjectures of zealous partizans, I have endeavoured to find some other reasons for the present unpleasant situation of our affairs; and I am almost induced to believe that party-spirit has so far wrought a change in the character of our nation, that patriotism is very nearly rooted out of it. I do be-

lieve, that, to put our country in a proper state of defence, and to tax the people accordingly, would be a certain way for our present rulers to forfeit their places. I do not approve of giving *all the world for popularity*. I think a magistrate ought to do right, even at the hazard of offending the majesty of the people. But, the difficulty is, the magistrate is as destitute of patriotism as the people; and would sooner see his country ruined, than see himself deprived of the honors and emoluments of office.

A system was formerly commenced in the United States, which favored somewhat of energy. It raised our taxes; and, consequently, reduced its authors to the station of private citizens. A contrary scheme (having a tame and servile spirit for its basis) has since been adopted. Its projectors have had repeated proofs of the love and admiration of the people. With these facts staring us in the face, Mr. Editor, let us not too censoriously treat our present administration.

You may answer, and, I confess, with some plausibility, that, on the present situation of our affairs, the nation's will has been expressed, in memorials, in petitions, in toasts, in orations, in songs, in our public prints, and even in the Congress of the union. Give me leave to tell you, sir, that this is all *paper* and *word-of-mouth patriotism*, which, in times of difficulty, is not worth a single farthing. Our country cannot be defended, without money. Of men, we have enough. But their exertions would be useless, without fortifications and ships. These would cost us an immense sum. Could an adequate sum be raised, without embroiling the country? Refer the question to any class of people whatever, and the answer will cover you with shame and confusion.

Amongst the merchants of our sea-ports, there is indeed, a spirit manifested, which

augurs well: But on putting this spirit to the test, by an address to the pocket, I must say, I very much fear it would undergo a very sensible depression. Would our merchants, interested as they are, consent to yield up the one half of their whole property, to defend the other half? Perhaps they might. I am less acquainted with them, than with any other class of people. But of the people in the country, and inland towns, I can speak with confidence. Our farmers and those who subsist on the profits arising from the sale of their produce—and even men, who have amassed handsome fortunes by commercial pursuits, sooner than expend one tenth part of their property for the protection of our rights, would consent to the shutting of our ports, and the total suspension of our trade and commerce, by which all would be impoverished, and many totally ruined.

A PLOUGHMAN,

At his Fire-Side.

Miscellany.

THE EX-BASHAW.

[The following letter accompanied the late Message of the President to Congress.]

LETTER

From Achmet Bashaw to the President of the United States.

EXCELLENCE,

FOR nearly eleven years, I have been laboring under the weight of misfortune; but, notwithstanding which, my distress was never equal to that which the actual combination of circumstances has made it.

My residence was near Cairo, when there arrived in Alexandria, a brig, commanded by captain Hull, in company with general Eaton, who came recommended to Mr. Briggs, H. B. M. consul, and enquired of him where I could be found.—My

place of abode being made known, a courier was dispatched for Cairo, by order of the general, and on his arrival at Razid a second one, which came to Cairo, directed to the House of Turluf Bashaw, an officer of the Ottoman Porte, who received a letter in which he was requested to suffer me to pass without interruption, in order that I might co-operate with the Americans to take Tripoli. These tidings being communicated to me, caused me to reflect seriously, whether they could be true or not. All doubts were dissipated by General Eaton meeting in Cairo my secretary, named Mahamed—to whom he consigned another paper; and in company with two Maltese arrived at Said, my place of residence, and delivered to me a dispatch, urging me to leave that place immediately, in order that we might have a meeting (as happened) in the city of Damintur, where the general was made known to me, as one who had been sent thither by your excellency for the conquest of the kingdom of Tripoli. I engaged to go with him to Syracuse, and also to keep myself secret, from which circumstance, I was necessarily compelled to abandon all I possessed, and thus lose my horses, camels, &c. Previous to my leaving Damintur, general Eaton assured me the peace would never be made, unless I was placed in my *own seat* (throne) and often swore by himself, that he would never take me from where I was for the sole purpose of making the conquest.

I did not, however, fail to suggest to the general, that in case Jussuf Bashaw should actually remain conqueror, what part he would take in my favor, as I should not be able to remain any longer in the Turkish dominions. I was answered, if the combinations of war should prove favorable to Jussuf Bashaw, that a pension should be granted me, sufficient to maintain my family and suite; the people and money demanded by me, to effect this object (for such a movement) were ready; and that I had better expedite my secretary to capt. Hull, to inform him, that the general had come to conduct me from Upper Egypt to Syracuse, but that I could not trust myself at sea in the manner he had. My envoy having executed his commission, arrived first in Syracuse, and afterwards in Malta, in consequence of the absence of captain Hull from the first (place) and whom he afterwards found in the second (Malta) and executed his embassy: he was answered by the same (Hull) that every thing I could possibly want was ready, and in fact, there was sent me a vessel, laden with supplies and provisions, accompanied by the brig commanded by capt. Hull, which arrived at Bomba, delivering to the general and myself a dispatch (to him directed) from the commodore, in which he renders Hull responsible for every thing I might want: I then asked for cannon, powder, and other warlike supplies, and was answered that a frigate was hourly expected, and that they would be sent to me. I afterwards left Bomba, in company with

General Eaton, and we pursued our route towards Derne, arriving near it in twelve hours. Such a voyage made me extremely happy, as well as all my people, while the manner in which we were treated by the general, excited universal admiration; his dignified soul (conduct) merits applause. We were scarcely on the twelfth hour of our voyage, when we saw a schr. which brought us two pieces of cannon, and nothing more. After an attack of two hours in which all the troops applaud and admire the courage of general Eaton, Derne was taken (as the people of that country were much in our favor) and in which attack the general was wounded in the hand.

After the capture of the city, we received from the chiefs of the brigands, letters offering to join us. After ten days a troop of cavalry and infantry (of the enemy) advanced; they were twice broken and put to flight by us. We now asked from the schr. which had been sent us, people and arms, while there remained a respite and peace, and were waiting an answer respecting our demand for people and arms, in order that we might go and take Bengaza and Tripoli; in the mean time arrived a frigate which we supposed had brought us people, but she landed a Turkish ambassador from Jussuf Bashaw, who informed the general of the alliance of Jussuf Bashaw with your excellency; saying that the said Bashaw would restore my family, and that your excellency would give me in the name of the United States a pension. The same evening of the arrival of the frigate, the general informed me, that I must embark with all my people; and thus was again compelled to abandon all I possessed.—The general having prevented the Turkish ambassador from landing, and thus we parted for Syracuse, where we found the whole squadron.

I daily expected my family, when finally I was told that he (the Bashaw) would not let them go; having thus broken his word I demanded of the general, to be replaced in my own country, which was also denied me, saying that he had no orders to that effect from your excellency, and it is thus I find myself in this country with the small pension of two hundred dollars per month, and on which sum I am to support myself with a number of people. Such a state of things makes me feel that the weight of misfortune has only increased, and for the first time am completely abandoned, and by a great nation; I therefore fling myself on the mercy of your excellency, who under the influence of just laws, will not fail to render me that justice which oppression and misfortune entitle me to.

With the hope of an early reply from your excellency, I remain, &c. &c. &c.

ACHMET BASHAW.

SON OF ALI BASHAW, &c. &c.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 5th, 1805.

His Excellency the President of the United States of America.

Political.

A full length Picture.

[We copy the following interesting document from the *Alexandria Advertiser*. With this protest entered at full length on the journals of the Senate, the President and his slaves, are welcome to all the consolation they can derive from the servile complimentary resolutions of the General Assembly.]

[Edit. Bal.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

IN SENATE,

January 20, 1806.

PHILIP DODDRIDGE, Esq. one of the members of this House, entered the following protest, against the resolution relative to the President of the United States, which was agreed to by the House, on Monday the 6th instant, to wit:

The dissent of Philip Doddridge, in Senate, to the resolutions, "declaring the confidence of the General Assembly, in the wisdom, virtue and firmness of the President of the United States, and its readiness, whenever Congress shall direct, to join in a contest with any nation," &c. and also to the preamble to the resolution.

This dissentient protests against so much of the said resolution as declares the confidence of the General Assembly, in the wisdom, virtue and firmness of the President:

1st. Because, by the constitution of the United States, the power to appoint a president, is given to the electors of the several states, and not to the states; and the power of removal, to the proper authorities of the general government; and, consequently, the right to judge of the president's virtues or vices as a man, and of his qualifications as a public officer, belongs to the electors as incident to the power of appointment, while to judge officially of his official conduct, belongs to the proper authorities, as incident to the power of removal; whence it follows, that so far as the terms *wisdom, virtue and firmness*, are intended by the resolution, to apply to the President, either as an individual or as president, the General Assembly are not delegated to apply them, nor can they express an official opinion. This dissentient, therefore, protests against the wasting of time and the public money in passing resolutions founded on no legitimate authority, and which, in his opinion, can have no other tendency than, for a while, to hide from public view the vices of a character already too apparent to be concealed.

and. Because the endowment of wisdom, virtue and firmness, so far as this dissentient can discern, are not in truth possessed by the gentlemen who is now president; and this dissentient protests against so much of the resolution as attributes them, for the following reasons and arguments:

It is justly said, that to be wise, is to possess a "luminous perception of truth with the faculty to make the best use of it."

and although a luminous perception of truth may be enjoyed by this gentleman, yet that he does not possess the faculty to make the best, or even a good use of it, this dissentient thinks is fully evinced by the following facts :

In 1782, when the people of the states had neither experienced those party dissensions, nor known these intolerant principles which now agitate them : when the honest opinions of our statesmen were communicated without disguise ; at a time too when the gentleman who is now President enjoyed the advantages of ripened years, and long and various experience, he perceived, and in "the notes on Virginia" maintained this truth ; that because the executive and judiciary officers of Virginia were appointed by the legislature, and held their salaries at its will, "all the powers of government, legislative, executive and judiciary, resorted to the legislative body ;" and "that the concentrating these in the same hands is precisely the definition of despotic government ;" but notwithstanding the perception of this truth, did, as President, approve an act of Congress, the passing of which he advised, abolishing the offices of sixteen judges, who held their appointments under the constitution during good behaviour ; the consequences of which act was, as this dissentient supposes, that the judiciary powers of the United States "resorted to the legislative body," which in part, is precisely the definition of despotic government.

At the same period, 1782, this gentleman perceived the truth of that policy which would deny to a foreigner an admission to the rights of citizenship among us ; and maintained in his "notes on Virginia" that it was "better to carry our provisions and materials to workmen abroad, than to bring them to the provisions and materials, and with them their pernicious manners and principles ;" but so far from making any use of this truth after he became president, approved laws admitting aliens to the rights of citizenship on easier terms, and upon a shorter residence than were before required of them.

From the "Notes on Virginia," it further appears, that this gentleman in 1782, perceived this self-evident truth, "that as the actual habits of our countrymen attached them to commerce," our commerce and coasts ought to be defended, by fleets as strong as the weaker nations of Europe holding possessions in our neighborhood "can detach ;" "That the sea is the field on which we should meet an European enemy," and "that on that element it is necessary we should possess some force, and yet was so far from making a proper use of this truth, that, when a private citizen, he condemned the use of it by the late president ; and when he had attained to that office himself, at a time when those disputes with Tripoli, which ended in war, were depending, deemed it expedient to dispose of all the public armed vessels, which an act of the former administration

authorized the president to sell, when he should deem it proper, and within a few days before the commencement of that war, advised and executed a measure for disbanding a large proportion of the marines, by the laws of the past administration ordered to be retained in service, whose places he was compelled to supply by an almost immediate enlistment.

This gentleman's want of wisdom, as president, is further evinced, by the omission to repair our heaviest frigates and equip them for the Mediterranean service, during the two first years of a war with Tripoli, when their services were constantly necessary and demanded by the commodore ; by his order appointing a time for the sailing of these frigates for the Mediterranean ; and his omission to ascertain their unserviceability until the time had arrived ; by his order dispatching the frigate Adams, with her full complement of men, provisions and guns, without her gun carriages, to notify the commodore of the condition of the others ; by his advice to congress to erect dry docks for the navy ; and by his communications respecting "a mountain of solid rock salt, one hundred and eighty miles long, and 45 miles wide," said to be situated somewhere in Louisiana, without one "shrub or tree" upon it.

If the term *virtue* in the resolution is intended to mean moral and political integrity, one single transaction of this gentleman's life renders his destination of this quality apparent to this dissentient's understanding ; this he begs leave to state, passing by all those other numerous circumstances which have weight on his mind.

On the 6th day of September, 1799, when one James Thompson Callender was engaged in writing a book, called the *Prospect before us*, labelling the private and public reputation of the deliverer of this country, general Washington, and of Mr. Adams, then president, a book containing such foul and base calumnies as have perhaps never been equalled by the wickedness of the worst men in the most corrupt times, the now president wrote a letter to him in which are these words : "Mr. Jefferson (a relative by that name) is here and directs his agent to call on you with this and pay you 50 dollars on account of the book you are about to publish ; when it is out be so good as to send me 2 or 3 copies and the rest only when I shall send for them ;" and on the 6th day of October following, when that book was nearly printed, wrote to Mr. Callender another letter, in which are these words : "I thank you for the proof sheets you enclosed me ; such papers cannot fail to produce the best effect. They inform the thinking part of the nation, and these again supported by the tax-gatherers as their vouchers, set the people right." The writer of the "Prospect before us" was fined and imprisoned for the publication of that book, and the president having attained to his office, ordered the fine to be refunded without any appropriation by law. This

dissentient's conclusions from these facts may be very erroneous indeed, but he cannot resolve that the president is virtuous, without prohibiting the term, and with it the clearest convictions of his own understanding.

If firmness consists in that stability of character which enables us to pursue the purposes of our own minds, in a conformity of actions with principles, then it seems to this dissentient that most of the reasons urged against the President's wisdom and virtue are conclusive against his firmness ; he who believes in the necessity of a navy, and yet opposes its establishment, and when established destroys or weakens it ; and when pressed by the public emergencies to restore it, replaces it with gun-boats, in the dissentient's opinion, has not the firmness to acknowledge a past error, and his opinion is the same respecting him, who advises against the admission of foreign manufacturers into this country, yet renders more easy their admission to citizenship ; who deplores the submission of the judiciary to the legislative body, yet advises and compels that submission ; who could compliment the "Prospect Before Us," and afterwards in an inaugural address eulogize the character of General Washington in a manner as universal as the mind can conceive and the tongue declare : in short, in this dissentient's opinion there is no weakness more deplorable than that which disables a great man to be consistent with himself at any two periods of his life.

[Remarks on the preamble necessarily omitted.]

Editor's Closet.

Correction.

We were mistaken in ascribing to *Martin G. Schuneman*, the speech on the Millina bill, inserted under our Congress-head, last week. The speech was delivered by Mr. *MASTERS*, of this state.—We ought to beg Mr. Schuneman's pardon ; for he was never suspected of making a speech in all his life, until we erroneously accused him of it.

Armstrong.

The late conduct of this minister at the French court, has silenced even the democratic editors. But one (and this one hardly knows the difference between right and wrong) has hazarded the assertion, that he is "distinguished for his fidelity to the interests of his country."

On the marriage of Mr. *FOSTER FORT*, to Miss *BETSEY JUSTICE*, in North-Carolina, we may, with a small alteration, apply the lines of the poet—

"He's double arm'd, who hath his quarrel just."

With *Justice* on his side,
He's doubly *Fortified*.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE *PROUGHMAN* is singular in his opinions. But the press is free ; and my paper is open to candid discussion.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

WITHOUT the devotion of the heart, in religious performances, there is no avail; without it all external sanctity, and the most pompous outward solemnities, are altogether void of dignity, and no more to be accounted of than empty and vain amusements.

The privilege of a simple and private worship, in the temple of a man's own bosom, is no new doctrine; it subsisted before temples, or altars, the works of men's hands, were made:—

Before there were any external forms of devotion, or any fixed hours for assembling together to call on the name of the LORD; it was the appointed simple worship, of Adam in paradise;—the divine principle of it had doubtless been co-existent with the earliest intelligent creation: and on account of its own eternal fitness, it must endure forever.

Improvement.

FROM THE TRENTON FEDERABIST.

Important Discovery.

DOCTOR DEXTER, of Boston, has discovered as is supposed the *Egyptian Cement*, that will resist water, and some persons imagine, fire. The first attempt he made was for the purpose of preventing the water running into his house by the sides of the chimneys. He made a common water-pail full of ordinary lime and sand mortar, and added thereto one pound of brown sugar, which after it had dissolved in the mortar rendered it so soft as to prevent its use for upwards of two hours, after which period it began gradually to stiffen. He then plastered round the chimneys on the roof of his house, and in two or three days afterwards he found it so hard that it was with very considerable difficulty he drove a nail into it with a hammer. It has effectually resisted the water and kept his roof tight.

The next experiment he made was the covering of an old wooden house, that was so bad my informant told me, the owner was about to pull it off and cover it anew. I saw and examined the house myself some months after it had been done. It has been found too upon calculation to be much cheaper to cover a house in this way, than by giving it a coat of white paint. The house I mentioned had been clap-boarded, or one board projecting in a small degree over the other, and the lath nailed on slant-wise, if I may use

the expression, to enable the mortar when put on to curl round it; they had thrown on to it when the mortar was first put on and while soft, a fine gravel, which made the whole resemble one solid piece of stone. The covering appeared to me to be as hard as stone, and I observed a great number of houses in Boston, Salem, and in the country round, done in the same way.

It is since found that molasses will answer as well, except that it changes the color of the mortar which sugar will not. In covering houses with tile or slate molasses is preferred.

It is also found sufficient to take a quart of molasses to a bushel of mortar, or thereabouts; the mortar must be made at least two hours before it can be used.

I have such confidence in the *Cement* that I intend to cover a house I am building at Powles-Hook with it.

Yours, &c.

ANTH. DEY.

Literary Notices.

MAGAZINE.

WE have received the first number of a "*Monthly Magazine, comprehending Ecclesiastical History, Morality, Religion, and other useful and interesting matter*"—published at Danbury, Conn. by J. C. GRAY & Co. A number, consisting of 32 octavo pages, is to be issued the last week of every month—price, one dollar and fifty cents a year. From what we have seen of the work, we are induced to recommend it to the patronage of our friends. Subscriptions will be received at the Balance-Office, where the first number may be seen.

NATIVE POETRY.

IN a few days we shall issue proposals for publishing a small volume of original poems, by the late Mr. WILLIAM LAKE. As the pieces possess much merit, and are intended to appear in a neat dress, it is hoped the work will meet with encouragement.

Selections.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

From Washington,

1st Mo. 23d, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

YESTERDAY morning friend Sloan's resolution, was again called up. The Virginia Adonis, called emphatically Beau Dawson, moved for a postponement, but gave no good reason. Thy man Leib was opposed to postponement: Ray of Tennessee for it: friend Taggart for it, who said he was

also opposed to the resolution, as he tho't the imposition of a tax would not stop the evil. Fisk was against the postponement and in favor of the resolution—What, saith he, do we complain that our brethren are impressed by the British and held in cruel bondage, while we [Christians too, friend Relf,] scruple not to tear husband from wife, brother from sister, children from parents, and bring here to slavery for life!—Elmer was opposed to postponement—The postponement was lost, 35 only for it.

Friend Dana said he considered the ultimate force of the resolution to amount to this, a reproof or approbation of the conduct of South-Carolina—he did not introduce the resolution; but as it was before the House he should express his disapprobation by voting in favor of the resolution. Alston thought the ultimate force of the resolution amounted to this; whether or not Congress would commence a new revenue system that should operate only on one state. And now, friend Relf, hearken to the profound argument of that profound man the profound Willis Alston—If a tax of ten dollars be imposed on slaves hereafter imported, the price of those slaves will be enhanced; the purchasers will wish to get the worth of their money; hence they will make them do so much the more service, and treat them with so much the more severity; for this reason he hoped gentlemen who were on the side of humanity would vote against the resolution. This argument, fit only to be scorned by children, was used by this humane member of Congress.

Friend J. C. Smith said he could not add to the luminous display of eloquence and argument by his friend from Delaware—he rose to make some reply to the gentleman from Georgia [Early]—That gentleman had called members to point to a single state whose constitution forbade the introduction of slaves—the constitution of Connecticut commenced its existence nearly two hundred years ago, when such a subject could not have been contemplated; but the state has never admitted a slave into its bosom—He believed Georgia participated in this traffic, and that vessels loaded with slaves landed their sable swarms on either side the Savannah—Early explained—he said he intended the challenge for the gentleman from Delaware, to shew any part of the constitution of that state prohibiting slavery. He said the fact was not so: the gentleman had mistaken: there is no part belonging to South-Carolina on the Savannah—yet he would neither conceal nor deny that Georgia participated in this trade. But it is to that gentleman's neighbors and friends, to the people of New-England, to whom they were indebted for the extension of this traffic. The people of New-England are ship owners and navigators; they furnish the means of carrying on this business—Dana said the gentleman from Georgia was partly right—there are some such characters in a part of New-England; but we have in New-England most severe laws against them—when detected they never escape punishment—to prevent detection they fly to the Southward where they can be encouraged—such characters cannot stay at the northward—But it is not among our friends and neighbors they are to be found; yet if the gentleman from Georgia wishes to know in what part of New-England they may be found, I would refer him to a gentleman from Rhode-Island [looking at Gen. Stanton] whom I see opposite me on the other side of the house; though I am happy to say that gentleman is himself an enemy to this traffic—Gen. Stanton said he believed there were now but few such characters in Rhode-Island.

Smilie spoke in favor of the resolution; as also friend Southward again, whom however I could not well hear—[I observed in the gallery several of the frail (or foul) of the fair sex. I turned my eyes to father Sloan, and was "more or less" grieved to see, what I actually, truly, plainly and honestly did see, that reverend gentleman turning his eyes (in pity, or wantonness) to these by whom many strong men are slain; whose house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death!—But this *entre nous*; yet thou mayest inform friend Sloan of it, after the session, the first time thou seest him in thy market selling green peas, young turnips, &c. as I am informed he doth, constantly between sessions.]

A tall column of flesh and bone by the name of Moore of S. Carolina, rose and scolded some time, but did no harm; after which the question was taken, and there appeared 79 in favor of the resolution.

The committee rose and the house took up the resolution. Clark called for the ayes and nays—He spoke about as long as he did at the trial of Judge Chase, and said he never would consent to the right of Congress to censure the acts of individual states.

The ayes and nays were then taken: Ayes NINETY: the twenty-five Noes were, Alston, Bedinger, Butler, J. Campbell, Casey, Clark, Crowninshield, Dawson, Earle, Elliot, Garnet, Merion, M., [I could not hear the name] McCreery, Meriwether, Moore, of S. Carolina, T. M. Randolph, Ray, of Tennessee, Stanford, [or Sanford] C. Smith, Spalding, J. W. Thompson, D. R. Williams, Winns.—Friend Taggart did not vote, and several others.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

This day in the morning Varnum called up his bill for authorizing a detachment of the militia of the United States. J. C. Smith in the chair. The bill underwent several amendments. "Two millions of dollars be and hereby is" was a grammatical blunder of friend Varnum. Bidwell whispered to him to move an amendment, and insert *instead of is*; Varnum tho't of it a while, and moved the amendment, which was carried. *Their* in one place was made the relative of *part*. G. W. Campbell thought it would read better to say *parts*, and moved the addition of an *s*: 34 only were for thus making good grammar. A tall slim member from New Jersey, whose name I do not know, thought the difficulty might be overcome by saying *its* instead of *their*, but no gentleman seconded the motion. Varnum's bill passed to a third reading for money: he is a gentleman not favored with that early education, which might have prevented him from the use of such expressions as "there is no data," &c.

Up rose together that Smilie and one Stanford, and each began to speak.—The Speaker said he knew not which rose first—they must both sit down and the first up should be first heard.—Each tried to make the other yield, gradually sitting: at length they were both bottomed, when friend Falmage rose and disappointed both, [a laugh.] Soon rose Dawson, and moved for the order of the day on the report relative to fortifications, gun boats, 74's, &c. committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union. The motion was carried, & old lady Gregg put in the cover, as the Hon. Speaker calls it. With grace and maiden majesty rose delighting Dawson. The turtle shell com'di clock'd his powder'd mane: 'tis Sunday coat the old youth had on; the under gallery was crowded with the surpassing beauty of the fair, which gave animation to this aged Paris. His speech was a studied, florid and energetic expression of the insults and cruelties we have received, and of the propriety and necessity of making a bold stand in defence of ourselves and our rights, by agreeing to these resolutions. The first resolution was the appropriation of 150,000 dollars for the better fortification of our ports, &c. Clinton, of New York, tho't the sum inadequate: it would suffice for the fortification of N. York but in a small degree: such a sum was a burlesque—he wanted documents of the state of all our fortifications, that their exigencies might be known.

Thomas [N. Y.] tho't the sum inadequate. Hanks, he said, ought to have been left for the committee of the whole to fill up—he moved to erase the 150,000, for the purpose of filling it with such other sum as might be thought proper.

N. Williams [N. Y.] said the sum was not inserted by the committee for the purpose of fortifying our harbors, but to repair and place in a better situation our fortifications.

Friend Ely spoke a considerable time—he had no predilection for the sum 150,000: the committee intended to leave it to the House, who might enlarge it as they tho't proper—he was ashamed when he considered the defenceless state of some of our ports, New York in particular—the city of New-York might be laid under contribution by a 74—in twenty-four hours that port, whence we receive 3 or 4 millions of our revenue, might be completely stopped.

Dawson said that 150,000 dollars was the estimate of the Secretary at War, as necessary for repairs, &c.

Early wished the committee to rise. The voting away of 150,000 dollars thus hastily was in itself very unprecedented. [Yet friend Relf, this very session 600,000 dollars were voted away without

debate, to supply last year's deficiencies in the navy department.] He disliked *this mode of defence altogether*—we may bankrupt the nation in *endeavoring to defend ourselves and not succumb at last*—he moved that the committee rise without leave to sit again.

Dawson again—we will defend—we must defend. Jackson made a handsome speech for efficient measures—our honor, our interest, demand them—let us not delay—there is but one sentiment in the nation, let us have but one in the house.

Dana—seven weeks had elapsed, and the anxious nation are told of nothing done for them. The manly tone of firmness and decision which the Executive has exhibited, has excited the applause of all the considerate. Will not this house sustain him? Will they exhibit hostility to the measures he has recommended.

Nelson was loud and impotent—he wanted a report from the Secretary of War—shall we go to an enormous expence to guard against an imaginary evil? The Speaker desired the chairman to call Nelson to order. Nelson wanted to know what the question was, [a laugh.] He soon blew his blast and sat down.

Smilie was for the committee's rising. The house had already done something, which he hoped would be effectual—he wished certain things were *unlocked and exposed*—chairman told him not to [tell tales] meddle with what was not before the House.

The Speaker was for the committee's rising—He was not sent to Congress to obey the mandates of any President, he was opposed to the resolution. [This gentleman has been heard to say, that there ought not to be, or that he wished there were not a vessel in the United States of above 50 tons burden.]

Dawson said the Speaker had at first declared he would do nothing [in secret meeting I presume.]

Geo. Campbell was for the committee's rising and reporting progress, he was in favor of the resolution.

Smilie said he did not mean by *locked up* to refer to any thing done with closed doors, but *nothing had been done*—called to order.

Lyon said *nothing* had been done, *nothing* [the truth I believe is that the house in secret have carried some trifling measure, which they are as yet ashamed to submit to the indignation of their constituents.]

Elmer, in favor of the resolution, but against the committee's rising.

Fisk, in favor of the resolution, but for the rising, and reporting progress.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Early talked of moving to discharge the committee to-morrow, but I do not think he will succeed—I think the resolutions will be all carried—that for building the 74's will have a struggle, but will I trust succeed by a small majority. I expect warm debating ere the subject is finished.

THINE.

From Washington.

1st Mo. 24th, 1866.

FRIEND RELF,

A petition to make Jersey [Pawles Hook] a port of entry, was read and referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The bill made over again by Crowninshield, for extending the time of taking the oath and giving bonds in cases of drawback, passed to a second reading and was referred to the committee of the whole for the 2nd day of next week.

Beauty again graced the under gallery. Scarcely were the ladies seated, when old lady Gregg reported on a certain petition: the report stated, among other circumstances, that the petitioner "had cohabited with a certain Indian woman"—The gentlemen looked at the ladies—the ladies looked very grave—there was some stifled laughing. The report, I presume however, was not intended for the amusement of the ladies.

Early introduced with many imbecile observations, two resolutions, the purport of which was, to call on the president for information, respecting the present state of our fortifications, the expenses, the practicability of defending our ports by batteries; the annual expence of maintaining the fortifications, the expence of repairing them, and, the whole cost of the navy yards, cost of each frigate, expences of maintaining each navy yard, &c. &c.

He introduced them with many remarks, few of which I can remember. The physical situation of some of our ports is such, that the expence of defending them will be beyond our resources.—The people repose confidence in the wisdom of Congress, hence we must not go blindfolded; we must have all necessary knowledge of the subject, before we act.—We must not misuse the confidence of our constituents, lest they withdraw that confidence as heretofore [5 years since, he meant].—The gentleman from Connecticut [Friend Dana] had asked us if we would not respect the advice of the President—there is something about that gentleman [D.] which, to use the language of Junius, even treachery will not trust.—[This vulgar and ungentlemanly quotation, though made in haste, serves as a key in part to the mind of him that used it].—This 130,000 dollars for repairing fortifications, &c. is intended as a decoy to lead us off to further appropriations.—It is by single beginnings we are led to burdensome expences.—If I mistake not, the very house in which we now legislate is an awful warning of this: the fortifications already made are an awful warning: the appropriations for the navy already made are an awful warning.

J. C. Smith thought no one would object to the resolutions, but he was surprised the gentleman from Georgia had not before felt this want of information of which he now so much complains.

Friend Dana said it was unfortunate that gentlemen would not confine themselves to the reasonableness of the subject before them; that, for the want of argument they should appeal to the passions rather than the understanding of the house.—It is of no consequence to the gentleman from Georgia or to the house what had been, or what now were his political sentiments; the house will attend only to the subject before them. I will not dishonor myself by recurring on the gentleman from Georgia, language of a similar or more severe kind, even if I could with truth, which I do not pretend.

Early regretted that the gentleman had misunderstood him—he alluded to the manner of his noticing the President's recommendations, not to the matter—he was far from having any intention of alluding to the gentleman's conduct.

Lyon said it would be three weeks before the president would be able to give the full information required to the house, and it would be three weeks more perhaps before the report can be printed; after which time will be required to consider—the very printing of such a voluminous production may cost 8000 dollars.

Early—Perhaps the whole information required can be given in one sheet of paper.

Dawson rose, spoke earnestly—This request is only for the purpose of delay—Do we not now know that our situation is such, that our fortifications must be repaired, and our ports put in a state of defence? This is the question, the next is, is the sum too large? Either gentlemen are determined to give it the go-by, or they are afraid to trust the executive, one of the two.

Early again—his project of defence is at least problematical.

Friend J. C. Smith wished to insert gun-boats: when enquiring into the cost and maintenance of frigates, the enquiry ought to extend to gun-boats.

Crowninshield would include them in the words frigates and other vessels.

Friend Quincy wished the expence of gun-boats—gun-boats of the same size and materials, he had been told, had cost in one place 12,000 dollars, in another 4,500 dollars.—In the course of his remarks he called them a non-descript amphibious animal, that worked by land and water.

Crowninshield could not conceive how a gun-boat could be an animal. They were included in vessels.

Friend Quincy wondered the gentleman should feel so much *barred* at the word gun-boat. We had always understood that they were *barless* things.

Alston wished only for an estimate of the cost of the navy we now have.

Smilie wanted the whole naval expence from the commencement of the government.

The House refused the insertion of gun-boats—Early's resolutions were carried by a large majority.

Friend Elliot, with a handsome introduction, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a list of the frigates and smaller vessels, the expence of repairing, manning, and annually supporting them, &c.—Carried.

Leib moved that when the House adjourned, it be till the second day of next week. Considerable debate on the question.—I feared they would debate the remainder of this day to know whether or not they should debate to-morrow. Leib's motion carried—pretence, to give the different committees time to sit, to *expedite business*. [Thou knowest they have 3 hours to spend each day in the House; the rest of the 24 is necessarily required for eating and sleeping, hence a day must be set apart.]

The House went into committee of the whole on Dawson's resolutions.

Conrad immediately moved that they should rise. Simile spoke in favor of their rising, and they rose. [In and out five minutes, and nothing done.]

Gray moved a resolution, the purport of which was, to disqualify for a seat in the House, any member holding contracts with any of the officers of government, where the United States money was concerned.—Ordered to lie on the table.

THINE.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON CITY.

I have succeeded at last in obtaining a copy of the curious correspondence between our secretary of state and the Marquis de Casa Yrujo. You will undoubtedly share on its perusal in the sentiments of indignation it has excited here among Tyrrians and Trojans.—When it was known that the president had ordered an official notification to be served to the Marquis to leave the city, a few hours after his arrival in it, it was the general impression that the minister of Spain must have proved upon him some of those *heinous crimes* which alone, according to the opinion of the best writers on the laws of nations, could justify a similar proceeding; but what has been our surprize when we have found out that the imprudent and hasty step of the president, had no other motive but that of the Marquis's having come as usual to Washington after a demand had been made for his recall at Madrid? And again, what has the astonishment of every one been when they discover that the only cause brought forward to solicit his recall is the long forgotten ridiculous mistake of Major Jackson? I do not speak of the ridiculous supposition of a right over the person of an ambassador, without an acknowledged, grounded motive, which could not be applied to the meanest of our citizens. Never was there such an infatuation! The fact is that the P. has got hold for his purposes of this miserable pretence; he attributes I understand to the Marquis the invincible difficulties he has met with at the court of Spain, on some pretensions generally acknowledged here as groundless and unsupported; and thus the administration cannot forgive him for having placed them under the painful necessity of *whispering* to congress the humiliating confession that the acquisition of the best part of West Florida, promulgated by them with so much exultation, for *obvious* motives, turns out a mere golden dream of their own making. By the observations contained in the Marquis's note in reply to the paragraph of the President's message, they anticipate with terror, that he could and probably he would let *at once the cat out of the bag* by propagating among the members, and others, *particulars* which it was *important to conceal*. As long as the Marquis remained in Philadelphia, the minds of our cabinet continued composed enough. The official communication verbally and by writing had been kept up between him and Mr. Madison, until the departure of the latter from Philadelphia, late in October. More, we understand they were in the habit of a frequent social intercourse, and that Mr. Madison even went to dine at the Marquis's country house. *Since that period no incident whatever had occurred*, which ought, or could reasonably alter the state of things; but as soon as the Marquis spoke of going to the seat of government, a complete change took place in the scene: a friend both to the administration and the Marquis was employed to prevail on him not to come down to the Federal City. The suggestion was warmly presented as the effect of personal friendship. The Marquis who had nothing to reproach himself with, not being able to conciliate the sudden transition from a former public and personal intercourse to the unexpected extinction of both, as it was also insinuated, came to Washington as he had in contemplation;

and a few hours after his arrival received the following letter. Never was there a greater want of dignity, or a more glaring inconsistency! Rub your eyes and read:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

January 12th, 1806.

SIR,

In consequence of the just objections which your conduct has furnished against your continuance here, as the organ of communication on the part of his catholic majesty, it was signified at Madrid, in the month of April last, through the mission of the United States there, that the substitution of another was desired by the President. In reply it was intimated by Mr. Cevallos, that as you had yourself expressed a wish and obtained permission to return to Spain, the purpose might be accomplished without the necessity of a recall, and that such a change in the mode would be agreeable to your government; in a spirit of conciliation the arrangement proposed by Mr. Cevallos was admitted, and it was not doubted that it would without delay have been carried into effect. It is seen therefore, not without surprise, that at this late day, you should have repaired to the seat of government as if nothing had occurred rendering such a step improper. Under these circumstances, the president has charged me to signify to you, that your remaining at this place is dissatisfactory to him, and that although he cannot permit himself to insist on your departure from the United States during an inclement season, he expects it will not be unnecessarily postponed after this obstacle shall have ceased.

I am charged by the President, at the same time, to let it be fully understood, that the considerations which have led to this explanation, being altogether personal, they are perfectly consistent with the ready admission of a successor, and with all the attention which can be due to whatever communications his catholic majesty may please to make with a view to cultivate harmony and friendship between the two nations.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

26c MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

NO. 2—TRANSLATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

JAMES MADISON, Esq.

SIR,

I have just received your letter of yesterday in which you are pleased to tell me, that from the President of the United States having solicited my recall at Madrid, in the month of April last, he has heard with surprise my arrival in this city, the residence of government, and that he thinks this step of mine improper; adding at the same time, that my stay here would be dissatisfactory to him. As the object of my journey is not with a view to hatch plots, to excite conspiracies, or to promote any attempt whatever against the government of the United States, and as hitherto I have not either directly or indirectly committed acts of a similar tendency, which alone could justify the tenor and object of your letter, to which I reply, my arrival here is an innocent and legal act which leaves me in the full enjoyment of all my rights and privileges, both as a public character or a private individual.—Making use therefore of these rights and privileges, I intend remaining in the city, four miles square, in which the government resides, as long as it may suit the interest of the king, my master, or my own personal convenience; I must at the same time add that I shall not lose sight of these two circumstances as respects the period and season in which our mutual desires for my departure from the United States are to be accomplished.

In regard to the objections which this government in its wisdom is pleased to call just respecting the demand of my removal, I shall take the liberty of observing, that although this government, no doubt, may have had their reasons to solicit it, they hitherto have forgotten to communicate them to mine, for Mr. Munroe's official letter to Mr. Cevallos on this subject, merely contains vague, undetermined, general assertions destitute of any proof whatever. It is true that he alleges an attempt of mine to bribe a citizen of the United States; but it is equally so that as this assertion of government is grounded on a reference to a testimony already proved incorrect,

I may without wounding the feelings of, or be wanting in that respect which I owe this administration, permit myself to call it false and calumnious, independent that in the letter I had the honor of writing to you, sir, early in September 1804, in which this business was completely and satisfactorily explained. If, in fact, the editor of the Commercial Register could ever be considered as an organ of truth, what would the American people think of their chief magistrate, of the heads of departments and of the acts of this administration? It is not my intention to endeavour to change by this explanation the disposition of this government towards my person; my object is solely to fulfil the duty my situation imposes upon me, of again repelling an imputation which is as improbable in itself as it is calumnious against both my public and private character.

I shall therefore, sir, communicate your letter of yesterday to my government. I shall also inform it of my answers thereto, and whenever by the order of the king, my master, I am to return to Spain, I shall quit the United States with sentiments of affection towards a virtuous people, in whose bosom I have lived ten years with the intimate testimony of having never committed any grounded offence against their government, and above all, the consoling satisfaction of having employed all my zeal and feeble talents in defence of the rights and interest of the best of kings.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

Signed EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

NO. 3—TRANSLATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

SIR,

Having gone through the personal explanations which for just motives I was compelled to enter into, in my first answer to your letter of the 15th instant, I must now inform you, sir, what otherwise would then have constituted my sole reply; namely, That the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, near the United States receives no orders except from his sovereign. I must also declare to you, sir, that I consider both the style and tenor of your letter as indecorous, as its object is an infraction of the privileges attached to my public character. This violation of the diplomatic rights and privileges as inexplicable in itself as it is ill grounded, requires on my part the most solemn protest against your said letter; its style, and the intent with which it was addressed to me. I do therefore protest in the most solemn manner I possibly can, against this improper step of yours, sir, a step which under the existing circumstances, is as contrary to the diplomatic laws and usages as it is to the spirit of the constitution and government of this country; and in order that your conduct, sir, in this case may not in any manner affect the privileges of the body to which I have the honor to belong, I shall immediately transmit to the other members thereof accredited near the United States, a copy of your said letter, of my first answer, and of this my protest, that on their part they may make the proper use thereof, and also that it may always appear that if there has existed on the part of the administration, an arbitrary determination to violate the rights of embassy, respected by every civilized nation, there did also exist in me the just resolution of repelling any similar attempt.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

Congress.

BALANCE SUMMARY.

Foreign Ministers.

In Senate, Mr. Adams has given notice of his intention to offer a bill "prohibiting the abuse of the privileges enjoyed by foreign ministers resident in this country."

Secret Business.

The SECRET bill for purchasing the Floridas (says the Washington Fed.) passed the Senate on Friday last; and was carried by the secret committee, to



COMMUNICATED FOR THE BALANCE.

MR. EDITOR, If you have no original communication for your *Wreath* this week, I should be pleased to see it occupied by the subjoined extract.
MENTOR.

Extract from YOUNG's *Night Thoughts*.

"IS it that life has spewn her joys so thick,
We can't thrust in a single care between?
Is it, that life has such a swarm of cares,
The thoughts of death can't enter for the throng?
Is it, that time steals on with downy feet,
Nor wakes indulgence from her golden dreams?
To-day, is so like yesterday, it cheats;
We take the lying sister for the same.
Life glides away LORENZO! like a brook;
For ever changing unperceiv'd the change.
In the same brook none ever bath'd him twice:
To the same life none ever twice awakes.
We call the brook the same; the same we think
Our life, tho' still more rapid in its flow;
Nor mark the *much*, irrevocably laps'd,
And mingle with the sea. Or shall we say
(Retaining still the brook to bear us on)
That life is like a vessel on the stream?
In life embark'd, we smoothly down the tide
Of time descend, but not on time intent;
Amus'd, unconscious of the gliding wave;
Till on a sudden we perceive a shock;
We start, awake, look out; what see we there?
Our brittle bark is burst on *Charon's* shore."

Diversity.

FROM A BOSTON PAPER.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

THE following counterfeit bank bills are in circulation in the northern states—and we think it our duty to describe them, as far as is in our power, to prevent their circulation. Those who are not thoroughly acquainted with bills ought to be cautious what ones they take—as there never was more counterfeits in circulation than at the present moment.

Bills of the State of Massachusetts.

Union Bank at Boston—Five Dollar Bills—They are executed entirely with a pen, and can be easily distinguished from the true ones—but few in circulation.

Massachusetts Bank at Boston—Ten Dollar Bills, a good imitation of the true ones—paper lighter—a few in circulation.

New-Bedford Bank—Nine Dollar Bills—hard to distinguish from the genuine bills—excepting in the motto "Peace to the

World." In *world* the *l* and *d* are in a shade in the counterfeit: The true bills have only the *d*. Paper more spongy and whiter than the original.

Maine Bank, Portland—Five, Seven and Nine Dollar Bills are counterfeited. Some of the nines are dated March 16, 1803, and are hard to distinguish from the true bills. The sevens are dated March 4, 1804, and are also well imitated.

Portland Bank—Seven Dollar Bills, easily known from the genuine.

Nantucket Pacific Bank—Ten Dollar Bills and Two Dollar Bills of Nantucket Bank, altered to Ten Dollars.

Lincoln and Kennebec Bank at Wiscasset—Ten Dollar Bills—Imitation good. Paper lighter and more spongy than the genuine.

Plymouth Bank—Five Dollar Bills, of the first impression issued from the Bank; Imitation good, excepting the red and black ink which are at once a detection of them—but few in circulation.

Gloucester Bank—Five and Ten Dollar Bills; but so badly done, that a single glance of the eye can detect them—but few in circulation.

There are also Four and Six Dollar Bills of *Salem Bank* in circulation. Imitation poor, besides bearing a fictitious signature of the President and Cashier. The genuine bills bear the names of Benjamin Pickman, jun. as President, and Jona. Hodges, as Cashier.

The incorporated Banks in this state are twenty-two: and we believe all the counterfeit bills in circulation are enumerated above.

Bills of the State of New-Hampshire.

Dover Bank—Two dollar bills very badly executed. They are dated February 7, 1804.

Portsmouth—Five and Ten Dollar bills of New-Hampshire Bank, payable at the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia. These are a tolerable imitation.

Cheshire Bank at Keene—Ten Dollar Bills, dated Jan. 12, 1805. They are well executed, and known only by a critical examination with the true bills. Some two dollar bills of this bank, are also altered to a ten.

Bills of the State of Connecticut.

Norwich. One Dollar bills altered to 25. The 25 in German Text is shaded by a scrawl; in the genuine they are not. One dollar bills are also altered to ten and are well done.

New-London. Twenty Dollar Bills, altered from a smaller denomination, are extremely well done.

Bills of the State of Rhode-Island.

Smithfield Bank. Two, three, seven, five and ten dollar bills of this bank, have recently got into circulation. The sevens are extremely well imitated, so much so that it requires a very close comparison with the true bills to distinguish them. The other denominations are also well imitated.

Providence. Five Dollar bills of the Exchange Bank—imitation very bad.

There are also in circulation ten dollar bills of the bank of Providence, altered from a smaller denomination.

New-Port Union Bank. Three dollar bills, dated March 8, 1804 clumsily done.

Washington Bank at Westerly. One dollar bills altered to twenty five. There are also a few five dollar bills, counterfeited, of this bank in circulation.

Bills of the State of New-York.

Farmer's Bank at Troy. Ten Dollar bills, the impression generally fainter than the true ones—paper lighter complexion and more spongy.

Manhattan Bank at New-York. Five dollar bills; paper and impression about the same as those of Troy Bank.

Merchants' Bank at New-York. Five and ten dollar bills, poorly imitated, and easily known from the genuine bills.

Besides the above counterfeits, there are five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar bills, of the United States' Bank in circulation. Those who are acquainted with bills, can easily discover them from the genuine.

There have also, within a few days got into circulation, spurious ten dollar bills of Newbern Bank, dated July 25, 1805, signed James M'Kinley, President, and M. C. Stevens, Cashier. They are a handsome looking bill—but no such bank exists. There are also no such Bank as Burlington, Richmond, Scituate, or Philadelphia Union Bank; bills of which are in circulation.

From motives of public good we have been thus particular in describing all the counterfeit bills in circulation; and the several printers will doubtless render a service to the community by inserting the above in their papers.

GILBERT & DEAN.

Boston, January 27.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTES.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume...unbound...	\$ 2
Second Volume, - - - - -	\$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - - - -	\$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume, - - - - -	\$ 2, 50
7 be four together, - - - - -	\$ 8,

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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, MARCH 4, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
 Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A cultivated mind the beauty of expression.

THE features of the face are strongly expressive of our passions, when stimulated to action by attractive objects. Hence the human countenance may be considered the proper index of what is revolving in the mind ; in this manner the lines of the countenance express the exercise of the mind, which I consider a rational foundation for physiognomy. From the above principles, the cultivated mind gains an ascendancy in proportion to its exercise, over one of limited capacities, and renders it the best method of increasing the *beauty of expression*.

Let us endeavour to search after the most rational method of cultivating the mind.

No one would more strenuously urge, the importance of selecting teachers of the first abilities and of sound moral principles, to instruct our youth ; such as are capable of enriching their minds with the first rudiments, and those correctly ; for the first impressions are the most lasting ; in doing this, the parent or guardian has fulfilled a sacred trust. (But it is a melancholy fact, that illiterate and immoral characters are too frequently employed to take charge of these tender shoots, who so readily incline as they are first bent.) But having derived all these advantages, their education is not finished ; let their avocation be what it will, a portion of time must be spent in searching after truth. Without continual application the professional character is not seen rising to pre-eminence.

A great proportion of mankind have to lament the defects of early education ;

and to what shall we attribute these defects ? They will perhaps say, to want of an opportunity from the incapacity of their teachers—from neglect of their parents or guardian, in not allowing sufficient time to obtain so valuable an object ; but I would attribute it to a much greater cause : a want of self-application—a shameful neglect on their part—mispending the time allotted them in their youth, and not continuing to improve those leisure hours daily offered us, which we too frequently pass off with tedious torture for want of employment.

"Tho' much, and warm, the wise have urg'd ; the man
 "Is yet unborn, who duly weighs an hour."

Hence arises the necessity of more uniformly improving our leisure hours, in cultivating the mind from useful reading, which adds so much to the *beauty of expression*.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE PLOUGHMAN.

HOWEVER singular I may be in my opinions, Mr. Editor, I trust I shall not be found altogether incorrect. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not mean to say that I think there is a spark of energy in the present administration. But Mr. Jefferson is fond of popularity ; and if he believed the people would be better pleased with energetic than weak measures, he would not hesitate to adopt them. We have instances enough of his time-serving policy. We have heard him hold a different language at different times, under similar circumstances. We have abundant proof of his hypocrisy. And it is almost self-evident, that if he supposed his popularity would be endangered by his timid and pusillanimous conduct, he would immediately assume another shape—he would *erect his cross*—he would put on some appearance of spirit ; and even

pretend to a little courage. But, I contend, sir, that the people will not bear a tax sufficiently heavy to form an adequate defence against the insults and aggressions of foreign powers.

From the turn which our affairs have taken in Congress, we can easily judge of the feelings and sentiments of the people. We find that every measure, in any degree calculated to place the nation in a respectable situation, is opposed (and will eventually be rejected) on account of its *expence*, whilst a set of paltry, penny-saving schemes are to be substituted—*cheap*, indeed—aye, *dog-cheap* ; and having no other tendency than to *cheapen* us in the eyes of every nation on earth.

War is a dreadful evil. A dishonorable peace, is a thousand times worse. Sincerely, then, do I detest measures which invite the one, and embrace the other. Pitiful, wondrous pitiful, must that nation appear, which can devise no better means of protecting its commerce from robbery, its seamen from impressment, its flag from insult, its ports and harbours from lawless encroachments, than the raising of an hundred thousand militia-men, without arms, without discipline, and the building of a few two-penny scarecrows, called gun-boats.

As to the bedlamitish proposition for giving a reward for shooting Englishmen, were our government foolish and wicked enough to adopt it, it would have no other effect than to produce a war of retaliation, the consequences of which would make stouter hearts than Mr. Jefferson's tremble.

But the project of prohibiting the importation of British merchandize (and, consequently, the exportation of our own produce) is not only the most ridiculous, but is also the most popular. As this measure is best calculated to bring us to complete ruin, and that, too, in the most summary

way, I believe it stands the greatest chance of being adopted. The most serious objection to it, is, that it will bring our poor government to a state of starvation, by cutting off the principle source of our revenue.

A PLOUGHMAN,
At his Fire-Side.

Political.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

Non-Intercourse.

THE several plans of conduct proposed in Congress, to be adopted towards England, are so evidently the mere subterfuges of hypocrisy and cowardice, we feel that the honor of federalism requires, that we should openly regard them as such. If the Democrats were in earnest, if they meant to exhibit any efficient resentment towards that country, they would propose practicable measures. They well know, that to Non-Intercourse there are two serious objections, but the most striking is, that the mass of the people, whom the present administration profess implicitly to obey, could not and would not endure it in the necessary rigour, nor for the necessary length of time. It requires a government stronger than Bonaparte's to interdict a commerce, to which the habits of a country have long been formed. We presume our members of Congress, who swagger about Non-Intercourse, are not so ignorant as not to know that Bonaparte has tried in vain to prevent the consumption of English manufactures in France.—Yet they affect to believe it possible to coax a people to do voluntarily, what the terrors of prisons and ruin cannot effect, and that too among the patriotic French. We do not believe they expect or intend it, and convinced as we are that Great Britain is not appalled at shadows, nor easily gulled by legislative tricks, we see with the utmost regret the actual position of our affairs with that country, and our Government descending to shameful acts of legislative buffoonery. What is all this blustering about rewards for shooting, and acts of Non-Intercourse to be in force at some indefinite period? Do Administration expect merely by MAKING UGLY FACES at Great Britain, to terrify her into a compliance with our demands? We are confident the measures government are agitating, or rather pretending to contemplate, will be regarded in no other light. If the administration were in earnest, and bent on driving England from the ground she assumes as a belligerent, they would have proposed, as the alternative, some project which our country might adopt to injure her and not first DESTROY ourselves.

Could the destruction that would result from a year's rigid Non-Importation be kept a secret with respect to those whom it is intended to affect, we might admit the propriety of such an experiment; particularly, considering the hands into which the direction of our public concerns has fallen. But we have often said, and we repeat it, the effects such a measure would produce on all classes of society here, Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, in fact, on every order to the poorest day-labourer, are certainly known to the politicians of England, who are neither Crowninshields, Seavers, Chandlers, Hones, nor Pasquens. They will either know it is a *fait* in our Government and despise it; or if they really wish a serious misfortune to this country, and could believe our administration mad enough to be in earnest, they would push them of *choice*, into the very plan now suggested. It is true the *Manufacturers* of England would suffer some. The question to be decided in all modes of warfare is—who will suffer most. Thus far we have considered the consequences of Non-Intercourse, on the presumption that it were to take place immediately.

That the imbecile views of our Legislators may be more perfectly explained, we beg leave to make

some further remarks. Mr. Crowninshield was in favor of Mr. Gregg's Non-Importation resolution, to be put in force at some future day. Does Mr. Crowninshield intend in the mean time, to advise his father to fill their stores with English Goods, and obtain all the credit in England their reputation would justify, before our government suspend intercourse and adopt the very moral act of a *Sequestration of private debts*? If Mr. Crowninshield is too disinterested, too patriotic and too just to have such a speculation in view, still there are men enough who would profit by the occasion, and then where would be, in effect, the advantage of the suspension. What great disservice would it be to England, to make an immense demand at once of all the manufactures she could produce,—pay enormously for them, and then suspend all intercourse until they are consumed? This is the formidable warfare of which Mr. Crowninshield and the Jefferson party are advocates! It would incense England but would not injure her, were we even allowed to pursue the course of this policy, unmolested.

But though it seems to be a necessary circumstance in the wise course our government appear disposed to choose, that ENGLAND SHOULD BE PASSIVE during all our hostile manoeuvres, we wish to know whether that will probably be the case. Has Congress, have those who are stimulating and justifying Congress, thought seriously of the misunderstanding which is now cherished with so much zeal and resentment—have they made up their minds for immediate war and all its consequences. Supposing Congress should now resolve that six months hence, we will shut the door against all British manufactures, and then sequester the property of every Englishman, who may have had the weakness to trust an American, under such an administration as this, will England wait patiently and inoffensively six months, and suffer the immense property, we have now about, to be safely moored in our ports? When the National Intelligencer asserts that Government has now the public sentiment in its favor it asserts a FALSHOOD: this is stealing an apology in advance; but let the authors of the ruinous schemes which are now proposed and urged be assured they stand responsible for their effects. WASHINGTON'S declaration was not wont to be, *I have obeyed the public voice*, but—"I have acted conformably to the best of my judgment and the dictates of my conscience." He did so and saved his country, when he might have plead *public sentiment* and ruined it.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

THE President in his late message made great complaints of the refusal of Spain to comply with the just demands of our government, particularly with respect to compensation for spoils and the adjustment of differences relative to boundaries. How far these complaints are well founded is not for us to decide; but we have a right to demand again and again of our own government why they do not permit our merchants to receive from Spain compensation for "spoils committed during the former war, for which she formerly acknowledged herself responsible." It is well known that this responsibility was formally acknowledged in the convention of 1801, and we do not know that it has ever been denied. The Spanish minister, in his letter to our secretary of state, of the 6th December last, asserts, that "his court has in a direct manner, as well as through him, repeatedly manifested its readiness to carry into effect the stipulations contained in the convention of 1801," to make full restitution for Spanish spoils. As this assertion has never been denied on the part of our government we are obliged to consider it as correct. The question then which has so often been asked, but never answered recurs: Why is not the offer accepted, and our suffering fellow citizens, who have six years been deprived of their property, relieved? Can any man in his senses answer, that it is because Spain refuses to compensate us for French spoils committed in Spanish ports? If our claims for those spoils are valid, they will not become the less so by accepting the compensation which is offered for the other. If we should think it expedient farther to negotiate respecting French spoils, that negotiations could certainly not be rendered more difficult or embarrass-

sing by the separation of a question which was long since decided and put at rest, from the one now in dispute. On the contrary, if it should be found necessary to go to war to enforce the claim for French spoils, the sinews of war would not be weakened on our part by the acquisition of several millions of dollars which are ready to be paid over to our plundered merchants as soon as government will permit them to receive it.

As to the boundaries of Louisiana, let the president now tell us what they are. We understand that the affair has been fully discussed and settled by congress with closed doors, with all the documents before them, showing how the subject was understood by France and Spain, the contracting parties to the treaty of retrocession, on which alone our claim is founded. It is said that the claim of the president to the territory comprehended within the Mississippi, Iberville, the lakes and the river Perdido appeared upon investigation so totally groundless that Randolph himself was very free in his comments upon the administration for having so egregiously deceived the country and brought us to the brink of a war, with a view of defending our claim to a territory to which we never had the shadow of a title. The house of representatives, by a very large majority, decided in opposition to the administration, that, according to the treaty of retrocession and the other documents before them, France could not sell an inch of land east of the Mississippi, Iberville, and the lakes.

What now are we to think of the president for having denounced Spain as an enemy because she refused to "accede to propositions for amicably adjusting the boundaries of Louisiana;" in other words, for having refused amicably to give up almost the only valuable part of what Mr. Jefferson chose to consider as his Louisiana purchase! but to which, in fact, he has no more title than he has to my coat or my printing press! As well might he have laid claim to the island of Cuba, or the mines of Mexico, under the Louisiana purchase, and then have threatened Spain with war for refusing to accede to his propositions for amicably adjusting the dispute.

Miscellany.

PICTURE OF RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg in Russia, dated Nov. 5.

"The Frost has commenced here with more than ordinary severity.—The Neva has been frozen these six days, and many of the ships are bound up in harbor.

"Since the departure of the Emperor our Court has been dull but the city is full of activity; the troops pour in daily from the provinces in immense numbers—indeed, the whole Russian population is now excited to arms; nothing it spoken of but war, and that war is expected to be successful in its termination, however disastrous in its onset. The Russian armies, more numerous and better disciplined than any in Europe, will soon exhibit a lesson to the world of what bravery under good Generals, and loyalty under a beloved Emperor can effect to rescue the South of Europe from an ambitious despot. Russia has never been known in Europe—she has been merely guessed at.—She is a power immense in resource, defying a foreign enemy, because tangible in no quarter of attack—She is a fortress in a frozen sea, an impregnable bulwark in deserts, immeasurable and inexplorable.—She is thus a natural ally to no power, because, secure in her intrinsic force, she is in no want of extrinsic aid. Where can she be attacked? In Asia—Can France

excite the Porte against her?—No; the Porte subsists only on her pacific insignificance. In her Persian and Tartar borders she is equally secure. You can scarce collect an army of Persians to shew their face to a Russian soldier; you can scarcely tempt a horde of Tartars to rob the granary of a Russian peasant. In Poland and Silisia she is insensible to fear; quiet mistress of an immensity of territory, she is bringing it into account by the rapid improvements of agriculture, and there are no rebels to be found at the Ploughshare. She is deterred by no foreign enemy; she is confident in her own people.

"Such a power is more formidable in war than any other in the universe, because she can bear her whole force upon a single point. She can pour her armies into an enemy's country, and need fear no attack in return. Wherever she goes, she must succeed, because there is nothing to slacken her efforts, to draw her back with precipitate timidity to her own defence. Russia is the only power of Europe of whom this can be said.

"France knows not the enemy she has provoked. One Russian army follows another like the waves of the sea. In vain you raise barriers to oppose them; they will baffle the proudest and the stoutest. The hydra head of a Russian army will sprout with regenerating powers as long as there is a sword to cut it.

"The present object of Russia is not ambition; the Emperor is above it—it is not fear of French power; the emperor scorns it. What is it then? It is the chastisement of the disturbers of the peace of Europe; the liberation of Germany from an insulging enemy: the emancipation of Italy from a domineering and grasping tyrant. In a word, it is fidelity to honorable allies, loyalty to the cause of oppressed Sovereigns, gratitude and sensibility for great and undeserved sufferers, and benevolence to the human race."

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to the questions by "One of the People," concerning Arnold's case, we will, in our Yankee way, ask another question:—What possible good can arise from the publication?

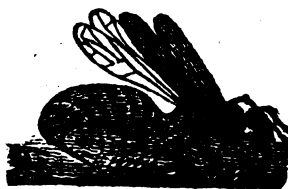
A communication of great length, on the same subject, by "A Friend to Justice," was received at too late an hour for attention this week.

The *Serious Questions to Mr. Madison*, and other articles on the same subject, inserted this day, will be read with much interest. The questions are supposed to have been written by the Spanish Marquis Yrujo.

NOTE.

That unnecessary trouble need not be given to public officers, by the most pitiful scoundrels in existence, I give this public information, that the filthy, anonymous letters which are frequently addressed to me through the post-office, for the purpose of robbing me of a few cents, cost me nothing, as the post-masters are authorized to refund the postage in all such cases.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQUIRE.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world."

Union of HONEST Men.

THE late detestable, I had almost said, damnable combination, entered into, by a set of unprincipled political characters in this state, while it excites the indignation, must also create the utmost apprehension and alarm, in the mind of every true patriot and honest man. The transaction evinces such an unprecedented stretch of profligacy and depravity, that I can hardly find words to express my abhorrence of it. That a junto of men, who, but a short time since, were employed in exposing each other's villainies, and charging each other with almost every species of crimes, should now, for *convenient political purposes*, not only form a coalition and become sworn friends and brothers, but should also proclaim their abominations upon the house-top, shews such a shameful disregard for public opinion, such a total abandonment of every appearance of principle, such a boldness in wickedness, that every heart not black as Erebus, must feel—every tongue not polluted with falsehood, must speak—every hand not foul as Satan, must act, when the affair is fully exposed, in opposition to it. If the people have not lost all sense of shame—if we are not as depraved as depravity itself—if we have not degenerated into the basest slaves that ever existed, this measure will prostrate its abettors and supporters.

For the purpose of lending my feeble aid in exposing the whole deformity of this transaction, I have once more taken the field, and sincerely hope, that, by telling TRUTH, I shall yet be able to *shame the DEVIL!*

Communications for this department on this particular subject, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Cheetham has entered into a long explanation of "the re-union," as he calls

it—"to satisfy our friends," he says. By this, it appears that many of their own party are dissatisfied. A proof that there are some honest men amongst them.

Cheetham says, "the re-union" is formed of materials that had before accorded "in principle, in interest, and in object." Very well. The first hour I can spare, shall be devoted to searching for what Cheetham lately declared to be the principle, the interest, and the object of a part of these materials; and then we'll see if this re-union is not a compound of as base ingredients as the world affords.

Cheetham says, he thinks the "re-union" a natural one.—Egad, I think so too.

He also says,

"There are no stipulations—no concessions—no promises of offices—no bargain—no sale."

Who said there was? This forwardness in denying a thing of which they never were accused, looks suspicious.

"Nothing (he adds) that in the least degree can taint the honor or affect the integrity of the republican party."

I agree with him: for how can that be tainted which is already rotten? or how can a thing be affected, which exists not?

"How could there be? Who would either ask for or make them? Who could stoop to the dishonor?" (asks Cheetham)

Oh!—Nobody! Nobody!

Jacobin sentiments of last year.

"The man who will, after this, put any trust in Burr, deserves to be stabbed to the heart in the unsuspecting moments of sleep."

"There is not in the state an honest and intelligent man, of whatever party, that would vote for Mr. Burr as governor: perhaps not for the office of constable."

Jacobin toast of this year.

"Aaron Burr, late vice-president of the United States—dignified in the chair; prompt in the cabinet; gallant in the field—May his country duly appreciate his talents and his services."

The Evening Post, speaking of the late coalition, says,

"After trying first to attach themselves to federalists and then to Lewisites, the devil's in it if they can't find a spot to light somewhere."

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

CHRIST JESUS came into the world to call mankind from the form of religion to the substance: he came to instruct men that the Most High "dwelleth not in temples made with hands:"—

That the grandeur of an edifice, and the fancied holiness of its materials and utensils, make no substantial part of a "reasonable service."

God hath testified of himself that he delighteth not in the blood of rams and of he-goats, for "the cattle of a thousand hills" are his:—He is to be worshipped as a pure, incomprehensible, glorious, and omnipresent spirit, who wanteth not, and who delighteth not in the multitude of words, seeing that he discerneth all the thoughts and intentions of the heart.

The scripture sublimely saith, that 'God created man in his own image:' not surely, in the corporeal and sensitive part of man; that could bear no resemblance to a pure and infinite spirit:—

But what resemblance man bore, was, doubtless, in the unpoluted capacity, and the kind and benevolent affections, of his nature.

The brightness of this image of God hath indeed been sullied, and hath received much diminution by the prevalence of depraved affections; inasmuch, that it is an humiliating subject of regret, how small, in general, are the remains or traces of such a divine resemblance!

To bring the reflection home to the state of our minds, is ever necessary, and may be ever profitable.

But in the midst of all our infirmities, it is at least a laudable greatness of mind, to cherish a belief, that there is so much of the glorious image still left, as to demand our reverent attention.

Improvement.

FROM THE GREENOCK ADVERTISER.

Method of extinguishing Fires.

WHILE our feelings are awake to the distresses of others, whose sufferings are occasioned by those dreadful fires we read of in this and other countries, let me again, through the medium of your useful paper, call the public attention to a cheap and easy method of extinguishing the greatest flame by the application of pot-ash.

The first time I tried the experiment, was at the fire which happened some years

ago in this place, at the foot of the Highland close: the roof had fallen in before I was prepared, but the flame was very high, extending over the adjoining houses, as the wind directed, and threatening the destruction of the whole street of Broad-close. It was midnight; but the streets were so luminated that a pin might have been discerned. The impregnated water was no sooner thrown in, than all was darkness and smoke; the fire was completely extinguished.

On another occasion afterwards when the New Sugar-House was on fire, the same application was made, and though late as in the former case, and not until considerable loss was sustained, and with the same success the fire was subdued, and much remaining property preserved. The workmen at this last place who had taken home some of the broken wood for fuel, were not a little surprised to find it would not burn. It had all more or less, got a dash of alkaline water.

That the public may see what a simple process it is, I will mention the method adopted on these occasions.

At one end of the Fire Engine a large tub was placed, into which all the water was thrown; and from it, by two men, one on each side with buckets, the engine was supplied. To the tub was attached a barrel of sweated American Potash, and put under the charge of one man, who by handfulls continued liberally to throw the ashes into the water, where they soon dissolved.

I am obliged to be particular, hoping thereby to induce others to make the same trial, and if they should be as successful, I hope they will make it public.

There may be other, and perhaps more effectual methods of extinguishing fire. A good cook maid may, for instance, tell us that common salt is applied to a bold fire, when dressing a beef steak. But I only mention what I know, and have witnessed, and which I recommend most earnestly to be tried, until something better is found out. Its cost is little, while the benefit is incalculable; and to insure success, a barrel of pot-ash, and a tub, ought to be attached to every Fire Engine, to be ready on the first alarm.

Literary Notice.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

THE editor having received letters from several persons of distinction in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, most of whom are personally unknown to him, advising him to republish his numbers on neutral rights in a more permanent form, and their advice having been backed by that of some of the most respectable of his friends in this place, makes the following reply to all these applications at once. His circumstances are not such as to enable him unassisted to carry on a work through the

press of the magnitude this would be, nor would prudence justify the attempt without the support of a subscription to at least an indemnifying amount. The subject is becoming in some degree trite, and, to borrow from a letter before me, public curiosity always capricious and easily wearied is somewhat abated for reading performances of this nature. As however the numbers which have appeared in this paper, which are in a state of preparation to appear will, when the series is completed, afford at least a more extensive view of the subject, in all its aspects, than any publication that has yet issued from the press; the editor is ready and even desirous to comply with the requests with which he has been honored, if a subscription for that purpose can be filled. And that the experiment may be fairly made, he offers the following proposals.

The numbers, with those to come, shall be remoulded, revised and corrected, and form a first part; a particular answer to some of the sophisms of War in Disguise, will form a second part; and a collection of all the official documents and memorials which have appeared having relation to the same subject shall be added by way of Appendix; so as to put the purchaser in possession of a book to which he may at any time refer for all the information he may desire on a question of such great national moment.

As it is not practicable to ascertain what the size of the book will be, it is not easy to fix upon the price. It is possible it may extend to a volume of 400 or perhaps, 500 pages, and it will be afforded at the usual price of a work of such a size. To be put to press as soon as the appearance of the subscription list will justify it.

Editors disposed to promote such a work will confer a favor by giving the above a place in their papers.

WM. COLEMAN.

Selections.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

From Washington,
1st Mo. 28th, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

SOME time since Staunton of Virginia laid a resolution on the table calling on the Executive for a particular detailed account of all the military stores belonging to the United States. The resolution was ordered to lie on the table. Yesterday morning he called it up—a gentleman moved it should lie on the table; Staunton said he had no objection; and the majority decided it should lie on the table—It was lying on the table—Staunton wished it carried—it must be called up—as soon as called up he consents it should lie on the table. This is the way they have in the house to get rid of time.

Supposing the House to sit three hours and one half every day, which is on an average more than ought to be allowed, every quarter of an hour of the House will cost the United States *One Hundred Dollars*; yet sometimes a debate about the expenditure of 50 dollars will cost the union from 6 to 10 hundred dollars. This sheweth, Friend Relf, how careful the House ought to be of their time. Improper resolutions should be withheld; and im-

proper persons never appointed to draw bills which cost a day's expence to amend, and even then perhaps they are returned to be new coined.

Friend Sloan reported a bill for laying a tax of ten dollars per head on slaves. Passed through two readings.

Eppes offered a resolution calling on the navy department for a list of the United States vessels, distinguishing those that need no repairing, those that need repairing, the probable expence of repairing, and those that are not worth repairing.—Carried.

Some debate took place on the final passage of the bill authorising the detachment of 100,000 militia. Friend Tallmage and Dana opposed the bill, as a mere defence on paper, as operating injuriously on the regular militia. Friend Quincy also opposed it, as worse than nothing—the spirit of this House is not up to the spirit of the nation—foreign powers will well understand our servility, and treat us accordingly.

Varnum urged the correctness and utility of the bill. A member from New-York, whose name I do not know, caused a little diversion. When I go home to my constituents, I shall be asked, what have you done towards fortifying our ports and harbours? we have given the President power to call out 100,000 of the militia—what have you done about gun-boats and 74's? we have given the President power to call out 100,000 of the militia—[a laugh] what have you done about the Spanish spoils, the British captures, impressments &c. &c. oh, sir, we have given the President power to call out 100,000 of the militia—[a loud laugh] Mr. Speaker—as I do not see that we are likely to do any thing, and as this bill may have the appearance of doing something, I don't know but I shall vote for it.

The bill passed by a large majority.

When the revolutionary war closed, we were indebted to the old soldier. He waited many years before he could obtain a valid note for the money due him—Congress assured him many years ago that he might exchange his note [the funded debt] for lands he might purchase and pay in cash, as notes at par. Some of these notes are obtainable for cash under par. Gallatin hath written to Randolph, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means; Randolph hath brought in a bill, giving to the commissioners of the sinking fund, of which Gallatin is the principal, the right to appoint *secret agents* to purchase this stock as much below par as he can or at discretion. This openeth an immense field for stock jobbing; it giveth to Mr. Gallatin and his agents a power to depress or raise the funds at any moment: it giveth moreover to the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, a power, were such Secretary so disposed, (which however thou knowest cannot be suspected of Gallatin) of throwing by untoward and worldly contrivances with his *secret agents*, hundreds of thousands and peradventure millions, into comfortable lodgings in his own private purse: contrary to the rules of common honesty, and sound policy, the bill forbids the land officers in future to receive these notes, which the United States owe, for lands which the United States have to sell, and were heretofore desirous of selling to extinguish these very notes. Now the old soldier may go to the land office and demand 100 acres of land: says the land officer, where's thy cash friend? the old soldier replies, here's a note that has been due me from you who have this land for sale, ever since 1776, you'd take your own notes in pay for the lands my blood and valor has enabled you to have to sell. No, replies the land officer, we can get thy note, friend, *under par*, and Congress agents want to squeeze a little out of thee. Friend J. C. Smith spoke against the bill—J. Randolph in favor of it. It passed to a third reading by a large majority.

The House have been most of this day engaged in the report of the committee recommending leave for building a bridge from Washington across the Potomac.—The Speakers were, against it, Elliot, Findley and Nelson, for it, Ely. Nelson was one hour and an half on the floor, and acquitted himself vastly better than usual.—He softened the thunder of his voice, diminished the enormity of his corporeal contortions, discovered some humor, and considerable argument. I expect this subject, in a great measure uninteresting, to thee, will occupy one or two days more.

THINE.

From Washington,
1st Mo. 29th, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

THAT part of the President's message, relating to what the President calleth an interpolation on the law of nations on the part of Great-Britain, was at the commencement of the session referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, of which J. Randolph is Chairman. This is the ninth week of the session, and no report hath been made by that Committee. Whether some of them feared what the report of that committee would be, or were unwilling to leave it to Randolph (whom the democrats have now in a great degree shaken off,) I know not, but a motion made some time since was again made this morning, discharging that committee from any further consideration of the subject—Dawson opposed the motion.

Smilie was strongly in favor of it. Why rally, sir, [his usual mode of commencing a pestering speech] when I made this motion I expected no opposition—The sickness of the chairman of that committee, the absence of one of its members, and its present deranged state, I offered as an additional *argue* for taking it out of their hand. This is only like the course that such subjects *has* usually taken, &c.

Crowninshield—was ready to act—he did not wish to go into war, but to interdict all trade; to pass a non-intercourse bill, to continue till Great-Britain should return what she had stolen, and restored our impressed seamen. Gregg and Bidwell were for the motion. It was carried: 68 for it.

It was then moved by Smilie to discharge the select committees appointed on that part of the President's message relating to impressments. They were discharged.

Gregg then offered, after some prefatory remarks, a resolution, the substance of which is: that whereas Great Britain has impressed our seamen and taken our vessels engaged in lawful trade; and whereas we have remonstrated in vain; *ergo*, after the day of no goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain, *ought* to be imported into the U. S. till the President by proclamation permit, as the conduct of G. Britain shall admit or prevent.

Thomas was in favor of the resolution. His words were well enough, but his utterance was "like the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe."

The resolution was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. I conjecture, Friend Relf, that a bill founded on this resolution will not pass. Such a bill would vastly injure our agricultural and commercial interests, [the interests of the nation at large] and in a great measure stop our revenue—I believe such a bill is advised by no one of the administration. No, let Congress with decision send an Ambassador extra to England, giving them the only alternative, war, or a return on their part to principles recognized by the law of nations. Three embassies to France were justified by flaming patriots formerly; not one to England is allowable—England will see her duty and interest. Her merchants will force her into a confession of the correctness of our demands—let us send no second Monroe however—Rufus King would probably have prevented this conduct of the British Courts, and these illegal commercial orders. On the subject of impressment, our citizens seem to see but in part. By the laws of Great Britain once a British subject, always so, and always liable to be impressed—half our merchant vessels are filled with sailors who are British subjects, yet the greater part of them have protections from our Custom-Houses and Magistrates as American *native* citizens. The English are constantly cheated, and very often cheat us, or rather steal our seamen, who are bona fide native Americans.

Bob Wright's nonsensical bill on this subject, in the Senate will not be heeded. Something however ought to be done; some principle decided, by which both nations shall be governed. Suppose Great Britain should say, by our laws we have a right to our subjects wherever found on the globe; they cannot expatriate themselves; thousands and thousands, now when we most want them, are on board your American vessels. We desire your Congress to pass a law forbidding the admission of any British subject on board your ships, till they are duly naturalized. I am however no advocate for some of the atrocities of the English press-gangs.

Most of this day has been spent in further discussion of the petition for a bridge across the Potomac.

Thompson of Virginia spoke in favor of it. One of Thompson's arguments was, that since in the winter of 1779 and 1780, certain troops were hindered from passing the Potomac for want of a bridge, such a circumstance might happen again, and the fate of the country depend upon it! Early was opposed to a bridge. His arguments were not 74's: there was more weight in his fist than tongue. Clark was for the bridge. Friend Sloan caused some agitation. The House was full of company, more than I have seen before; the lower gallery was crowded with ladies. Friend Sloan, speaking of rivers and bridges, said that he was somewhat acquainted with *water courses*, and knew how little a matter would occasion *obstructions*: the members and spectators almost burst with laughter, (why I know not) and some of the ladies laughed, and some hid their faces. Friend Sloan meant no harm, but the members are apt to suspect him of wanton inuendoes. Elmer gave a speech of a narcotic temperament.

The committee rose, and the debate will probably be continued, perhaps concluded, to-morrow.

Thine, in haste.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Serious Questions to Mr. Madison.

DID Miranda go to Washington about the middle of December last?

Had he two long interviews with you?

Did he not present you a plan of an expedition against the province of Carracas?

Did he support the probability of success by the exhibition of various letters, either real or spurious, supposed to be written to him from his friends in that country?

Did he shew you a plan of the government he intended to establish in those provinces?

Did the President peruse the said plan of Government, keep the manuscript 24 hours in his possession, and return it afterwards to Miranda, approving it in general terms?

Did you observe to Miranda that Congress did not appear inclined to go to war with Spain?

Did Miranda reply that if government was not so disposed he could carry the plan into execution himself, if they did not interfere about his preparations?

Did you answer him after a long pause that government would *shut their eyes*, provided he would act with the necessary caution so as not to commit them?

Did Miranda return immediately to New-York to make his preparations and act in consequence?

Is it possible, is it credible, that if Miranda had not met from you with a kind of indirect encouragement he would immediately on his return from Washington have proceeded to expenses that a little vigilance alone would have rendered useless?

Is it credible, that, without that indirect support, two officers of the federal government, at the port of New-York, could have engaged in such a nefarious proceeding?

Is it credible, that one of them would have permitted his eldest son to attend General Miranda in this depredatory expedition in the capacity of his aid?

Is it true that the Leander in which this young man embarked, had on board many muskets, rifles, pikes, field pieces, howitzers, ammunition of all kinds, regimentals, two printing presses, with ten or twelve journeyman printers?

Is it true, that this vessel remained in port a fortnight after clearing out at the custom house, to embark recruits, and that the objects of the delay were generally known at New-York?

Is it to be supposed, that if the administration had even not had any previous information of the scheme they could be ignorant of these transactions, known to every body else?—Even admitting for supposition sake that they had not a previous knowledge, would not their supposed ignorance be a glaring proof of the most criminal neglect?

Has not the honor and neutrality of our country been committed in the most scandalous manner by an hostile armament, fitted out in our ports under the eyes of public officers, consisting of American Ships under the American flag, with American officers, American crews, American volunteers, American arms, and many other American implements of war, with the object of attacking the colonies of a nation with whom we are at peace?

Are not all these circumstances, together, sufficiently weighty to influence the Spanish commanders, if Miranda's attempt takes place, to lay an embargo on all American property within their jurisdiction?

Will not the innocent merchant of the United States be exposed to the most ruinous and disastrous consequences if an event of this nature should take place?

And should they not consider either a criminal connivance or a not less culpable neglect on the part of those through whose authority such scandalous proceedings could have been checked and prevented, as the true causes of their misfortunes?

These questions are made by every body, and we must confess that daily circumstances occur which in our opinion render a satisfactory answer more and more difficult. We submit them to the public as immediately interested in the clearing up of a mystery which appears to hang over this affair, and which seriously threatens the interest of our fellow citizens.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

Armed expedition from New York.

WHISFERS have for some time been circulating respecting a mysterious expedition fitting out at New-York. Those whispers have increased to loud rumours and have excited a considerable degree of alarm among our citizens. It seems to be a fact that the Leander and several other vessels of force have actually sailed upon a secret and dangerous expedition that will involve the character of our country, and may, in the event, produce the most serious and fatal evils to our merchants.

Report says (and we believe it) that four ships have been fitted out with full complements of arms, ammunition, artificers, volunteers, &c. &c. that on board one of them Gen. Miranda, a Spanish subject of great talents and enterprise has embarked; that their place of rendezvous is Port au Prince, where they are to take on board mulattoes as soldiers and proceed to acts of hostility on the Spanish main.

Such are the outlines of the project as far as we can learn by letters from New-York and by the current conversation of the day.

It is further asserted, that pikes and other warlike implements, which have been shipped were supplied from the armories of the United States. This assertion ought to be received with caution; for without the most positive proof it is not to be supposed that our cautious and timid administration would act in a manner so directly hostile to a power with whom we are at peace; though there is no doubt that the president's message at the opening of the present session of Congress, justified a belief that war with Spain was inevitable. This circumstance might properly enough induce adventurers to prepare for fitting out privateers, and might also justify government in conniving at such preparations; but can be no apology for permitting them actually to sail while the two nations remain at peace. As good citizens, therefore, we are bound to believe that the government were profoundly ignorant of the fitting out and sailing of this expedition; yet, how four or five large vessels could be completely armed, manned and cleared out without the knowledge of the government "demands a doubt." How will the affair appear in Spain, when it shall be known that American vessels have been armed and equipped in an American port, and manned with American citizens to commit open hostilities upon a Spanish province? Though it is our duty to believe that government could never have had a suspicion of the object or even existence of this formidable armament (though for a considerable time known to every body else) will it not be difficult to convince the Spanish court of this singular fact? and will not the landing of the expedition under all the suspicious circumstances, be a signal for the Spanish Governors to seize every American vessel in their ports, and every other species of American property upon which they can lay their hands? These are serious questions which demand the serious and prompt attention of the government. We shall wait with no small degree of solicitude to know what will be done in this strange affair.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. COLEMAN,

As you are one of those, who appear anxious that the "*Sun of Federalism*" should not be obscured by the smallest cloud of misrepresentation, I presume the following will meet a ready insertion in your excellent paper.

An *Erratum* of much consequence, as it may affect the interest and feelings of an honest and worthy man, has, owing to misinformation been introduced into a third edition of *Democracy Unveiled*. One Collins, a Jacobin favored of our liberty-loving administration, who is said to have been concerned in the importation of slaves from Africa, is represented in Vol. 2. p. 178 of that work, as *Collector of New-Port*, Rhode-Island. The man, however, who was meant as a mark for the shaft of satire, is Charles Collins, *Collector for Bristol*, in the same state. We are the more solicitous to correct this mistake, as we find that John Collins, Esq. a respectable gentleman of New-Port, who was never suspected either of *Slave-dealing* or *Jacobinism*, has been mistaken for the pseudo-patriot. The error may be rectified, by substituting *Bristol* for "*Newport*" line 4th, from the bottom of the page before mentioned.

Those editors of Newspapers, who will be so kind as to republish this communication, will confer an obligation on

The Author of Democracy Unveiled.

Budson, March 4.

«♦♦♦♦♦»

Be it our weekly task,

To note the passing tidings of the times.

Oppugnation.

It is believed that Capt. Lewis and his party, have not been cut off, as reported. The mistake probably arose from the following circumstance:—A Lieutenant Wilkinson, who went up the Missouri, with a party, some time since, to establish a fort at the mouth of the river Platte, has been fired upon by a party of Indians and white men, and one of his party killed.

Economy.

It appears by a note from the commander of the U. S. frigate John Adams, that, on her late passage from the Mediterranean, he was under the necessity of placing "all hands on half allowance of bread per day."—Fine encouragement for recruits!

By a statement in the *Philadelphia Gazette*, it appears, that the original expences voluntarily incurred by (a part of) the citizens of Philadelphia, in the purchase of apparatus for the extinguishment of fires, amount to \$34,500; and that the annual expence of maintaining the fire associations there, is not less than \$2,500.

Counterfeiters.

A gang of counterfeiters, it is said, have been detected and committed to prison, in Providence, R. I. Amongst the accused are some women, and a number of persons of supposed respectability, in the county of Gloucester. It is even hinted that certain officers of the Gloucester bank are concerned. Several plates have been seized.

Since penning the above paragraph, the following article has been received, and is copied for the information of the public:—

From a Providence Paper.

As the public mind is much agitated at this moment respecting the many persons who are apprehended as being concerned in *counterfeiting Bank Bills* of several Banks of the New-England States; by request, I give a list of the persons' names who are now in Providence goal, and the number of plates that are in possession of the authority, and those which are discovered which are not procured as yet.

Persons in Providence goal viz. David Richardson jun. George Lee, Arnold Sayles, Arnold Hunt, George Smith, Oliver Owen, Nathaniel Bowdish, of Gloucester; Warner Smith, Elkanah Spears, Seth Appleby, of Smithfield; Jesse Morse, Silvanus Cone, of Douglas; Philip Brown of Oxford gore; Joel White of Oxford town; Thomas Emmerson, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and Charlotte Tift, alias Clark, of Thompson, Connecticut. Upon the examination of the above named prisoners, they have all confessed their guilt except Elkanah Spears, Nathaniel Bowdish, and Seth Appleby. Should the evidence be complete against them, their obstinacy will be upon their own heads.—The plates are, United States Branch Bank, for 10 dollars, Warren 3, Smithfield 3 and 5, Providence 5, Gloucester 10, 5 and 2; Cheshire at Keene, 3; Nantucket Pacific 5 and 10, Manhattan 5, Salem 6, Richmond 5, Portsmouth 5. Plates not procured: Portsmouth of 10 dollars, Nantucket 2 and 4, Lancaster 2, Cheshire 10, Portland 5, and Smithfield 7.

The paragraph in the Boston Centinel, which mentioned that the Gloucester bank was shut up & the directors run off, is so far true, that the President, Directors and Cashier did leave the Bank, to pursue after the counterfeiters of their bank bills and other banks—and it can truly be said of them, that through their exertions, many of those base characters were hunted from their lurking holes, in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, where they belonged—and that with us, even suspicion does not rest upon the President, Directors and Cashier of that Bank. They are men of integrity, who assist in detecting those characters who are striking at the root and branch of trade and commerce. The bank of Gloucester is now doing business as usual.

WHEELER MARTIN.

Providence, Feb 15.

The Senate of the United States on Thursday passed the bill for prohibiting intercourse with certain parts of St. Domingo—Yeas 21—Nays 8.

Letters from Washington mention that the French minister has demanded of our government that they immediately dispatch two frigates after the Leander to bring her back, to prevent her from committing hostilities against Spain; otherwise that he shall withdraw from the United States.

[U. S. Gazette.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort St. Stephens (Mississippi Territory) to his friend in Frankfort (Kentucky) dated Dec. 6, 1805.

"Governor Claiborne has sent Mr. Graham to Governor Folk at Pensacola, to remonstrate on the subject of Spanish duties at Mobile. Mr. Graham, in a let-

ter from Pensacola, dated a few days since says, "That Governor Folk agrees to suspend the order for the payment of duties at Mobile, upon receiving *official* assurance that no duties shall be demanded at Orleans, on goods destined for Baton Rouge; but that he will admit of no other terms."

"Mr. Graham has written to the government of the United States on the subject; but we are entirely at a loss to conjecture what will be the result."

"Had Spain a right to the country between the thirty first degree of latitude and the Island of Orleans, there can be no doubt but that it would be just and consistent with the spirit of our treaties with that power, that Spanish subjects passing up and down the Mississippi, with property destined to or coming from their country and not intended to be landed in the United States should not be furnished with duties to the American government. But I much doubt whether the government will think it expedient indirectly to sanction the Spanish claim to Eastern Louisiana, by entering into a stipulation which tho' it does not expressly recognize their right cannot be founded on any other principle but that they are lawfully possessors of the country which they occupy. The determination is all important to the people residing on the waters of the Mobile, but I am satisfied that they do not wish to see the just pretensions of the nation to Eastern Louisiana, at all weakened by any arrangements which might contribute to their immediate benefit."

"The British continue to harass the trade to Pensacola. We have lately heard a good deal of heavy firing, and thought that they might possibly be paying a visit to our neighbors at Mobile; but accounts from that place just received informs, that it was only some Spanish vessels firing salutes in the bay."

"We have had a large concourse of Indians at this place for a week past, upwards of a thousand I suppose; who have come down to receive their annual presents. Some of them are highly dissatisfied with the treaty; but the new chief Puhmattahoy a man of great eloquence and energy of mind, gave them a firm and undaunted talk, and put his opponents at defiance. These men were formerly much in honor with the late Spanish government here, and are mortified with the popularity and influence of the new chief, who has however the general countenance of the Choctaw nation, as well as of the United States agents."

"WILMINGTON Feb. 11.

"This devoted town has once more been nearly one half burnt down. About 2 o'clock this morning the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proceeded from the bake-house occupied by Mr. Gomache, and owing to the dismay and confusion attendant on such occasions, got so far ahead as to render every effort to check its progress unavailing, and burnt

without interruption until the houses were consumed to the wharf and back to Prince's street, with the exception of Mallet's Warehouse, John Martin's Brick house at the corner of Prince's and Front-streets, two or three houses on Toomer's Alley, Mr. Wright's new house, and Mr. Bergwin's corner on Second and Market-streets. Every other house between the Market and South side of Prince's street was consumed, together with Allen's, Livingston's and Campbell's, on the north side of Prince's street.

Extract of another letter of the same date.

"The dreadful cry of fire awoke us about 4 o'clock this morning, since when I have not sat down until now, about the same hour in the afternoon. It broke out in a Bake house, next door to Doct. Hill's, exactly where the great fire commenced in 1798, and so rapid were the flames, that by day light all that square was entirely consumed, with the one from Wilkin's corner down to the water's edge. The court-house was on fire several times, and if it had gone there would not have been a house left in town. The meeting house was also on fire a number of times. Several houses were blown up in hopes to arrest the progress of the flames, but all to no purpose. Never did I see a more awful conflagration and so great a number of distressed objects as the streets were crowded with this morning."

On the 19th ult. a destructive fire broke out in the Rope-Walk, owned by Mr. J. Howe, at the bottom of the Common, in Boston: which in a short time, was consumed together with four other Walks, adjacent, one owned by Mr. Samuel Emmons, one by Capt. Penuel B. Rogers, and two by Mr. Isaac P. Davis; together with a large quantity of cordage, hemp, tar, &c. Mr. Howe was about finishing some tarring when the copper being over-heated the tar took fire, and instantly communicated the flames in every direction. The contents of the Walks were partly saved as well as part of the hemp in Mr. Rogers' fire proof store—the contents of Mr. Davis' fire proof store, we learn, was consumed. The wind was providentially at S. W. which blew the flames over the common, and confined its ravages to these valuable manufactories. The public, as well private loss, cannot yet be ascertained—It must be very great. Upwards of an hundred industrious men, several of them having families, are thus thrown out of employ. We have not heard of any accident in extinguishing the flames."

BARBADOES, February 13.

Another French Fleet out.

The British frigate Sea-Horse, arrived at Kingston on the 18th ult. dispatched from Lord Collinwood, off Cadiz, with intelligence that 18 French line of battle ships, supposed to be from Brest, had been seen steering west. This news had excited considerable alarm in Jamaica, and it

was expected that martial law would be proclaimed in a few days.

A gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Margaret, from the river Plate, informs that about five weeks ago, he was at Fernando de Noronha, in lat. 24, south, that he there saw the governor of that place, who had just arrived from Pernambuco, on the coast of Brazil, who stated, that about a fortnight before, an English fleet, composed of two sail of the line, several frigates, and sixty transports, had been seen off the coast; that it was also said to be a secret expedition which failed from England under Sir Home Popham, and it was believed that it was on its way to enter the river Plate; with an intention to attack Nombre de Dios. Pernambuco is in lat. 4, south, and the River Plate in 35, south.

State Legislature.

The bill "relative to dower in certain cases therein mentioned" has passed the Senate & assembly by the constitutional majorities, notwithstanding the objections of the Council; which were

1st. Because the principle contained in the bill, was "a violation of the rights of property."

2d. Because, it was "contrary to the spirit of the constitution" of this state.

3d. Because, it was "contrary to the constitution of the United States;" and

4th. Because, it was "contrary to the spirit and letter of the treaty of peace"

In the Senate only two members were opposed to the passing of the bill, Messrs. Nicholas and Tiffany.

The Knot.

MARRIED.

"At Marcellus, on the 13th ult. Mr. GUY HUMPHRY, merchant, to the amiable Miss ABIGAIL RICE, daughter of Samuel Rice, Esq. all of the above mentioned place."

Though fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
We who improve his golden hours,

By sweet experience know,
That marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good,
A paradise below."

The Knell.

DIED.

At Chatham, Columbia county, on the 26th ult. after an illness of forty-two hours, Mrs. PATTY THOMAS, consort of Mr. William Thomas, in the twentieth year of her age.

Bank of Columbia.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Columbia are requested to meet at the said Bank, in the city of Hudson, on the second Tuesday (13th) of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to make choice of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, agreeably to an act passed by the Legislature of this state respecting such election.

By order of the President & Directors,

JAMES NIXON, CASHIER.
March 4, 1806. 66 Sw



EXTRACT.

THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

THE rays of morn had streak'd the sky
With many a tint of golden dye,
And, placid as the smiling scene,
Old Ocean heav'd his waves serene :
When proud upon the rippling deep,
Brave NELSON's fleet his bosom prest,
And seem'd with mild majestic sweep,
To kiss each billow's swelling breast.
And as the sails their loosen'd zones display'd,
The sporting Zephyrs 'midst their foldings play'd.

Thus mov'd each hardy prow along,
In watchful silence for the foe,
And many a breast, with valour's glow,
Impatient burn'd to lead th' intrepid throng,
And see ! a crescent wide and vast,
In fearless front the foes appear,
And, like the whirlwind's dread career,
To all opposing, threat destruction's blast.
Thus dauntless each, the approaching squadrons
sail'd,

Whilst pity fled the scene, in deepest sorrow veil'd.

Soon is the work of death begun !
Ship lash'd to ship, and gun to gun.
With shouts of joy, with shouts of rage,
In deadly strife the fleets engage ;
Yet hark ! I hear a plaintive moan,
Again ! I hear a dreadful groan,
A Hero fell ! a Hero died !
France's dread, and England's pride,
On Victory's breast sigh'd out his noble breath,
And calm, resign'd, sunk in the arms of death.

Confus'd, dismay'd, the foe-men yield ;
In ruin all their vessels lie ;
Britannia, shouting, strikes her shield,
But soon she drops her head to sigh ;
For fallen is her favourite son,
Who many a well-fought day had won—
Low, low, in death, the Hero lies,
To realms of bliss his soul is fled,
Where, mingling with the spirits of the skies,
Eternal glory circles round his head.

The dreadful din of battle o'er,
Amidst the storm's terrific roar,
Regardless of the victor's wreath,
The sailor weeps his NELSON's death :
And thinks, with mourning joy and pride,
That in the arms of Victory
The gallant Hero nobly died,
And, happy, breath'd his last sad sigh
In thankful accents for the battle won,
Applauding all his dauntless men had done.

Oh, NELSON ! whilst the fervid glow
Of yonder Sun's resplendent shine
Shall last, to light the world below,
In every age, in every clime,
Thy wondrous deeds, thy gallant name,
The patriot's dearest tear shall claim ;

Exulting, England's Sons shall tell
How well you fought, how well you fell—
And Fame's bright records, to futurity,
Shall raise a deathless monument to thee !
Hereford, Nov. 29, 1805.

Diversity.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

THE editor of the Sheffield Iris (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser) announces to us the death of the late gallant NELSON in a style so exquisitely beautiful, that we cannot resist the impulse we feel to give it to our readers :—" Intelligence of a most glorious event, accompanied by tidings of an awful calamity (like the Angels of Mercy and Affliction travelling together) has arrived on our shores, and awakened the public mind from the agony of despondence to a tumult of mingled emotions—sorrow and joy, mourning and triumph. On the 21st of last month (October) while the cowardly and incapable Mack was surrendering himself alive into the hands of Bonaparte, the noble and lamented Lord NELSON, once more, and for the last time, fought and conquered the united foes of his country ; but he fell in the meridian of victory—and in one moment became immortal in both worlds ! His career of services has been long : but it was only in the midst of the last war that he burst upon the eye of the public as a luminary of the first magnitude. At the battle of Aboukir he rose like the sun in the east ; and like the sun too, after a summer's day of glory, he set in the west, at the battle of Trafalgar, leaving the ocean in a blaze as he went down, and in darkness when he had descended. In ages to come, when the stranger who visits our island shall enquire for the monument of NELSON, the answer will be—" Behold HIS COUNTRY, which he saved !"

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

IN the night of the 2d instant, I was called to a child not quite nine months old, which, although in good health, had cried for two days more than usual. On examination, the mother discovered a hard inflamed tumour, about half an inch from the umbilic, on the left side, over which a poultice was applied. On removing the poultice just before I visited the child, a small aperture had taken place in the middle of the tumour and the point of a hard substance was visible. I could only at first feel, from the size and roughness, that it was not a needle as had been supposed, but on the child's going to sleep it projected sufficiently to shew a part of a nail, which I held, and by enlarging the opening, and directing down and around the head extracted. It is a cut nail of a large size, almost one and a half inch long, a little bent. The child is large for its age and has enjoyed good health, nor has

it suffered any other injury from the course of this nail than a small fore which is now nearly healed. The nail must have been taken by the mouth, and swallowed head foremost, probably at the time of cutting its teeth, of which it has four ; at which period children are known to be fond of carrying hard substances to their mouth ; and its discharge seems fortunately to have been directed to a part of the body least liable to be injured by it. I have been informed by a Physician, whose veracity cannot be doubted, that he extracted a needle from a lady's arm, which she recollected to have swallowed many months before ; but I have never heard of any thing as large as this nail travelling a similar course in the human body.

Richmond, Jan 16, 1806.

[ENQUIRER.]

[The following is inserted by request.]

A Recipe for killing Rats.

IN 1783 a premium of five guineas was given by the Dublin society for the following recipe to kill Rats.—Take 1 quart of oat meal, 4 drops of oil of Rhodium, 1 grain of musk, 2 nuts of nuxvomica powdered. Mix the whole together, and place it where the rats frequent ; continue to do so while they eat it, and it will soon destroy them, be they ever so numerous.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms :—

First Volume, unbound...	\$ 2,
Second Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
The four together, - - - -	\$ 8

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added—An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage ; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 78 Cents.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, MARCH 11, 1806.

Law Argument.

[We have received two argumentative papers, of considerable length, on ARNOLD's case. The one takes the negative, the other the affirmative, of the question—"Whether ARNOLD ought to suffer death?"—As the discussion, in both, is conducted with ingenuity and candor, we readily give place to both, beginning with the negative, which was first received. Edit. Bal.]

FOR THE BALANCE.

QUESTION.

Whether Stephen Arnold ought to suffer death ?

ON this subject, although much has been said, yet, much remains for cool dispassionate investigation. The passions and prejudices of the people are now nearly subsided ; and a candid sober enquiry into the merits of this case may be attended with some advantage. In considering the question before us, it will be necessary to attend strictly to the definition of Murder, as laid down by the juridical writers ; to advert to such authorities as may be deemed apposite to the present case, and to endeavour to give such a construction to the statute of our state relative to murder, as shall, at least, be satisfactory to a candid mind. If in the course of the argument, we can shew that Arnold's case does not come within the definition of murder, or if the statute of our state, after a fair impartial exposition, is found in his favor, then he ought not to suffer death.

Murder is defined "Where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought either express or implied."* It is maternal to observe that the taking away the life of any reasonable being, has different degrees, and that from cool deliberate assassination to the killing a robber in defence of our lives or property, there is an infinite number of subordinate grades. As we proceed downwards in the scale, we arrive at the point where the enormity ceases to exist. Here the commission of the action on the one hand is guilt ; on the other innocence ; and it requires the highest degree of wisdom in the government to apportion the punishment to the degree of turpitude of which the offender has been guilty. Accordingly the writers on crown law have distinctly marked some of the characteristic grades, and have left it to the wisdom and discretion of the court and jury to determine whether the particular

cases submitted to their determination, correspond with the definition laid down. Blackstone says, "Homicide or the killing any human creature is of three kinds : justifiable, excusable, and felonious ; the first has no degree of guilt at all, the second very little, but the third is the highest crime against the law of nature."† The first, which has no degree of guilt at all, is where a public officer executes the sentence of law on a criminal, or for the advancement of justice in the execution of the duties of his office, kills the person who resists him, or where a person in defence of his life and property kills a robber. The second, which is denominated excusable homicide, is of two kinds *per infortunium*, or, *se defendendo*. "The first is where a man, doing a lawful act without any intention of hurt, unfortunately kills another, as where a parent is moderately correcting his child, a master his apprentice or scholar, or an officer punishing a criminal and happens to occasion his death, it is only misadventure ; for the act of correction was lawful. But if he exceeds the bounds of moderation either in the manner, the instrument, or the quantity of punishment and death ensues, it is manslaughter at least, and in some cases (according to the circumstances) murder ; for the act of immoderate correction is unlawful." In the case before us it cannot be said that there was not an undue degree of severity used, that the bounds of moderation were not exceeded, or, that Arnold has not been guilty, of a most flagrant enormity ; but we do insist, and shall endeavor to shew conclusively that his crime amounts to no more than manslaughter. The grand criterion, by which murder is distinguished from manslaughter, is malice prepense, of which there are two kinds ; malice express, and implied. In order to shew clearly the distinction between murder and manslaughter in a case of this nature, some authorities will be produced. Serjeant Hawkins, speaking of homicide *per infortunium*, cites these cases : "Where a schoolmaster in correcting his scholar, or a father his son, or a master his servant, or an officer whipping a criminal condemned to such punishment happens to occasion his death.

"Yet if such person in their correction be so barbarous as to exceed all bounds of moderation, and thereby cause the party's death, they are guilty of manslaughter at the least. And if they make use of an instrument improper for correction and apparently endangering the party's life as an iron bar or sword, &c. and kick him to the ground and then stamp on his belly and kill him, they are guilty of murder."‡ Accordingly at the Old Bailey Assizes, 1666, John Grey being indicted for the

murder of William Golding, the jury found a special verdict to this effect : Grey being a smith, B was his servant ; he commanded his servant to mend certain stamps belonging to his trade ; afterwards he and his servant being at work at the anvil, Grey asked his servant whether he mended the stamps as he had directed him. But B, the servant, having neglected his duty, acknowledged it to his master, upon which the master was angry and told him if he would not serve him, he should serve at Bridewell, to which the servant replied, that he had as good serve in Bridewell as serve the said Grey. Whereupon the said Grey took the iron bar upon which he and his servant was working and struck his servant with it upon the skull and thereby broke his skull of which the servant died, and whether this was murder, &c. And the judges were all of opinion that this was murder, because the instrument was unlawful and it is all one as if he had run him through with a sword. Here, although no express malice was proved, yet from the unlawfulness of the weapon, and the unprecedented mode of correction, malice implied was justly inferred. But if, in pursuance of his lawful authority, the master had taken an instrument proper for correction from the moderate use of which danger could not be apprehended, and had even exceeded the strict bounds of moderation to bring his servant to a sense of his duty, and death had ensued, the benignity of the law is such that his crime would not have subjected him to the punishment of a murderer. For even in the case, as we have related it, Kelyng informs us that Grey obtained his majesty's pardon. The authorities which we have adduced, although they do not exactly correspond to the case of Arnold, go to shew the distinction between murder and manslaughter by the common law doctrine. The peculiar circumstances of this case will be presently considered. To constitute the crime for which Arnold was sentenced to death, there must be malice prepense. What then is this "*malitia praeconitata*" as the law terms it ? It is a fixed, settled and determinate design to do a person an injury. This definition may be collected from the etymology of the words : *Malitia ex mala*, perverseness, the doing evil designedly, *praeconitatus* an adjective from *praeconito*, to ponder beforehand.‡ But it is said, that in the case before us it is not necessary to shew express malice in Arnold, it is sufficient that malice implied was manifested in his conduct. This will not be denied, at present, the question of implied malice by statute we are presently to examine ; but we do insist that by the common law doctrine, where implied malice is to be inferred, in so great a question as the life and death of a citizen, that the

* 4th Black. Com. Chap. 14, 195.

* Black. 4th, 177.

† Hawk. P. C. III.

‡ Kel. 64 and 153.

‡ Young's Dictionary.

greatest caution should be observed, and the peculiar circumstances of the transaction should be minutely examined. A, then, has a child of the age of six years living with him in quality of ward, and in relation to this child A stands 'in loco parentis.' He has the superintendence of the education of the child, and it appeared in evidence that he had spoken favorably of her, and said she was smart to learn. In consequence of her obstinacy (as he conceived) in pronouncing a certain word, he procured eight rods, seasoned them in the fire, and on a certain night in the winter season, took the child out of the house seven several times and in consequence of the severity of the punishment, the child died. Here the question naturally occurs, who were the witnesses of this fatal transaction? Could the wife of the man committing murder, sit deliberately and tranquilly by the fireside on this occasion? Was she not deeply interested in the result? Nay, could another woman, whom it appears in evidence lived in the family, bear to see the child lacerated and mangled with the bruises and wounds she received, imploring mercy and forgiveness at the hands of her cruel uncle? If such an intention as that of murdering the child had been apparent in the countenance, the gestures or the threats of Arnold, why was he not restrained? Why was not an outcry raised? Did fear restrain the witnesses from this measure? or did they all combine against the life of this little infant? We know too well the female mind to harbor for a moment the monstrous supposition. What! a woman, of whom it has been said, by one well acquainted with the virtues of the sex, that they are "alive to every tender feeling"—"to deeds of mercy ever prone"—a woman, we repeat it, guilty of a barbarity which not even a fury could conceive! Again, why did this monster take eight large withes, supple them in the fire and then proceed to these several acts of barbarity? Why did he intermit the punishment six several times? Does not this look like cool deliberate malice?—Such is the reasoning, and such have been the impressions on the public mind, when viewed through the misty medium of prejudice and error.

This affair, taken in all its concurrent circumstances, thus viewed, appears inexplicable; and unless we divest ourselves of prejudice and look with the clear steady eye of reason, the difficulties will still increase.

It is well known that fear is one of the strongest principles of action. The fear of impending evil strongly influences human conduct, and it sways young minds with redoubled force.—Arnold was aware of this, since he had frequent opportunities of observing its effects in his daily avocation. He therefore procured these rods, bunched up a large number, suppled them in the fire, not, as it has been erroneously said, for the purpose of murdering the child; but to enforce obedience and submission by the dread of the dreadful punishment which awaited her. At what stage of this transaction did the malice implied begin? Surely not from the commencement. Why did he take her out of the house these seven several times? Why did he bring her in as often? Why did he not satiate his ferocity at one dreadful blow? Will any man in his senses believe, that a man with eight withes, bunched together as large as a little finger, on the naked body of an infant six years of age, with the full force and swing of his arm, could not have killed the child with a few blows? But no, it appeared in evidence, that from the beginning to the end of the punishment, one hour and a half elapsed, and that the last punishment was the occasion of her death! What conclusion are we to form on this point? That at first he expected to frighten her to a sense of her duty; finding this hope frustrated, he had recourse to punishment, that he brought her into the house at each of these times to see if any marks of repentance were exhibited on her side. But finding, after several trials, nothing to satisfy his already disordered judgment, his passions at length were roused, and he was prompted to proceed so far in the severity of punishment as to occasion the child's death. What degree of punishment the child suffered on each of these several times did not appear. Perhaps threatening and expostulation were used, but this is known only to his maker and himself. But why were these women passive during this transaction? It appeared in evidence that the child had been obstinate and disobedient to Arnold's wife;

that she had been whipped by her, but it was of no avail. And at this time, the conduct of the child might, in the opinion of these women, have been thought worthy of a degree of chastisement. This is highly probable; while Arnold therefore confined himself within the bounds of moderation, they, having been witnesses of the child's precedent and recent obstinacy, conceived him to be in the exercise of a lawful authority. They supposed his reason would restrain him within the bounds of moderation, and the suffering object was removed from their view: The exclamation therefore of the wife of Arnold, when she saw the situation of the child after the last whipping, was natural: "Good God, Arnold, you have killed the child!" Did he then say, in reply, I am glad of it? no, he said "he hoped he not killed her." Does this shew the *malitia precegitata* which the law requires in order to constitute murder? No, it shews that a man under the strong influence of passion, had taken an instrument, which under many circumstances would not have been unlawful, and had far exceeded the bounds of moderation. "His right to correct the child cannot be questioned, and the instrument was not unlawful." But it is said, her age and tender years should have been regarded; he might have known that eight rods, bunched up in the manner the witnesses described, would have occasioned her death, therefore the instrument was unlawful. Will it be said that any instrument is unlawful, from the immoderate use of which danger may be apprehended? As well may we say that a single willow rod of the length of 2 feet, which a schoolmistress might use in the correction of her scholars, was unlawful. As well might we say that a pin or a needle were unlawful instruments, because if introduced into the spinal marrow, death is, or may be the consequence. A moment's reflection will shew clearly the distinction between a lawful and an unlawful weapon. A sword, a club, an iron bar, or any thing from the moderate use of which danger may justly be apprehended, when applied as instruments of correction, are unlawful. In this distinction we are fully authorized by reason and by the language of the books on crown law.† From what has been said on this point, it will fully appear that the unlawfulness in this case arises from the manner, and not from the instrument of correction.

What was the conduct of Arnold after this fatal transaction? His compunction and penitence for the barbarous deed sufficiently appear by the agony and distress of mind which he manifested to the physicians called, on the unfortunate occasion. He cried, said "he had been a cruel creature," and offered all his property to save her! We speak not as an advocate of his cause. He has undergone an impartial trial by his peers, and adjudged guilty of one of the highest crimes against the peace of society. He has received the awful sentence of death! He has been confined in a dungeon, loaded with chains. Separated from his friends, from the world, from all which can give delight to the soul of man, he has experienced all the heart-rending agonizing reflections of which human nature is susceptible. Is this all? He has been taken from prison to the place of execution. Thousands were collected to behold a fellow-being take his departure into the invisible world; the dread solemnities of justice were exhibited, and the fatal moment for executing the sentence of the law had arrived.—'Twas but to die! At this dreadful moment, when "all hope was lost," the voice of mercy entered his ear. With all the dreadful anticipation of death, with such mingled sensations rushing across his mind, 'twas too much for human nature to sustain.

Here let us pause a moment and enquire whether the criminal code of a free and enlightened republic, is vindictive—It ought not to be; for "the severity of punishment is fitter for despotic governments whose principle is terror, than for a monarchy or republic whose spring is honor and virtue." Again "In moderate states a good legislator is less bent upon punishing than preventing crimes; he is more attentive to inspire good morals, than to inflict punishments."‡ These are the sentiments of a sage, deeply versed in the science of government, and whose writings do honor to human nature. In the case then before us, we enquire whether Arnold had

not even suffered more than death, and whether the supreme majesty of the law has not been fully exhibited. The greatness and magnanimity of the state is more fully displayed in acts of mercy, than by pursuing the criminal to death. But let us not stray from the object, for we are not now enquiring into the policy or expediency of the punishment of Arnold. As we are however subject to the passions and frailties of nature, and as the fatal indulgence of passion has been the occasion of this man's ruin, a few words on this head will not be deemed extraneous. The metaphysical writers,* who have treated on the passions incidental to human nature, have well distinguished between that instinctive resentment common to man with brute animals, and that cool deliberate resentment which arises from the conception of some real or supposed injury. Both are parts of our original constitution, given to man, no doubt, for the wisest purposes. The perversion of the passions is the great source of a thousand evils which environ us; so true is the observation: that the "corruption of the best things is the worst." The various effects of the passions have been the theme of the poets and orators in all ages—to discuss on them in this place would be unnecessary. We shall however transcribe a short passage from Dr. Reid's admirable work on the intellectual and active powers of man: "The effects of passion on the mind are remarkable. It turns involuntarily the thoughts to the object related to it, so that a man can hardly think of any thing else: It gives often a strong bias to the judgment, making a man quick-sighted in every thing that tends to inflame his passions and to justify it, but blind to every thing that tends to moderate or allay it. Like a magic lantern it raises spectres and apparitions that have no reality, and throws false colours upon every object."† Since then we are all liable to these passions, is no allowance to be made to that fellow-being who has carried them too far? Arnold was under the strong influence of these passions in the infliction of this cruel punishment, but we do not hesitate to say, that in the whole of this transaction, there does not fully appear that *malitia precegitata* which the common law doctrine declares essential to constitute murder. As to the malice implied, which the advocates of the people say is sufficiently manifested, this is a point we are now to examine. At the accession of James I. to the crown of England, deadly animosities subsisted between the Scotch and English; quarrels and stabbing were frequent, and it required legislative interposition to put a stop to the growing evil. The crime of stabbing on a sudden quarrel was only manslaughter by the common law. A statute was therefore enacted for a temporary expedient, whereby it was made murder "when one thrusts or stabs another not then having a weapon drawn, or who hath not then first stricken the party stabbing so that he dies within six months after."‡ And this crime was declared murder, though no malice aforesaid could be proved. But the statute went on further and provided: "that this statute shall not extend to any person who shall kill in keeping and preserving the peace so as the manslaughter be not committed wilfully and of purpose under pretext of keeping the peace, nor to a master or parent in chastising his child or servant besides his or their intent and purpose." "So (as the author says) these circumstances are inquirable into."§ What circumstances does Kelyng mean? Why, evidently, whether in the various cases, excepted out of this statute, the "intent and purpose" of the party so killing as aforesaid was sufficiently manifested. That is whether the action was, or, was not committed with express malice. The statute of our state relative to murder, passed Feb. 14, 1787, § is an exact transcript of the statute of James I. at least as far as we have examined the latter; so that the preceding observation is applicable to both. The second enacting clause of this statute of our state after mentioning the case of stabbing precisely as laid down in the British statute before recited provides: "that this act shall not extend to any person or persons, who shall kill any person or persons in his, her, or their own defence, or by misfortune, or, in any other manner than as aforesaid nor to any person or persons who in keeping and

* See Lord Kam El. Crit.

† Reid's Ess. Vol. 2d, C. 6. Page 320.

‡ Black. Com. 4th Vol. Page 193.

§ Kel. Rep. 28.

§ 1st Vol. R. Laws, Page 60.

* Vide Governor's Speech.

† Kel. 64 Hawk. 111.

‡ Montesq. Spir. Laws, Vol. I. B. vi. C. ix.

* Ladyard the traveller.

preserving the peace shall chance to kill any person or persons so as such killing be not done wittingly, willingly and of purpose under pretext and colour of keeping the peace, nor to any person or persons who in chastising or correcting his, her or their child or servant shall contrary to his, her or their intent and purpose chance to kill such child or servant." If this proviso in the statute extends only to cases of homicide *per infortunium, se defendendo* or justifiable, or where the punishment of a child or servant is in every respect lawful, then the proviso is nugatory, for in these cases but a small degree of punishment if any was inflicted by the common law. But we contend from the very words, "or in any other manner than as aforesaid" the proviso in the statute extends to all cases of homicide by the common law, not only justifiable and excusable, but also to all cases of felonious homicide, except that species of manslaughter which the act itself remedied and cases of murder in which express malice could be proved. What then has the act done? It has declared a species of crimes, which before were only manslaughter at common law, murder. It has even gone further and declared in effect that in all other cases of felonious homicide, this malice implied should not be sufficient in the conviction of a criminal. For it is observable that in the cases which it embraces and which it is designed to remedy the *malitia precognita* is inferred from the very circumstances, and malice aforesaid is not necessary to be proved, so that in the case of stabbing by the statute, it is only necessary to enquire whether the party stricken had a weapon first drawn and whether of the wound he received by such stabbing he died within six months after, not whether there was malice prepense, for this malice is implied from the very circumstance of stabbing. Now since the statute has gone thus far and has shewn the cases in which malice should be implied from the circumstances, and since the proviso has excepted the very case in question with many others from this implication of malice, does it not clearly follow that in all cases of felonious homicide which the enacting clause of this statute do not embrace that something more than implied malice should be required to sentence a man to death? And does it not clearly follow that the *onus probandi* lies on the part of the public prosecutor? But the report expressly negatives all presumption of express malice in the case of Arnold.

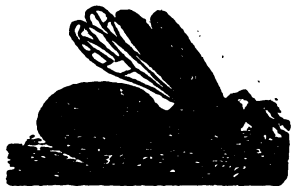
If then we are to be guided by the plain letter of the law, how can we say Arnold is guilty of murder from the implication of malice?

To sum up the whole, we say the crime of Arnold is not murder by the doctrines and principles of common law, and the statute of our state, as we have seen, after a fair, candid exposition operates in his favor.

A Friend to Justice.

Hudson, Feb. 28, 1806.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICŌAT, ESQUIRE.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world."

I am really sorry for poor Holt. He is obliged to change his tone so often, that he hardly knows what to say or do. He knows I am watching him, too, and that I sometimes take pleasure in exposing him. —One day he is ordered to abuse a certain set of men, and to accuse them of eve-

ry thing dishonest and dishonorable. He dare not disobey. The next, he is compelled to flatter the same men, and rejoice at their "re-union" with his master; and so he goes on, *blowing hot and blowing cold*, until his readers get bewildered, and think the man is deranged.—One day last week, I am informed, the following dialogue took place between Holt and one of his country readers:—

Countryman.—Neighbor, can you give me any information about this re-union mentioned in your paper?

Holt.—Not much. All I know about it, is, that the Clintonians and Burrrites are to be good friends again—that there is to be "an oblivion of the past, and a frank and honorable confidence in future—that—"

Countryman (interrupting).—Who says so? Who lays so?

Holt.—Why Mr. Dewitt Clinton, and—

Countryman (impatiently).—Mr. Clinton! and who authorized him to make such a bargain?

Holt.—Why, I can't say as any body authorized him; but it was agreed—

Countryman (raising his voice).—Who agreed? Who—

Holt.—I don't know who: But Mr. Clinton wishes well to the republican party, and he made the bargain; and we are all bound to acquiesce.

Countryman.—Bound! I'm not bound.

Holt.—All true "friends of freedom, who lamented the schism which separated a portion of the *best friends of their country* from us, will rejoice" at it.

Countryman.—Who do you call the best friends of their country?

Holt.—I mean the Burrrites.

Countryman.—The Burrrites! But did you not, a short time since, call them all the greatest rascals in the world?

Holt.—The Federalists make a great clamour about the re-union.

Countryman.—Answer my question. Did you not call all the Burrrites rascals?

Holt.—Yes; but 'twas nothing but "the ebullitions of party strife."

Countryman.—Were not the charges true?

Holt.—The Federalists are confoundedly chagrined at this re-union.

Countryman.—None of your evasions, neighbor. Tell me, were the charges true?

Holt.—Yes.

Countryman.—How, then, can you now call the Burrrites, the best friends of the country? (*A long pause, in which Holt looks over one shoulder and then over the other—down upon the ground, and to the north and the south, and every where, except in the countryman's face*)—Speak, sir, speak.

Holt.—No, the charges were not true.

Countryman.—Not true! Is this the manner in which I have been deceived? Have you been stuffing your paper with lies for these two years, to impose upon your readers. Good day. I shall order the post to bring me no more of the *Bee*.

Recipe to make an honest Man.

Take two as arrant rogues as ever escaped the gallows. Let them be associates a while. Then let them quarrel about the spoils of their joint knavery, and call one another by all their proper names, until they begin to excite the notice of the officers of justice. Then let them "re-unite," and they will both make exactly one *honest man*!

COMMUNICATION FOR THE WASP.

Amongst the many disgraceful acts of the democrats, none shines with more lustre, or bids fair to make a more brilliant addition to their black records, than the late "re-union." Never were hearts more prompt to dislate mischief and wickedness than those of the men who compose this *union of honest men*. Each party commenced its career by slander and abusing the federalists. But their ambition could not be satiated by endeavoring to destroy the virtuous only. They turned their arms against each other. Finding, however, that they were only paying a tribute to virtue, in publishing each other's crimes, they recoiled at that idea, and combined their forces to render their arms once more effective against the federalists.

What idea can we have of these men, if, in the days of their enmity, they spoke the truth? The worst that a civilized mind can imagine or conceive. To lessen their crimes, suppose that every sentence they wrote and spoke was false. They then are liars, the pest of society, and disgrace of human nature. When such men unite, federalists should not be silent. The glory of our country requires its votaries to step forth in all the independence of conscious virtue, and persevere in its behalf. Beholding such scenes of wickedness around us, yet firm in our principles, and virtuous in our cause, let us not see our country degraded, and our glory tarnished, without venting our indignation and abhorrence; and then, "if America falls, we are innocent."

LUCIUS.

Hudson Conscripts.

According to public notice, previously given, a large number of freeholders and inhabitants of the city and corporation of Hudson, and the towns of Livingston and Claverack, met at the house of James Fairchild.

George Burch, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and George Crawford, Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. Crawford, having framed the following compact, read it, which was unanimously adopted, with the addition of a small amendment, as annexed.

The Hudson Conscript Company.

WE the subscribers, freeholders and inhabitants of the city and corporation of Hudson, and the towns of Livingston and Claverack, being induced from pure motives of necessity, for the better protection of our property, from the repeated instances of horse-stealing within our vicinity, which practice is not more aggravating as respects our interest, than insulting to our feelings, therefore declare this to be and remain the compact of the Hudson Conscript Company.

Article I.—This Company is to have one treasurer, and twelve riders, all of whom shall belong to this Company, and serve one year, at the expiration of which the company is to meet at the same place, on the same day of the month as the day of the date hereof, and in the evening of said day, of every year, (except it should fall on Sunday, in which case, to meet the evening of the day following) forever hereafter, and shall, by a majority of the company, elect a treasurer, and twelve riders, to serve as aforesaid; and that the treasurer chosen as aforesaid, shall be an inhabitant of the city or corporation of Hudson.

Second.—That every person belonging to this company, shall enroll his name, and at the time of enrollment pay into the treasury of the company, the sum of one dollar, which shall remain there for the use and benefit of the company.

Third.—The treasurer shall keep a just and regular account of all monies received by him from the company, and also, what he pays out for their use, which record, together with this emolument (if not re-elected himself) he shall deliver to the treasurer that may be next elected or chosen, and the like to be continued, from year to year, forever hereafter.

Fourth.—That every rider shall supply himself with a good horse, saddle and bridle, with other equipments for personal defence, and a new bed-cord; and to be ready to start, at a moment's warning, if any of the company's horses get stolen; and the treasurer is hereby authorised to pay to each rider that rides after the horses stolen, two dollars per day for his services; and as an encouragement, the party finding the thief and horse, shall receive ten dollars, or for either five dollars, and so in proportion for any number of horses and thieves, so found and to be paid in addition as aforesaid.

Fifth.—That the person from whom any such horse, mare or gelding shall have been stolen, shall notify the treasurer of the same; and the treasurer is hereby authorised to issue orders in the name of the company, and to sign the same with his own name, to all and every rider; and the person aforesaid, losing such horse, mare or gelding, shall carry and serve all such notices, at their own expence, to the riders, who are hereby authorized to start immediately, in pursuit of the horse, mare or gelding so stolen, and to take such routes, and go such distances, as are specified in said notice, and no further, unless they come in the track of the thief, in which case, they shall be justifiable to go any distance, they please, and shall be paid as aforesaid.

Sixth.—That the person from whom such horse, mare or gelding shall have been stolen, together with the treasurer for the time being, and one of the conscripts, chosen by the treasurer, shall at all times constitute a committee to give general orders and directions, what route each rider shall take, and how far they shall ride; and that the treasurer shall be sole judge when to leave off searching for such horse, mare or gelding, so stolen, if not found after a proper search for the same, in his opinion, has been made.

Seventh.—In case of the death or removal out of the district of the treasurer aforesaid, one or more of the conscripts may call a meeting of the company, by

advertising the same in one of the newspapers, printed in the city aforesaid, notifying the time of meeting, at the place aforesaid established for that purpose, and to express not less than three, or more than six days notice, &c. which meeting shall choose or elect by a majority of the company, a treasurer, to serve for the remainder of the time the other so deceased or removed as aforesaid, could have held his office; and the expence of advertising in calling the meeting of the company, to be paid by the treasurer so elected, out of the funds of the company.

Eighth.—That any of the company, making a false alarm, and afterwards finding his horse, mare or gelding, reported to have been stolen, in his or her enclosure, shall pay to the treasurer of this company, the half of all the expence incurred by searching for such as aforesaid; and that no horse, mare, or gelding, shall be searched for at the expence of this company, other than those belonging to some of the conscripts.

Ninth.—And as from absence or indisposition, some of the riders may not immediately attend to business when called upon, the treasurer is hereby authorized to hire other riders to take their routes, and pay them in like manner as the regularly elected riders.

Tenth.—That at the expiration of every year, when the company elect their treasurer and riders, they shall enquire into the state of the funds, and should they think it proper, may pay a further sum, as they may agree upon, into the treasury, so as to be provided, in case any emergency required it; the like to be practiced, at the election of every treasurer for the company.

Eleventh.—That all persons, living in any of the districts aforesaid, shall have a right at any time and all times, forever hereafter (excepting at the time they may have lost a horse, mare or gelding) to become one of this company, by paying to the treasurer in like manner as other of the conscripts have done and signing this compact, in which case every one, so becoming a member, shall be entitled to every benefit and privilege arising or resulting from this association, as is heretofore granted; and that any of the conscripts losing their horses from any other district than the three specified, shall have no benefit of this company, nor shall this company have any demands on any of the conscripts if moved and living as inhabitants out of the districts aforesaid.

Twelfth.—That the names of the treasurer and riders, when chosen, shall be published in both of the newspapers printed in the city of Hudson, together with this compact, and to be paid for, by the treasurer, out of the funds of the company.

Thirteenth.—That the treasurer is hereby authorized to publish or advertise, in one or more of the newspapers aforesaid, any thing he may think beneficial to the company at any and at all times, at the expence thereof.

Fourteenth.—That from the various fluctuations of circumstances attached to human nature, and as it is impossible to foresee, at the time of framing any constitution or compact, all the evils or difficulties that may thereafter arise, for the want of this article in man, and to be guarded against any such evil is our duty, for the benefit of succeeding generations, by securing the funds of this company, from what might result, from having them deposited in the hands of an individual, therefore ordains, that all the monies that may now be raised, at the adoption of this constitution, or hereafter to be raised, by the additional increase of subscribers to this compact, or otherwise collected or received by the treasurer for the time being, shall be immediately deposited in the Bank of Columbia, in the city of Hudson, and in the name of the Hudson Conscript Company, and subject only to the check of the treasurer of the company for the time being, and signed by him in the name of the Hudson Conscript Company; and the company doth hereby send their joint compliments and sollicit to the Cashier of the bank aforesaid, to whom, in this instance, we commit the guardianship of our joint concerns, to receive the monies as aforesaid, and to deliver it out with every necessary precaution; and as well the succeeding cashiers as the present; and the more effectually to induce the annual election of the officers aforesaid, to perpetuate the institution, that it may continue to have the salutary effect contemplated, we do further ordain: that if the company

aforesaid should neglect to assemble and meet, at the expiration of every year as aforesaid, to elect a treasurer and riders, the cashier as aforesaid is hereby authorised not to accept the check of the late treasurer, or any other check for monies belonging to this company, until, by publicly calling a meeting of the company, which may be done by any one or more of the conscripts, by advertising the same in one or more of the newspapers aforesaid, after which meeting, so called, the person so elected or chosen treasurer, as aforesaid, together with the riders, shall be advertised in one or more papers printed as aforesaid and published weekly in the papers, from year to year, in the words following (excepting the year, and names of the officers elected in place of the present) viz:—*Horse-thieves take notice*, that on the first day of March, 1806, the Hudson Conscript Company formed for the detection of horse-thieves, and has unanimously chosen George Burch, Esq. Treasurer, and David Ingersoll, Ephraim Mandell, Henry I. Best, Christopher Keiller, Samuel Dyer, David Arms, Samuel Piersons, James Fairchild, John Davis jun. Michael M. Hollenbeck, Jacob C. Platner, and Abraham Morrison, Riders. —In which case, the cashier is hereby authorised to accept the check of the treasurer so elected in manner aforesaid, to the whole amount of the monies so deposited as aforesaid, or any part thereof, and no more; and the like to be continued forever hereafter.

Fifteenth.—And in case there should not be monies enough in the treasury to pay the expence of riders, and other exigencies that may accrue on the company's account, we do severally promise to pay, each for themselves, their proportionate part of such deficiencies to the treasurer when demanded by him; and to evince more fully our intentions, we pledge ourselves to support this, our compact, so far as it is consistent with the laws of our country; and in testimony whereof, we hereunto set our hands, at James Fairchild's, Innholder, in the city of Hudson, the first day of March, 1806.

Amendatory article.—It is hereby further ordained, that at the expiration of every year, when the company aforesaid meets to elect their treasurer and riders, the majority of the company may, by finding any article herein contained, contrary to their wishes, and in any way not to their liking alter the same, and constitute any other clause in its room and stead.

SIGNED BY

George Burch,	} and	} Serb Tobey,	
George Crawford,			William Shaw,
Henry Plas,			Stephen Cum,
		others.	

It was ordered, that George Burch and George Crawford be a committee to receive subscribers to the above institution, one of whom holds the compact now open for that purpose.

Miscellany.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Through the politeness of a gentleman of the Bar on whose accuracy we rely, we have been favored with the following impressive and eloquent Sentence, passed on the inhuman and brutal Slater, on Monday last, by Judge Wilds, which we have pleasure in communicating to the public, as doing no less honor to his head, as a sound and able judge, than to his heart, as a virtuous and humane man.

JOHN SLATER,

YOU have been convicted by a jury of your country, of the wilful murder of your own slave; and I am sorry to say, the short, impressive, uncontradicted testimony, on which that conviction was founded, leaves but too little room to doubt its propriety.

The annals of human depravity might be safely challenged for a parallel to this unfeeling, bloody, and diabolical, transaction.

You caused your unoffending, unresisting Slave, to be bound hand and foot, and by a refinement in cruelty, compelled his compassion, perhaps the friend of his heart, to chop off his head with an axe; and to cast his body, yet convulsing with the agonies of death, into the water! And this deed you dared to perpetrate in the very harbor of Charleston, within a few yards of the shore, unblushingly in the face of open day. Had your murderous arm been raised against your equal, whom the laws of self defence and the more efficacious laws of the land unite to protect, your crime would not have been without precedent, and would have seemed less horrid. Your personal risk would at least have proved, that tho' a murderer, you were not a coward. But, you too well knew that this unfortunate man, whom chance had subjected to your caprice, had not, like yourself, chartered to him by the laws of the land, the sacred rights of nature; and that a stern, but necessary policy, had disarmed him of the rights of self defence: Too well you knew, that to you alone he could look for protection; and that your arm alone could shield him from oppression, or avenge his wrongs; yet that arm you cruelly stretched out for his destruction.

The Counsel, who generously volunteered his services in your behalf, shocked at the enormity of your offence, endeavored to find a refuge, as well for his own feelings, as for those of all who heard your trial, in a derangement of your intellect. Several witnesses were examined to establish this fact; but the result of their testimony, it is apprehended, was as little satisfactory to his mind, as to those of the Jury, to whom it was addressed. I sincerely wish, this defence had proved successful; not from any desire to save you from the punishment which awaits you, and which you so richly merit, but from the desire of saving my country from the foul reproach of having in its bosom so great a monster.

From the peculiar situation of this country, our forefathers felt themselves justified in subjecting to a very slight punishment, him who murders a Slave: Whether the present state of society requires a continuation of this policy, so opposite to the apparent rights of humanity, it remains for a subsequent Legislature to decide. Their attention would long ere this, have been directed to this subject, but for the honor of human nature, such hardened sinners as yourself are rarely found, to disturb the repose of society. The Grand Jury of this District, deeply impressed with your daring outrage, against the laws, both of God and man, have made a very strong expression of their feelings on the subject, to the Legislature; and from the wisdom and justice of that body, the friends of humanity may confidently hope, soon to see this, blackest, in the catalogue of human crimes, pursued with appropriate punishment.

In proceeding to pass the sentence, which the law provided for your offence, I confess, I never felt more forcibly the want of power to make respected the laws of my country, whose minister I am. You have already violated the majesty of those laws—You have profanely pleaded, the law under which you stood convicted, as a justification of your crime—You have held that law in one hand, and brandished your bloody axe in the other, impiously contending, that the *one* gave a licence to the unrestrained use of the *other*.

But though you will go off unhurt in person by the present sentence, expect not to escape with impunity. Your bloody deed has set a mark upon you, which I fear, the good actions of your future life will not efface. You will be held in abhorrence by an impartial world, and shunned as a monster, by every honest man.... Your unoffending posterity will be visited for your iniquity, by the stigma of deriving their origin from an unfeeling murderer... Your days which will be but few, will be spent in wretchedness... And if your conscience be not steeled against every virtuous emotion: If you be not entirely abandoned to hardness of heart, the mangled mutilated corpse of your murdered Slave, will ever be present in your imagination; to intrude itself into all your amusements, and haunt you in the house of silence and repose.

But, should you disregard the reproaches of an offended world; should you bear with callous insensibility, the gnawings of a guilty conscience; yet remember!... I charge you remember! that an awful period is fast approaching; and with you, is close at hand, when you must appear before a Tribunal, whose want of power can afford you no prospect of impunity; when you must raise your bloody hands at the bar of an impartial, omniscient Judge!—Remember!—I pray you remember! whilst yet you have time, that God is Just, and that his vengeance will not sleep forever.

Selections.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

From Washington.

2nd Mo. 4th, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

The sixth day of the last week was mostly wasted in debating on J. Randolph's bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to speculate on the public funds. Much said he of *land mongers*; much of the indescribable sin of those who befouled their hands in the filth and odour of speculation: a monster indeed he represented this heinous crime of speculation, while his fingers were scarcely washed clean of the ink that blackened the bill for enabling Gallatin to dip deep in the profits of this enormity. In vain did J. C. Smith combat; in vain did Crowninshield move amendments, or describe the ill effects that might follow, should the amendments of the gentleman from Virginia prevail. The bill went through a third reading by a majority. The next morning the bill was considerably passed, Lyon rose to have a little talk with Randolph about

speculation. The mind of that gentleman, saith he, seems tortured with the horrible monster, Speculation: Never was the imagination of Don Quixote more enraged against castles and windmills. I would ask that gentleman to be kind enough to let this house have a scale of morality, by which we may determine which is the more equitable, noble and laudable; to purchase a bale of goods or quantity of land for \$1000 and some time, after sell the same for 1200, and thus gain perhaps two or three thousand dollars in a year; or, to gain two or three thousand dollars a year by the blood and sweat of fellow mortals driven with a lash by an unfeeling overseer, and fed on a peck of meal and fourteen herrings a week. [Is, or is not this a moot point, friend Relf?] The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the report in favor of a bridge over the Potomac; Friend Lewis and Quincey in favor, and G. Campbell, Dawson, Magruder and Varnum against the report. The resolution for a bridge was agreed to: yeas 61, noes 50.

Yesterday Nicholson presented the petition of John Montgomery and — Stephen, two of the witnesses against Judge Chase, praying for payment for attending his trial last winter. This John Montgomery ought to be well paid, for he swore he remembered what a dozen or fourteen witnesses, who were present at the same time, swore they did not remember; in short, to use the language of R. G. Harper to the Senate on the occasion, he swore to facts that never occurred: and therefore I say, Friend Relf, that, as the laborer is worthy of his hire, he ought to be well paid—Yet he ought not to have petitioned with — Stephen but rather with John Heath of Richmond, whose zeal made him an excellent swearer in the trial of Judge Chase—And tho' John Montgomery and John Heath did their friends more hurt than good, their great good will and correct mode of swearing should not pass unrewarded. The petition was referred to committee of Claims.

Friend Quincey presented the memorial of the merchants of Boston. It concludes with suggesting the efficacy of sending a special ambassador to England. Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A petition was read by the Speaker from Wm. Lambert, late the first Clerk under Beckley, stating that Beckley had withheld a part of his salary. Referred to a committee of Claims. Reports speaketh very harshly of this Beckley, charging the "Calm observer" with much mal practice in office: many of the democratic members think he ought to have leave to withdraw from office, and some seem determined that he shall.

After which, (the third time the subject has been on the carpet) about one hour and an half was spent in quarrelling whether or not about 900 dollars should be given to the different officers of the house as compensation for extra services the last session. The whole debate on this subject has occupied about the usual sitting of one day, which costeth the U. S. about fourteen hundred dollars: thus the members put six dollars each in their purses for debating whether the U. S. should expend four. Smilie spake. That Smilie, I apprehend, speaketh on the whole about one complete week in a session—He speaketh on all occasions, yet I doubt whether he ever changed the vote of a single person, unless peradventure a Sever or a Bedinger: now the expense of one week is about 10,000 dolls. I wish Friend Relf, the legislature of thy state would forbid his coming here again. The officers were compensated; 60 to 55.

Two messages were received from the President: one relating to the cession by South Carolina, to the U. S. of certain sites for fortifications—the other was a bundle of treaties and conventions with about 15 tribes of Indians; but as I do not wish thee to lose the sense of hearing I will not split thy ears with the names of tribes.

Randolph moved a resolution, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a detailed statement of the amount of exports and imports with Great Britain and her colonies, distinguishing the mother country and the colonies. Crowninshield added, the East India ports belonging to Great Britain. Nicholson wished a detailed account of the exports and imports from all other nations—carried.

This day, as well as yesterday, hath been mostly spent in trifling—trifling talk unworthy the name of debate. The bill imposing a tax of ten dollars on slaves occupied most of the day. Particulars hereafter.

THINE.

From Washington,
2nd Mo. 5th, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

I must confess it is a good thing to live on purpose to see, and to live in this our blessed city is a double gratification, as thou seest so many surprising things. The present session, Friend Relf, is truly the session of wonders. I have seen so many foreign strangers and so many strange foreigners. I have seen the pompous men from the East, and the naked ones from the West. I have seen our wonderful President, as a centre between these extremes, with a philosophical modesty, receive the incense of the rose from the Turks, and smook from the calomet of his red Brethren. Our Chief has made the most wonderful enquiries about the African mammoth, the Salt Mountain, &c. &c.—Indians and Turks all, all have very much admired the sagacity with which the President has become acquainted with things in their own country, they have never been able to discover themselves, and are convinced of the advantage of philosophy:—So far harmony exists between him, the children of Mahomet and the Gentiles of our forest:—But the Christians, the Christian Ambassadors, there's the rub! The Frenchman, Turreau, as Minister from *Jupiter tonnent*, has been thundering upon our little Secretary of state; he at the commencement, mistook Turreau's noise for the echo of some distant roaring storm, and with great composure kept the French General's memorials snug as pocket pieces, that is, to himself. When Doctor Logan's motion came before the Senate, General Smith defended, as a good merchant, the *harmless and philanthropic* trade with our friends of Hayti, on the ground that France was satisfied, as no remonstrance has been presented by her officers to government during the recess. The French minister, surprised, and indignant at this unprecedented conduct of Mr. Madison urged him with a flaming note, and the former ones at last appeared with a bad grace, when they should have been sent from the beginning. From hence our administration has not increased its good opinion. The philanthropy of our Chief, appears in this affair, a little awkward, but great men know how to conciliate every thing.

The minister of Spain has put our philosopher somehow out of his wits. Our President in his message, had treated Spain very severely, but perhaps justly. It is however averred, there were in his account of the affairs with that nation, some deviation from truth, which in the diplomatic language, are called *mistakes*, and which in a county meeting, would go under the plain denomination of *lies*. The Marquis has proved to the satisfaction of those in the secret, some of these mistakes, but the poor soul had forgotten, that our President like the King of England cannot do wrong. As his note contained important secrets, which for obvious reasons, Messrs J & M. wanted to conceal from the public eye, his appearance in Washington; was dreaded like a hail storm early in the summer, by an avaricious farmer. It was then agitated, in the supreme cabinet of state, to find some expedient to discourage him from a journey, in which an apprehension of the dangerous disclosure, was very much to be feared, and it was agreed upon that a *dexterous friend* in Philadelphia, would prevail upon him not to expose himself to the rebukes of an administration who wanted the secret hermetically sealed. The Marquis had brass enough to steer, undisturbed his course towards our city, and the prudent and liberal secretary of state, on his arrival, sent him a *lettre de cachet*, to quit it. Every body was astonished, that the administration, who has not the right to remove a negro from our city, would violate the laws of nations, by insulting an ambassador without any ostensible reason or motive, but Friend Relf, I have vigorously taken the side of our President. Did not the Marquis consult certain lawyers, and by this expedient deprive us of some millions of dollars? Had not the Marquis the impudence to side with his colleague Merry, on the famous etiquette business? Did he not vigorously oppose our legislating, two years ago, for the territories of His Catholic Majesty? Did he not refuse to ratify the Convention of 1802, for good or bad reasons? And as there not a pre-emption that he wanted to bribe the quill of a certain Major, who, as the Marquis has said, is neither more or less than the key to "the temple of Janus?" These things, Friend Relf, can neither be forgiven or forgotten; besides, when a person acts

according to his own ideas, he is not to blame: The President has had so much business of late, about the Ex-Bashaw, Cafarely, the Ambassador Benemelly, the storming of Derne, and the handling of many other African affairs, that it is not in the least surprising, if he has imbibed a little of the Turkish disposition, and acted in this business accordingly. The Marquis, we understand, answered Mr. Madison's Billet d'ouir, with a declaration, that the Minister of Spain does not receive orders but from the King his master: some have found this answer noble and dignified, but, friend Relf, we must confess between ourselves, there is a good deal of impudence in it.

On the information that the Corps Diplomatique was all in arms, at the mild Turkish proceeding of our republican administration, a measure was suggested to keep, hereafter, those gentry under a better discipline. A castle of seven towers for their lodgings when they grow unruly, is to be erected at Greenleaf's-point, which situation bears some resemblance to the propontide: A Greek architect in the suite of the Tunisian Ambassador, has given the plans, which will require a generous appropriation, for this noble purpose, out of the Mediterranean fund.

In regard to Mr. Merry and his affairs with our wise men, I could write thee a volume, but, I apprehend, I already abuse thy good nature. I'll confine myself to tell thee, he does not support the motto of his arms, *toujours gay*. He appears discontented, and at the Castle they are not contented with him, the etiquette business does not deserve pardon indeed! Thus thou seest my friend, with what skill our peaceful administration, has contrived the means of quarrelling with every body; they are equally successful in the management of our home affairs; could thou believe that Mr. Jefferson has had the address to be in the minority in both Houses of congress? however unlikely, this is a fact—Randolph, Nicholson, Macon, and their friends, do not support any longer, men they do not think worthy of it: the first is completely in disgrace at Court; he has committed the unpardonable crime to declare Mr. Jefferson was not a great man, and that Mr. Madison is a very little man: Macon has found our Chief is not infallible like the Pope of Rome, particularly after comparing the President's message with the documents exhibited in support thereof; on the debate about the fortifications, he declared, in a decisive manner, "he was not sent to obey the mandates of the President, but to judge and act for himself." This dangerous doctrine was adopted with firmness by Nelson, Early and others, hitherto political friends of Mr. Jefferson; Thou wilt perceive by this that the President and Secretary have done themselves a great deal of harm, and the extent of the mischief would be more justly appreciated, if prudence had not contrived to have the doors of the house closed; but *ex unique Leonen*.

Thou wilt suppose our worthy chief a little humiliated, so he is; he is conscious of his sinking very fast, and no hopes remain for him, but in the success of a singular experiment, worthy his ingenious mind. As a Philosopher he knows that an odoriferous body, even when removed, leaves a temporary scent behind. These sensations on our olfactory nerves, have afforded him, by analogy, the sagacious idea, that the accordant sound of a musical band, even when removed, must leave a tract of ethereal harmony, which Chemists would call a musical gas. Thou knowest service is performed every Sunday in the House of Representatives, at present the house of discord—the President either with the intent to lull, or to destroy this monster has ordered, in his capacity of Admiral and Generalissimo, the bands of the marine corps, and that attached to the war department, to perform alternately every Sunday in the upper galleries of the House; by a mathematical calculation on the laws of acoustics, it is found, that two hours music will leave a sufficient harmony afloat to last all the week, and repeating the performance with as much regularity as the winding up of a clock, it is evident that the discordant members will be hereafter brought into an union in spite of themselves; by this wonderful and simple philosophical discovery, the President commanding the bands with almost as much despotism as he commands the ambassadors, will regulate the vibration of our politics: when his musicians shall play *Adagio, Andante, Allegro*, &c. all will be harmony and peace; but when they

will bring forth tunes of *Browura con spirito forte fortissimo P'fogato*, then ah! then mercy upon us. THINE.

P. S. I had forgotten to inform thee, that Court is highly displeased with a speaker who speaks so freely; and has demanded his recall; an intrigue is on foot to oust him; and General Varnum is the favorite ministerial candidate—so much for the liberty of speech!!!

Editor's Closet.

Bravo!

An extract of a letter from a member of Congress, which appears in the Richmond Enquirer, states, that it has been seriously deliberated whether it would not be proper, under the present conduct of the Spanish minister, to seize and ship him!

Duncan M'Farland.

The Richmond Enquirer, now and then, puts on such an air of honesty, that it requires considerable watchfulness to guard against his deceptions. He never commences with affected candor, but he ends with positive falsehood. A short time since, he amused his readers, with an article concerning Duncan M'Farland, in which, after acknowledging the worthlessness of Duncan, he says, "The republicans are as much disgusted with the alledged vices of Duncan M'Farland, as their federal opponents. They hold in an abhorrence not inferior to theirs, the character of a hog-stealer, a forgerer, and a perjurer." And then he attempts to shew that Duncan obtained his election by a federal trick. We cannot tell how much the democrats are disgusted with, nor how much they abhor Duncan's crimes; but we know, and the Enquirer must also know, that their papers, from the Aurora to the Bee, have advocated and defended him, since his confinement for forgery and perjury. The only trick made use of, by the federalists, to put Duncan in office, was, a complete exposition of his character in the public prints. Does the Enquirer mean to say, that it is only necessary for the federalists to prove a man a rascal, to ensure him the suffrages of the democrats?

Honey.

"SCIPIO," one of Holt's correspondents, ought to be indicted for murdering... the king's Eng'ish.—"The avails is," &c.—"At auctions successeble to the mob," &c.—"Where has these notes," &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Fraternal Hug," and sundry other communications, in prose and verse, on the subject of the "re-union," are unavoidably postponed until next week.



EXTRACT.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

[A gentleman who had used his scissors in extracting, not only from the Port Folio, but from many other papers, and even the Aurora itself, some of the moral, didactic, and descriptive pieces, which were published in the first, and such prominent articles of European intelligence, and political speculation, as he chose to take from the last, pasted the whole, at the end of the year, in rather a slovenly manner, and without any attention to arrangement, on the leaves of a blank book, which he had obtained for the purpose. His friend was requested to furnish something, by way of introduction, and those who have made similar selections, and are too lazy, or too busy, to write a poetical preface for themselves, may use the following]

Dedication, to all sorts of People.
BY MASTER SAMUEL SLENDER.

WHEN Eastcourt* invited his neighbors to dine,
To eat mutton and beef, and drink porter and wine;
It was always agreed, that each guest who came there,
Should bring with him some meat, or some wine,
Or some beer.
So one brought a surloin, and one brought a joint,
One furnish'd a bottle, another a pint;
A potatoe itself was a competent boon,
Or a knife, or a fork, or a dish, or a spoon;
And some were admitted to sit and to soak,
Who had nothing to bring, but a song or a joke.

A feast in like style we've endeavour'd to make,
And you all are invited to come and partake;
'Tis true that no food for your stomachs you'll find,
But you'll get what is better—some food for the mind.

Our Olio is made up of ethics enough;
And of poetry, politics, law and such stuff.
The ingredients are sound, and without any fault,
Well season'd with vinegar, pepper and salt.

The food, we confess, is not dress'd with much care,
Nor the table-cloth laid with much neatness we fear;

But then, bear in mind, you've read in your books,
'Though the Lord sends you victuals, the Devil sends cooks.'

The mixture of company, too, you'll think strange;
Some are brought from the college, some taken from 'change;

An emperor's chair is put next to a cit,
A wily alderman's placed along-side of a wit;
Fraud sits down with Virtue, and Truth with Chicanery,

And Denuie is station'd quite close to Duane.

* Master Slender supposes that, at the moment his friend Goldsmith was writing the Retaliation, he might not have considered that the origin of Pic Nic clubs was not exclusively referable to the husband of Madame Mautenon.

But cease we to wonder—for look but at France,
And see who are 'leading the national dance';
See those that were low, bounding higher and higher,

And those who were high, sinking low in the mire;
See Bonaparte riding aloft in the gale,
And the silent Moreau in the shades of the vale;
Look how coblers and tinkers to power have got,
And powerful men put in prison to rot.

Then come, take a chair, and sit down at your ease;
You are heartily welcome—pray choose what you please.

If digestion be good, and your appetite sound,
No nauseous repletion will ever be found;
But regaling as much as you will on our store,
You'll feel better and wiser, by far, than before.

Literary Notices.

WE have received the Prospectus of a new periodical paper, to be called "THE HOUR." By THOMAS TIMEKEEPER. It is to be printed at Philadelphia, once a week. Price One Dollar per quarter, in advance.

Proposals may be seen at this office, for printing an entire new work, entitled, "The History of Wyoming, or the County of Luzerne; in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the first settlement in 1763 to the present time, 1806. By ABRAHAM BRADLEY, Esq.

Subscriptions received for any work noticed in this paper.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

WHOSOEVER seriously and meekly attends to the operations of his own mind, may soon find sufficient evidence there, to convince him that there is a GOD who made him; to whose goodness he owes all the faculties of his soul; to whose providence he owes all the blessings of his life, and by whose permission it is that he exercises and enjoys them:—

That he is placed in this world, but as a creature of a day, hastening to the place from whence he shall not return:—

That he is accountable for his conduct to the greatest and wisest of Beings, from the strictness of whose justice he must have every thing to fear; but that he is exhorted to be humble and penitent, and cast himself in hope upon the infinitude of mercy, and the infinitude of goodness!

The Creator of the universe, in that sublime and beautiful order which he in his wisdom hath established, seems to have appointed continual lessons of instruction to his rational creature man:—

We find nothing made apparently for its own use:—

Pre-eminence in nature seems to have been uniformly designed as the pre-eminence of communicating good.

If the luminaries of the sky shine with superior splendor, over our heads, it seems as though they were principally intended to diffuse light and heat, and impart joy and gladness beyond themselves:—

If the mountains rise above the plains, and receive the rains of heaven in greater abundance, they are not to imbibe and retain them unto themselves, but to diffuse them for the refreshment of the inferior and more humble plains.

Diversity

ANECDOTE.

A certain gentleman not well skilled in orthography, requested his friend in Surinam, to send him *too* monkeys. The *t*, not being distinctly written, the friend concluded *his too*, was intended for 100. With difficulty he procured 50, which he sent, adding, the other 50, agreeable to your request, will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume, unbound...	\$ 2,
Second Volume,	\$ 2, 50
Third Volume,	\$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume,	\$ 2, 50
The four together,	\$ 8

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HARRY CROSWELL,

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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, MARCH 18, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOSE who formed the late monstrous combination of *Clintonians* and *fraggling Burrites*, having the head of a horse and the tail of a fish, are likely to be wholly disappointed in their views. The thing has caused such a shock in the community, that the leaders dare not attempt, and if they did, will not be able to effect the measures which they contemplated. They themselves are alarmed, as is evident from the gloss which Cheetham is endeavoring to give to the business. Cunning always defeats itself in the end, and the strides of ambition are often so great and incautious as to put every one on their guard.

It is now uncertain whether there will be the least motion as to some removals from office which were intended, and which Cheetham early announced in his paper. The Council of Appointment carefully selected, and carried, because no management and opposition were made in time, are affrighted, or their pride is roused to think that they were chosen to be dupes, and to be made subservient to the will of any man. Warped as men are by party spirit, and overborne by the influence of individuals, there are steps at which conscience (if there be any) will hesitate: and even the hissings and hootings of their fellow-citizens will deter them from wanton and cruel acts.

Strange as it is to hear that Cheetham toasted *John Swartwout*, and drank *Aaron Burr*, considerable allowance is to be made for his situation. Who set him up? Who supports him? Who directed him to promote the feast and to join it? These questions will be avoided, and the true an-

swers to them denied; but still a degree of pity is due to a man who has heedlessly run into a snare; and we cannot help exclaiming, "Alas, poor human nature!" We feel compassion for him who is violently thrust forward into the front of a contest, and then left to suffer; though there is a mixture of contempt, if he be so mean-spirited as tamely to father all the mischief.

The ground which the *Lewisites* are now daily gaining, is chiefly to be ascribed to the late horrid combination. Those in the country see the plan of a few in the city of New-York to subjugate them. The pains which were taken early in the session of the Legislature by some of the representatives from that city, and the lead which they have studiously affected, together with the correspondence between them and Cheetham, open the eyes of the most blind. Mr. Tayler is said to have been originally intended as one of the members of the Council of Appointment; but to have been afterwards changed for Mr. *Comstock*, whom the junto considered full as good a man, and rather more pliant to their wishes. Whether he can be twisted and duped, time will show. There are those who are of opinion, that, too as he has been supposed, he will exert a judgment and will of his own. The good sense, candor and firmness of Mr. *Huntingdon* are unquestionable. His election was occasioned more from the junto having no one to put in his place than from any idea they entertained of his suppleteness. His abhorrence of the coalition is as great as any man's; and he is perfectly aware of the projects it was intended to accomplish. Upon the whole, the faction which has reigned for some years past, appears to be sinking gradually and silently into utter infamy and contempt.

WARREN.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQUIRE.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FRATERNAL HUG.

THOUGH only a few of the *Burrites* have told themselves to the *Clintonians*, yet while they fed together, they seem to have been mutually and extremely loving. How tender in Cheetham to toast *John Swartwout*! And again in him and Gen. *Bailey* to gulp down *Aaron Burr*. It has been suspected, indeed, that a small matter will not choke the former. Some persons who loved eating, and expected a good dinner, have been known to empty their stomachs beforehand by an emetic; thus Cheetham may have disgorged all that vile stuff on his stomach against Col. Burr, Col. Smith, and Mr. Davis, to prepare himself for a "feast of reason and flow of soul."

The meeting afterwards of those calling themselves republicans, and who passed resolutions condemnatory of the glorious union, is to be considered as a matter of little consequence. Reformations, useful discoveries and inventions have ever been opposed by the ignorant. *Galileo* incurred the danger of the inquisition; it was long before the practice of inoculation for the small-pox generally prevailed; and *Eaustius*, the inventor of the art of printing, was supposed to be in compact with the devil. Besides, mankind are gradually influenced by great leaders. The plan

having been directed and arranged by those whom they are accustomed to obey—two such respectable gentlemen having presided at the feast, sitting side, by side and Cheetham himself having been there, and having published afterwards the toasts fully, and in due order—some may bounce for a while, but they must soon turn into their proper stalls. The wildest bullock will in time, with whipping and coaxing, endure the yoke. It is true that those at a distance from the city of New-York, will gape and look wild at the proceeding, perhaps, for some months; but information will reach them at last, and they will go with the herd. Cheetham has already begun explanatory and apologetical addresses; and there needs be no wonder, if he publish a pamphlet in favor of Mr. Burr, condemning to the flames all he has hitherto written against him; nor needs there be any wonder if some people still believe him to be a very able, consistent and upright man.

As to the story that the union was formed in order to divide and secure offices, it can be believed only by those who are so selfish as to have no idea of the public good. Cheetham denies it, and this settles the point at once. Col. Barr is now no longer a *Cataline*—Col. Smith will never again way lay Cheetham with a large club, to dust his jacket—and Wortman will pronounce in his next oration, "We few, we happy few, we band of brothers." In short the political machine will henceforth move like clock-work, or play harmoniously and cheerily like the musical glasses.

BENEVOLUS.

THE UNION, OR LAST PUSH FOR GREATNESS.

SCENE 1st.

Enter VENOM *solo*.

'Tis true, by heaven! this sturdy honesty,
This independence firm, that trembles not
Beneath the threatening rod of popular might,
Mars all my greatness. But if pow'r there be,
In democratic wiles, to circumvent
The heedless step of conscious innocence;
If laws, for little villains made, to brave,
And soul appalling infamy, can give
Supremacy, this governor shall fall.
Within this city's ample bound there lives
A man, by nature form'd for factious deeds;
Whom disappointment oft has sorely vex'd,
And many a luckless striving to be great.
For such my purpose calls: I'll to him straight.
What tho' in epithets well merited,
Of vile abuse, we have for years convers'd?
What tho' by persecuting rage impell'd,
We erst in honour's deadly contest strove?

Interest commands, I must obey my God.
And e'en in this, I'll gratify my hate.
For, closing with my offers, deeper still
In infamy will sink him, and unseal
The eyes of those, who, hitherto seduc'd,
By fair pretence, have thought him honest. Then,
My purpose answer'd, and his dirty task
Of treachery perform'd, I'll brush him off,
And leave the silly dupe, to meet the scorn
Of all mankind, and curse his booby plans.
(Exit.)

SCENE 2d.

(A Chamber in Venom's House.)

Enter VENOM and BLACKWOOD.

Black. Is all secure? lurks no suspicious ear
Of foe conceal'd, to catch the terms of peace?

Venom. Be not dismay'd. E'en echo here is dumb.
The hatter's self might here in safety rage.
These walls are faithful. Should they treach'rous
prove
And speak, what they have witness'd, they'd unfold
A tale of wickedness, and plots nefarious,
That e'en thy practis'd heart in knavery,
Would start and shudder, at the voice of conscience,
And like a trembling slave, upon the brink
Of guilt, and infamy, would halt. But come,
Let's to the business.—

(They retire and confer together for sometime; during which they look suspiciously at each other. At intervals are heard the words Secretary, France, Ambassador, &c. &c.)

Black. Amen to any thing. My noble friend,
Adieu! I'll to the clamorous Captain haste,
And stop his mouth, with this most glorious news.
(Exit.)

Venom, *solo*. Poor simpleton! yes, stop the bawler's mouth,
And it clos'd, until I bid him open.
Thou'st sold thyself, thy character, and all
Thy hopes of honour, for a short respite.
Thee have I bought, and with thee all the herd,
Whom lack of principle, or lack of self,
The tools have render'd, of thy crooked art.
Now fortune smiles. This arm shall still direct
With secret force, tho' irresistible,
The councils of our state, and hold its sway
Despotic, e'er this wealthy Capital.
Now let cold-blooded honesty go on,
And ponder upon law, and right, while I,
Such stuff despising, bear the price away.
Let those, in peace pursue their lowly way,
Who vaunt a coward honour, that will shrink
At the approach of aught, that bears the form,
Or semblance, of disgrace. "Here will I hold,"
So long as there are knaves and villains left,
Enough to bear me on their hands aloft,
My foes shall tremble, when they hear my name,
Tho' ruin'd thousands be my steps to fame.

D.

FROM MY GARRET.

The united honest rogues, seem determined to ascribe the federalists' detestation of the coalition, to every thing but the right cause. To induce their simple brethren to fall in with, and applaud the "re-union," they declare that the federalists

are all Lewistites, and the Lewistites all federalists, and that the latter condemn the Clintonians and Burrites, for the sole purpose of promoting the views of the governor. They know this is a misrepresentation; and every body else knows it. The federalists detest the coalition, because it is, in itself, detestable. What other motive does an upright man want? Those who regard the coalition merely as to its effect upon the promotion of Gov. Lewis (without taking into consideration the honor of our state) must rejoice at it, because no transaction could have operated more favorably for him. Had his excellency and his friends been guilty of the same conduct, I should have been equally forward in condemning it. 'Tis not the men that I hate; but I hate their crimes. Why should Robert Rusticoat feel a partiality for the person of one democrat, more than another? They are all his enemies. They have all raised their hands and their voices against him. Robert Rusticoat has not forgotten that governor Lewis was once a judge; nor has he forgotten who was Attorney-General at that period; but he well remembers that it was not owing to the lenity of either the judge or the attorney-general that he was not crushed. So, it will readily be perceived, that I have no reason to feel any personal attachment to either the one or the other. Still, if the governor conducts, in some things, uprightly and honorably, I shall not fail to do him strict justice; nor, if his enemies behave knavishly and meanly, shall I hesitate to render them a little justice, STRICT JUSTICE, also.

Brethren of the same Principle.

The other day, on Cheetham's observing that the "re-union" was formed of materials that accorded "in principle, in interest, and in object," I promised to search for what he lately declared to be the principle, object and interest of a part of those materials. Instead of putting my garret in an uproar, by unrolling the dusty files of Cheetham's paper, I avail myself of several extracts made by the editor of the Morning Chronicle. They are amply sufficient to prove that the "re-union" is "a compound of as base ingredients as the world affords."

Extracts from Cheetham's Paper.

"Frown on the common enemy of all parties [Mr Burr,] who has no other object in view than the gratification of unprincipled ambition."

Observe, reader, the materials of the "re-union" accord in object.

"The adherents of Mr. Burr are composed of the *tag ends* of all parties."

Observe again, reader, these *tag ends* accord with the other materials.

"Can any man (laying his hand upon his breast and knowing all Col. Burr's tricks) pronounce the views or conduct of the vice-president *honest*? *aye honest*—not one."

Yet, they *accord*—all dishonest as they are."

"Who ever believed that the Burrrites ever did, from disinterested motives, a patriotic act, and who, having his senses, can believe they ever will?"

Still, they *accord*.

"Mix all the advocates of Col. Burr together, and what will be the compound of character? Character! bad enough."

In perfect *accordance* with the other materials, however.

"Like the Roman Cataline, the object of Mr. Burr is to rally under his standard the discontented, the profligate, and the desperate of both parties."

"It has often been remarked in this paper, that every Burrrite in this state is a disappointed office hunter."

How well these materials *accord*.

I might add a column of these extracts, in which Cheetham has pronounced Mr. Burr and his adherents, *profligate, unprincipled, abandoned, &c. &c. &c.* But I stop here for the present. I may proceed hereafter.

Night-Work.

It is hinted that Mr. Burr, has lately been in New-York, *in the night*. There are men whose deeds are such that they "choose darkness rather than light."

There has been a large meeting of *anti-re-union-republicans*, in New-York, at which a string of resolutions were passed, disapproving of the late treaty. It is said, Cheetham looks black as a felt hat on the occasion.

Editor's Closet.

The approaching Election,

Is an important one, as there are Assemblymen, Senators, and a Member of Congress to be chosen. The democrats have already commenced their operations, and, if we are correctly informed, uncommon attempts are making to sow discord, and create a division, amongst those citizens of the county who constitute a clear and decided majority. The attempt, however, will prove abortive. In the present distracted state of political affairs, the federalists may not deem it advisable to act at all; but if they do act, they will *act together*; and once more convince their op-

ponents that the county of Columbia stands unshaken in the storm.

The federalists of the corporation of Hudson are desired to meet at the house of Mr. Stocking on Thursday evening next.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received, a pamphlet, entitled, "*an examination of the method of making Bank Bills, from the Stereotype Plate,*" which will be copied into our next number.

"*HONARIO,*" is inadmissible. The publication which he ridicules, was inserted under the sanction and authority, and at the expence, of a respectable society. It should therefore be exempt from anonymous attacks.

Erratum.

In the compact of the Conscript Company, published last week—third article, for "*emolument*" read *enrolment*.

Selections.

[The following articles of genuine wit and humour, are copied from the *Boston Repertory*, the editor of which paper never takes up the pen in vain. Edit. Bal.]

MR. PHILIP DODDRIDGE, member of the Virginia Legislature, who lately entered his protest against the panegyric on the President, adopted by that body, specifying the reasons of his dissent, has been attacked by the democrats, in the same very *genteel* and *severe* manner, in which they have been wont to attack others, who put Mr. Jefferson's prominent qualities on record. They call him *Phil Dod*. Now is not that as complete an answer to all Mr. Doddridge can say, as any thorough bred democrat can require? He has quoted chapter and verse from the President's several publications, and shews his want both of wisdom and firmness, by his gross contradictions. And what of that? Why reader, the gentleman's name who points out these absurdities is *Phil Dod*; yes *Dod*.—Spell it backwards or forwards it is *DoD*.—Is it not as plain as day that every thing he has to say is contemptible calumny? Was not the celebrated letter of Thomas Turner refuted, to the satisfaction of every staunch friend of Mr. Jefferson, by proving plainly that it was from the pen of *Tom*. Certainly no matter what *Tom* says?

Embassy to England.

After having attempted for three months to frighten Great Britain into hystericks with paper crackers, Congress are now, if report be true, about to send an embassy, under circumstances, which will give emphasis to the expression of the public will. The vessel to carry the Ambassador is to be the *HORNET*, and the Ambassador

A. BURR. It is pity ARM-STRONG is so united, as the talents of an experienced court will be *PITT-ED* against us.

Rel's Quaker Correspondent, at Washington, says that when friend *Sloan* introduced his "new moddled bill, imposing a tax of ten dollars on slaves, Mr. *Jackson* objected to its being read a second time. Some very circumspect members could not readily make up their minds whether it should have a second reading, and the clerk was ordered, at their request, to read it a *first time*—again.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.—Every time a proposition is offered in the house of representatives, which the house do not like to meddle with, up starts some one of the members and moves to postpone the further consideration of the subject until some very distant day on account of the important business which is pressing upon the attention of the house. In this motion he always succeeds. What comes next? Why, next we find three or four days employed in discussing the question whether a township of public land shall be sold to a company of German vine dressers without interest—or else we are called upon to listen by the hour together to the invectives of Mr. Sloan while he rants about the dreadful consequences which may ensue to the union from the incorporation of a Presbyterian church in Georgetown. Mr. Gregg, we perceive, has been making another effort to bring up the Yazoo question; but the standing argument, *more important business*, is objected in his way, and we shall probably see the whole farce played over again.

We understand that the bill to prohibit the intercourse between this country and St. Domingo has passed the house of Representatives as it came from the Senate. If this is so, it shows that the French minister can get his business expedited in congress, however tardily they proceed with that which concerns the United States.

An observation of a foreigner at the Federal City, taken from his journal.

2d MO. 3, 1806.

This day came to Washington City, and passed on the road a company of black slaves, the men chained together, the children in a cart, a black looking person driving them before him, carrying a large loaded pistol in his hand. This company I afterwards saw passing under the walls of the capitol where congress sit, and near the front of Steel's Hotel, the principle Inn in this place, where stood the chief justice of the United States, a number of other judges and members of congress, the apostles of liberty in this day—yet this affecting sight did not appear to make the least impression on any of them, any more than a company of dogs or horses might have done.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,

BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

TO plead for the gratification of our sensual appetites and passions, in opposition to the still small voice of instruction, in the secret closet of our own minds, is to rebel against the plainest law of GOD—to insult the Supreme Majesty, by preferring the nature of brute animals, to that more exalted nature which he hath given us, and in which we stand related to angels:

It is, in effect, to conclude that this life is more important than the next, and that a few fleeting moments of time are of more concern than eternity!

All our hopes, and all our welfare, depend on the use of those talents which the Almighty hath given us:

If we suffer them to be corrupted and spoiled, the damage must be great, and the loss irreparable.

On the other hand, if we are careful to employ them wisely, and agreeably to their original design, our care will turn to the noblest account, and in joy and gladness shall we reap the fruit thereof forever.

The man who earnestly endeavors to lead a steady and uniform life of virtue, cherishing good in himself, and brotherly kindness and charity towards mankind, will ever find a source of consolation and secret triumph within:—

He will find an indelible glow of delight attend him, even under afflictions:—

The spirit of that man shall sustain his infirmities!

Selections.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

From Washington,
2nd Mo. 7th, 1806.

FRIEND RELF.

Would to Heaven, Friend Relf, thou hadst types of the size of hundred line pica, nay large as the pannels of the doors of Olympus, I would compel thee to tell the nation, in letters of such size, that more than half of the House of Representatives are TRIFLERS: more than half of the time the House is trifled away, and many, too many [to be sure too many, if any] trifling purposely.

It was long after the usual time of meeting this day before there was a quorum. If gentlemen will be so good, saith the Speaker as to take their seats, there will be a quorum—a pause ensues—a few minutes after the Speaker exclaims—three members only are wanted to make a quorum—[and at this very time from 10 to 15 members are sitting by the fire, and will not stir an inch, for a quorum] After a while, forsooth, a quorum is made and the journal is read. One of the first things done this day was to move [thy man Leib the mover] that when the House adjourn, they adjourn till the 2d of next week. The motion was carried by a small majority.

Gregg's bill providing for naval peace establishment was debated for some time in committee of the whole. At length Friend Goldborough, observing that the bill was quite inconsistent with the arrangement of the navy department, that we are now in a state of neither peace nor war, that it is improper and impolitic to fix any permanent establishment, till other subjects were settled, that would have a great effect on this: moved that the committee rise.—The committee without a dissent rose; and the speaker asked leave for them to set again [as old hens and geese will till something be hatched.] This bill fixes the number of officers and men at 920. Why did the Speaker appoint Gregg to hatch this bill? was it because he knew Gregg like himself was unwilling to trouble the country with burdensome expenses to defend our commerce? why was the bill brought up at this time? To trifle, Friend Relf, to trifle away the time.—Members were many of them trifling with noisy chit chat by the fire places, with one another in their seats, at the windows, &c. and talking so loud as greatly to interrupt even the appearance of doing business. Several times, after a member had been speaking another scarcely twenty feet from him, would be obliged to ask him to repeat what he had said. The Speaker would call to order, but seldom enforces his orders [he is himself very apt to talk and chat rather loudly when in committee of the whole.] The Speaker I believe always appoints as Chairman of the committee of the whole, one of the five following persons, Varnum, Dawson, Gregg, Tenney, or J. C. Smith, and the last mentioned is the only one that keeps order, indeed he is far the most proper person for Speaker of the House. But there are other ways by which time is trified—many committee men are too busy, between the sittings of each day, with sleeping, eating, playing cards, or perhaps worse work, to give due consideration to the bills about to be discussed, or to the framing of bills, hence it may be justly said that many a one of them is a *monstrum horrendum informe*, and perhaps a day or two is required for the House to let it into tolerable shape; and often indeed they are obliged to put it again under the wings of the same committee, that they may set upon and re-hatch it. Friend Relf I could tell thee more ways by which time is wasted, but I will not waste time to tell thee now.

Much of the time of the house was trified this day with Leib's half formed bill for fixing the salaries of the officers of the House, i.e. clerks, door-keepers, &c. instead of so much per annum and so much per diem, while the House is in session, for the door-keepers a permanent salary is fixed. Bedinger astonished me—he used an *argument*—I would rather, saith he, proportion the salary to the service; let them have so much per diem; for some sessions are of three months, some perhaps of six—proportion the salary to the service.

A resolution of Crowninshield was carried, calling on the secretary of the Treasury for a detailed account of all the foreign goods, wares, &c. exported from the United States the three last years.

Randolph called again the resolution which he offered the last year, to alter the Constitution in such manner that the Judges may be removed at the request of a majority of both Houses of Congress.—Venus of cold malice seem to run through the heart of this *rescio quid humani generis*. The subject may occasion debate, but the resolution will not be carried.

Ten weeks have congress been in session, and nothing, or next to nothing, yet done, relative to our disagreements with England and Spain. They know not what to do—they fear all and any steps. Some trifling project was the consequence of the fortnight's closed doors: The Senate with closed doors, have re-discussed that project, and I am informed decided, but I know not how, this day. It is also reported that an ambassador extraordinary (which under the present administration has certainly meant an ambassador ordinary in the extreme, or uncommonly ordinary, extra.) was appointed this day in the Senate, to go to England. This is only report however; yet supported by some with the consideration that the *Hornet*, (a swift sailer) is ordered to New York for the purpose of conveying a special minister.

THINE.

Main Argument.

FOR THE BALANCE.

The PEOPLE vs. STEPHEN ARNOLD.

THE case of Arnold cannot be too much examined. The subject though awful and unprecedented demands a dispassionate hearing. Is the crime for which he was indicted; tried, convicted and sentenced to be put to death, murder? In the discussion of this question, I shall attempt to support the affirmative. The judicial branch of our government has declared the case to be murder, and the legislative department will in all probability give efficacy to that opinion. Whenever murder has been committed, the law of nature as well as the political code, orders the offender to be punished. "For whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Almost every nation has punished the crime of murder with death; the preservation of government depends on performing that awful duty; to take no other satisfaction for the life of a murderer, but death. "For the land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it." The reprieve of Arnold has caused much clamour, and given rise to considerable political animosity: but the voice of party should have been silenced. If there is doubt, let the expediency of the Governor's reprieve be granted, and it then becomes a subject for legal investigation. In my view of the case, the facts that constitute murder, are the manner of correcting the child, and the quantity of punishment used which occasioned her death—From these two points it will be shewn that the case is murder. For the information of those who have not perused the testimony, I shall here insert the report of the evidence taken by Judge Kent and transmitted to the Governor. It was as follows: "That the girl lived in Arnold's family, and was about six years of age—That on the evening of the 10th January, the girl did not pronounce the word *gig* correctly, or as he directed, and that while at supper he pronounced the word as he said she ought to—That he went after supper and got eight beach sticks and trimmed them out and supplied them in the fire, and took the girl out of doors seven times in succession, and when she was brought in at each interval, the girl said she would try to pronounce the word as he wished, but failed in the attempt—That he told her how to pronounce the word when she was brought in the last time and she pronounced it right—That he had not told her how to pronounce it before, except while he was at supper and before the whipping—That from the time that the girl was first taken out of doors until she was last brought in was one hour and a half—That the interval between each whipping was ten minutes, and the last time he was out was near half an hour—That he confessed he had stripped her clothes over her head and held them in his hand across a stake or crotch—That her flesh was bruised and lacerated from her shoulders to the calves of her legs, and that the girl was soon after seized with a fever and delirium, and died on the 14th of January—The physicians had no doubt but that the child died by reason of the whipping, and Arnold admitted that the whipping was in consequence of his malignant passions—There was good reason to conclude, that he had no deliberate intention of putting the child to death, for he expressed a hope when he came

into the house the last time, that he had not whipped the child to death, and he expressed the deepest concern, when the dangerous situation of the child was discovered.

"Upon these facts, I told the jury, that they constituted a case of murder. That it was not requisite that there should have existed a deliberate intention to kill—That if the jury should be of opinion under the circumstances of this case, that the beating was unlawful and barbarous, and denoted a depraved and malignant disposition, (and such was my opinion) it constituted in judgment of law, a case of killing with malice aforethought, for that the law presumed or implied the malice from the malignity of the disposition which the act indicated."

This report of the evidence will fully enable the reader to understand, how properly, the rules of law which I shall cite are applicable.

Murder is defined by Lord Coke, "when a person of sound memory and discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought either express or implied."

First.—The person that commits murder must be in the language of Coke, "of sound memory and discretion." So far Arnold had two of the qualities, necessary to constitute murder. Secondly.—"Unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature, with malice aforethought either express or implied." The conduct of Arnold justly merits the application of this rule. The killing must be unlawful, and those acts which produce death must be replete with such circumstances as to make the exercise of them unlawful. If there is no warrant or excuse, the killing is unlawful. To justify the conduct of Arnold, all that he did in chastening the child must be lawful and if lawful, he is warranted and excused. "It may be said (and very correctly) that he was administering correction in obedience to a lawful authority. That a parent has a right to chastise his child, a master his servant and an officer his criminal: The Roman law even permitted the parent to take away the life of his child: that he who had given life, had the right to take it away. But our law knows of no such right or principle; it is much more restricted. He may lawfully correct his child being under age, in a reasonable manner, for this is for the benefit of his education. If Arnold had applied prudence as a substitute for indiscretion: if mildness had been exemplified and not the depravity of a wicked heart, and by accident the child was killed, it would have been no unlawful killing. It is the maliciousness of man's disposition that frequently produces serious and important injuries. Life becomes the victim of an heated and angry mind. In those cases the justness of our laws has prescribed such punishment on the offender, that is calculated to give example to others and to prohibit the commission of like crimes. The passions of Arnold were barbarous, depraved and malignant: not merely ruffled at an injury aimed at his feelings, but with a heart filled with wickedness and savage cruelty, he during the period of an hour and an half (with a few minutes of intermediate time excepted) continued to administer chastisement in a manner that in itself was inhuman and immoderate. Blackstone observes in his 4th Vol. page 182, "where a parent is moderately correcting his child, a master his apprentice or scholar, or an officer punishing his criminal and happens to occasion his death, it is merely misadventure: for the act of correction was lawful. But if he exceeds the bounds of moderation, either in the manner, the instrument

"or the quantity of punishment, and death ensues, it is manslaughter at least, and in some cases according to circumstances) murder, for the act of immoderate correction is unlawful." The manner of correcting the child, was unlawful and immoderate. It was in the winter season, when the coolness of the air compels us to cling to the fire-side. He took this infant child of six years of age into the open air; exposed her naked limbs to the inclemency of the weather and there exhibited the depravity of his feelings. Not contented with the first attack upon the helpless infant: not having spent sufficient of his cruel passions, he continued the attack seven times, till the child was "bruised and lacerated from her shoulders to the calves of her legs." The seventh and last attack put an end to her existence.

In Hale's P. C. page 174, "If a school master corrects his scholar, or a master his servant, or a parent his child, and by struggling or otherwise the child, or scholar or servant dies; this is only homicide per infatum. But this is to be understood when it happens only upon moderate correction; for if the correction be with an unfit instrument or too outrageous, then it is murder."

If the child had frozen to death, while under the scourge of Arnold's passion, he would beyond doubt have been guilty of murder. The season of the year, and the exposure of her naked limbs to the cold, might in all probability have occasioned her death. 4th Blackstone's Com. 197. "If a man however does such an act of which the probable consequence may be and eventually is death, such killing may be murder, although no stroke be struck by himself, and no killing may be primarily intended. As was the case of the unnatural son, who exposed his sick father to the air against his will, by reason whereof he died; of the harlot who laid her child under leaves in an orchard where a kite struck it and killed it; and of the parish officers who shifted a child from parish to parish till it died for want of sustenance." In this part of the argument it must be conceded that the manner of correction was unlawful. "He confessed he had stripped her clothes over her head and held them in his hand across a stake or crotch." Was this a moderate and discreet method of chastisement? The strength of a child of six years old, could not have prevented a man of Arnold's vigour from punishing as much as a child deserves. Why extend her body "across a stake or crotch" without it was further to gratify the wickedness of his spirit. In case the child had died in consequence of a cold it might have taken, and not from the whipping it will not be denied but what it would have been murder. And how much stronger in the present case where the death was occasioned from the quantity of punishment used in correcting. I rely upon the manner of whipping, as one of those strong and aggravating circumstances as is necessary in a case of this kind to convict the offender of murder. Some may without strictly attending to the circumstances, deem the offence to be merely manslaughter; but the facts here are too criminal to be so decided, and nothing less than murder can be shewn in the case of Arnold. The correction caused her death and that only. The manner of chastising did not; neither did the instrument used in whipping: But it was the quantity of punishment, that gave a decisive blow to her existence.

The books furnish no adjudged case similar to that of Arnold, and it may be said this is the first of the kind, that a parent would whip his child to death under color of correction, is too bar-

barous to be thought of, and I presume to assert that the case never happened among civilized nations. In Hale's P. C. page 434 excessive correction connected with other facts, was decided to be murder. A boy came into Osterly park to steal wood, and seeing the woodward, climbs up a tree to hide himself; the woodward bids him to come down, he comes down and the woodward struck him twice, and then bound him to his horse-tail, and dragged him till his shoulders were broke, whereof he died: it was ruled murder, because, first, The correction was excessive. Second, It was a deliberate act of cruelty. The introduction of this case as applicable to Arnold, is not wholly considered as deciding the question: But to strengthen the idea that murder may arise from excessive correction or the quantity of punishment applied. The woodward was convicted of murder founded on implied or presumed malice. This case is instanced by Blackstone as forming express malice; as also where the blacksmith corrected his servant with a bar of iron, and the schoolmaster stamped on his scholar's belly: the schoolmaster and blacksmith are guilty of murder by express malice: that is by an express evil design, the genuine sense of malitia. This author must certainly be incorrect in such opinion; for the cases which he cites to warrant the opinion are decided expressly on the ground of implied malice—The definition which Blackstone himself has adopted of express malice does not support such an opinion—4th Black. Com. 199. "Express malice is where one with a sedate deliberate mind, and formed design doth kill another: Which formed design is evidenced by external circumstances discovering that inward intention, as laying in wait, antecedent menaces, former grudges and concerted schemes to do him some bodily harm." Hale adopts the same definition. Malice that makes the killing of a man to be murder, is of two kinds, First, malice in fact, or Second, malice in law, or a presumption legis. The latter of which arises out of the circumstances in Arnold's case: It is not pretended that he is guilty of express malice. There is no formed design to kill evidenced before the attack, no discovery of inward intention, as menaces, &c. to injure or kill the child. If a master use an unlawful instrument in correcting his servant, and death happen, it is murder: the law judges it to be malice prepenae. Kelyng, Rep. 64. "If a father, master or schoolmaster, will correct his child, servant or scholar, they must do it with such things as are fit for correction and not with such instruments as may probably kill them. For otherwise under pretext of correction a parent might kill his child, or a master his servant, a schoolmaster his scholar, and a bar of iron is no instrument for correction. It is all one as if he had run him through with a sword." If there is malice in a case so barbarous as the one quoted; it must be implied. The law judges it to be malicious from the unlawfulness of the instrument made use of in correcting. The case of the master who having a piece of hot iron in his hand run it into his servant's belly and killed him, was decided to be murder, not done with express malice, having a sedate, deliberate mind and formed design: but implied malice flowing from the wickedness of the mind which the act indicated. Therefore, says Kelyng, "where a master strikes his servant with such things as those are, if death ensue, the law shall judge it malice prepenae," the same language may be continued further, when a parent or master corrects his child or servant, let it

be done in a prudent, careful and moderate manner: let the quantity of punishment be dealt out with a cautious hand; for if death ensue from immoderate correction; the law shall judge it murder of malice prepenze.

The authority to correct is lawful, but that authority is limited and bounded by prudence and discretion. Whenever, therefore, this authority is abused and extended beyond the bounds fixed by law, whatever is done under pretence of that right is unlawful. The husband has a right, (if the Governor's opinion is correct) to chastise his wife, so that it be done with moderation and prudence. He is considered the governor of his family; and all belonging to it, are considered in some degree as acting under his authority, and subject to his orders. The relation, therefore, between husband and wife, in point of authority, is nearly the same as that between parent and child. This authority gives the husband a right to moderately correct his wife. But immoderate correction is unlawful and not justified. As in this case: "If there be chiding between husband and wife, and the husband strikes his wife thereupon with a pestle, that she dies presently, it is murder, and the chiding will not be a provocation to extenuate it to manslaughter." 1st Hale's P. C. 457. The instrument for correction, made use of by the husband, was unlawful. He had abandoned the character of a guardian, watchful for the safety and happiness of his companion; but he put on the ferocity of a savage, and thereby gave room to his malignant spirit. Suppose the instrument the husband used in chastising his wife, had been reasonable, and from the manner and the quantity of punishment applied, the wife had been killed; who can doubt but what it would form a case of murder? The affection for each other, is as powerful in one case as the other. The sufferings which each experience, awaken the feelings of the husband, and he becomes a partner in their misfortunes. Arnold was once viewed as the father and protector of this infant child, under whose roof she was secured from danger. He looked upon her as his own; and she might in time have repaid the debt of gratitude, had not the fatal blow been struck. His wicked and depraved mind, caused the unhappy tale already related, and consigns the name of Arnold among the black catalogue of murderers.

In the human breast, there are three distinct passions—Envy, Hatred and Malice. Some have been led into a mistake by not well considering what the passion of malice is. They have construed it to be, a rancour of mind lodged in the person killing, for some considerable time before the commission of the fact, which is a mistake arising from the not well distinguishing between hatred and malice. Envy is properly a rejoicing or being grieved at the happiness and prosperity of another. Hatred is a rancour fixed and settled in the mind of one towards another, which admits of several degrees. But malice, *malitia precegrata* intends the doing of mischief. That mischievous intent is drawn from the unlawfulness of the act committed. Foster, 256, says, that the "law, by the term malice, means, that the fact has been attended with such circumstances as are the ordinary symptoms of a wicked, depraved, malignant spirit." The application of this definition of malice to the case of Arnold, will at once be seen to be proper, and leaning directly upon the point in dispute. It is only necessary to discover malice, to make out a murder. If the child had been whipped to death, so that it died while receiving the blows, would not that have denoted, a wicked, depraved, and malignant spirit? and would not Arnold, in such case, be guilty of murder? Are not those circumstances, already pointed out, sufficiently aggravating to conclude, that it was the wickedness of the heart that caused the death? The legal acceptance of the term malice, imports a wickedness which the daring and violent circumstances of the case produce. In discovering implied malice, the facts consequent upon the transaction must be enquired into; and from those facts, the law judges the act committed to be malicious or not.

"If a prisoner die by reason of disease and hard usage by the packer, it is murder in the gaoler." 1. H. P. C. 466. If murder can in any case be made out from implied malice, I with confidence submit the case of Arnold to be of that number. Had the child been corrected in a manner prudently; and had the quantity of punishment been moderately

applied, and by accident the child was killed; the offence would have been excusable homicide. Because the authority of chastising was lawful and no ways immoderate. If an indictment had been presented against Arnold upon such a supposed case, he would have been acquitted, and that by our statute, 1st vol. R. L. page 63. This brings me to an examination of our act concerning murder, which, being relied upon as forming a defence for Arnold, and recommended by the governor to the legislature to examine; it becomes important that it should be understood, and receive a fair and just construction. At common law, the person that was guilty of justifiable homicide, was in no kind of fault, nor even in the minutest degree, and was always to be totally acquitted and discharged, with commendation rather than blame: But in excusable homicide *per infortunium*, the case is different, the offender is in some fault and forfeits his goods. 1 Hale, P. C. 477. This forfeiture our act has taken away and discharges the party entirely, which is the only alteration made in the common law. Hawk. P. C. 1. vol. 104. "Homicide against the life of another either amounts to felony, or does not. That which amounts not to felony is either justifiable, and causes no forfeiture at all, or excusable and causes the forfeiture of the party's goods." In excusable homicide there was a pardon to be procured before the killer could be discharged, and the practice was generally to bail him till the next term or session, that he might sue out his pardon of course upon a certificate of the nature of his conviction—"For though it was not his crime, but his misfortune, yet because the king hath lost his subject, and that men may be the more careful, he forfeits his goods." 1 Hale's P. C. 478. The legislature here viewed the severity of the common law rule, and have applied a proper remedy. In the same act concerning murder, section 5th "persons killing in self defence, or by misfortune, shall not forfeit or lose any thing for the death of the person killed, but shall be thereof, and for the same fully acquitted and discharged." This is the only instance that can be shewn, wherein the act is remedied; the mischief of forfeiture being prevented. The section which the advocates for Arnold say excuses him from the crime of murder, shall now be examined. It will be found in 1 Vol. R. L. page 60th and section 2d "that if any person or persons shall stab or thrust any person or persons, that hath not then any weapon drawn, or that hath not then first stricken the party who shall so stab or thrust, so as the person or persons so stabbed or thrust shall thereof die, within the space of six months, then next following, altho' it cannot be proved that the same was done of malice aforethought, every such unlawful killing, shall be adjudged, taken and deemed wilful murder. And the offenders therein, their aiders, abettors, procurers and counsellors, shall suffer death, and forfeit in every behalf as in other cases of wilful murder of malice prepenze. But this shall not extend to any person or persons who shall kill any person or persons in his, her or their own defence, or by misfortune, or in any other manner than as aforesaid: nor to any person or persons, who in keeping and preserving the peace, shall chance to kill any person or persons; so as such killing be not done wilfully, willingly and of purpose, under pretext and colour of keeping the peace: nor to any person or persons, who in chastising or correcting his, her or their child or servant, shall, contrary to his, her or their intent and purpose chance to kill such child or servant." The legislature, in making this statute, have copied verbatim the English act of James 1. C. 8. What they intended by doing this, is to me inexplicable. Was such an act necessary, or did they trust to luck for its operation? did the situation of our state demand the enacting such a law? were the people stabbing each other in consequence of party animosity? No one will pretend that such was the state of our affairs. The state of society was peace, and the government free from danger. It must have intended nothing more than declaring what the common law was. It may be said that I have questioned too much the intention of the legislature in passing this act. I have reason to observe, that they were not cautious enough when they took the English act for a precedent. They did not, I fear, look into the object for which that act was made. Though it has not altered the common law, from the construction that is now given it, yet we

were under no necessity for such an act. The remark of Blackstone, upon the statute of James, will present the object of the statute in a clear and conspicuous point of view: "This statute was made on account of the frequent quarrels and stabbings, with short daggers, between the Scotch and English, at the accession of James I. and being, therefore, of temporary nature, ought to have expired with the mischief, which it meant to remedy. For, in point of solid and substantial justice, it cannot be said that the mode of killing, whether by stabbing, strangling or shooting, can either extenuate or enhance the guilt. But the benignity of the law hath construed the statute so favorably in behalf of the subject, and so strictly when against him, that the offence of stabbing now stands almost upon the same footing as it did at the common law." 4 B. C. 193. This able and distinguished writer, traces the cause of this act and points out the mischief it was intended to remedy. The practice of stabbing was frequent, as the passions of men, at that time, were warm, and disposed to spill each others' blood. Life was taken away by surprise; and, for the safety of the subjects, the legislature interposed their authority to prevent the growing evil. The offence of stabbing, at common law, upon a sudden provocation, was manslaughter, and like killing in any other manner, as with clubs, if under such circumstances as to make it manslaughter. The mode of killing is not material; if done by strangling, poisoning or shooting, the guilt is the same. Hawkins speaking of the statute of James, page 116, says, "It is generally holden, that this statute is but declaratory of the common law. That there is no need to lay the conclusion of the indictment *contra formam statuti*, because the statute makes no new offence, but only takes away the privilege of the clergy from an old one, and leaves it to the judgment of the common law."

Poisoning will be found to be murder at common law, and so declared by our act concerning murder, 1st section. Here the legislature have made no alteration; therefore they could intend no more than affirming the common law, and so far as the adjudications go in construing the act of James, they universally decide it to be declaratory only. It is a sound rule of law, that when the common law and the statute differ, the former gives way to the latter. If the statute alters the law which I have applied, as governing and deciding the case of Arnold, then the act must operate. This variation is what I shall attempt to discover. So far, the examination of this act, relates merely to the enactive part. The provisional cases in this act are next in order. For clearness and perspicuity, it is preferable to take each of those cases, and discuss them separately:—"But this shall not extend to any person or persons, who shall kill any person or persons in his, her or their own defence, or by misfortune, or in any other manner than as aforesaid." The remark which Kelyng makes upon this statute, page 28, may here properly be introduced. "That although if an officer or other person kill another in preserving the peace, or a parent, master or school-master, kills his child, servant or scholar in chastising or correcting him, this shall be said to be *per infortunium*. Yet see Stat. 1 Jas. C. 8, for stabbing, there at the end of it, there is a proviso, that the statute shall not extend to any person who shall kill in keeping and preserving the peace, so as the manslaughter be not committed wilfully and of purpose, under pretext of keeping the peace; nor to a master or parent in chastising his child or servant, besides his or their intent and purpose. So that those circumstances are inquirable in those cases." The question may here be put—what circumstances are to be enquired into in those cases? If it is pretended that the killing was in self defence, the party justifying the killing, must shew such circumstances to the court, as it may appear that it was in self defence. A person has a right, by the common law, to defend himself from the attacks and assaults of others; and if he kills in such defence, he is not guilty of murder, but homicide *se defendendo*, and by our act, shall loose nothing, but be entirely discharged. If the person defending himself, was indicted for murder, would he be tried by rules of the common law, or by the statute? would you, in the indictment, lay two counts, one upon the statute, and the other at common law; or would the act have any thing more to do with the offender than it, upon the trial, it was found, that the killing was in self defence, but to acquit and discharge



EXTRACT.

[The following caustic application to the tender flesh of quacks, is extracted from a long production in the Dartmouth Gazette:—]

THE QUACK DOCTOR.

MOREOVER, again—simple honest TIM SKIP Had a little sly wart on the brim of his lip, Which he candidly own'd he had thoughts of dismissing—

As it stood in the way, both in eating and kissing; To the fountain he goes for a surgical answer, And was told that said wart was a horrible cancer! "And (as true as you sprung from the race of the Skippers)

"You must try my infallible caustic and nippers!" "For if you delay it much longer—I know,

"It will *sartingly* end in a wapping great rose!" Poor Timothy, therefore, was dolefully frightened, (As he stood at the bar of destruction indicted.)

While a plaister of potash was pompously mixt, And on the wart's forehead most artfully fixt For a day and a half—when the famous *Bon Coots* Drew it out, with its hundred invisible roots!

Which by-standing grannies, with voices in tune, All vow'd they could see, plain as man in the moon! Thus trumpet-tongued Gossips, with clarion shrill, Declare Doctor *Coots* beats the nation for skill; Hence—in cancer destruction, he's call'd on to ride More than all the quack doctors in — beside.

Miscellany.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

GENERAL MIRANDA,

WAS born in Mexico; for his colleague, Dumourier, commits an error when he terms him a Peruvian. Notwithstanding the jealousy with which the Spaniards were accustomed to treat the native Americans, this gentleman found means to obtain a colonel's commission, and was employed by the governor of Guatemala in several confidential situations. He is thought very early in life to have entertained the generous resolution of emancipating his countrymen from thralldom; and to this is attributed his precipitate retreat from New Spain.

Since that time, he has been almost literally a wanderer. In the course of his travels, he has visited every part of Europe, and resided more than once in England. Being possessed of taste, learning and a classical style, he was enabled to collect and narrate a variety of anecdotes, and observations relative to the manners, policy, laws, learning, and above all the military establishments of every nation.

No sooner had the French revolution taken place and a foreign war become inevitable, than he repaired to Paris from St. Petersburg, where he was in great favor with the empress,* who endeavored but in vain, to attach him to her person and service.—By means of Petion, he obtained the rank of major-general, and very ably and effectually seconded the efforts of Dumourier at Belgium. Being an excellent engineer, he displayed great military science in the art of attack; in short, he soon became respected in the army, and popular in the capital.

When the hero of Jemappe penetrated into Holland, he was appointed to the command of the troops destined to attack Maestricht: the attempt proved abortive—but, as this evidently proceeded from the negligence of the general at the head of the covering army, his laurels were not blighted by the event.

The conduct of Dumourier as soon as he began to experience a reverse of fortune, became suspicious; and his frequent conferences with the Austrian general, which ended at length in his entire defection, rendered all the patriots in the army jealous of him. Miranda instantly communicated his fears to his friend Petion, at that time a member of the committee of public safety, and orders were soon after issued to arrest the commander in chief. This circumstance saved the life of Miranda—for Dumourier had attributed the loss of the battle of Nerwinden to him, and still blames him in his history. To this the other has made a reply, equally able and animated.

No sooner had the party of Gironde been overwhelmed by the energies of the Mountain, than Miranda was imprisoned.—He was liberated at the general *gaol delivery* on the execution of Robespierre; took an active part against the sections of Paris, during the last insurrection, and was once more put under arrest by order of the directory.

Since that period he has been enjoined to quit France, under pretence of being a foreigner. This ungrateful return for his services was perhaps suggested at the instance of the court of Madrid, which has long viewed him with a jealous eye. If so, it was baffled in the first instance; for Miranda refused to obey the order; and claiming the rights of French citizenship, appealed to the legislature, in consequence of which the executive was obliged to de-

* Miranda was introduced at Cherson to the late empress, by prince Potemkin, who presented him at the same time to the emperor Joseph, and he was most graciously received by both.

The court of Spain afterwards claimed him as a subject, but he was protected by Catherine, who refused to deliver him up.

Her Imperial majesty, indeed, always treated him with great respect, and offered to confer many favors on him; however at the commencement of the French revolution, he left Saint Petersburg, with a decided intention to serve in the French armies, a circumstance that gave great offence to the haughty sovereign whom he had abandoned.

† He was fortunate enough to be acquitted, after a trial of five days before the revolutionary tribunal of Paris.

sist for a time. Its power rather than its justice, however, prevailed at length, and he was driven into exile.

Gen. Miranda at present resides in this country; but like the other emigrants, (Pichegru, de Puyfaye, and a few more excepted) he receives no countenance from government, being tolerated rather than cherished.

ECHO.

Questions and answers.—In what country was it that several of the French bulletins very much exaggerated their successes; and their boasting was so great that subsequent accounts have proved it a lie? *Echo, Italy.*

Is it not probable there is an emperor, who after being hard pushed and obliged to give up his hereditary estates, when seconded by the Prussians and his other allies, may not wish to prove himself as great an emperor as in France is? *Echo, Francis.*

The French ask, what is the name of the Russian general whose troops were so fortunate as to cut us off? *Echo, Kutulow.*

Who was the general whose whole corps was destroyed as if they were of no more force or resistance than if they were made, like their hats, of mere felt? *Echo, Meerfeldt.*

The inhabitants of Vienna ask impatiently, who is the French general whose astonishing success in the capture of our city has given him, we fear, a permanent birth here? *Echo, Berthier.*

Who is he whose infamous conduct at Jaffa, and whose disregard of all laws human and divine bespeak him to be a fit character for commanding such destructive and exterminating troops as did the angel of the bottomless pit, called in the Greek tongue Apollyon? *Echo, Napoleon.*

[Wal. Museum.]

Terms of the Balance,

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The COLUMBIAN AND Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, MARCH 25, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE PLOUGHMAN.

MR. EDITOR,

ONE law, one solitary law, has been passed by our National Legislature, after a sitting of twelve or thirteen weeks.—One law! yet this alone, bears the stamp of our national character. It is the type of our feelings—a specimen of the spirit of the *representatives of the people*. It is enough. Should Congress rise to-morrow, I should be satisfied. Hereafter, France dictate—our duty is plain—we have only to obey.—What necessity for a Congress now? Let us buy our laws direct from France. Bonaparte, greedy as he is, would charge us less for them than our home-made ones cost us.

It is not my present object, Mr. Editor, to speak in defence of a trade with St. Domingo. It is a subject, with which mercantile men are better acquainted. It is, independent of other considerations, interesting to me, so far only as it tends to affect the price of produce. But, in the character of our nation, in the honor of our country, all are alike interested—as well the farmer as the merchant—as well the citizen as the ruler.—The law for suspending trade with St. Domingo, was demanded, was dictated by France—a nation, gigantic indeed on land, but as feeble and powerless on the ocean as the paltry states of Tripoli and Tunis, and almost as ferocious and unprincipled. On this account, it is a mean, dishonorable measure, and will eventually cover us with disgrace—

I find I am growing to warm too write for the public eye.

A PLOUGHMAN,
At his Fire-Side.

Selections.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Communication.

THAT Miranda has embarked at New-York—that he has actually gone from thence, with the fixed design to emancipate his country from the yoke of Spain, is a notorious fact.

Standing alone, this might be deemed a project of a mere adventurer; but when we read the following short history of this man, the mind must expand with wonder, that it has been delayed so long.

So long since as 1767, there were five delegates from five provinces of South-America, at Madrid, sent to complain of intolerable grievances; they were denied redress through haughtiness and pride, just as our agents were before our disputes had ended by war. One of these delegates was entrusted to make propositions to Great Britain. Lord Chatham (who had formed a whole administration, under a most solemn promise from the king, that he should have his unbounded confidence during life) embraced those propositions, and gave the agent £1000 yearly, till the design should be carried into effect: he was paid this pension no longer than the life-time of that administration, and the agent was, along with the other four, sacrificed to the resentment of Spain.

In 1783, Miranda, who was born in Caracas; a city about 12 miles south of Liguira, made his appearance in this country; he is well known by many of our most eminent citizens; possesses a strong mind; and since his travels through all Europe, he may be supposed equal to any man, now living, as to intelligence and capacity, for the most important affairs.

His object has been nothing short, and nothing else, than to deliver his country from a most intolerable and humiliating bondage.—When England fitted out a large fleet to support their claims at Nootka Sound, Miranda was engaged to do

more than aid them in those claims, but the expedition was abandoned; the cause may be conjectured, but time only will develop the facts.

Disappointed, till the revolution had created war between France and Spain, he went to Paris; became a general in their armies.—That fatal defeat of the left wing under Dumourier, which he commanded, caused suspicions, that having come over from England they might have been betrayed, but all the Americans in Paris (among whom Paine and Joel Barlow) gave it as their decided opinion, that his principles were strictly pure, honorable and truly republican; he proved also that he protested against the mode of attack the night before the action, and that he refused Dumourier's pressing solicitations, to emigrate along with him. He would have embarked with an army from France, for the directory had it in view, but no opportunity offered till peace was concluded. Intent on the same object, he once more offered his service to England; they were once more accepted, and he was once more deceived. When just upon embarking, he found, contrary to every previous and solemn compact, that Mr. Pitt meant conquest, and not emancipation of his country. He renounced all participation in the expedition, rent his commission in pieces, reproached his perfidy, duplicity, and lies, and embarked for America.

It is unnecessary to say more than that the doors will be opened in three provinces, now organized; they know our example and will follow it; no conditions remain with the government of England; all nations will be invited to their ports, none so much desired as our own; offers of fraternity and friendship will, if we are willing, unite this whole continent like the solar system, by one attraction: every part holding its due proportion in its own orbit, giving beauty and harmony to the whole.

The above sketch is to satisfy public curiosity; it is enough for the moment; as of the means, the place of destination, or ports to be first opened, it would be improper to say any thing further; the plan is well digested; miracles do not come every day, and unless a miracle does come, Miranda must succeed.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

GENERAL MIRANDA.

SHOULD it be the serious design of Miranda, to emancipate the Spanish Provinces of South America, and establish among them an independent government, there is no liberal man in this country who will not wish him success. The Spanish colonies of South America are inferior to none in the value of their soil, or their adaptation to commerce, and they are inferior to none in the dependence which they sustain and the tyranny under which they suffer. Nature scarce ever did more for any country; Man scarcely ever did less.

The general population of South America being estimated at about 13,000,000, it is probable from the accounts of some geographers, that the Spanish possessions contain about 9,000,000. According to Baron Humboldt the latest and most correct traveller in that country, the province of Mexico contains 5 or 6 millions. The city of Mexico itself has 150,000 inhabitants. According to this estimate Spain has under her sceptre in Mexico and South America not less than fourteen or fifteen millions of people.

Mexico or *New Spain*, is divided into *Old-Mexico* which contains the audiences of Galicia, Mexico and Guatemala, which are subdivided into 22 provinces; *New-Mexico* divided into two audiences, *Apacheira* and *Sonora*; and *California* on the west, a peninsula. The civil government of Mexico is administered by tribunals called audiences. In these courts, the viceroy of the king of Spain presides, who continues in office three years. The priests, monks and nuns, are said to constitute a fifth of the white inhabitants. The capital of this country is the celebrated city of Mexico, the trade of which consists of three great branches, extending over the whole world. It carries on a traffic with Europe, by *La Vera Cruz* situated on the gulph of Mexico; with the East Indies, by *Acapulco* on the South Sea, 110 miles S. W. of Mexico; and with South America by the same port.

The Spanish territories are parcelled into various departments. The grand divisions are, the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; that of Peru, which includes Chili; and that of New Granada in the north: the capital of the first being Buenos Ayres, of the second Lima, and of the third Bogota, or Santa Fe de Bogota, N. lat. 40.

Lima was founded by Pizarro, and is supposed to contain 51,000 inhabitants, scarcely more than a third part of the population of Mexico.

Buenos Ayres was founded in 1535, receiving its name from the salubrity of the air. The population is supposed to be about 33,000. It is the great resort of passengers from Spain, who thence cross the country to Potosi, there being an uninterrupted post-road, with post-houses, and relays of horses and carriages across the country to Peru. Bogota is rarely visited by travellers, and is little known.

Of the other chief towns, Carthagena contains 25,000 souls; and Potosi about the same number; Popayan about 20,000; Quito 50,000. The manufactures of Spanish South America are inconsiderable. Among the exports are sugar, cotton, cocoa, Peruvian bark, and Vicuña wool. But the chief exports are from the mines. From the official registers it appears that the coinage in Spanish America, from the first day of January to the last day of December 1790, was as follows: In gold 2,470,812, and in silver 25,906,025 piastres.

We have no documents before us, by which we might ascertain the extent of the commerce of Mexico, New Grenada or Peru. The following statement of the trade of Buenos Ayres may suffice to explain not only the actual condition of that province but the comparative commerce of the rest:

We shall be best enabled to form a correct idea of the prosperity and commerce of this country, by taking a view of the imports and exports. In the year 1796, there arrived thirty five loaded ships from Cadiz, twenty-two from Barcelona, Malaga, and Alcaquez; nine from Corunna; five from Santander; one from Vigo; and one from Gijon. The value of that part of the cargoes which consisted of Spanish productions amounted to 1,705,866 American piastres. The value of the foreign manufactures, &c. which were imported in the above ships amounted to 1,143,078; and sum total of both, to 2,853,944 piastres. On the other hand, there sailed from Buenos-Ayres, twenty-six ships for Cadiz;

ten for Barcelona, Malaga, and Alicante; eleven for Corunna; and four for Santander. These carried coined and uncoined gold of the value of 1,425,304, and that of the other productions of the province to 1,076,877 piastres. The value of all the exports consequently amounted to 5,058,832. The goods exported consisted of 874,593 raw ox hides; 48,152 horse-hides; 24,436 skins of a finer sort; 46,800 arrobas of melted tallow; 771 arrobas of Vicuña wool; 2264 arrobas of common wool; and 291 arrobas of the wool of Guanaco, or camel sheep; 11,890 goose wings; 451,000 ox-horns; 3223 cwt. of copper; 4 cwt. of tin; 2541 tanned hides; 232 dozen of manufactured sheep-skins; 2123 cwt. of salted beef; and 185 cwt. of salted pork.

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Besides these vessels and cargoes employed in the European trade, there arrived two ships from the Havanna, with brandy, sugar, &c. to the amount of 123,562 piastres; and in the same year 14 ships sailed from Buenos Ayres to the Havanna, with cargoes amounting to 160,110 piastres—Two ships from Lima and Guayaquil imported to the amount of 50,154 piastres. The value of the exports to the same places amounted to 67,150 piastres.—In the same year, 1350 negro slaves were imported in four Spanish, and five foreign ships.

From this concise sketch of the trade of Buenos Ayres in 1796, which is the only authentic account that we possess of the commerce of any of the Spanish possessions in South America, the reader will at once perceive the wide scope which they lay open to commerce, and the artificial shackles which are imposed upon its exertions. He will see that nine years ago the amount of exports from Buenos Ayres alone amounted to 5,286,142 piastres; the piastre being a coin of about 5s. in value. He will see also, that the whole exportation was confined to Spanish bottoms alone; all other vessels being excluded at that time from Buenos Ayres unless they went freighted with negro slaves and hardware. We leave it to our readers therefore, to calculate what is the whole amount of the exports from all the Spanish colonies of America, and what that amount would naturally be, if the agriculturists instead of being ruled by a privileged clergy and a temporary Viceroy, was placed under the benign auspices of a free and independent government; if commerce instead of being controlled by the monopoly of the Spanish merchants was as free as the winds of heaven.

Our imagination is ready to take fire at the contemplation of a scene of things, which time is destined to realize, and which every friend of freedom must wish to see accomplished. We compare the situation, that we were placed in when we were British colonies, with that which we now enjoy as free and independent states. We cast our eyes upon the oppressed and populous provinces of Spain, and we demand why they also should not become equally free and independent? The rights of man are not to be defined by geographical boundaries. Whence does Spain derive its privilege of ruling the soil of S. America? or how is this privilege more sacred than the privilege of S. America to rule her? We do not believe that the inhabitants of South America are as well qualified for the enjoyment of a free form of government as were the people of the British colonies; because we do not consider them to be so generally enlightened. Still we cannot presume to doubt that they are fitted for the establishment of an independent government, and that the experience of a few years will qualify them for a government of freedom. It is under the influence of these convictions that we wish every success to the enterprise of general Miranda, if it be such a one as our correspondent has suggested. May he become the Washington of South America! May he shake off the Spanish Yoke from the necks of his countrymen; and contribute to establish among them a government that is independent of Europe, and as free as the habits of the people may permit! At no distant day may S. America exhibit a confederated republic as free, as prosperous, as insusceptible to the despotism of Europe, as the United States of North America!

But whilst we put up these prayers for his success, we merely express the feelings of an individual. We neither believe it to be the interest of our government to have co-operated in the expedition, nor are we convinced that the powers and resources of gen. Miranda are equal to the labour which he has undertaken.

The establishment of an independent government in America would not only promote the prosperity of the people, on whom it is to operate, but of the whole civilized world. From the data which we have already stated relative to the commerce of Buenos Ayres, the vast extent of the South American trade may be easily conjectured. This trade would seek a new channel. Instead of being dragged through the store houses and magazines of the Havanna and Spain, the exports would pursue that course, which would be productive of the greatest advantage. The flags of every carrying nation would be seen flying in their harbours. The vessels of the United States instead of plying a smuggling and a contraband trade, would load and unload their cargo in the face of day and under the very eye of the government. The most profitable commerce which we have carried on with those colonies, was pursued during the year 1800, but observe the miserable shifts and expedients into which some of our merchants were driven, at that day, to put to sleep the jealousy of the Spanish dragon. An American vessel visited the South-Sea under the pretence of hunting the whale or the seal. When it arrived off the coast of Lima, nothing was more easy than to damage a few boxes of goods or scuttle the hull of the vessel. In this situation she put into the port of Lima under all the appearances of distress: The viceroy granted her the privilege of repairing her damages, and of selling as much of her cargo as would be sufficient to defray the expenses of reparation. In the mean time the whole cargo was smuggled on shore. The catastrophe of this commerce however, was rather unfortunate. The complaisant viceroy was changed. Other vessels were detained by his successor, their cargoes were confiscated, and our merchants were despoiled of the profits of this lucrative commerce. But let an independent government be established among them, and this contest between plunder and subterfuge will no longer exist. The dragon will be forever put to sleep, and the golden fruit of the Hesperides will be within the reach of every visitant.

Communication.

MR. PURDY.

The manner in which Mr. Purdy has been driven to resign his seat in the Senate, is somewhat extraordinary, and is considered by many as the forerunner of other projects; probably, the removal of certain gentlemen from their respective offices. Of whatever offence Mr. Purdy may have been guilty on a former occasion, he has retained his seat without any resolution for his expulsion until near the close of the present session. One would think, that if there were danger of infection from his company, if pure republicans were likely to be contaminated, a remedy would have been applied at an earlier period. The manner, however, in which Mr. Purdy voted on several questions, may have been viewed by the state physicians as tokens that he was irrecoverable, and that it was now time to cut him off. Had he returned to his primitive republicanism; that is, had he voted with those with whom he once voted, had he shown a disposition to revive Gov. Lewis, he might have been spared as useful; but when he persisted in his freaks, it was speedily determined to effectually prevent the mischief he might do.

Mr. Clinton the mover for the expulsion, must have calculated with confidence on the event; at any rate, his strength would be, in some measure, seen, and the public pulse felt as to the removals from office which Cheever has long ago announced in the official paper.

Mr. Purdy chose to resign rather than to undergo the fiery ordeal. He was dispirited by indisposition of body, at the time he was denounced; he was aware of the implacability of men; and he

might, possibly, have intended to put his prosecutors into the strange situation in which they now stand. His resignation has been accepted. Why this, if the charge against him was just? Instead of the least censure, he departs as a member who is blameless and honorable. Will it be said, that the resolution for his expulsion still appears? Who knows whether such a resolution was well founded or not? It was not tried. Mr. Purdy bids good-bye to his old friends, and they seem glad to get rid of him in so summary and convenient a way. He may when he pleases come back, if elected again, and, if questioned, say, "I resigned my seat before; I claim it now." There is no tribunal, military, civil, or ecclesiastical which suffers criminals to escape in this manner. Will it be said, that Mr. Purdy, if innocent, would have stood a trial previous to his resignation? He has still a remedy. May he not prosecute his accuser for slander, in a court of justice? May he not thus, as effectually display his innocence as if he stood before the Senate? It is not said that this is his intention; but let it not be thought unjust or strange, should he resort to such a measure.

AN OBSERVER.

Editor's Closet.

Extract from a letter, dated

MARCH 21st 1806.

"The removal of the Secretary of State, and of the Recorder of New-York from office, is said to be just at hand. The approach of such an attempt has been suspected ever since the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Purdy from the senate. It is whispered that next Monday is the day fixed for beginning this business.

"You know that Cheetham, very early, not only predicted these removals, but asserted in the most positive manner that they would be made. Though I do not believe every word which Cheetham says, yet his bold assertion must have been authorized; at least so far as that there would be an attempt; which Cheetham would naturally think, from the omnipotence of his author, would be successful. For my own part, I think that the project will fail, and reflect disgrace on the mover. Can it be possible that a majority of the Council will consent to displace men who have faithfully discharged the duties of their offices? Though this was done in the case of Hale and of Henry, yet the citizens have fully and strongly shewn their abhorrence of such violent, tyrannical and barbarous proceedings.

"You will find a reproach cast upon Mr. Purdy by his political enemies, because he did not stand a trial before he resigned. The truth is, that he put his resignation expressly on his state of health, and the probability of his being unable to attend the house during the remainder of the session. Had he been a mean and covetous man, he might have continued and drawn his full pay; for his sickness would not have prevented this; and some might have alleged that he rendered equal service with others who are in high health, and are punctual in the senate and at dinner.

"Of the courier from Albany to New-York to procure a vote from the Common Council, of censure on the Recorder there, I know nothing, except what appears in the New-York Herald of the 15th instant. It is there said that the courier on his return, when distant 20 miles from New-York at 3

o'clock in the morning, informed the landlord that he would be at Albany that night. This is to be more expeditious than Napoleon himself."

The National Aegis,

After having been put to sleep for a few months, by an ugly thing, called, if we mistake not, "a writ of replevin," has at length arisen again, and put on a clean shirt and face; and now it struts and looks as big as if nothing had happened.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQUIRE.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world."

[R. Rusticoat is willing to gratify his correspondent "X. Y." in giving place to the following; but the said R. R. does pointedly protest against every word and syllable, that conveys a compliment, in general terms, to the governor's good qualities. I am willing to give his excellency full credit for particular acts which are praise-worthy; and this is as much as can be expected of a federalist.]

COMMUNICATION.

.....besides, this Lewis Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like angels trumpet-tongued, against The deep damnation of his taking off.

Imperious necessity hath often times demanded, that parties at variance in their political sentiments and discordant in their views, should for a moment forget all animosities, and unite in a common defence for a common protection, and such a coalition is surely laudable; but when a set of men combine for the purpose of creating confusion and disorder (the delight and profit of rogues) in a state, every virtuous and patriotic mind, revolts at such baseness, and consigns the conspirators to infamy and disgrace. Such is that abominable coalition of the Burrites and Cheethamites, to prostrate our present governor, and sacrifice public good, to gratify unprincipled ambition; a coalition that holds to view a picture of the most abandoned villainy, the most profligate baseness, that ever was exhibited to the eye of a connoisseur, the fancy of a poet, or the contempt of a moralist. That a set of Bach-

analians, at their midnight revels and debaucheries, by insidious toasts, should beguile the good people of this state, lay schemes to prostrate men because too virtuous and independent to be in office, and set up others because too vicious to be out, shows such disregard of consistency, such dereliction of moral principle, and contempt for the majesty of the people, as cannot find a parallel in the annals of turpitude. The members of this outrageous compact, not three years since, dexterously held the mirror, each to the vices of the others; they branded one another with every epithet expressive of vice and abhorrence, and never ceased to proclaim each other's villainies; till the fund of barbarous eloquence became exhausted. With them vice and virtue are convertible terms; vice is virtue to-day, and virtue vice to-morrow, as private or party interest requires. Yes, in this combination, may be seen in miniature the conspiracy of a Cataline; and thought I have not Tully's powers of elocution, yet, ere long, I will lash the rascals with plain facts, and by a just exposition of their conduct, I will make those pationious scoundrels, feel the just resentment of a just people; and if their callous souls are not impervious to the keenest remorse, they will fly the sight of honest men, and, like Nyctimene, bewail their fall in the dark.

X. Y.

FROM MY GARRET.

Cheetham's Facts—proved.

In January last, Cheetham asserted (and he said he asserted it on no slight grounds) that the governor had, a short time before, purchased the Chronicle establishment for 5,000 dollars, and that the transaction was covered by using Mitchell's name—that the Governor was the real, and Mitchell the ostensible owner of it. This assertion stood uncontradicted on the files of the Citizen, until the 17th inst. when Cheetham proved it; in manner following, to wit:—

"Our Recorder and William Cutting, are the ostensible, and in part, the real owners of the Morning Chronicle." "The Chronicle establishment was purchased, in the name of Cutting and the Recorder, on the 19th day of December 1805." "This statement is not conjectural. I pledge all that is dear to me for the truth of it."

Liars ought to have good memories. Cheetham should have disposed of his old fact, before he ventured upon a new one: For it may be difficult for him to prove, that Cutting and the Recorder purchased the establishment in December, and are now the ostensible and real owners of it; and also, that, in January last, the governor was the real, and Mitchell the ostensible owner.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"WATCHMAN," and other communications and editorial articles necessarily postponed.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

HOW little cause shall we find to murmur at the small disappointments and cares attendant on our present state, if we reflect for a moment on the eternal weight of glory which is laid up for us, on condition of our keeping the word of divine patience, to the end of our journey!

How amazing is the goodness of our Heavenly Father, that after a life of domestic tranquillity (if compared with the lives of the first christians and martyrs) we shall be admitted into the redeemed society of the deeply persecuted apostles, and servants of GOD in all ages; who after sustaining a life of sorrow, and unutterable tribulation, have worn the crown of martyrdom into a immortality! How animating the reflection to a feeling mind, and how productive of a refined gratitude, that after a life of comparative ease and pleasure, as a reward for our chusing to be made happy in this world we shall be received into the company of JESUS CHRIST himself, forever!

The frequent pretences we have of the infidelity and insincerity of all terrestrial friendships, should excite our timely care to cultivate a friendship, which is of an infinitely more substantial nature:—

To secure, by our love, the unprecious, unperishable friendship, of that everlasting friend, who is waiting to dispense of his favours in time and through all eternity!

There is nothing which can effectually bear up our minds, under the affliction of being soon separated from our tender relatives and near friends, but a consciousness that we have acquainted ourselves with GOD, and secured an interest in the everlasting complacency of his name!

Miscellany.

From a Pamphlet in circulation.

An Examination of the method of making BANK BILLS from the Stereotype Plate.

WHEN a man presents his work before the public as an infallible criterion for the discovery of truth, and the detection of error, he thereby invites investigation, and is bound to obviate any reasonable objection to his plan. Every humane mind will readily agree, that to prevent the commission of crimes, is better than to devise modes of punishment; and as there are few crimes more prevalent than that of counterfeiting Bank Bills, it becomes the duty of every one to encourage and promote the most effectual means of checking the progress, and extinguishing the existence, of this enormous evil.

But in doing this, we should endeavor carefully to distinguish between truth and error, lest we subject ourselves to greater evils than those we are

striving to avoid, by putting implicit confidence in any project, without deliberate investigation, merely because it has something novel and wonderful about it.

The banks and the public have lately been loudly called upon to avail themselves of Perkins' Permanent Patent Stereotype Plate, as an infallible guard against the imposition of counterfeit bills; but as I have not the same degree of faith in its infallibility that Mr. Perkins seems to have, I shall state my objections, and hope Mr. P. will attribute my motives to what he professes is his object, a promotion of the public good. I have attentively examined Mr. Perkins' plate and bills, and do not hesitate to pronounce the plate an ingenious piece of mechanism; and the explanations, given as evidence of the impossibility of an imitation of them, in a pamphlet Mr. P. has lately issued from the press, renders his ingenuity equally manifest.

Mr. P. says, in page 5. "We believe an exact uniformity in bills (excepting the name of the bank and town) is the only means by which individuals can be enabled to distinguish between spurious and genuine bills."

Without contending this point, it may be sufficient to remark, that the observation would apply with equal force, to any other mode of producing a uniformity, as well as to his; and if uniformity be all that is necessary, bills printed from steel types in a common printing press would answer this purpose as effectually, perhaps as any other.

Mr. P. describes his plate as follows, viz. "This plate is made up of 57 case-hardened steel dies, an inch thick, and keyed together, in a strong iron frame, which is screwed firm to a mottled plate of an inch thickness. It is made of separate parts, in order that it should serve to print bills of any denomination, and for any bank, simply by removing the dies, which contain the name of the bank, town and denomination, and substituting others prepared for the purpose; and also that an exact uniformity might be preserved between banks in general.

"This principle of making plates combines etching, engraving and an exact imitation of the most difficult parts of block work, which has never before been produced. To prevent its being copied with blocks, engraving intersecting with the block work imitation is added, which gives an impression not within the power of the artist to produce from blocks. To execute this block work imitation, a long and laborious process is necessary, the expense of which could not be reimbursed, unless a great number of impressions were wanted. Circular dies, through which is fixed an iron axle, are first prepared, then intersecting lines are indented, and letters are sunk on their edges; they are then hardened, which contracts the steel; the impression is then made by the dies on the steel or copper plates, under the pressure of a strong double jointed moveable lever, invented for the purpose, being a new application of that power, the lateral motions of which are produced by fixing a wrench on the axle of the circular dies, and turning it backwards and forwards, till the cross lines and letters are sufficiently raised. The standing parts of the plates being always the same, it will exactly gauge or check with any denomination of any bank.

"In making this plate, together with the machinery and dies necessarily used about it, more than eight hundred days have been expended.

Method of Checking or Gauging.

"Should a suspected bill be offered, double down the margin or denomination of the bill, draw the bill smooth, when the two outside letters compare, all the intermediate ones will likewise compare, if the bill be genuine. Should some of the letters gauge and others not, the bill must be counterfeit."

The extraordinary advantages which Mr. P. alleges, give his method a superiority over all others, and which render it absolutely infallible, seem to be,

1. "That his steel plate is made up of so great a number of dies, the making of which were attended with so much labor, that scarcely a sufficient number of impressions could be taken from a counterfeit plate to reimburse the expense of making it.

2. "This principle combines, engraving, etching, and an exact imitation of the most difficult parts of block work.

3. "All the bills which the present age would require, might be made from this plate, and therefore they must be uniform in their appearance.

4. "All the bills will gauge, or check, with any denomination, of any bank, so that by doubling one bill and laying it upon another, every line and letter will exactly meet, and correspond one with another.

5. "Three years have elapsed since bills from stereotype plates have been circulating, and no attempt has been known to have been made to counterfeit them."—It may be answered,

1. That it is not a question of so much importance whether Mr. P's plate is really made up of "fifty-seven case-hardened steel dies, an inch thick, and which occupied eight hundred days in making," as whether a good imitation may not be made with a much less number of dies, or perhaps without any at all, and with much less labor. It may be true that eight hundred days were expended in making this plate, but it is also true that in a lesser number of hours, a better imitation of it can be made than of a well engraved copper plate; for there are three different methods by which the former may be successfully imitated, but which it might be improper here to explain; whereas, the latter can only be imitated by the Grater; and to counterfeit the best engraved bills, would require long experience, and great excellency in the art.

But, if we allow that so much time as eight hundred days is actually necessary to bring to perfection a plate similar to Mr. Perkins', it by no means follows that a sufficient number of impressions could not be made to remunerate the expense: For surely if all the bills which the present age would require can be made from Mr. P's plate, nearly as many might be made from one exactly like it; and besides, if an exact uniformity in the bills of all the banks, or of any considerable number of them, is adopted, this very circumstance will operate as an additional inducement for counterfeiters to begin the laborious task, well knowing that when one plate is completed, it will answer for every bank that adopts the plan, by simply changing the names.

2. Great stress seems to be laid by Mr. P. upon his combination of "engraving, etching, and the most difficult parts of block work." By block work, Mr. P. means engraving upon wood, which is the most simple and expeditious branch in the graphic art; but what "the most difficult parts" of this simple art are, is a problem for Mr. P's ingenuity to solve. Were it proper, I could demonstrate, that this exact imitation of block work may be as readily imitated as other parts of the plate, even when fortified with the "intersecting engraved lines."

3. If "all the bills which the present age would require," should actually be printed from one plate, yet it would by no means necessarily follow, that they would be perfectly uniform, in their appearance. A perceptible variation may be occasioned by a difference in the texture of paper made use of, & a variation still more perceptible, by bad management in printing. The stereotype plate is more liable to deliver bad impressions than well engraved copper plates are, because the graver, in the latter, leaves the lines sharp and deep, and therefore capable of retaining the ink very equally: whereas in the former, the indentures are made with punches, or dies, which leave them smooth and shallow, and which renders it very difficult for the printer to work his plate without wiping the ink out variously, every impression. To be convinced of the force of this observation, let any one critically examine ten bills from the stereotype plate, and it is doubtful whether two will be found that are perfectly alike, or of the same complexion, in all their parts.

4. The method of checking, or gauging, which Mr. P. proposes as an extraordinary discovery, carries with it a very plausible face, and apparently reduces the detection of counterfeit bills to a mathematical certainty; but a very slight examination will show, that the various degrees of expansion and contraction, to which paper of different ages, qualities, and textures, is liable, not only in the course of printing, but in the ordinary usage of passing as a circulating medium, renders this infallible guide a palpable fallacy. Mr. P. directs us, when a suspected bill is offered, to double down the margin and lay it upon a true bill, and when the two outside letters compare all the intermediate ones will also compare, if the bill be genuine; but if some of the letters gauge and others not, the bill must be counterfeit. It would have been well for

* Mr. P. forgot to tell us how we shall know a true from a false bill, when the two outside letters will not compare.

Mr. P. before he hazarded such an opinion respecting the infallibility of this test, to have examined the subject more critically, for it is seldom that impressions from the same plate, printed at different periods, will exactly compare or gauge; and if this guide should obtain credence, it would frequently place people in a disagreeable dilemma, and stop the circulation of many true bills.

I have frequently seen bills that were printed from the same plate differ in dimensions the fourth of an inch; it is therefore believed that this invention is not entitled to the implicit confidence that Mr. P. claims for it.

5. We are told, that "although three years have elapsed since the stereotype bills have been circulating, no attempt has been made to counterfeit them." If we are correctly informed, one attempt has been made, in New-Hampshire; but fortunately, the rogues were detected when just upon the point of issuing their bills.

It is granted that stereotype bills have been very fortunate in escaping counterfeit imitations; but this cannot be attributed to an impossibility of imitating them, for as the original plate occupied three years in making, so to complete a counterfeit might possibly require as long a period, and perhaps the time has not yet arrived for them to make their appearance. But this fortunate circumstance is rather to be attributed to the greater facility with which a badly engraved bill may be counterfeited. The banks in general, especially in these eastern states, have employed persons so illy qualified to perform their engraving in a masterly style, that an evil-minded person, with a little ingenuity, can soon acquire enough of the art to make a passable imitation.

Another circumstance which tends to facilitate the circulation of counterfeits, is *bad printing*. The process of printing is very simple, and may apparently, be easily acquired, hence some banks have undertaken, through a principle of economy, to print their own paper. Yet to arrive at excellence in printing requires long experience; and consequently, in all counterfeits, the printing is badly executed; but true bills in general, are so badly printed, that a counterfeit often passes for a poor impression of a good plate.

Mr. P. offered a large reward for an imitation of his bills, that should deceive himself; but every one knows that it is not the original engraver, whose counterfeits expect to deceive; for the ablest artist cannot so precisely imitate another's work, but that some difference may be discernible by a connoisseur, for every master has a character in his work which is as perceptible to himself as his own hand writing.—Mr. P. has therefore done no more in this particular than every artist might safely do.

Having thus examined the several particulars which Mr. P. says, give his stereotype bills a superiority over all others, I cannot but draw this conclusion, that they fall far short of the excellency which he claims for them, and am fully satisfied that the most perfect security against counterfeit bills, is for the banks, by employing the ablest artists, to have their plates executed in the highest style of excellence.

PHILOTECHNUS.

Political.

From Washington,

2nd Mo. 11th, 1805.

FRIEND RELF,

YESTERDAY morning friend Dana proffered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to see whether any and what alterations or additions may be necessary in the rules of the house, so far as they respect confidential communications, closed doors, &c. Resolution carried.

Thou hast heard of one Duncan M^r Farland, a member of Congress from North-Carolina, the same that has been charged with murder, indicted for hay stealing, for perjury, &c. He this day took his seat in the House. Previous to which the door keeper went to the northern part of the House to find a vacant seat; no one wished to sit near him. In one of the double rows of seats there was a vacancy, but no one who would sit near it persuaded him.

to come and claim it, and thus shut out the welcome visitor. There was not a little laughing; not a little contrivance—Duncan appeared; took the oath; and went to the seat usually occupied by Lambert of New-Jersey, next to my worthy friend Sloan, where he continued the whole day—Some have said that he hath broken from gaol, and that there is a reward for him; but it is not so: he hath come out by bail. He saith that the lawyers and judges of North Carolina are opposed to him—I suspect that his dislike to judges and lawyers occasioned that natural sympathy for him which thy neighbor Duane some time so strongly expressed.

Crowninshield, chairman of the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported against making Newcastle a port of entry. The report was referred to the committee of the whole.

Crowninshield's bill for extending the time of giving bonds, and taking the oath in case of drawback, occupied the greater part of yesterday and this day. The bill was carried, after striking out the sections containing the main principle. As soon as the yeas and nays were taken, it was moved to postpone the further consideration indefinitely.

Yesterday Nicholson introduced the following resolution, with observing that Gregg's resolution would greatly affect our revenue, about 5 millions of which arose from duties on goods imported from Great-Britain and her colonies—he thought Gregg's resolution improper—either we shall be laughed at for blustering and doing nothing, or, if the resolution be carried; the British may sweep the ocean of all our vessels. There were some articles we must get from the British, *coarse woollens*, which are not to be had from Holland, Germany or elsewhere—the *rum* which we usually get from Barbadoes, Antigua, Jamaica, &c. cannot be obtained elsewhere; nor *hardware*, or *salt*.

Resolved, That from and after the day of next, the following articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies of Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain ought to be prohibited by law, from being imported into the United States, or into the territories thereof, viz.—All articles of which leather is the material of chief value; all articles of which tin or brass is the material of chief value; tin in sheets excepted; all articles of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value; all articles of which silk is the material of chief value; woollen cloths whose invoice prices shall exceed —; woollen hosiery of all kinds; window glass, and all other manufactures of glass; silver and plated wares; paper of every description; nails and spikes; hats; clothing ready made; millinery of all kinds; playing cards; beer, ale and porter; pictures and prints.

Some time after, Crowninshield moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That from and after the day of next, no goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be exported from, or imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, in any ship or vessel whatever, to or from any European colonies, or settlements, situated on the eastern side of the continent of America, or in its adjacent seas, northward of the equator, unless the importation of all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States and their territories, in American bottoms, is, at all times, admitted into the said colonies or settlements, and unless the exportation of the productions of said colonies or settlements, is permanently allowed in American bottoms from the same to the United States; and the territories thereof.

Both resolutions were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A bill was received from the Senate, making appropriation for paying the witnesses who attended the trial of Judge Chase.

After many day's debate with closed doors, the Senate agreed on the 6th day of last week, to the secret bill from the House appropriating millions of dls . for the purchase of East and West Florida [this is said to be the grand secret mouse which midwife publicity will shortly give the world.]

Yesterday morning the house closed the doors long enough for the Secretary of the Senate to make the communication of their hardly obtained co-operation. The Speaker appointed a committee to wait on the President, to tell him what the Congress was doing, or how the Houses had done—And this evening, just before the House adjourned,

J. Randolph called for closed doors; the doors were closed; when he informed the House that the Committee had, according to order, waited on the President, and told him *all about it*.

I know not whence arose the report that A. Burr was appointed minister to London. It was suspected here last week, that some person was appointed; but the fact is, no one has been recommended to the Senate.

The Yazoo business will probably be taken up in the House by a bill from the Senate.

From Washington,

2nd Mo. 12th, 1805.

FRIEND RELF,

A group of TRIFLERS, a collection say, of triflers, is certainly the present Congress. I say not this of all, but if thou shouldst include among the triflers the majority, the majority would not be wrong, *et*. It was not enough that S. Smith of the Senate, and Bob Wrong [Wright] of the Senate, should bring forward resolutions against England:—no, to obtain a foolish celebrity in the newspapers, Old Lady Gregg must bring forward a resolution stopping most of the intercourse—J. Clay must do like-foolish-wise—and Crowninshield also—and Nicholson ditto—and this day Sloan brought forward a resolution of the following import:

Whereas the Commanders of British vessels grab our seamen, and make them fight *volens volens* as they wish not; and whereas they also take our merchant ships contrary to the laws of nations in that case made and provided, therefore, and, for remedy thereof, until they restore our seamen and pay us for what they have no business with, we'll see 'em hanged before we will have any intercourse with them.

On this rose lady Gregg—you all attack me and my resolution—if you do so any more I will immediately make the House go into committee of the whole on my resolution. The Speaker told him he was out of order. [Friend Relf, this was improper; for, more than three fourths of the time the House is certainly so.] Lyon hoped the resolution would not be printed, we have had enough such. Nicholson said this was a new proposition, this stopped all intercourse. The resolution was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of disunion.

The bill for agreeing to an act of the Legislature of this state, imposing a tax of four cents per ton on vessels arriving at and departing from the capital of this state, for the purpose of defraying the expense of improving the navigation in the Delaware, was the subject of much debate—the bill was carried; Crowninshield the principal opposer; talkative Clay and certified Leib, the principal upholders.

Thompson reported a bill in favour of a bridge across the Potomac. Simple smooth Smilie moved to retrocede the District of Columbia to the States of Virginia and Maryland. This unjust and unconstitutional proposition occupied the time of the House nearly a week the last session—but time must be wasted, and who cannot afford to waste time for six dollars *per diem*? Lyon told Smilie that he had talked enough already on this business of retroceding; that the House, as far as information was required, were prepared to decide; he hoped the resolution would not even be committed.—It was, however, committed to a committee of the whole.

The Marquis Ypsilanti here some time since, not without provocation—understanding what is said of his boyish temper and passion, it would be more proper to prove that he has not convicted our dear President of misrepresentation, than to prove him guilty of irreverence towards so august a personage.

THINE.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

ST. DOMINGO BILL.

WE this day give, from the notes of our correspondent, a sketch of the debate in the house of representatives, on gen. Turreau's bill to prohibit commerce to the island of St. Domingo. In order to have

a full and correct view of this subject, it will be necessary to advert to the imperative demands of the French government, communicated in two letters from Turreau to our Secretary, and two others from Talleyrand to our Ambassador at Paris, all published in this Gazette on the 17th of January. Turreau's first letter, dated the 14th of October, denounces the trade with St. Domingo as a "*a system of robbery*," and those with whom it is carried on as a "*race of African slaves, the reproach and the refuse of nature*," and concludes with expressing his confidence that the government of the United States will take the most prompt as well as the most effectual prohibitory measures in order to put an end to the traffic complained of.

All this we presume our government considered as a piece of impertinence unworthy of their notice, as they did not even acknowledge the receipt of it; much less did they deign to make any reply.

On the third of January Turreau sent another letter to the secretary of state, enclosing copies of two communications made by Talleyrand to Mr. Armstrong; our minister at Paris.

His own letter begins by stating that 'formal orders from his government oblige him to insist upon the contents of his official note of the 14th of October;' and proceeds to inform our government "that it is at length time to pursue formal measures against every adventurer to the ports of St. Domingo, occupied by the rebels." "The system of tolerance," continues he, "which produces this commerce, cannot longer remain, and the emperor & king, my master, expects from the dignity and candor of the government of the Union, that an end be put to it promptly."

The demands of Talleyrand are communicated in a style still more haughty and imperious. In his first note he complains very angrily of the "scandalous publicity" with which the St. Domingo trade is carried on, and of the "9th toast" which some merchants drank at a public dinner, and concludes by saying, "his majesty charges me, sir, to request in his name that they [the United States] interdict every private adventure, which, under any pretext or designation whatsoever, may be destined to the ports of St. Domingo occupied by the rebels."

His second note recapitulates the substance of the first; scolds about the "facilities which our government gives to rebellion and robbery," and concludes by demanding that government "take all the repressive and authoritative measures proper to put an end to this commerce at once illicit and contrary to all the principles of the law of nations. This system of impunity and tolerance CAN NO LONGER CONTINUE."

This kind of language seemed at once to open the eyes of the administration to all the enormity which they had never before been able to discover in the St. Domingo trade. A bill was immediately in-

troduced into the Senate to prohibit the commerce altogether. After having passed the Senate it was sent to the house of representatives, where scarcely sufficient time was allowed the members to understand the provisions of the bill, so great was the urgency of carrying it through.

Our readers, after reflecting that the subject has for two years been an object of discussion in the public prints and in congress, will be able to judge whether the bill passed at this late hour is the result of a sense of equity and sound policy on the part of our government, or of the threatening and bullying demands of the government of France.

Congress.

There has been a trifling amendment made to Mr. Wright's cut-throat bill. The whole was struck out except the words "Be it enacted."

We observe, with much pleasure, that there are some democrats in Congress, who evince a little regard for our national rights. Amongst them, are almost all the members from this state.

Mr. Randolph, in a late debate on some of the non-importation projects, displayed great zeal, and poured out much acrimonious invective against the present administration. A speech, highly seasoned, is to be published in a few days.

Hudson, March 25.

<<*****>>

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

The Leander.

The expedition under *Miranda*, begins to excite the attention of the Spanish government. Several vessels are ordered out to cruise on the coast of South America; and an embargo is talked of at Havannah. It is supposed, that if the expedition should be directed against any of the Spanish Islands, a confiscation of American property will be the consequence.

The French privateer, *Napoleon*, carrying 30 guns, and having 200 men, is commanded and owned by a woman.

Two notorious counterfeiters, Abraham Collins and Allen Twitty, have been apprehended in North Carolina.

A person by the name of Daniel Root, has been committed to the gaol of Oneida county, for passing counterfeit bills of the New Hampshire bank, payable at Philadelphia.

Tribute to Eaton.

The legislature of Massachusetts have given this gallant officer *ten thousand acres of land* in consideration of his important services in our Tripolitan war.

A correspondent at the city of Washington informs us that his excellency the Tunisian ambassador has made from the government of the United States a formal demand of *seven wives* for the use of his seraglio! In his memorial he represents that his establishment of this nature in his own country consisted of *fourteen*: but to shew his respect for the religious prejudices of the people of the United States as well as to give a signal proof of the spirit of *moderation* by which he is animated, he is willing to accept of half that number. The secretary of state, it is said, has informed his excellency that a plurality of wives is not allowed by the laws of the land; that his excellency would probably find it a matter of no great difficulty in the city of Washington to supply his seraglio to a much greater extent than his establishment at home; but that government could not permit such a measure to be adopted under the sanction of its authority. The ambassador, it is added, has replied to the secretary that his veneration for our laws is most profound; that if *seven* be thought too great a number, he will further evince his extreme moderation by reducing his demand to *four*; 'that GOD IS INFINITE;' and that no less a number will be accepted. "Here," says our correspondent "for the present the matter sticks." [Mer. Adv.]

The Great News.

Since the late mails furnish us with nothing new [written before the last intelligence from Europe arrived.] we proceed according to promise, to extract the essence of the last *Bulletins of the Grand Army*, with such sketches and anecdotes as may best serve to amuse and astonish the reader.

In the 30th Bulletin we are told that on the 7th Frimaire, at 9 in the morning "a cloud of Cossacks supported by the Russian cavalry, made the advanced posts of prince Murat fall back, surrounded Vischna, & took there 50 men on foot." The French have a most happy way of telling a story. "A cloud of Cossacks!" Not a body—a party—a host—nothing but a cloud could compel prince Murat to fall back; not even this cloud supported by the whole Russian cavalry, could take but 50 men, and these were on foot.

"The emperor had sent his aid-de-camp, (says the Bulletin) to compliment the emperor of Russia. The aid-de-camp bestowed great praise on the good reception, the graces and good personal sentiments of the Emperor of Russia; but it was easy for him to perceive from the series of conversations which he had for three days with about thirty counsellors, who, under different titles surrounded the E. of Russia, that presumption, imprudence and inconsistency would reign in the decisions of the military cabinet, as they had reigned in those of the political one."

Here Bonaparte's *cunning* begins to appear. He actually beat the Russians by his *cunning*.—He knew the Russian army must soon commit faults. His plan was to wait for these faults, and profit by them. He retreated in the night, as if he had been defeated, and took a good position behind; and set his men to work to fortify it—proposed an interview with the E. of Russia, who sent his aid-de-camp—placed large guards, and made his army look timid, as if half beaten. The Russian officer was

impertinent and ignorant—a mere young trumpeter of England—[the very words of the bulletin]—he spoke to Bonaparte with haughtiness. Bonaparte contained his indignation, and the young man returned full of the idea that the French army was on the eve of its ruin.

It appears by the Bulletins that several old sagacious Austrian generals, warned the Russians to be careful lest Bonaparte might set a snare for them; but "to these observations (says the bulletin) these presumptuous youths opposed the bravery of 80,000 Russians," &c.

On the 10th Bonaparte, from the top of his bivouac perceived with unspeakable joy, the Russian army beginning to move. He saw to what a pitch presumption and ignorance of the art of war had misled the councils of this brave army. He declared he would have that army in his power before the next evening. The Russians thought otherwise, and Bonaparte caused much maneuvering to keep up the deception.

In the evening Bonaparte wished to visit his night guards *incog*, but he was recognized, and the enthusiasm of the soldiers was indescribable—80,000 men presented themselves before him with acclamations; some to celebrate the day of the anniversary of his coronation, the others saying that the army would give a banquet to see upon the morrow. One of the 11th Frimaire came up and said to him: "She you must expose yourself. I promise you the name of the Grenadiers of the army, that you need only fight with your eyes, and that we will bring you to-morrow the standards and artillery of the Russian army, to celebrate the anniversary of your coronation."

The following ridiculous anecdote is copied verbatim:—

The Emperor said on entering his bivouac, which consisted of a wretched straw hovel without a roof, which the grenadiers had made for him, "This is the finest evening of my life; but I regret to think that I shall lose a number of these brave fellows. I feel how much that will hurt me, that they are truly my children, and, in fact, I sometimes reproach myself with this sentiment, which I fear will end by rendering me incapable of carrying on war." Could the enemy have beheld this scene, he would have been alarmed. But rash and unthinking he continued his movement and hastened forward to his ruin.

Bonaparte prepared for battle. On reconnoitering at 1 o'clock at night, he learned that the Russians had spent the night in drunkenness and tumultuous cries.

"The 11th Frimaire, (says the Bulletin) day at length appeared!—The sun rose radiant! and this anniversary of the Emperor's coronation, on which one of the finest feres of arms of the age was going to take place, was one of the finest days of this autumn!"

We are next told, that the soldiers persist in calling this the battle of the three Emperors—that others call it the battle of the anniversary, and that Bonaparte will have it the battle of Austerlitz. That at the first rays of the sun, the orders were given, and each marshal rejoined his corps in full gallop! That the emperor said, in passing along the front—"Soldiers, we must finish this campaign by a clap of thunder! which shall confound the pride of our enemies." That the battle commenced. That 200 pieces of cannon, 500,000 men, made a dreadful noise! "It was a real combat of giants!" says the Bulletin.

"At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, (says the Bulletin) the victory was decided: it had not been a single moment doubtful. Not a man of the reserve had been necessary, nor had fought any where but at our right. The enemy's corps which had been surrounded and driven from all its heights, found itself in a low ground and pushed up against a lake. The Emperor marched thither with 20 pieces of cannon. This corps was driven from position to position and a horrible spectacle ensued, such as was seen at A-boulkir, 20,000 men throwing themselves into the water, and drowning themselves in the lakes.

"Two columns, each of 4000 Russians laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners; the enemy's whole park is taken. The result of this engagement is 40 stand of Russian colours, among which are the standards of the Imperial guards; a considerable number of prisoners, the staff does not yet know them all. It had already notice of 20,000, 12 or 15 generals; at least 15,000 Russians killed

remained on the field of battle.—Although the reports be not yet arrived, we estimate our loss at 800 men killed, and between 15 and 1600 wounded."

The following are extracts from the 31st and 32d Bulletins:—

"The Emperor of Germany did not conceal both on his side and on that of the Emperor of Russia, the contempt they feel for the conduct of England. They are a set of shop-keepers, he repeated, who set the continent on fire in order to secure to themselves the trade of the world."

"The Emperor of Germany frequently repeated, 'There is no doubt but that in her dispute with England, France is in the right.'"

"It is asserted that the Emperor said to the Emperor of Germany, when he asked him to come near the fire of his bivouac, 'I receive you in the only palace I have inhabited for these two months past.' The Emperor of Germany replied, laughing, 'It has been so much to your advantage, that I do not wonder at its pleasing you.'"

"The foot guards of the Emperor were not engaged. They wept with rage. When they asked to be employed, the Emperor said to them 'Reject that you have not been in the action, you are to fall on as a reserve. So much the better if you are not wanted to day.'"

"We must not conceal a trait that does honour to the enemy. The commander of the artillery of the Russian Imperial guards had just lost his cannon. He met the Emperor. 'Sire, said he, come shot. I have just lost my cannons.' 'Young man,' answered the Emperor, 'I appreciate your tears, but one may be beat by my army and still have a title to glory.'"

"Prince Czartorinski introduced General Savary to the Emperor. 'Tell your master,' cried that Prince, 'that I am going away: he has wrought many miracles; how this day has increased my admiration of him! he is predestined of heaven, my army will require a hundred years to equal his; but can I retire with safety?' Yes, Sire, answered General Savary, if Your Majesty ratifies what the two Emperors of France and Germany have agreed upon in their interview."

"An Austrian Major having presented himself at the advanced posts, with dispatches from M. de Cosenz for M. de Stadion at Vienna, the Emperor said 'I will have nothing to do with that man, who has sold himself to England to pay his debts, and who has ruined his house and his nation by following his sister's advice.'"

"The Emperor took the greatest notice of prince John of Lichtenstein. He frequently said 'how is it when one has men of such great distinction, that one can suffer one's self to be led by fools and intriguers. In fact prince John of Lichtenstein is one of the most distinguished characters, not only for his military talents, but for his qualities and knowledge. It is confidentially asserted that the Emperor said after his conference with the Emperor of Germany, 'that man has made me commit a fault, for I could have followed up my victory and taken the whole Russian and Austrian armies, but, however, there will be some tears the less shed.'"

BY THE LAST MAIL.

Late and Highly Important.

By the ship Oliver Elsworth, in 40 days from Liverpool, and the ship Arcturus, in 26 days from Bordeaux, London papers to the 5th, and Paris papers to the 13th Feb. have been received at New-York, furnishing news in great abundance, and of the utmost importance. We can give no more than the heads of the most prominent articles this week.

A TREATY OF PEACE, between France and Austria, was signed at Presburgh on the 26th of December, and ratified on the 27th. We shall publish it at full length in our next.

Mr. Pitt, prime minister of England, died on the 21st of January, perfectly

composed and resigned, and retaining his powers of mind to the last. In consequence of this event, a total change has taken place in the English ministry, as will be seen by the following list of new ministers, which was definitively settled on the 9th Feb. between the king and Lord Grenville:—

Mr. Erskine, Lord Chancellor;
Lord Grenville, first Lord of the Treasury;
Lord Henry Petty, Chancellor of the Exchequer;
Mr. Fox, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Earl Spencer, Home Minister;
Mr. Wyndham, Secretary of War and of the Colonies;
Mr. Grey, first Lord of the Admiralty;
Earl Moira, Grand Minister of the Ordnance;
Earl Fitzwilliam, President of the Council;
Lord Sidmouth, Keeper of the Privy Seal;
Lord Ellenborough—a vote without office;

Lord Cornwallis, Governor General, and Commander in Chief of the English land forces in the East Indies, died in Oct. last.

The kingdom of Italy is declared hereditary in the posterity of Eugene Beauharnois, who is called Eugene Napoleon, and has Venice annexed to his territory.

Bonaparte has ordered the Spaniards to march an army into Portugal.

The prince regent of Portugal, has been compelled, by mental derangement, to retire from all public business.

The king of Spain is dangerously ill.

The emperor and empress had returned to Paris, on the 29th January. Talleyrand had also arrived there.

Sir R. Calder, has been tried, and severely reprimanded, for his conduct in not bringing the French fleet to a re-engagement, after his late battle.

The ship John Morgan, in 30 days from Liverpool, and Minerva, in a short passage from Nantz, were at the Hook at the date of our last N. Y. papers.

The Oliver Elsworth brought dispatches from Mr. Monroe to our government.

Gen. Armstrong is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Madrid! The senate was equally divided, and the vice-president, Clinton, gave the calling vote!

The Miscell.

DIED.—In this city, Mr. ROBERT HATWAY, in the 42d year of his age.

At Portsmouth, N. H. on the 3d inst. the Rev. SAMUEL HAVEN, D. D. aged 79; and on the 6th Mrs. MARGARET HAVEN, his consort, aged 60.

Accidents.—Mr. Benjamin Read, a blacksmith, of Weathersfield, Ver. lately killed his son, about 6 years old, by accidentally striking him under his ear, with a hot iron taken hastily out of the fire.

A man by the name of James Phillips, was killed at Salem Mass. on the 4th inst. by the accidental discharge of a cannon, while firing a salute in honor of Jefferson's inauguration.

A son of Mr. Ezra Whitaker, of Adams, Mass. aged 14, was lately killed in a shocking manner:—He had taken a horse to water; and on his return, had fastened the halter to his wrist. The horse took fright, and ran a considerable distance, until the boy's head was dashed against a rock with such violence as to break the halter. His skull was fractured, one of his thighs broken, and a wrist and two fingers dislocated.



EXTRACT.

FROM SOUTHEY'S MADOC.

....THERE was not, on that day, a speck to stain
The azure heaven; the blessed Sun, alone,
In unapproachable divinity,
Careless, rejoicing in his fields of light.
How beautiful, beneath the bright blue sky,
The billows heave! one glowing green expanse,
Save where along the bending line of shore
Such hue is thrown, as when the peacock's neck
Assumes its proudest tint of amethyst,
Embraced in emerald glory! All the flocks
Of Ocean are abroad like floating foam,
The sea-gulls rise and fall upon the waves;
With long protruded neck the cormorants
Wing their far flight aloft, and round and round
The plovers wheel, and give their note of joy.
It was a day that sent into the heart
A summer feeling: even the insect swarms
From their dark nooks and coverts issued forth,
For one day of existence more, and joy;
The solitary primrose, on the bank,
Seemed now as though it had no cause to mourn
Its bleak autumnal birth; the rocks, and shores
And everlasting mountains, had put on
The smile of that glad sunshine,—they partook
The universal blessing.

Diversity.

FROM THE BOSTON MAGAZINE.

GEOFFREY GAMBADO'S instructions to grown horsemen, contain a fund of humor; the following extracts from his work will give some idea of his manner.

"It is a melancholy truth that our breed of horses is terribly degenerated; but indeed the national taste is fallen off proportionably: nothing now is seen but bred horses; every apprentice must beset a bit of blood. A bit of blood! and well may it be termed so, for neither flesh nor bone have they to boast of."

Our author then sets forth the advantage of a Dray-horse over every other.

"The pitiful spider-legged things of this age fly into a ditch with you, at the sight of a pocket handkerchief, or the blowing of your nose; whereas mount one of these and the world cannot alter your route. Meet a higher's cart, he will stop it, either with his own head or your leg: fall in with a hackney coach and he will carry you slap dash against it."

The following qualifications and outward beauties he considers necessary for a "fiery Pegasus."

"The height of a horse is perfectly immaterial, provided he is higher behind than before. Nothing is more pleasing than the sensation of continually getting forward; whereas the riding a horse of contrary make is like swarming the bannisters of a stair-case, when though perhaps you really advance, you feel as if you were going backwards."

"Let him carry his head low, that he may have an eye to the ground and see the better where he steps."

"The less he lifts his fore legs the easier he will move for his rider, and he will likewise brush all the stones out of his way, which might otherwise throw him down. If he turns out his toes as well as he should do, he will then disperse them to the right and left, and not have the trouble of kicking the same stone a second time."

"A bald face, wall eyes, and white legs (if your horse is not a grey one) is to be preferred; as in the night although you you may ride against what you please, no one will ride against you."

"I give myself very little trouble about the eyes of a horse. If a rider is in full possession of his own, what his horse has is perfectly immaterial; having probably a bridle in his mouth to direct him where to go, and to lift him up again, if he tumbles down. Let no man tell me that a blind horse is not a match for one with the best eyes, when it is so dark that he cannot see; and when he can, it is supposed the gentleman on his back can, as well as he; and then if he rides with a bridle, what has he to fear?"

These and other minutiae having been detailed, friend Geoffrey undertakes to instruct the rider.

"Touching the apparel then, I will begin at top. Wear a wig, if possible, the larger and whiter it is, the safer for you: for should your horse prove what is properly termed, *too many* for you, and make off, nothing but the singularity of your appearance can restore you to your disconsolate family. The hallooing and hooting of the boys that this will occasion, will enable your friends to trace you through most of the villages you may have past; and at the worst, to know in what part of the country to have you cried."

"I never admired a round hat, but with a large wig it is insupportable. A cocked hat besides this advantage over its competitor, the dignity it gives to the most unhappy countenance, has so many others that it is wonderful to me, it is not universally worn. If in windy weather you are blinded, in rain you are deluged by a round hat: whereas one properly cocked, will retain the water till you arrive at your baiting place, and keep your head, apt to be heated by riding, agreeably cool; having much the same effect on it that a pan of water has upon a flower pot."

"Let your boot be somewhat short, and the knees of your breeches but just reach the joint, so that the flap of the saddle may be continually curling up, and chafing

you between the confines of the boot and breeches, it will satisfy you that your leg is in a proper position."

"When mounted there is a grace to be observed. Lean the body pretty well forward over the pommel of the saddle, there is an appearance of airiness in it that embellishes the figure of a rider very much indeed; particularly if he be mounted on a long backed horse who throws his saddle forward, and is unencumbered with a crupper; here he exhibits an elegant picture of careless indifference, and seems contemptuously to leave the world behind him."

"The being able to guide a horse is a matter of some moment on the road, though it may not be so any where else. Ride with a lash whip; it shews the sportsman. If your horse bears too much to the right, of course you drop the reins entirely on that side, and pull them up sharp with both hands on the other; but if that does not answer you must refer to your whip, and a good smart cut over the right cheek and eye, will soon set him straight again."

"The next enquiry is how to set off. Before ever your horse gets into motion, clap both your spurs into him pretty sharp; this will set him a-going for the whole day and shew him that you have got spurs on, which if he did not know he might incline to be idle. Thus then you go off with eclat, provided nothing is in your horse's way, and if there is you have put him so on his mettle, he will probably leap over it. Indeed it is far from improbable he may run away with you; but if he does you will make a most spirited appearance."

"When a man is once run away with, the first thing that occurs to him is how to stop his horse. A French Count tried several expedients one of which only answered, which was by running at the rubbing house; dashing at this with true French spirit, he produced the desired effect; his horse not being able to proceed stopped and that so suddenly that the Earl of Pembroke would have been dislodged, and old Newcastle himself lain with his mother earth. The Count it is true came off, but tolerably well; the horse broke his own head and the Count's likewise, so that according to the ancient opinion of two negatives making an affirmative, little or no harm was done."

"Having said thus much on the subject of being run away with, it is necessary I should decide for the benefit of my readers on the means I most approve of, for putting a stop to such doings; and I am clearly for the stable door; if entering it full speed, you should be afraid of your head, spread out your legs sufficiently, and your horse will go in without you."

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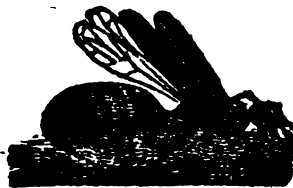
The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, APRIL 1, 1806.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQUIRE.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world."

[A friend and correspondent has furnished me with the following extracts from CHEETHAM's "Narrative of the suppression of the History of John Adams' Administration, by Col. Burr," &c. It has never yet been decided, by the political world, whether the pamphlet in question was written altogether by CHEETHAM, or whether it was the joint production of him and DEWITT CLINTON. It is, however, immaterial, as the former, in all his writings, is known to be the mere echo of the latter. These extracts will still further shew how well the parties, lately united, accord in principle, &c.—And my friend promises ere long to send the counterpart of the picture, selected from the writings of the Burrites.

"He calls no man nor ape nor ass !
"But their own writings hold the glass."

R. R.]

IN the preface to this pamphlet, the writer asserts, that "it is written by one who from his connection with the parties (Burrites and Clintonians) had an opportunity of knowing the very minutia of every step." In the same preface, he says, when speaking of the Vice-President, "The writer cannot resist a belief, that something is rotten in the state of Denmark; that, under an exterior, which, though not altogether pleasing, is calculated to make false impressions on unsuspecting minds, something exceedingly unpropitious to the union is at this moment contemplated by the Vice-President."

In page 9, he says, "There is about his actions a cunning, a sort of legerde-

main, which defies conclusive proof, and eludes the most acute research." "Habituated to intrigue, and distinguished by the secrecy and celerity of his movements," &c.

Page 10—"Habituated to secret movements and dark consultations; possessing sufficient powers of mind to distinguish between what requires concealment and what does not, and that both the one and the other are by him regulated by his inordinate views of personal ambition."

Again, "Nor is it to be presumed that the public can with safety repose confidence in him, who appears solicitous only to wrap his actions in profound mystery. Such conduct is calculated to inspire jealousy and distrust. A state-juggler, who, retiring from the public eye, spreads mischief by his puppets," &c. Page 11—"Thus Mr. Burr is conducting his political affairs, and mounting step by step to the summit of political authority. Verded in the art of *hocus pocus*, while sitting in his state-room, waiting the entrance of his political tools into the antechamber, the wretched heralds of his will, his mandates fly through the union and extend to its extremities. Hence his invisible spirit insinuates itself into every circle, and with its deleterious qualities, corrupts whatever it touches." [What according materials are here.] "Those agents differ however in degrees of taciturnity and circumspection. Some, (perhaps from long habit) are little inferior in subtilty, in affimulation and dissimulation, to the prime mover."

Page 36—"This practice is peculiarly inauspicious in a Vice-President. It is ominous of a subtle, dangerous and unfriendly disposition. It bespeaks a desire to cherish vice by concealment, and to elevate it on the ruins of virtue."

Page 38—"If it should be asked what end these machinations were to answer,

the response is at hand:—To prepare the way for that union with the federalists, which there is reason to believe is now half completed, to fully the lustre and to tarnish the reputation of the executive."*

"From this union, however, little is to be apprehended. The influence of Mr. Burr, compared with that of the executive, is only an atom in comparison of the globe we inhabit. Out of this state he is scarcely known; within it, beyond the limits of the city, he may be truly said to have no influence; and even in the city, he is universally distrusted, except by a very few individuals, who favor his schemes from hopes of gain," &c.

Page 39, while speaking of Mr. Burr's adherents in N. Y. the writer thus describes them—"A few individuals, desperate in fortune, devoid of good principle, of great enterprize, and unbounded ambition, though insignificant in their origin, may, by national indifference, grow to a size which, like the conspiracy of Cataline of old, will menace the overthrow of the empire." "It is peculiarly incumbent on the inhabitants of this city, to frown on the little faction. It is now in its infancy; but time and inattention may swell it to a gigantic size. Every man sincerely attached to the peace and freedom of the union, ought to discountenance not only Mr. Burr, but all those persons who are in league with him."

"It is fearful to reflect upon what our condition would in all probability be, were Mr. Burr at the head of our government. If Mr. Adams could do so much, how much more could Mr. Burr effect? It cannot be concealed, that he is a man of desperate fortune, bold, enterprising, ambi-

* Cheetham says, in this pamphlet, that in furnishing J. WOOD the materials for the book afterwards suppressed, he described Jefferson, "not being a man of genius, a plodding, mechanical person, of little activity of mind, and possessed of a judgment not very discriminative."

tious and intriguing, thirsting for military glory and Bonapartian fame. A man of no fixed principle, no consistency of character, of contracted views as a politician, of boundless vanity, and little of the public good; one who is pursuing, with an appetite keen as death and hand steady as time, projects disreputable to himself, and injurious to the country."

"Such is the character of the man, who, fit to disturb the peace of the world, is endeavoring, by little arts, to supplant the chief magistrate, and to estrange the affections of the people from him."

COMMUNICATION.

Union of Honest Men.

IT appears that the moderate and discerning of the Burrites, are dissatisfied with the re-union, and do not hesitate to utter their abhorrence of the measure. Some even denounce Col. Burr, and other leading characters, and accule them of treachery, and of deserting their party, in conceding to the re-union.

Federal Republicans, you will perceive it is not a re-union of the Burrites universally, but of a few ambitious individuals to obtain offices, or to throw the state into discord. That Col. Burr and a few hardened individuals, have joined the gladiators of the Clintonian party, and they intend to succeed in their selfish views, or overturn the liberties of the state. United together, they form a compound of ingredients the most poisonous to the liberties of the people. In this re-union you see the unprincipled factious leader, the persecutor of principles not in unison with his own, the ferocious politician, and a number of the basest characters the state can produce, leagued together. They are desperadoes, who will carry their point at the hazard of every thing dear to the people.

If you will save your state from the danger which threatens it, it becomes your duty to watch the movements of this banditti, to defeat their destructive views, and to support the government in those measures, which will contribute most to the honor and happiness of the state.

WATCHMAN.

FROM MY GARRET.

Every day brings new proof of the Governor's gaining ground. A meeting of "republicans, unusually numerous," was

lately held at Poughkeepsie, at which, amongst other things, it was resolved—

"That it is not only derogatory to freemen, but anti-republican, to countenance political intrigue and bargaining.

"That we consider the proceedings of a certain meeting of persons at Dyde's Hotel, in the city of New-York, on the 18th ult. the consummation of a corrupt coalition of disorganizers, an insult to the great body of the Republicans of this state, and a mock to the world.

"That James Cheetham, editor of a certain paper, entitled the *American Citizen* and *Watch Tower*, published in the city of New-York, has forfeited the confidence of the Republican party, by his unjust and licentious publications, and that his paper has become the vehicle of slander and abuse of some of the fairest political characters in the state.

"That this Meeting deem merit and talents the passport to confidence and office in a Republican government, without regard to the influence of any family, and that we tender the hand of friendship to all good Republicans."

The *Kingston Plebeian*, which has until lately observed the strictest neutrality with respect to the family divisions in this state, has now taken the open field in favor of Lewis.

Squally Times.

I have not lately seen the Republican Advocate (of Maryland,) but from an article in the Evening Post, it appears that this paper, all republican as it is, does not like the "re-union." It opens a broadside (says the E. P.) on the American Citizen with the following lines from Churchill:—

"To feign a red-hot zeal for freedom's cause,
To mouthe aloud for liberties and laws,
For public good to bellow all abroad,
Serves well the purposes of private fraud."

"Verily (says the Advocate) a supper was very appropriate; for such deeds of dark and terrible inlamey ought to be enacted in the night only." He calls it "a political rascality," and concludes with an execration: "If such be the end of Clintonian republicanism, may the stamp of villainy be hereafter the coat of arms to that man and his family."

The long threatened blow is at length struck! Cheetham's commands are obeyed! The Secretary of State, and the Recorder of New-York, are turned out. As to the first, it is not surprising; for Mr. Tillotson was determined not to hold the office; but he was partial to this mode of getting rid of it.

Editor's Closet.

Republican Address.

We have lately seen a production in circulation, signed by seven Senators and twenty members of the Assembly, and addressed "To the People of the State of New-York." The object of this address appears to be, to put the people on their guard against the arts and intrigues of a small and desperate faction in this state, who recently re-united for the purpose of putting down the present administration. It is worthy of notice, on several accounts, and shall, therefore, have a place in the BALANCE. We must say, however, that we think such an address was unnecessary at this time. The indignation of the people has been so much roused, by the abominable coalition, that they are flocking to the standard of the governor in every part of the state. The Governor could not have gained as much by an age of good conduct, as he has by one week's bad conduct of his enemies.

The appointment of Armstrong, as Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Madrid, is one of the most extraordinary measures of the present administration; and as it may result in consequences of the utmost magnitude, we place on record the vote by which his nomination was confirmed.

YEAS. Messrs. Baldwin, Bradley, Condit, Howland, Kitchell, MacLay, Mitchell, Moore, Smith of N. Y. Smith of O. Smith of Tex. Smith of Vt. Thurston, Turner, Worthington—15.

NAYS. Adams, Anderson, Bayard, Gaillard, Gilman, Hillhouse, Logan, Pickering, Plumer, Smith of M. Stone, Sumter, Tracy, White, Wright—15.

George Clinton, Vice-President, gave the calling vote in the affirmative.—One member who was present, and who was hostile to the appointment, did not vote, probably with a view to try the temper of the vice-president.

After this we should not be surprized if Mr. Burr was to be appointed envoy to England.

Removal.

Col. William Smith, Surveyor of the port of New-York, has been removed from office, and Peter A. Schenck, appointed in his place. Now as the Colonel is a good democrat, he is probably removed for misconduct in office. It so,

we should like to know what has been gained by his appointment in the place of a federalist, who was turned out to make room for him, when Mr. Jefferson first came to power.

Mr. M'Cord, a democratic member of Assembly from Orange, of whom the Clintonian editors spoke well a short time since, has given notice that he shall move for leave to bring in a bill rendering it incompatible for certain officers in this state, to hold seats in either house of the legislature.—A home stroke to De Witt Clinton and Richard Riker.

Extract from a Letter.

"I have made enquiry as to the words which Mr. Dewitt Clinton used in his speech for the division of the county of Albany. A gentleman informed me, that, as near as he could recollect, they were these: "*Liberality is not one of the cardinal virtues of the citizens of Albany.*" Several of the citizens were present, and by their whispering and smiling, seemed to understand the compliment. He failed, however, in accomplishing his object; the bill being negatived by a majority of three or four.

"Mr. Nicholas is said to have spoken very handsomely on the occasion. The intelligence, conduct and disinterestedness of this gentleman have brought him into high estimation. Though he has long been, and now is a republican, yet he is free from that selfishness, intrigue and violence which distinguish, particularly, the Clintonian faction. His desire is to view every question with a reference to the public good, and to give his vote without regard to local interests, and the ambitious projects of individuals. He is a great acquisition to the senate.

"I have no raised hopes that — will obtain the office of —. Conspicuous as is his merit and pretensions, he is a *federalist*; or rather, he has not been active in promoting the designs of Clinton; and this will forever condemn him with certain men. I am glad that he has not dogged and personally solicited the members of the council, and thrown in a bundle of petitions and recommendations, as is the fashion with some. One young shaver who wishes much to have an office in Rensselaer, now filled, has, it is said, plentifully supplied himself with petitions

setting forth that the present incumbent is a *federalist*, and therefore ought, in all conscience, to be removed, and the office given to one who, with the petitioners, will ever pray for republicanism.

* The Federal County Committees, are requested to meet at the house of Samuel Stocking, in this city, on the 12th day of April inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for the ensuing general election.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

GENERAL Miranda, arrived in this city from London, some time in November last, and during the same month, left it to visit the seat of Government, which he reached early in December, and remained there about a fortnight. While there, he was received with marked distinction by the President, and Secretary of State. He returned to New-York before Christmas, and measures were immediately commenced and prosecuted with diligence to procure and put on board the *Leander*, a quantity of cannon, small arms, ammunition and cloathing, together with a printing press, and furniture. All this became matter of public notoriety, and for some time before the *Leander* sailed, it was spoken of in all companies, that officers and privates had been engaged to embark in her. She was regularly cleared at the Custom-House for the port of Jacmel, in St. Domingo, and sailed on the 2d of February. Such is the concise statement of the leading facts, which we believe will be admitted on all hands to be correct.

If the *Leander* be really bound to Jacmel in the way of trade, no law has been violated. But if this is a false destination, and the expedition be ultimately intended to co-operate in effecting a revolution in one of the provinces of Spain, (a supposition to which the long meditated views of Miranda give an air of probability) it becomes a natural enquiry whether the expedition has been set on foot, or encouraged directly or indirectly by our own or any other nation? As neither France nor Holland can be supposed, in their present circumstances, to desire a revolution in South America, there is no foreign nation excepting England to which views of this nature can be reasonably ascribed. But is there any thing in this expedition that marks an English origin or connection?

England being at war with Spain, would she not, were she so disposed, have prepared an expedition in her own ports? furnished it from her arsenals? and dispatched it in her own ships? Would she have sent Miranda hither to hire a private vessel, to hunt up rusty muskets and worm-eaten cannon, and to enlist a mere handful of men as soldiers? The insignificance of

the means, its apparent inadequacy to the object, if the *Leander* composes the whole of the expedition, seems to afford the strongest presumption, that it is not an English measure. We therefore venture to express our belief, that when the whole affair shall be developed, it will be seen that England has no connexion with it.

Has the expedition been set on foot, or countenanced by the American government? by the same government that has ordered Miranda and his supposed associates to be prosecuted as *state criminals*? This seems to be quite impossible; for would any government expose itself to the singular disgrace of authorising or countenancing a measure, for the execution of which, the agents should be afterwards prosecuted by itself as criminals? But did not the government give Miranda, and convey through him to his associates, reason to believe that it would wink at the expedition? On this point, with which rumour is so busy, we affirm nothing; because we have not the knowledge that permits us either to affirm or deny. We may be allowed, however, after impartial inquiry, to express our own conviction, that the persons who have been arrested were themselves persuaded, that in whatever they have done, they were not acting in opposition to the views of their own government. By what particular evidence they became so persuaded, has not yet been disclosed to the public, and probably will not be known before the trial in April next. It ought not to be too readily believed that any men would engage in an affair of this nature in hostility to the known policy and laws of their country.

It for want of precision on the part of our government; if by ambiguity in their expressions; if by their silence or by signs our fellow citizens have been beguiled and misled, the public censure will most assuredly fall where it ought to fall, and the deceivers instead of the deceived meet that condemnation they merit. But here again the mere supposition presents a baseness and a treachery, that without the clearest evidence, we cannot, and will not ascribe to the administration of our country.

If the expedition of the *Leander*, be contrary to the laws of the United States; if the persons who assisted in preparing it sincerely believed they were acting in conformity with the intentions of government; and if they are prosecuted as offenders, the public must content itself to wait for a full and impartial examination into the affair before the proper tribunal; *in open court*: And though we may regret the erroneous impressions under which individuals may have acted, we should be utterly unworthy of the name of an American, if we hesitated in preferring that such should be the result of this important investigation, rather than that so foul and indelible stain should be fixed on our government as must follow from a conviction of DOUBLE DEALING. And here for the present we leave this mysterious affair.



Agricultural.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

CANKER WORMS.

I observed under the Agricultural head, in the Repertory of 28th ult. a communication from the Middlesex Gazette, on the destructive depredations committed on our Orchards, by the canker worms—but was much disappointed on reading it, to find it in some respects so erroneous.

The idea that those insects which appear in the Spring of the year, are the production of eggs deposited the season previous, is very incorrect.

Through the early part of my life I lived in the Country, and during the time the canker worms made such ravages, I had the care of some Orcharding, which was preserved from any serious injury, altho' the neighbouring Orchards, were year after year, entirely deprived of foliage, and many Trees eventually destroyed.

These worms disappear in the summer, all at about the same time, and are not again seen until early in the Spring following, when they appear though in quite a different form, ascend the Trees and deposit their eggs.

Those which produce the eggs, are a thick brown insect, about half an inch in length without wings, and are called the GRUB; the others, are a small white MILLER.

They may be seen the first mild evening in the Spring, frequently before the banks of snow all disappear, from Sun setting thro' the evening, crawling up the trunks of the Trees. Sometimes indeed, has been seen, the Grub, assisted in its ascent by the Miller.

The method adopted for the destruction of these insects, and which proved successful, was that of tarring the trunks of the trees, at the time they were about to ascend, where they were caught and could not extricate themselves.

Tar for this purpose should be thin, and by warming it, may be easily put on with a common paint brush.

Where the worms have been very numerous the preceding season, it will generally be found necessary to apply the tar every night, where they are not numerous it may be omitted every other night, by mixing and simmering a small proportion of some kind of oil with the tar to prevent its becoming hard before the second night; the necessary width, for the tar to be applied, may be determined, by the insects being more or less numerous. I have

known them in one night entirely cover the tar, 4 or 5 inches in width, so that others could pass over unobstructedly.

Many other experiments were made within my knowledge, but none with success. By the method recommended in the communication alluded to above, many of the worms might be destroyed, but not before they would considerably injure the trees, and indeed, would be a work of considerable time.

It has been conjectured by some, that tarring is injurious to young trees, by binding the bark—but this injury may be prevented by scraping off the tar, soon after the season for tarring is past.

A BOSTONIAN.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

IT is our great business, and our great interest, under every afflictive dispensation of Providence, to wait with an humble resignation, in hope of the last grand revolution, when all distinctions, but those of a religious and permanent nature shall be no more.

The little distinctions of this lower world must soon come to an end, and that feeble lustre with which some have been invested, and which they have so fondly magnified, must soon disappear in the dawn of an everlasting day, which the rich in faith, however poor in spirit, shall most assuredly see!

Happy are those, and indeed happy are those only, in every station of human life, who raise their minds in contemplation towards that glorious intellectual eminence, where their natures may seem as it were, to be cast a-new.—

Where they may be purified from much of the drossy mixture, and alloy of human frailty; but brightened and refined, as to the sterling lustre, and genuine excellencies of the soul!

Selections.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

From Washington,

2d Mo. 14, 1806.

FRIEND RELY,

SIX dollars per diem is not too much for members of Congress, provided they would attend to their duty. Yet some are not contented with this sum but strive to enrich themselves by other means. One of the Senators of the United States last winter kept a stage flying to and fro, by which he made something. This was not so respectable a speculation as that of General S—— the other day. He went to the store of Bennet and Bigden, and purchased a new good for nothing watch, for which

he gave seven dollars. Shortly after he went to Adam King's store and purchased some cloth. He told Mr. King that he had an excellent watch, just a little out of order, for which he demanded fifteen dollars, to go as payment in part for the cloth. King took the watch. Some time after, he sent it to Rigden to know the value of it. Rigden exclaimed—"This watch I actually sold General S—— for seven dollars."—Thus thou seest the advantage of honorable speculation in honorable members; and hearing General S—— this day declaim against the slave-trade as a heaven-daring and God-provoking offence, I tho't I would relate to thee this anecdote; especially as it is current in the city and the House. I shall tell thee no anecdotes of his selling shoes. Such things are called Yankee tricks, and they bring disgrace on New-England; but tricks of this sort are not confined to New-England. What wouldst thou think should I tell thee some stories that are related, for the truth of which I cannot however vouch: such as the story of two southern members bringing a barrel of whiskey to drink after dinner instead of wine; or the story of the two northern members, who at the commencement of a session purchased jointly some black ball to the amount of 12 cents, and at the close of the session played a rubber of all fours, to see who should carry home what was left.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

From WASHINGTON, March 2, 1806.

TO THE EDITOR.

"SOME months since I communicated to you information of the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Consul Lear, in patching up the peace with Tripoli; that I had then *proved* that his conduct had been contemptible; and that he had sacrificed the honor of the nation to his envy of the rising fame of our countryman, General Eaton. But as I then thought my information might be attributed to a disposition to cavil at the proceedings of government;—and as Gen. Eaton was out of the country—I desisted from the further pursuit of the subject.

"You have seen in the papers all the documents and parts of documents, from our officers in the Mediterranean, which the executive has judged it prudent to publish:—I now send you a printed copy of a Letter from General Eaton, to the Secretary of the Navy, corroborative of all the information I then had. In this letter you will find a full length portrait of LEAR, drawn by the pencil of a master; as well as a full view of the shameless manner our gallant countryman EATON, has been treated by that earwig of the Executive. The reasons which before existed for my silence have ceased."

GENERAL EATON'S LETTER.

To the Honorable SECRETARY of the NAVY of the United States.

AT SEA, MEDITER. Aug. 9, 1805.

SIR,

I HAVE now the honor herewith to forward copies of the correspondence promised in my letter of the 6th ultimo. A view of the transactions and circumstances in which these correspondences originated give rise to some remarks and observations which I shall submit with candor and frankness.

When it was determined by Commodore Barron to co-operate with Hamet Bashaw, though the Commodore then expressed his doubts concerning an implied discretion in your instructions for applications of supplies to this object, no idea was suggested of making this co-operation an instrument only to the attainment of peace with the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli: Nothing was then talked of but chastisement. The examples of Commodore Preble, then recent and conspicuous, inspired the relieving squadron with an ambition and a confidence, equalled only by their patriotism; inasmuch that it seemed to be regretted that the time of a winter must intervene before they could be brought to the theatre of action. Peace was avowedly an object secondary to national honor and individual applause; of course every measure was adopted and every means embraced, which seemed to favor those primary objects; and the earliest occasion

of the ensuing season was to give an imposing lesson to the future pride of Barbary. With these impressions Commodore Preble returned home under engagements with his successor to give his influence with the Government for hastening forward such additional aids as the expedition would require; and with the same impressions I was sent to Egypt, with entire discretion of using means to bring Hamet Bashaw on the rear of the enemy. Commodore Preble executed his commission with the exactness and dispatch which mark his character; and I have the consciousness of not having been indolent in my endeavors to acquit myself of the trust confided to me. Both from one quarter and the other, measures succeeded beyond the calculation of the most sanguine expectation. And never did a season for decisive operations open with more flattering prospects of success than this in which it has been determined that a flag of truce, instead of our squadron, should be displayed to the enemy's view. The result is well known. But it is so foreign to what we calculate here—and to what, it is believed, was expected by the government and the people of the U. S. that apologies are sought to parry the censure and do away the disappointment to which this result cannot but give birth. Among these subtleties I am charged of having gone too far—of having exceeded the intentions of Government—and of having shaped to myself projects the end of which could not be foreseen.

If finding out the object of my research and moving understandingly with him against the enemy be to exceed the intentions of Government, I may have gone too far—Admitting this, I have not penetration enough to comprehend how it could have obstructed offensive operations in other quarters. As to projects none were new shaped on my part, after I left head quarters; but at what period the project took shape of resting the whole expectations of our country on the instrumentality of the hapless Hamet Bashaw for the attainment of peace, I know not; I presume, however, it was not until Commodore Barron despaired of recovering his health in season for activity, and not until a man, who had no authorized agency in the war, had intruded himself into his confidence, and gained an ascendancy over his resolutions. The line of conduct pursued at head-quarters, and the communications from that quarter to the coast, establish the fact that such a project had superseded our original plans; and the event proves it to have been carried into effect.

In the commodore's letter to Hamet Bashaw, dated, Malta, 21st March, he expresses himself—

"With great satisfaction I have received from Mr. Eaton the intelligence of your junction with him, and of the measures you had adopted to commence your march towards Derne, &c.

"No sooner did I receive this intelligence than I made every exertion to collect the succours required in your letter," &c.

Here is not only an explicit and clear sanction to all we had done, but also an unequivocal assurance of dispositions made on the part of the commodore to furnish the succours required by Hamet Bashaw's letter for prosecuting a plan of co-operation. But these succours were what the Bashaw had always required. If therefore I should, from any inducement, have carried a different language to him, how justly might he have suspected me of a disposition to raise impediments to his progress; and more especially as the whole tenor of the Commodore's letter goes to encourage his expectations? If the Commodore requires me to become the interpreter of this letter, how inconsistent, nay how treacherous would he make himself and me appear by translating also another from his own hand clearly expressing his real intentions to be only to lead the Bashaw forward as an instrument! I could not but hope that returning strength or some candid adviser would restore the Commodore to resolutions more worthy of his own and the dignity of his country.

On the day next succeeding the date of this letter, from the same place, the Commodore writes me:

"I cannot but applaud the energy and perseverance that has characterized your progress through a series of perplexing and discouraging difficulties to the attainment of the object of your research—an attainment which I am disposed to consider as a fair prelude to future success."

Success in what? The co-operation! In what manner? This is explained by the Commodore's reiterated resolution to withhold his sanction from any

specific or definite engagement with HAMET BASHAW, and by his unqualified confession of our views in favoring the cause of the exiled Prince as an instrument only to the attainment of an object; that this object is a separate peace with his rival; and that, this object obtained, we would withdraw from him our succour.

Struck himself with the discouraging and dishonorable conditions here imposed of what he calls a co-operation, he adds by way of injunction—

"You will not however conclude that these considerations, important and necessary as they are, ought to induce us at once to abandon the benefits which the measures you have adopted seem to promise," &c.

Benefits were already anticipated from the measures we had thus far pursued; and the plain construction of this and the following periods of the same letter enjoins it on me to persevere in those measures; and by way of encouragement, the Commodore pledges himself to give us the most active and vigorous support from his squadron so soon as the season and arrangements would permit him to appear in force before the enemy's walls—and, in case of our successful progress, to give the Bashaw "every support by a systematic union of operations so as to enable him to come on the rear of the enemy."

We did persevere—and our success, considering the obstacles we had to encounter and the means afforded to overcome them, exceeded our calculations. What then became of the most active and vigorous support of the squadron; and systematic union of operations? The instant the effect of our successes discovered itself, through the alarmed solicitude of the enemy, a messenger of peace is sent to meet the overtures of the panic struck Joseph Bashaw, and to bid him be under no apprehensions; while our too credulous ally is sacrificed to a policy at the recollection of which honor recoils and humanity bleeds.

"I am," says the Commodore "too unwell to write with my own hand." It was needless for him to add this: It was easily perceivable by the drift and composition of the communication: There is no feature of Barron's manly soul to be traced in it. It is the work of a Machiavelian commissioner, into whose influence the Commodore had yielded his mind thro' the infirmity of bodily weakness. It is a well known fact, that at this period, he had been nearly six months unable to remain on ship-board, and so debilitated by a painful and wasting illness, that he scarcely retained the remembrance of occurrences, from day to day. This commissioner, in order to take advantage of that circumstance, affected to be averse to peace, and an advocate for exemplary measures. The sequel will show a specimen of his sincerity.—It is only proper to observe here, that though the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy left an entire discretion in the Commodore, concerning the co-operation in view, Mr. Lear confirmed him in his doubts, that the discretion to act and to apply the means of acting were distinct; and that the sum appropriated to that object was limited to \$20,000 dollars.—Evidence, nevertheless, that government had calculated upon it.

On the 23d March, the commodore in his instructions to captain Hull states:—

"As you will perceive by my letter to Mr. Eaton I have left the application of these succours and consequently the responsibility wholly to him, which I conceive proper, as well on account of his having the chief direction of the land operations, as that by the time you arrive on the coast he will have it in his power to form a just estimate of the chances of success, and thence how far it is safe and expedient to pursue the object."

I revert to this clause in the Commodore's instruction to captain Hull, to corroborate what my former communication stated—that an understanding subsisted between the commander in chief and myself, that I should go forward and exercise discretionary measures for bringing Hamet Bashaw forward with all his influence in order to intercept supplies to the enemy from the country, and to cut off his escape, in the rear.—Mr. Lear has misrepresented this fact at Malta and elsewhere.

Though the communications which came forward from the commodore by captain Hull, and which were delivered me at Bomba, were extremely discouraging, I could find nothing in them which would justify an abandonment, on my part, of the expedition thus far conducted.—But, after we had gained possession of Derne, and still more so after having beaten the enemy's army in that province and o-

pened our way to the gates of Tripoli, I could not but hope the Commodore would take confidence from those successes and be animated to push his operations by a systematic union.—What then ought to have been my astonishment to receive, on the 1st of June, his letter of 19th of May, containing the following periods.

"If the Bashaw, after having been put in possession of Derne, his former government, and the district in which his interest is said to be most powerful, and has not in himself energy and talent, and is so destitute of means and resources as not to be able to move on with successful progress seconded by our naval force acting on the coast, he must be held unworthy of further support, and the co-operation as a measure too expensive and too little pregnant with hope and advantage to justify its further prosecution.

"In short, Sir, the matter reduces itself to this. We are ready and willing to support the Bashaw by an union of operations on the coast so long as the war with Tripoli continues, but his Excellency must be explicitly informed that our supplies of money, arms, and provision are at an end, and that he must now depend on his own resources and exertions.

"In consequence of recent advices from Tripoli, I have thought it my duty to state to the Consul General, Col. Lear (now at this place) my candid opinion that the present is a moment highly favorable to treat of peace; and a communication has just been handed me from that gentleman expressing his determination to meet the overtures of the reigning Bashaw, so far as to found on it the commencement of a negotiation, and to proceed to Tripoli in the Essex frigate in the course of the week. From a variety of concurring circumstances the present period appears propitious to such a step."

This letter labors ingeniously to find some pretext for deserting Hamet Bashaw at the very moment we profit of his operations and his influence to secure peace to ourselves.—But the ingenuity of the piece is not sufficient to disguise the hypocrisy of the design.—We are still to amuse the exile with an idea of co-operation and union of operations on the coast at the very moment that a pending negotiation necessarily suspends all hostile operations on the part of our commander in chief. But this was a moment highly favorable to treat of peace. What rendered it so? At the period this candid opinion is expressed by the commodore he had not seen Tripoli during the last eight months, not even within gun shot; some of his frigates had not even been nearer it than Malta; seldom if ever more than 2 of them cruising off the port & generally not but one; his squadron had never been displayed to the enemy's view; nor a shot exchanged with the batteries of Tripoli since commodore Preble left the coast, except en passant; and, what is a truth equally demonstrable, no visible preparations were making at head quarters for the investment the ensuing summer which could give the enemy any uneasiness. The Commodore, I am sensible, was too much an invalid to take an active part in an expedition. But was he so destitute of energy of mind as to be incapable of directing its operations? and had he no commander in the fleet to whom he could confide the conduct of an expedition under his own direction? If destitute of those capacities himself, his counsellors possessed them—and it would have cost them no more exercise of mind to encourage than to derange plans.

But the theatre of the war was transferred to the eastern provinces. Why not then support us there with the means of subsistence and detachments of marines? All that was now necessary was to support us and show himself. The idea of this step surpassing his authority is ridiculous, and could not have originated with him. What! a commander in chief without authority to make discretionary dispositions of his forces and the means of subduing them? It is objected that the services of the officers were all to be called for on board their respective ships as soon as offensive measures were entered upon. In a bombardment or a cruise marines are of little more use in a man of war than cavalry or pioneers; and while the vessels are laying in port they are used only as badges of rank and machines of ceremony. Why not send them where they could be useful, at least till offensive measures were entered upon? Gentlemen of that corps, I am well assured, actuated like their brethren of the navy, by manly zeal to distinguish themselves, were ready to volunteer in the expedi-

wax, in the very act of shooting *General Hamilton*!—He instantly turned round and left the room, nor could he be prevailed upon again to enter it."

Alarming intelligence is received from the blessed land of Louisiana. The Sac Indians have killed and scalped two American traders up the Missouri—they have also been to the little village of the Osage Indians and killed and carried off the Indians found there. Upwards of five hundred Kickapoo and Pawatame Indians have been for sometime encamped in the neighborhood of a flourishing settlement of Americans exceeding one hundred families, called Goshen, fifteen miles from St. Louis, eastern side of the Mississippi, St. Clare county, Indiana territory—these Indians have committed considerable depredations, by burning up almost entirely, their plantations, killing their stock, and taking their grain, &c. A courier has been dispatched to governor Harrison, with a statement of the hostile manner in which these Indians have acted, upon which the governor dispatched a man to inform them that unless they ceased in their nefarious conduct and departed immediately, he should be compelled to send his warriors to disperse them; to which they replied, that the land (there) was theirs; that they had never sold it; and that they did not care how soon governor Harrison sent his warriors.

A marauding party of Indians attacked some Americans at a corn husking in the Barbarula settlement, district of Cape Girarden, killed seven men on the spot, and wounded six more; a messenger was dispatched to governor Wilkinson, who ordered the militia to pursue them immediately—of what nation the party was composed, is unknown.

BLESSED FRUITS,

From Mr. Jefferson's Land of Promise.

A letter from Judge Rodney, dated Natchez, February 18th, 1806, states in substance, that the Spanish Governor and his people, having been ordered to desist from their surveys, and to quit the American territory, had resisted, but were compelled to retire: that collecting a reinforcement of 600 horse, they returned two days afterwards, when an action ensued between them and the American troops under captain Porter, in which the Spaniards were beaten, and again forced to retire.

So much for the undefined purchase of a trackless wilderness, and so much for the bargain-making policy of our consummate cabinet.

Thus War, which the Constitution says, shall be declared by congress, has taken place, if the above information be correct, on the simple authority of our warlike Executive, who may now prepare additional instructions for his Extraordinary Envoy to the court of Madrid, as he will have something more to do than merely disburse the money of the U. S. in a second purchase of waste lands, without boundary, and without title.

[Phil. True Amer.]

Extract of a letter from the town of Washington, Mississippi territory, dated February 28.

"Lieutenant Burke, paymaster to our regular troops in this country, recently returned from Natchez, and arrived here last evening from Fort Adams. He informs us that the Spanish commandant at Pachidorz, came on to Natchez with the Marquis de Cassa Calvo, when Captain Porter, our commandant there, ordered them both out of the territory ceded to the United States, which the commandant refused to comply with. Whereupon captain Porter proceeded with a strong party against the Spanish posts, drove the Spaniards from them, and pushed them over the Sabene river. That after this news arrived a second person brought intelligence, that a party of 500 Spanish horse had arrived to reinforce the posts, that a severe engagement had taken place between them and captain Porter, and that the Spaniards had been routed. This news is true, as captain Porter was determined to force the Spaniards over the Sabene river.

NATCHEZ, February 11.

We have the most unquestionable authority to state, that the Spanish officers who have so improperly remained in the territory of Orleans beyond the time permitted by the act of cession, have been notified that they must immediately depart.

Foreign.

On the 21st January, the Parliament, in the absence of the King, was opened by commission. His majesty's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

The remains of Lord Nelson, were interred, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the 9th January. The ceremony was grand and awful beyond conception. The procession was attended by 8000 regular troops, and 20,000 volunteers—by the Prince of Wales and five of his brothers, and a vast number of nobility and gentry. The pall was supported by admirals, attended by naval captains, and a party of the seamen and marines of the Victory.

The illness of Mr. Pitt (says a London paper) originated in excessive anxiety and unwearied attention to business. His whole nervous system was so deranged, that, for weeks together, he was unable to sleep, and this privation of rest led to a general breaking up of his constitution. An hereditary gout completed the whole, producing, according to its ordinary effect on a debilitated system, water in the chest, and such a weakness of stomach, that he could neither admit nor retain any sustenance.

Previously to his dissolution, Mr. Pitt had not taken the slightest sustenance for eight and forty hours.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

There is a report in circulation, but we do not vouch for its truth, that the King of Prussia was invited by the late Ministry to take possession of Hanover in case the other measures for expelling the French were not attended with success. Perhaps then his Prussian Majesty may plead such a title as well as the permission of Bonaparte? and if he is to make sessions in other quarters in pursuance of the peace of Presburgh, he may not be disposed to quit possession of the pledge deposited with him.

The Rochefort squadron has returned to port, after a cruise of 161 days. It has taken one man of war, 3 sloops, and 42 merchantmen.

Price of stocks this day at one o'clock.—Consols, for money, 60 7-8.—For account 61—Reduced 61 5 8.

Letters of recall have been sent off by King's messengers to nearly all our Ambassadors at Foreign Courts.

Westminster Election.—As soon as Mr. Fox was re-elected yesterday, for Westminster, he got into the chair, prepared for him, which was crimson damask, richly gilt, and covered with laurels. He was chaired round Covent garden, amidst the loud acclamations of the populace. When he quitted the chair, he went into Hudson's hotel, Covent garden; the instant he got out of the chair the populace tore the laurels off and carried it in triumph.

Mr. Fox, was dressed in his usual costume of blue and buff. Amongst the company who appear on the hustings, besides those already mentioned, were Dr. Lawrence, Sir Francis Burdett, (whose appearance strongly indicated the remains of his late illness,) &c. &c. Mr. Tierney was also present.

In the afternoon the friends of Mr. Fox dined at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Mr. Fox in the chair. Mr. Sheridan sat on his right hand, and Lord Spencer on his left. The dinner was served up about six o'clock. After dinner, the first toast proposed by Mr. Fox was—

"THE KING, with three times three."

The next was:

"The Electors of the city of Westminster."

After which,

Mr. Sheridan rose and said he would not detain the company by one word of preface, from drinking a health which he was sure was dear to them: that was the health of Mr. Fox—(Rapturous applause.)

"The Prince of Wales,"

was next given by Mr. Fox, and received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Fox then gave

"Earl St. Vincent, and success to his command."

"The Duke of Bedford, and success to the government of Ireland."

Mr. Fox, after observing that he had not intended to propose the health of any part of that administration of which he had the honour to form a part, said that he meant, notwithstanding, to make one exception, and that was,

"The Lord High Chancellor of England, and the Trial by Jury."

Mr. Fox then observed, that as he not only laboured under some degree of indisposition, as must have been observed on the hustings that day, but also had some business to transact, he would beg leave to retire, after giving a toast which he had long been in the habit of proposing—

"The cause of Liberty all over the world."

It is stated, under the usual convenient form of a rumour from the banks of the Danube, that sixty thousand French under the command of General Marmont, were to join the Austrians, and take possession of Bosnia and Servia for the Emperor Francis. This is extremely probable. It was promised that, for the cessions made by Austria, under the dictation of the French Emperor the former should receive an "indemnity in the east." Should this scheme be attempted, it will shew in strong colours what dependence ought to be placed, by any power whatever, on the cajolery of the French Cabinet. In every memorial, or other official communication, made by it to the Divan, the good faith of France, "the only natural ally of the Porte," has been trumpeted forth with a degree of effrontery, which it could not have exceeded, had it ever before invaded its territories.

Bosnia and Servia, it is probable, will be seized on with as little compunction as Egypt was before, and a foundation will thus be laid for the complete subversion of the Turkish Empire; for the Emperor of Russia will conceive himself, as is in fact the intention of Napoleon, attacked by the measure, and the Turkish provinces will become the prey of the strongest. It is true, that in the commencement of the contest the Turks and Russians may act as allies against France and Austria, but Alexander, whose army was brought to the brink of annihilation by the weakness of the Austrian Government, must secure some sway in the actual direction of the Turkish resources, before he can act with vigor, and it is not difficult to see what this must ultimately lead to.

The period for the commencement of these important movements is probably not very distant. Czerni, who has been so long in rebellion against the Porte, is at the head of 100,000 insurgent Servians. A strong French corps, Ney's most likely, is on the way to occupy Venetian Dalmatia, from whence they can effect a junction with that powerful rebel in a few days. Let what will be the issue, Napoleon will calculate on being a gainer by embroiling Austria, Russia and Turkey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 9th inst. the pews in the Episcopal Church in this city, will be leased at auction, to the highest bidder, for one year. The auction will commence at the Church, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Vestry.

WILLIAM E. NORMAN, Sec'y.

The Knell.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th March, Mr. PETER BUNKER, in the 79th year of his age.

At Washington City, Gen. JAMES JACKSON, Senator from Georgia.

Murder.—A Mr. Ellis, of Northampton, was lately found hanged in his own house. Verdict of the jury of inquest, "wilful murder." The wife of Ellis, and an Irishman by the name of Busby, have been committed on suspicion.

A woman was lately murdered at Norfolk, Vir. by a barber named M'Kinnan, who afterwards escaped.

It is stated, that Captain Gale, of marines, on board one of our frigates, in the Mediterranean, has been killed by Capt. Rodgers; and that the latter is under arrest.



EXTRACT.

The MAN of FASHION and the MAN of BUSINESS at their End.

AN EPIGRAM.

TWO Personages mounted the *New Drop*,
A chimney sweeper one, and one a fop;
Sir Spruce his black companion 'gan to scoff,
"Filt! you will spoil my clothes—stand further off."
Sweep thus replied—"As hanging is our due,
'I'm fix'd—I see as much business HERE as you I!"

* Synonymous with gallows.

Improvement.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

Stone-Ware Pipes for conveying Water.

PIPES of stone-ware materials are but little known on this continent, (wood being so cheap) but are in general use in many parts of Europe, particularly in England, where the many advantages they possess render them more general than any other kind. With care, they are as durable as iron or lead, and "are particularly valued for the conveyance of spring water to drink, for being glazed on the inside as well as out, the mud will not stick to them, and the water is better preserved and clearer than in any other pipes; besides, it does not acquire that bad quality in passing through them which it does through lead, iron or wood;" for whatever is the quality of the water at the spring, it can be depended on being equally good, however far it may run, even in the hottest weather—A peculiar excellence! No other sort of pipe can vie with them in keeping it cool. This last advantage is a very considerable one in a climate like that of America, especially in the summer season; and their cost bears no comparison with the lead or iron.

Pipes of this description are said to have been found in several places about the city of London which, by several circumstances, are supposed (by scientific men) to have been laid by the Romans when they inhabited that island; such have been taken up in Hyde Park belonging to the ancient water works there, and still perfectly sound.

"Some years ago there was a trial of this sort of pipes (half an inch thick, and four inches bore) made at the York buildings before Dr. Desaguliers, and the plumbers of the works themselves, when being fairly tried with all the compression of air and force that engine could lay upon them, without doing them the least

injury."—A considerable improvement has lately been made by a manufacturer at Charleston (on the Ohio) in the method of finishing them. It principally consists in an ingenious machine for boring them completely true (an essential requisite) as well as leaving their internal surface smooth, which qualifies them for and enables them to receive an excellent glaze which is prepared I am assured without a particle of lead; and being fitted together with a small quantity of cement are rendered water-tight.

Some of these pipes are cylindrical, some square on the outside, others half square & half round, others octagon with gores of any diameters to suit the fancy or convenience of the purchasers,

Taking all things into consideration, no sort of pipes can be put in competition with them even in this country, for wood has only one solitary advantage, namely, the first cost being something less; but when excellence and durability are considered, as also how much sweeter and cooler stone ware is known to keep water (when on the contrary, almost every sort of wood gives it a disagreeable taste and color) this objection vanishes.

Besides employing them for conveying water under ground and various other purposes, they are commonly used to carry it from the roofs and gutters of houses, and for this purpose they are much to be preferred to wood, as exposure to changes of weather does not affect them, whilst it soon destroys the other.

A Friend to American Manufactures.

Diversity.

Surprising extrication of inflammable air.

NEAR one of the sources of Locking river, in Kentucky, there is a separation of phlogistous gas, from something in the interior strata of the earth in greater quantity than is perhaps known in any part of the world. This light and inflammable fluid is discharged through water into the atmosphere. It bubbles incessantly through the centre of a muddy pool, of about two rods in diameter. The gas readily takes flame on burning gun-powder in it, or by the approach of any blazing body. The volume of it is so great, that a man who approached near enough to snare a pistol in it which he held in his hand, was suddenly enveloped in the flame, and sorely singed before he could escape. When set on fire, it burns with remarkable splendor and vehemence not only for hours, but days and weeks in succession, mounting to the height of ten or twelve feet or more. The relater of this (Mr. Senator Breckenridge) was one of the party that encamped near aerial fountain, on an excursion through the woods. They discovered that after the inflammable air had been on fire six or eight hours, the water of the pond was heated to an uncomfortable degree and emitted copious exhalations; and the ebul-

ition at the spot through which the air ascended was more vehement.

It was judged that if the flame had been sufficiently continued, the water would have been made to boil, and all have been evaporated. Then the surrounding space would have been heated and dried. And lastly there was reason to suppose that the feculent and carbonic matter in the bottom of the pond would have been put in a state of combustion. From the crater through which the gas rose, and the evacuation of the surrounding ground, it appeared as if this had really happened on some former occasion; and for fear the like might occur again, the gentleman of the party extinguished the flame, by flapping, agitating & dissipating it with green boughs, before the water arose to a temperature not to enable them to approach near enough for this purpose by wading into it. When once in a blaze, there seems to be no end to its burning, but the stop which a storm of wind or rain may put to it.

[Bal. Fed. Gaz.]

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

An old gentleman, whose visual orbs had experienced a little decay, was attempting to read the Courier of Wednesday the 12th instant. I say attempting, because he had mislaid his spectacles and was too proud to own, that he could not see quite clearly without them. Well, says he, this is most extraordinary! Here are the very men in office abusing the government. Every one present was amazed, and desired the old gentleman to read, he complied as follows: "The Secretary of the Navy, reported that John Adams, and the Constitution, were fit for service; but that the President, United States, and Congress, required to be repaired"!!!

[Charleston Courier.]

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

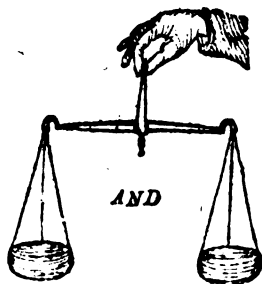
PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, APRIL 8, 1806.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQUIRE.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world."

The Coalead.

IN THREE CANTOS.

By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, JUNIOR, ESQ. L. L. D.

CANTO I.

Argument.

THE Bard, unlike the rhyming throng,
Begins, sans preface to his song.
No muse's aid he begs torsooth,
'Tis his intent to speak the truth ;
And speaking truth can be no evil,
Although he might offend the Devil.
'Gainst Wickedness, Intrigue and Faction,
He boldly rushes forth to action ;
Unfolds designs of serious moment,
To enslave his countrymen, or so meant.

'T WAS night, and darkness shrouded o'er
Manhattan and Hoebocken's shore.
Owls, ghoses, and thieves, and faction's clan
Alone were waking ; when the man,
Fam'd for intrigue and aiming shot well,
Alighted at the city hotel.
Revolving in his mighty mind—
Schemes, puzzling, intricate and blind,
Ambition's fire was not at rest,
But burnt with ardor in his breast ;
His haughty spirit was not broke
By disappointment's cruel stroke ;
The hope of pow'r still sway'd his soul
Predominant above controul.
Rather than be cut short of pow'r,
The chieftain car'd to be no more ;
But deep, corroding, anxious care,
Dwelt in his soul and rankled there.
His pillow yielded no repose,
And balmy sleep had fled his brows ;
And like the billows of the ocean,
His restless mind was in commotion.
The hero, faithful to his friends,
Onward his course in silence bends,
To meet his followers, as true,
At the known place of interview.
The city, wrapt in soft repose,
Nor heard, nor saw the man of woes.

Alone he pass'd the streets and squares,
Oppress'd with anxious thoughts and cares,
Which, laboring still within his mind,
Broke forth these accents to the wind :—
Ah me ! dame fortune's idle sport,
How are our fairest hopes cut short !
This native earth on which I tread,
Where all my hopes were fostered,
Where dreams of greatness made me stray
On wild ambition's devious way,
Supports a fugitive forlorn,
Long from a friend's embraces torn.
Must I thus enter in the night
By stealth, and shun the public sight ?
To breathe this chilling midnight air—
Oh ! 'tis too great for man to bear !
Then what are we about to do ?
Join with a worthless, shuffling crew ;
Wretches, who strove to blast my fame ;
Destroy my honor and my name ?
Shall then my faithful gen'rous band
To knaves and villains give the hand ?
Assist a furious sinking faction ?
My soul abhors the foul transaction.
Honor forbids ; here let me pause !
But interest, pow'rful interest draws.
My former prospects laid in dust ;
My friends depriv'd of pow'r and trust ;
Sunk low in public estimation,
With scarce a hope of elevation ;
My rival, rais'd to chair of state,
Looks down in triumph on our fate.
This union only can destroy him :
Effected, nought on earth can buoy him.
Cannot my friends, by this alliance,
Soon to this chieftain bid defiance ?
Rise once again, our fortune make,
And family influence break ?
And honor, too, in part commands
The sacrifice at our own hands.
Have I not made a firm agreement
At Washington, to join and cement
The union of our friends as one ?
It must be—nay, it shall be done.

Thus saying, he enlarg'd his pace,
Advancing to th' appointed place.
Where leave we him in cogitation,
To view his little congregation.
The band was small, as few will be
Companions in adversity.
The great know not their friends or foes :
Adversity the difference shews.
A prosperous cause is just the same,
And hypocrites are friends in name.
How shall we genuine friends discover,
Until prosperity is over ?
Our meed of praise is therefore due
The man, to sacred friendship true.
First in the group appear'd a wight,
Firm, strong, and terrible in fight ;
And though not fam'd for execution,
In warlike contest, as a Russian ;
Though 'mongst the dex'trous he was said not
To be infallibly a dead shot ;
But once, the fact is not deny'd,
He left the field unsatisfy'd :
His shins bore honorable scars
Of wounds receiv'd in honor's wars,
When erst in combat dire he stood forth
To draw his adversary's blood forth ;
'Twas vain—the fates had not decreed
His fellow in the fight should bleed :

In strict obedience, Mars and Pallas
Would not consent to rob the gallows ;
Nor could they, for decrees of fate,
Bind all the gods, e'en Jove the Great :
Hence Hermes, with his powerful wand,
And Iris, by divine command,
Unseen, through airy regions flew,
And near the scene of combat drew ;
Infus'd such trembling in each foe,
As made the shot fly rather low.
From this encounter, then, who can
Judge of the merits of the man ?
Or who will call that man a coward,
Whose destinies have prov'd untoward !
Next him another chief appear'd,
Whose gallant actions few have heard ;
He is not mark'd for deeds of violence ;
For all his works were done in silence ;
But fame has whisper'd out a few things—
(The bard won't vouch that they are true things)
If ancient annals do not lie,
In heraldy this Knight ranks high.
In feudal ages, long ago,
His ancestors were dubb'd and known
As knights puissant of the mortar ;
As fam'd as order of the garter.
This, curious casuists, by searching,
When Esculap was but an urchin,
Discover'd to their satisfaction,
And mark'd his future field of action :
To be a doctor of the first kind
Was not a business of the worst kind :
'Twas then resolved young Peter should be
What Peter never was or could be,
He had been long towards anatomy,
Pharmacy, surgery, phlebotomy,
And other things, which none retains,
With head of wood and brick-dust brains.
One branch of physic he grew wise in—
The nature and effects of poison ;
Which, all the faculty allow,
Is highly requisite to know.
He studied long on Spanish flies,
And knew their various qualities ;
The frame of man and beast he knew ;
For he had view'd dame nature through
He knew disorders in all cases,
By looking in his patient's faces ;
Could tell us why we blush for shame,
And trace the source from whence it came ;
Removed obstructions in the brain ;
But wisely let his own remain.
At length he was extol'd a head man,
As much as if he'd cur'd a dead man ;
Yet, notwithstanding all his learning,
He never set the river burning.
At length, in evil hour, this wight,
Who knew all things except to write,
Turn'd all his thoughts from p p e or pill
And thought of nothing but his quill.
From dealing drugs, he turn'd, at once,
To dealing matters from his scone.
He kept a warehouse in the town,
And retail'd medicines of his own
Manufactory and making,
Which few, at any rate, would take in
Drugs, multifarious and heterogeneous,
Were taken from his upper region ;
And though, no doubt, they were design'd
To cure disorders of the mind ;
Yet patients, who had felt their force,
Judg'd them unfit for man or horse.

These men and more, faithful in trust,
To faction's interest ever just,
Dame honor's birds, all of a feather,
Were now in conclave met together.
In expectation high they waited,
And many curious things debated—
As, whether man should keep his word?
Whether a dagger or a sword
Was preferable for private uses,
To wit, chastising gross abuses?
Whether, in duels, sword or pistol,
Was best an opponent to twist well?
Whether, in head or leg, a scar or
Mark, makes a man the greater warrior?
Whether, in fight, to save our bacon,
Undue precautions should be taken?
As wearing silk or satin vests,
To ward off bullets from our breasts;
Whether there would be brought soon on
A dissolution of the union?
And then, in case of the event,
Who would be chosen president
Of the northern part? such things and more—
When lo! a loud rap at the door
Proclaim'd the man whom they expected,
On whom their thoughts were all directed.
At once, as when the blasts of heaven,
Along the bellowing surges driven,
When thunders roar and lightnings fly,
Proclaiming direful tempests nigh,
The mariners, with drowsy eyes,
At well known signal quick arise,
So the whole band at once uprose,
To gratulate the man of woes.
He enter'd, with his usual grace—
A smile was partly in his face—
Sad effort, to conceal by art,
The powerful language of his heart.
Enclos'd, on all sides, by his friends,
Each one in turn his hand extends;
And shaking hands, with congees rare,
Were manifested here and there;
Nor should the bard describe the rest,
Which may be known, though not express'd;
Suffice to say, the whole room through
Rung loud with, *Colonel, bow d'ye do?*
Now when congratulations ended,
And other matters, which were then did,
The chief arose, with aspect graceful,
And looking round in each one's face full,
Deep silence reign'd—when thus the man,
With modest diffidence began:—

Friends and confederates, I rejoice
To find here but one common voice;
Among my friends to find one soul
Permeates and animates the whole;
Our thoughts, professions and our aim,
As heretofore, are still the same;
Though confidence inspires my breast,
My feelings cannot be suppress;
And though I joy to meet you here,
Can scarce repress the starting tear.
A retrospect of all the past,
Is disappointment's hedges waste.
We've seen our fairest prospects blasted,
Our bark of safety near dismasted;
We've seen our projects overthrown;
Our friends neglected and unknown;
Our opponents advanc'd to pow'r,
To triumph and to sink us lower.
There things, and more, to us are known,
Yet know that we are not alone.
Though we can scarce find matters tougher,
We were not born all me to suffer;
Others have likewise felt the stings,
Which disappointment ever brings.
Survey the annals of the world—
Thousands have been from power hurl'd.
History itself, with every gloss, is
A tissue of defeats and losses.
Marius, by Sylla's rage, was driven,
A fugitive beneath the heaven.
See him, divested of his power,
A wanderer on the Lirian shore;
Alone through bogs and marshes wading,
His enemies' pursuit evading;
Late Rome's first chieftain, born to rule,
Plung'd in a miry dirty pool:
Yet Marius soon to pow'r arose,
And ramp'd down his haughty foes;
As deep in blood and carnage stood,
As he had lately been in mud.

Here was a chief, who stood alone,
Unmov'd by stern misfortune's frown;
No change of fortune could controul
His ardent, persevering soul.
But though we now are strip'd of pow'r,
And scarce can get a peg the lower;
Do not imagine that the state
Of our affairs is desperate.
No, 'tis not fitting that we should
Let one despondent thought intrude:
Rouse then, my friends, do not despair,
But give your sorrows to the air;
We yet shall rise above that band
Who hold dominion o'er the land—
The glorious epoch is at hand.
I come, your sinking souls to buoy;
I come the messenger of joy.
Behold! a radiant sun appears,
To chase away our doubts and fears
Dispel all discontent and pain,
And light our way to glory's fane.
I come not, friends, with fancy's tales,
And place before you flow'ry vales,
And idle vag'ries to amuse you:
Or with ideal hopes, abuse you,
Rejecting these, before your eyes
I'll introduce realities.
I see your countenances brighten;
I see your expectations heighten;
I therefore will, with your permission,
With brevity and expedition,
Unfold the business of the night,
And bring new matter forth to light.
Say you, my friends, who lay your claim
To honor, dignity and fame,
What sacrifices would you make,
What not endure for office sake?
You answer (for your thoughts are known
To me, by feelings of my own)
That gold and silver are no more
Than filthy dross compar'd to pow'r.
'Tis the prime mover of the soul;
It governs and directs the whole.
Whence sprung this universe, and whence
The light, but from Omnipotence;
One spark of which was wisely giv'n
To man, the favorite of heaven.
Know, then, that I have gone before,
And pav'd a glorious way to pow'r.
No frightful mountains rise to view;
No bogs or marshes to wade through;
No precipices now appear
To obstruct our course, but all is clear.
To him, now second in command
At Washington, I gave my hand;
And thus, all past dissensions have
Consign'd to dark oblivion's grave.
We join as one.

Here Bagshot rose—
A thundercloud was on his brow.

Honor, quoth he, forbids this union,
That glorious attribute to few known:
I never can consent to give
This hand to villains, while I live;
I never will be satisfy'd,
While this remains, and whole's his hide;
(Lifting his leg and slapping on it)
I'll twist that miscreant who has done it;
Not that, like Daggeiman, I'll creep
And stab him when he's fast asleep:
No! honor's laws will not allow it—
By 'n' by I will gently do it.
I wonder how your honor could
Make up such breaches, without blood.
Think of the "View;" forgive who can
That ragamuffin Daggeiman;
Besides, what offices, dear sir,
Can we expect?

Quoth "—" "—"

Hear me; let reason not forsake us;
Nor let untuly passions shake us;
Dwells such resentment in that mind;
We must not be to interest blind,
In compromising our affairs;
Suffice to say, we have our shares;
Equal in honor, power and trust;
And who can say that is unjust.
We each our influence exert
To get down Lewis in the dirt:—
But that my friends may understand
The business that we have on hand,

I will detail a conversation,
With him now second in the nation:
When first I came at pow'r's head quarters,
He shun'd me as a dog the waters
That's mad; at length I found a change;
He seem'd to me no longer strange;
His first salute to me was, sir; well,
At length 'twas how d'ye do, dear Colonel,
With much old-fashion'd droll politeness,
And warm attentions by his nightness,
Once, at my lodgings, as I sat,
As usual, in familiar chat,
A servant enter'd, with a line,
For me next day to come and dine
At the old man's house. I hesitated;
Thought strange at being thus high rated,
Especially by one who late
Against me was inveterate.
According to the invitation,
So far above all expectation,
I went next day and suitable
Reception met. 'Twas still a fab'e.
(To be continued.)

Communications.

VARIOUS MATTER.

IT is understood that there were several candidates (as is usual with democrats who are disinterested) for the office of Secretary of the State. Among these the renowned author of "*Valerius*" is supposed to have suffered the greatest mortification. The young man on whom the *First Consul* has smiled by making him Comptroller, is said to have been born in Scotland; and though he removed to this country before the war, yet he imbibed little of the spirit of '76, and has no revolutionary merit. Probably, because he was too young; for it cannot be believed that a man would be exalted in preference to the sons of those who spent their blood and treasure for the establishment of our independence; unless he had some qualities superior to theirs, and which may not yet be publicly known.

The Christian name of the man who has been thrust into the place of Mr. Schuyler, in Rensselaer county, is said by some to be *Ruggles*, by others, *Riggling*. It is certain, that there was a great deal of *wriggling* in this business; but this is no reason why the man should be called out of his name. He had by indefatigable industry procured petitions with a long list of subscribers, setting forth, in the clearest manner, that Mr. Schuyler was a *federalist*; which was seized by old Adam, and Mr. Schuyler's head was shaved off in an instant.

Mr. R—r has brought forward in the Assembly, "an act for the prevention of Bribery." In case this bill should pass, it will have as little effect as that against *duelling*. It is generally believed, that since the passing of the latter bill Mr. R—r himself has been wounded, in the leg, in single combat: tho' he was at the time and still continues to be deputy attorney general. He does not halt either in his walk or in office. The bill against bribery, however, whatever is its fate will demonstrate the ardent desire of the *genuine* republicans to preserve the purity of the Legislature. Tho' Mr. Purdy is gone, who, as Cheetham says,

furnished by the president, that Spain has outraged our territory, pirated upon our commerce & imprisoned our citizens; and she will enquire what have we done? It is true, she will receive no answer, but she must know what we have not done. She will see that we have not repelled these outrages, nor made any addition to our army and navy, nor even classed the militia. No, sir, not one of our militia generals in politics has marshalled a single brigade.

Although I have said it would be true enough to answer the question which gentlemen have put to me when they shall have answered mine, yet as I do not like long prorogations, I will give them an answer now. I will never consent to go to war for that which I cannot protect. I deem it no sacrifice of dignity to say to the Leviathan of the deep, we are unable to contend with you in your own element but if you come within our actual limits, we will shed our last drop of blood in their defence. In such an event I would feel, not reason, and obey an impulse which never has— which never can deceive me.

France is at war with England; suppose her power on the continent of Europe no greater than it is on the ocean. How would she make her enemy feel it? There would be a perfect non-conductor between them. So with the United States and England; she scarcely presents to us a vulnerable point. Her commerce is carried on for the most part in fleets, where in single ships they are stout and well armed; very different from the state of her trade during the American war, when her merchantmen became the prey of paltry privateers. Great Britain has been too long at war with the three most powerful maritime nations of Europe not to have learnt how to protect her trade. She can afford convoy to it all: she has 800 ships in commission: the navies of her enemies are annihilated. Thus this war has presented the new and curious political spectacle of a regular annual increase (and to an immense amount) of her imports and exports, and tonnage and revenue, and all the insignia of accumulating wealth, whilst in every former war, without exception, these have suffered a greater or less diminution. And wherefore? Because she has driven France, Spain and Holland from the ocean. Their marine is no more. I verily believe that ten English ships of the line would not decline a meeting with the combined fleets of those nations. I forewarn the gentleman from Massachusetts and his constituents of Salem, that all their golden hopes are vain. I forewarn them of the exposure of their trade beyond the cape of Good Hope (or now doubling it) to capture and confiscation—of their unprotected seaport towns, exposed to contribution or bombardment. Are we to be legislated into war by a set of men, who in six weeks after its commencement may be compelled to take refuge with us in the country?

And for what? a mere fungus—a mushroom production of war in Europe, which will disappear with the first return of peace—an unfair trade. For is there a man so credulous as to believe that we possess a capital not only equal to what may be called our own proper trade, but large enough also to transmit to the respective parent states the vast and wealthy products of the French, Spanish and Dutch colonies? 'Tis beyond the belief of any rational being. But this is not my only objection to entering upon this naval warfare. I am averse to naval war with any nation whatever. I was opposed to the naval war of the last administration, and I am as ready to oppose a naval war of the present administration, should they meditate such a measure. What! shall this great Mammoth of the American forest leave his native element, and plunge into the water in a mad contest with the shark? Let him beware that his proboscis is not bitten off in the engagement. Let him stay on shore—and not be excited by the muscles and periwinkles on the strand, or political bears, in a boat to venture on the perils of the deep. Gentlemen say will you not protect your violated rights? and I say why take to water, where you can neither fight nor swim? Look at France—see her vessels stealing from port to port on her own coast—and remember that she is the first military power of the earth, and as a naval people second only to England. Take away the British navy, and France to-morrow is the tyrant of the ocean.

This brings me to the second point. How far is it possible in the U. S. to throw their weight into the scale of France at this moment? from whatever motive to aid the views of her gigantic ambition—to make her mistress of the sea and land—to jeop-

ardize the liberties of mankind. Sir, you may help to crush Great Britain, you may assist in breaking down her naval dominion, but you cannot succeed to it. The iron sceptre of the ocean will pass into his hands who wears the iron crown of the land. You may then expect a new code of maritime law. Where will you look for redress? I can tell the gentleman from Massachusetts that there is nothing in his rule-of-three that will save us, even although he should out-do himself, and exceed the financial ingenuity which he so memorably displayed on a recent occasion. No, sir—Let the battle of Actium be once fought, and the whole line of sea coast, will be at the mercy of the conqueror. The Atlantic, deep and wide as it is, will prove just as good a barrier against his ambition if directed against you, as the Mediterranean to the power of the Caesars. Do I mean, when I say so, to crouch to the invader? No—I will meet him at the waver's edge, and fight every inch of ground from thence to the mountains, from the mountains to the Mississippi. But after tamely submitting to an outrage on your domicile, will you bully and look big at an insult on your flag three thousand miles off?

But, sir, I have yet more cogent reason against going to war, for the honor of the flag in the narrow sea or any other maritime punctilio. It springs from my attachment to the principles of the government under which I live. I declare in the face of day that this government was not instituted for the purposes of offensive war. No. It was framed (to use its own language) for the common defence and the general welfare, which are inconsistent with offensive war. I call that offensive war, which goes out of our jurisdiction and limits for the attainment or protection of objects, not within those limits and that jurisdiction. As in 1798 I was opposed to this species of warfare, because I believed it would raise the constitution to the very foundation, so in 1806 am I opposed to it, and on the same grounds. No sooner do you put the constitution to this use, to a test which it is by no means calculated to endure, than its incompetency to such purposes becomes manifest and apparent to all. I fear if you go into a foreign war for a circuitous unfair carrying trade you will come out without your constitution. Have not you contractors enough in this house? Or do you want to be over-run and devoured by commissaries and all the vermin of contract. I fear, sir, that what are called the energy men will rise up again—men who will burn the parchment. We shall be told that our government is too free—or as they would say weak and inefficient. Much virtue, sir, in terms. That we must give the president power to call forth the resources of the nation—that is to flitch the last shilling from our pockets, to drain the last drop of blood from our veins. I am against giving this power to any man be he who he may. The American people must either withhold this power or resign their liberties. There is no other alternative. Nothing but the most imperious necessity will justify such a grant. And is there a powerful enemy at our doors? You may begin with a first consul—from that chrysalis state he soon becomes an emperor. You have your choice. It depends upon your election whether you will be a free, happy, and united people at home, or the light of your executive majesty shall beam across the Atlantic in one general blaze of the public liberty.

For my part I never will go to war but in self defence. I have no desire for conquests—no ambition to possess Nova Scotia—I hold the liberties of this people at a higher rate. Much more am I indisposed to war, when among the first means for carrying it on I see gentlemen propose the confiscation of debts due by government to individuals. Does a bona fide creditor know who holds his paper? Dare any honest man ask himself the question? 'Tis hard to say whether such principles are more detestably dishonest than they are weak and foolish. What, sir, will you go about with proposals for opening a loan in one hand, and a sponge for the national debt in the other. If on a late occasion you could not borrow at less rate of interest than 8 per cent. when the government avowed that they would pay to the last shilling of the public ability, at what price do you expect to raise money with an avowal of the nefarious opinions. God help you! if these are your ways and means for carrying on war—if your finances are in the hands of such a chancellor of the exchequer. Because a man can take an observation, and keep a log-book and a reck-

oning, can navigate a cock boat to the West-Indies or the East, shall he aspire to navigate the great vessel of state—to stand at the helm of public councils? *Ne auctor ultra crepidam.* What are you going to war for? For the carrying trade. Already you possess seven eighths of it. What is the object in dispute? The fair honest trade that exchanges the produce of our soil for foreign articles for home consumption? Not at all.

You are called upon to sacrifice this necessary branch of your navigation and the great agricultural interest, whose hand-maid it is—to jeopardize your best interests, for a circuitous commerce, for the fraudulent protection of belligerent property under your neutral flag.—Will you be goaded by the dearning calculations of insatiable avarice to stake your all for the protection of this trade. I do not speak of the probable effects of war on the price of our produce.—Severely as we must feel, we may scuffle through it. I speak of its reaction on the constitution.—You may go to war for this excess of the carrying trade—and make peace at the expence of the constitution. Your executive will lord it over you, and you must make the best terms with the conqueror that you can. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) tells you that he is for acting in this, as in all things, uninfluenced by the opinion of any foreign minister whatever—foreign, or, I presume domestic. On this head I am willing to meet the gentleman, am unwilling to be dictated to by any minister at home or abroad. Is he willing to act on the same independent footing? I have before protested, and I again protest against secret, irresponsible, over-ruling influence. The first question I asked when I saw the gentleman's resolution was, "is this a measure of the cabinet?" Not an open declared cabinet, but of an invisible, inscrutable, unconstitutional cabinet—without responsibility, unknown to the constitution. I speak of back-stairs influence—of men who bring messages to this house, which although they do not appear on the journals, govern its decisions. Sir, the first question that I asked on the subject of British relations was, what was the opinion of the cabinet—What measures will they recommend to Congress? (Well knowing that whatever measures we might take they must execute them—and therefore that we should have their opinion on the subject)—My answer was (and from a cabinet minister too) "there is no longer any cabinet." Subsequent circumstances, sir, have given me a personal knowledge of the fact.—It needs no commentary.

But the gentleman has told you that we ought to go to war, if for nothing else for the fur trade. Now, sir, the people on whose support he seems to calculate follow, (let me tell him) a better business, and let me add that whilst men are happy at home reaping their own fields, the fruits of their labor and industry, there is little danger of their being induced to go 16 or 1700 miles in pursuit of beavers, raccoons or opossums—much less of going to war for the privilege. They are better employed where they are. This trade, sir, may be important to Britain, to nations who have exhausted every resource of industry at home—bowed down by taxation and wretchedness. Let them, in God's name, if they please follow the fur trade. They may, for me, catch every beaver in North America. Yes, sir, our people have a better occupation—a safe, profitable, honorable employment. Whilst they should be engaged in distant regions in hunting the beaver, they dread lest those whose natural prey they are should begin to hunt them—should pilage their property, and assassinate their constitution. Instead of these wild schemes pay off your public debt, instead of prating about its confiscation. Do not, I beseech you, expose at once your knavery and your folly. You have more lands than you know what to do with—you have lately paid 15 millions for yet more. Go and work them—and cease to alarm the people, with the cry of wolf, until they become deaf to your voice, or at least laugh at you.

Mr Chairman, if I felt less regard for what I deem the best interests of this nation than for my own reputation, I should not, on this day, have offered to address you; but would have waited to come out, bedecked with flowers and bouquets of rhetoric, in a set speech. But, sir, I dread lest a tone might be given to the mind of the committee—they will pardon me, but I did fear, from all that I could see, or hear; that they might be prejudiced by its advocates (under pretence of protecting our commerce) in favor of this ridiculous and preposterous

project—I lose, sir, for one, to plead guilty—to declare in the face of day that I will not go to war for this carrying trade. I will agree to pass for an idiot if this is not the public sentiment, and you will find it to your cost begin the war when you will.

(To be continued.)

State Politics.

[The following is the Address promised in our last.

We give it to the reader, with this single remark:—We do not believe it is the *bonest* opinion of any politician, that a party ought to be avoided, because it possesses talents and property. 'Tis sheer democratic cant. Edit. Bal.]

To the People of the State of New-York.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

HONORED, as we have been, by your confidence, we should deem ourselves wanting to our trusts, if we did not warn you of every danger to the happiness of the state and especially danger which threatens those functions of the government, which the people have reserved to be executed by themselves.

It has been greatly to be feared, since the last session of the legislature, that the time had arrived when some persons believed it their interest to excite commotion among the republicans of this state, and promised themselves more power as the leaders of a party, than they possessed as members of the whole community. It could not be believed, that so much excitement could have been produced, without the agency of persons interested in a new order of things. The eyes of all being naturally turned to the present session for a development of this plot, and there being the fullest confirmation of the suspicion that anarchy is fomented by design, and that a party in the community are grasping at powers which belong only to yourselves, we hold it our duty to apprise you of the danger.

The session commenced under such circumstances as would inspire great confidence in their strength, and dismiss all the cautious prudence which was necessary to their purpose. So many of the legislature were found to have been brought by the same interest, that those who had personal views flocked to the standard. The timid were overawed, and many who wished for peace, maintained their former connection with a view of stopping the progress of discord. Exultation was carried to the highest pitch and there was scarcely a hope that the torrent could be resisted. With the fullest confidence in the patriotism of the people, it was doubted whether they would not view the combination, as one of honest sentiment aiming at the public good. The persons most conspicuous had possessed their confidence, a few of them had been uniformly on the side of the people, and those who had been tardy in advocating the people's rights, in time of danger, had since been the loudest in their support. They had been republicans of the highest tone, and it was doubtful whether their true character could be proved before a great number of the people would involve themselves in their fate. Fortunately for us all, the same providence, which has hitherto carried us safe through all the dangers which have threatened our liberty, interposed in this instance and over-ruled a state of things the most alarming, so as to make it the means of our safety.

In the full tide of success and maddened with the certainty of triumph, the party ventured to acknowledge a coalition, which at once displayed their character, and proclaimed their designs. When their strength was more doubtful, an union of interests had been concerted with the Burries of the city of New-York, and, although their support could no longer be deemed necessary, they could not deny themselves the gratification of shewing these inveterate enemies bowing to their mighty strength. Accordingly the union was scarcely known, when the leading Burries assembled here and an intercourse took place between these parties, which left no doubt of the existence of a compact. So great was the rejoicing, that the confidential friends of both at New-York, dared to celebrate, by a public feast, an union which aimed the deadliest blow at the happiness of their country.

Short was their delusion. The astonishment and contempt produced at this place, first warned them of their imprudence and the strong expression of the sentiments of the body of republicans in the city of New-York, convinced them that, instead of directing public opinion as heretofore, they were in great danger of incurring general reprobation. Then their steps were to be retraced and the coalition, which had been too public, to be denied, was to be softened into a forgiveness of injuries and the return of brotherly love. At sometimes, the feast of celebration is treated as the only act of union and a willingness shewn, that the actors in it should be given up to disgrace. But nobody here can be imposed on, & we view the danger disclosed to us as too great to be neglected, and the means of our safety as too strongly marked with the character of his works, who has led us by the hand thus far, not to be improved by every honest exertion. To shew you what must have been the nature and design of this coalition, and how fatal must have been its success to the liberties and best interests of the state, is the object of our present address.

The general hostility between these two parties is too well known to the world. Their efforts to bring each other into disgrace has been so unrestrained as to become a national stigma. It is equally notorious, that they have been decidedly opposed to each other, on all the subjects which have been the ostensible cause of division between the republicans. Not a friendly sentiment towards each other was known to have existed before the union was perfect and avowed. How then was this sudden and unnatural union brought about? Can any man believe that there was a sudden change of the hearts of so many men from the most deadly hatred? I nat, when their spirits were up in arms, they suddenly felt a change of disposition and threw down the weapons of their warfare? Look at the mass of republicans in the city of New-York at this time, and judge, from the temper they have expressed, what must have been the animosity of leaders who were the particular objects of each other's invective. We believe you will not hesitate to say, that nothing but the irresistible spirit of God could have wrought such a change, and of him there are certainly no traces in this whole work, unless in giving them the desires of their hearts, that they might work their ruin.

Private hatred will sometimes yield to public danger. Is this the origin of this coalition? It has been already said, than on every topic of domestic politics, there was a decided opposition between them, and that recent occurrences had but increased the subjects of abuse. If there had been a crisis of any other kind, it would not have produced a coalition between parties, not only enemies, but, according to their account of each other, enemies of the real interests of the state. But it is unnecessary to pursue this inquiry further, for the most devoted partizan will not be hardy enough to say, that he sees the marks of patriotism in this transaction.

Having discarded even the suspicion that the foundation of the coalition was laid in a change of feeling towards each other, or in a sacrifice of their animosities to their country's good, we are driven to seek its character in the only remaining motive, their interest.

It was to be expected, that the parties to a coalition of this sort would conceal the particulars of their contract, and we do not pretend that we have heard of any which we consider worthy of credit. For the general stipulations nobody can be at a loss; and these are what chiefly concern the state. It is of little consequence, when they have wrested from the people the power of giving offices, on whom they shall please to bestow them. That they have stipulated an union of action, for their own interest, against the rights of the people, must be beyond all question. It would seem to be self-evident that an union of this sort must be for selfish purposes. If the public good was in view, they would wish the powers of the government to be derived from the free unbiassed will of the people. The right to give is not only secured to them by the constitution, but, according to the principles of republican government, can be lodged no where else with safety. Even if it could be believed, that these discordant parties could have a common opinion on public affairs, they never would have considered an union as necessary to propagate that opinion. The people are ready to hear, and want only to be informed of their true interests to pursue them. There can be but one way of accounting for an union of this

sort, which is, that each party wished to possess itself of the powers of government, and, rather than not insure success, that it admits the other into a participation.

Even since the public indignation has burst on them, they have not denied that an union has taken place, contenting themselves with denying that there were any stipulations or conditions. If by this is meant that no promises were made to individuals, it is wholly immaterial to the state whether it is true or not, it is a matter of perfect indifference to the state, whether by the compact one is to be governor of the state and another Mayor of the city of New-York, if they have dared to enter into concert for acquiring the power of disposing of these offices. It is of consequence chiefly to themselves, whether one has over-reached the other in the distribution of offices. Their offence against their country consists in destroying its government, in substituting for the will of the people, at large, which is the only legitimate source of power, the will of a few men who have been enabled, by the confidence of the people, to rally round them all that class of men who feel an interest distinct from that of the community. What we apprehended from federal measures was, that a combination would be formed which would prevent a free unbiassed expression of the people's will. We believed, and we still believe, that there are no rulers which will always have the public good in view but the people, and we cling to that form of government where the interest of the whole is sure to be the object, and mischief can only arise from mistake in pursuing it. It was in vain that you struggled against the talents, the character and the wealth of federalism, if you are now to crouch beneath the power of men inferior in all these respects. What disgrace will you not incur, if, after having resisted, successfully resisted men who had rendered the greatest services in our revolution, men of the first talents, and men who had every claim to confidence which property can give, you yield yourselves passive subjects of a party which has no services to boast, no talents above mediocrity, and whose cement is the hope of office and power. If any thing could add to the disgrace you will incur, it would be the character these men have drawn of each other, for by this they must be judged, since this last testimonial of each others worth.

We view this as the great crisis in our republican government, and as likely to determine the happiness of this country. If the people stand by and see two organized parties openly form a coalition for the purpose of grasping their power, without even a pretext of public necessity, we may bid adieu to self government. One party formed on such principles always creates materials for another, and leaders will never be wanting to direct their strength. If the present party should be successful, we may expect that their good fortune will raise up a succession of parties of the same sort, till military despotism put an end to our nominal republic. We will not dwell longer on this prospect, knowing that you will dissipate the clouds which surround us, and will restore the sunshine of liberty.

We cannot take leave of you without guarding you against some deceptions which will be practised on you.

You will be told that the governor and some other officers have rendered themselves obnoxious, and that they only mean to remove them. This is confessing enough. If they possess power to determine the election of governor, they possess enough for every other purpose. If they were satisfied that the governor should be the choice of the people they would wait their decision by election. But this is not their meaning. They have been disappointed in their expected influence over this governor, and they are forming a strength which will enable them to say who shall, as well as who shall not be governor hereafter, and thus insure to themselves the direction of his conduct. In great public dangers, power has frequently been given, for special purposes, which could not be recalled; but this will be the first time when a people have suffered their powers to be usurped, without pretence, in a time of perfect safety.

You will be told that this is only a struggle between families, and that if you wrest the power from one it will be given to another. This will shew that the person who asserts it is himself insensible to any other motive of action than the aggrandizement of men. For ourselves we utterly disclaim it. We do not know a man for whom we could even be suspected of labouring. To those who

"landed in Westchester as well in bodily health as he ever was in his life," yet there may be some lurking pollution, and it is best to scour and whitewash.

The schemes for the next Governor are deep-laid and as it becometh the tools of the First Consul or Emperor. In order to flatter one man the office has been offered to him, with the intimation that it was expected he would decline. Gross as the flattery is, he gulps it down, and is hereby exerted to strain every nerve for the promotion of another upon whom the choice is finally to fall. It would not have been decent to pass by the former of these candidates, huge as he is, without a compliment; and the latter will be able to say, that since his dear friend could not bring his mind to accept of the office, he will "humble himself before the magnitude of the undertaking."

The attempt to take from his majesty the Emperor somewhat of his enormous income—to give him a generous but fixed salary—and to appropriate the remainder to the support of the poor in the city of New-York, has kindled, as was to be expected, his extreme indignation. The salaries of the president, vice-president, and officers of the general government, and of the state governments are fixed; but to fix the salary of the mayor of New-York was spurned by his worship; nor could his drivelling followers see into such a mysterious matter.

It is said that a fellow in the assembly has said, "That if treasurer Lansing was treasurer next year, he would eat him." The treasurer seems not to be much alarmed; though he means to take the precaution of wearing his boots, and a strong hat, during the next session, not knowing at which end of him this cannibal will begin.

Nothing is said of any compliment having been paid to the Lieutenant Governor, notwithstanding his great worth. He has not had so much as the offer of being Governor. He is judged to be not ambitious; and to say the truth, he is not the man to promote the views of him who grasps all power to himself. The chief of the republic has made, and may make him again a convenient instrument; but he will be doomed, if he saves his head, to wear a large cocked hat.

FARRAGO.

UNEQUAL DIVISION.

WERE it not for the number of offices which a few men take to themselves; each of these holding two or more; there would be several places of honor and emolument to be shared by others, at least equally deserving. Mr. De Witt Clinton is a Mayor, Senator and member of the Council of Appointment; Mr. R. Riker is a member of the Assembly, and deputy attorney general, the law against duelling notwithstanding. Such instances are contrary to the principles of ancient republi-

canism; but perfectly accord with that genuine sort which has been lately invented, and is now in great vogue in this state.

Mr. M'Cord, an old-fashioned republican, offered a bill to prevent certain officers from being Members of the Legislature; but Messieurs Clinton and Riker were, as was to be expected from office mongers, much opposed to it. Nor could Mr. Comstock who holds at present, the balance of power, be fully reconciled to it.

Two republican heroes, it is said, have been contending, like Ajax and Ulysses, for the Clerk's office in Albany; and that the council are extremely puzzled to decide on their respective merits. The matter might be easily settled, would those who hold more than one office consent to surrender in favor of a needy suppliant; but this is hopeless; so that either the office must remain respectably filled, as it at present is; or one of the solicitors must be preferred to the other; or the office must be divided, and the two important candidates draw for their shares. Mr. Comstock is clearly of this opinion.

There appears to be no remedy for all these evils, unless the people will exert their privilege and power. They can elect other persons to represent them in the legislature. This, no doubt, will be the case in those counties where they are apprized of a monstrous and dangerous aristocracy; lately become more terrible and voracious, by the coalition of Cheetham and his associates, with Col. Smith (whom Mr. Jefferson has removed from office) and Mr. John Swartwout, (who was wounded twice in the leg by Mr. De Witt Clinton) and a few others less notorious. The only fear is, that this abominable union is not, or will be not sufficiently known in time.

AN OLD WHIG.

Editor's Closet.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"YOU know that I never was a violent partisan, and that I have constantly pleaded for all good men, of whatever political sect. I lament much the late violence in turning out certain officers, against whom there has not been the shadow of an accusation. How those who have the power can reconcile such things to their consciences I know not, and fear their baneful influence in society. Some may think, that in this way, they extend and secure their influence; but, in my opinion, they are preparing for themselves bitter remorse, and working their own destruction.

"I have heard of three candidates whom the *genuines* talk of for their next governor. I say *their*; for a governor of the *state* does not enter their heads. He

must be some silly, supple tool, whom Cheetham and his associates can dictate to, and bend like a nose of wax. Such a man they can hardly find even in their own party, dirty and debased as it is. The conditions proposed are spurned at by every mind of the least independence. The great *Mogul* must reign either by himself or his deputy. Should he personally take the government, a handsome addition would be made to the income which he already receives from his various offices; and should he find it impracticable to be in more than one place at the same time, the expert Cheetham, on the least intimation, would take the business off his hand.

"The slight of the present Lieutenant Governor (for his name is not mentioned) though marked and unjust, I have not heard that he complains. It is supposed that his influence will be exerted as formerly; and that if he should be elected again to his present office, he will think it well; and it not, that it is still well. Not so with the two-fisted man whom Mr. Purdy remembers. He, it is said, is somewhat choleric at a proposal made to him of politely declining the offer. For my own part, I think him the preferable candidate of any mentioned; and, certainly, the most *energetic*."

Mr. Riker seems to understand tolerably well, the characters of those with whom he is associated. He thinks our present laws are not sufficiently strong to keep them honest; he has therefore offered a resolution to the assembly, "for the prevention of bribery," bearing solely upon the "members of the council of revision, of the Senate, and the Assembly." As these branches are democratic, with few, very few exceptions, we must say, that Riker's resolution is extremely fit and proper.

It is asserted, in the Virginia democratic papers, that a Senator in Congress from a state still further south, has been in the habit of giving information to a mercantile Anglo-American house, of the *secret* proceedings of Congress, by which great speculations have been made in cotton and tobacco.

The editor of the *Thestian Mirror* (aged 14) has concluded to give up his paper, and devote his time to study. If half the full-grown editors of papers would follow his example, and go to school, the public would gain by it.

Selections.

GENERAL EATON'S LETTER.

Concluded.

AFTER our commissioner had arrived at Tripoli, and had opened a communication with Joseph Bashaw, the command of the squadron being transferred to captain Rogers, some disagreement occurred which broke off the intercourse. At this crisis, captain Dent arrived off Tripoli, being dispatched by the late Commodore, with information to the acting commodore of the reinforcement of gunboats and bomb ketches having arrived in the Mediterranean from the United States; and with my letter of 15th May, stating our success against the enemy's army in the eastern province.—Captain Dent was also authorized to assure the commodore of my determination to hold our position at Derne until something definite should be decided in our affairs. Here then was a fair opportunity for the acting commodore Rodgers to have distinguished himself; to have set an example to all tributary nations by chastising the temerity of a Barbary pirate; and to have rendered a most important service to his country.—Why he did not profit of the occasion can only be accounted for by presuming that he was discouraged by the commissioner of peace, and by him led under the impression that it became his duty to govern himself by the posthumous opinions of his predecessor.—Knowing as every one does, the patriotism, personal energy and laudable ambition of Captain Rodgers it would be difficult to conceive any other reason for his not seizing so great an occasion to have done a signal honor to his flag and to have immortalized himself.

I am, indeed, at a loss for reasons why Mr. Lear abandoned these high grounds after having affected so much engagedness for *exemplary measures*. But the negotiation was resumed and peace purchased! And on the 6th June this commissioner states to official information of the transaction.

"The Bashaw's demands," says he, "were 200,000 dollars for peace and ransom, &c.—which terms were at once rejected *in toto*." And "after some discussion" he adds, "I proposed that a mutual exchange of prisoners should take place, and as he had a balance of more than 200 in his power, I would give him 60,000 dollars for them; but not a cent for peace." &c.

On these terms, peace was definitively concluded. But this statement adopted in its literal sense, is an imposition on the understanding of the public.—It is, indeed, literally true that a balance of *prisoners of war* was in Joseph Bashaw's power.—But we had in our power, being actually in our possession, the capital of the largest province of his dominions, containing between twelve and fifteen thousand souls. Could not this have been exchanged for 200 prisoners of war? Was the attempt made? It is manifest the enemy despaired of recovering it by force of arms. And, so far from not giving a cent for peace, as asserted by the commissioner—we gave a kingdom for peace.—Tripoli was in our power; and with no very extraordinary effort it might have been also on our hands.—The enemy felt a conviction of this, and did not hesitate to acknowledge it in the presence of the commissioner; and the latter has since expressed to me his own belief in the feasibility of the enterprise; but he advances at the same time as argument for concluding the peace, in the manner he did, and with such prospects before us, that we wished to make peace with a man who would have the ability to keep it. If parricide, fratricide, treason, perfidy to treaty already experienced, and systematic piracy, be characteristic guarantees of good faith, Mr. Lear has chosen the fittest of the two brothers for his man of confidence. Their ability to keep the peace is less essential than ours to maintain it: Undoubtedly nothing but terror would bind either of them, nor any other Barbary chief, to a faithful observance of treaty stipulation. Our negotiator ought however to have considered that Hamet Bashaw's was the popular cause, and that this cause is fast gaining ground in Barbary.—It was the cause of liberty—of freedom.—He ought to have considered that to cede the advantageous position we held could not but make the desire of peace appear like too much of an object with us and could not but leave an impression of weakness or want of spirit on our character. It would be

hard to suspect our commissioner of intentional fraud on the United States in his generosity with Joseph Bashaw; but it is harder to reconcile his needless concessions and prodigalities to the test of patriotism.

Although Mr. Lear would never admit that our operations in the eastern provinces had any influence on the dispositions of the enemy, and altho' he made it a condition of entering upon the negotiation that the commodore should take measures to compel the evacuation of Derne; yet in a paroxysm of candor, he expresses himself thus in the letter above quoted:

"I found that the heroic bravery of our few countrymen at Derne, and the idea that we had a large force and immense supplies at that place had made a deep impression on the Bashaw; I kept up that idea, and endeavoured from thence to make some arrangements favorable to his brother, who although not found to be the man whom many had supposed, was yet entitled to some consideration from us. But I found this was impracticable, and if persisted in, would drive him to measures which might prove fatal to our countrymen in his power."

The reason here assigned for the *deep impression* made on the Bashaw are not strictly true. It was impossible to conceal from the enemy our real force at Derne. The late governor had obtained exact information of it before he had escaped from his sanctuary—and the enemy themselves reconnoitered us almost daily. Besides this it was impossible for us totally to prevent communications between the town and the camp. Is it probable that a garrison of one hundred Christians on the coast, left totally destitute of supplies, could of itself impress such deep apprehensions? For shame, let us not admit this, so much the more humiliating our conditions of peace! No; it was a dread of the revolution, moved by Hamet Bashaw, being brought to his capital through our assistance, that made the impression on the enemy.

But the apprehension insinuated by Mr. Lear, that endeavouring to profit of this circumstance in favor of the legitimate prince might prove fatal to our countrymen in his power, betrays ignorance, pusillanimity or design; or if menaces were used to impress such an apprehension it can hardly be admitted as sufficient reason for bartering the honor of our country, and deserting the interest of an ally. For, if he had not already been made acquainted with the rhodomontade of Joseph Bashaw's character, a common observance of the operations of human nature might have taught him, that man seldom meditates vengeance when dissolution glares him in the face, nor violates the rights of nature, and the laws of nations, when certain destruction awaits him.

In this case, however, the experiment had been fairly tried, and this bravado's resolution put to the test by Commodore Preble. That Bashaw threatened him, and swore by the solemnity of his religion to put every one of our countrymen to death who were in Tripoli if the Commodore fired a shot into his batteries. Did he put the threat in execution? On the contrary; whenever that determined commander approached his walls, after the first attack, the terrible bashaw's first care was to provide for his own safety; and he uniformly took refuge at his gardens or in his bomb proof.—And, all experience has taught us, that the more roughly he was handled and the nearer danger approached him, the more tractable he has been rendered.

But if the idea of our large force and immense supplies at Derne, or more honestly our transactions with his brother, made a deep impression on the Bashaw as it manifestly did, was this the first instance of the commissioner being apprized of it? If so he had neglected his duty; for it was notorious to every other American officer in the Mediterranean—and he ought to have known it: &c. to have made an honorable use of it: Instead of which he proceeds,

"I therefore engaged, of course, that on the conclusion of peace," (for which he gave not a cent!) we should withdraw all our forces from Derne and other parts of his dominions, and the Bashaw engages, that if his brother withdraw himself quietly from his dominions, his wife and family should be restored to him."

He goes further.—He really not only negotiated Hamet Bashaw out of his own territories, but pledges the faith of the United States to carry the stipulation into execution; and, at the same time secretly convenes with Joseph Bashaw that the fulfillment of his engagement in this article shall never

be made a subject matter of consideration. Was Mr. Lear sent out to co-operate with Joseph Bashaw? Or is this a crisis in the circumstances of the United States which renders darkness and duplicity necessary to our political safety or eminence? Is it possible that any thing can render it so in favor of a piratical chieftain of a Barbary garrison whom one frigate and a few tenders have often driven from his strong holds? If so it ought to appear to justify our conduct to the world.

Our commissioner closes his communication to me—

"I pray you will accept yourself and present to Mr. O'Bannon and our brave countrymen with you, my sincere congratulations on an event which your and their heroic bravery has tended to render so honorable to our country."

After having subscribed to a treaty the conditions of which, under the then existing circumstances, reflects a wound on our national dignity; and after having seized an occasion to use me as an instrument to the attainment of this acquisition, as he seems to think it, he evidently flatters himself he shall absorb my just sense of indignation and chagrin in a plausible paragraph of fulsome adulation.

Whatever may be considered, by capacities capable of judging correctly, the merit or demerit of my conduct, I beg you will entertain a more favorable opinion of my pride than to suppose I ever lived a moment when I should have thought it an honor to receive a military compliment from the *provisional* Colonel Lear—

..... A Colonel,

"Who never set a squadron in the field,

"Nor the division of a battle knows,

"More than a spinster."

Of one thing I am confident—if there be any honor or advantage in the peace, a share of the merit cannot be refused to those whose exertions influenced the event. If it has been too precipitately concluded, and all the advantages not secured which situations offered, it was not my fault:—It was my invariable opinion, and I invariably endeavored to impress it by argument and effort, that the measure ought to be delayed until all our means of chastisement were brought to bear on the enemy. But the instrument the most imposing, that which the enemy undoubtedly greatly dreaded, and on which our country had fixed its chief hope and reposed its honor, never appeared in the field—OUR SQUADRON!—And our commissioner negotiated out of our hands a post in the enemy's dominions, next in population and consequence to his capital—without any equivalent whatever.

Thus, though it was our business and though we had most amply the means to dismantle the enemy, instead of this, we have established him in a more safe situation to do us and mankind mischief, than he possessed before the war; or that he could have possessed without the war; for by expelling his rival, we have relieved him of his most dangerous adversary. He has gained a kingdom. What have we gained by the war?

However the peace may be received by the Government and people of the United States, here are circumstances in which both our interest and our honor are so deeply involved, that they cannot but induce an inquiry. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM EATON.

P. S. List of the Naval Force which might have been employed before Tripoli by the middle of July, actually at the rendezvous at Syracuse, the 4th and eleventh. [This list contains the names of six Frigates, 4 Brigs, 2 Schooners, one sloop and 16 Gun-Boats, carrying in all 351 guns and mortars.]—Commodore Preble attacked Tripoli successfully with less than one third this force; and with no collateral circumstances in his favor.

Congress.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

Continued.

I HAVE another objection to this course of proceeding. Great Britain when she sees it, will say the American people have great cause of dissatisfaction with Spain. She will see by the documents

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

A LITTLE serious reflection may always bring profitably home to our aid, under all difficulties, *this truth*—That the short span of time, significantly likened unto "an hand's-breadth," will soon be over!

Then it will signify but little, whether we have gone down to the regions of the shadow of death, by an easy gradual descent, or by some sudden and unexpected means!

Whether we have been tossed by storms and tempests, and frequently not comforted; or, have had a smooth and easy voyage to the harbour of eternal rest!

It is our duty, and all our happiness, to attain that state of mind, in which we can repose an unreserved *trust* in that Being, whose Almighty power can protect us:—

Whose unerring wisdom will direct our goings, and whose infinite goodness will abundantly compensate all temporary sufferings, in a future undisturbed enjoyment of his own peace, "which passeth all understanding!"

Miscellany.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

THE RUSSIAN DRAMA.

THE scenic art, has arrived to a perfection in Russia which astonished such strangers, who had not surmounted the idea of the Gothic barbarity, which half a century ago prevailed in that part of the north of Europe. During the reign of Catharine, the arts and sciences made a most rapid progress, and, with "all her imperfections on her head," she wore the imperial crown with honor to her country. She was the patron of merit and she cherished every attempt to improve her dominions and civilize her subjects.

The stage of Russia, as it has ever proved since the days of Thelpis, under good management, has become the school of virtue, manners and society.

A traveller, who lately spent some time in Petersburg, with great satisfaction to himself, speaking of Russian theatricals says,

"Soon after our arrival, we visited the grand imperial theatre, which stands in a large open place. At four angles in this spacious area, are four pavillions of iron, supported by pillars of the same metal, resting upon a circular basement of granite within which, in winter, large fires are constructed, and the wind kept off by the vast circular moveable shutters of iron.

Previous to the erection of those sheds, several attendants in waiting were froze to death. The government ever attentive to the lives of the people, has interdicted performances when the frost is unusually severe. The front is a noble portico; supported by Dorick pillars; the interior is nearly double the size of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, of an oval shape, and splendidly, but heavily decorated. The lower tier of boxes, project from the sides, at the back of which are pilasters, adorned with appropriate decorations, richly gilded, above which are three rows of boxes, supported by Corinthian pillars, each of which as well as those below contain nine persons. Such is the order observed here, as well as in every theatre on the continent of Europe, that, however popular the piece, a spectator may, during any part of the performance, reach his seat without difficulty. There is a parterre, or pit, but no galleries. Massy girandoles are placed at every pilaster. This theatre has a great many doors and passages, reservoirs of water, and an engine, in case of fire, and with concealed flues and floves, to give it summer warmth in winter. It is always strongly guarded by a detachment of the guards, as well as by the police officers, who preserve a most admirable order among the carriages and servants. It is curious to see alter the play, with what uncommon skill and velocity, the carriages each drawn by four horses, drive up to the grand entrance under the portico, receive their company and gallop off at full speed; pockets are very rarely picked and accidents seldom happen.

The first performance I saw was *Blue Beard*; the subject of which varied but little from the representation of it in the English Theatre. The catastrophe was finely worked up, and drew from the Russians successions of enthusiastic acclamation. Do these sentiments of tenderness, these noble notions of retributive justice, denote an immutable barbarism?

The processions were in the first style of magnificence, the dresses and ornaments were very costly, and it is not unusual to have a thousand persons in a procession. The orchestra, was very full, and combined the first rate powers of music. The scenes were handsome and well managed. Such scenic blunders, as introducing a tree into a study, or fringing the top of a forest with a rich ceiling, never happens here—though they are every night presented to an American audience.

A LOCK, on a most ingenious construction, has been invented by Mr. Stanbury, of Golden Square, and may now be had of all the ironmongers. The great qualities are, that it is applicable to fastenings of every description, and cannot be picked, and, from its extreme simplicity and perfect security, it is likely to supercede the complicated plans at present in use.

Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Dr. ANDERSON, Physician General in India, writes, that the number of persons inoculated there for the Cow Pock, amounts to two hundred and fifty thousand—So great has been its success (in all places where it has been generally adopted) that the Bramins, in their extravagant veneration of the Cow, have desired that the vaccine matter may be styled—"The Dew of heaven."

A writer in a Philadelphia paper, who considers Dogs "a very great nuisance and unnecessary expence to the community," calculates that the sustenance of dogs in that state costs near two millions of dollars annually!

TWO journeymen masons, boasting of their strength, one of them offered to bet that he could carry the other in his hod up a ladder to the top of a five-story building. The other covered the bet—crooked himself into the hod—was shouldered, and carried to the top with much difficulty. "You've won," cried the loser as he came down; "but when you trembled so at the fourth story, I was in hopes."

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FOR 1806.

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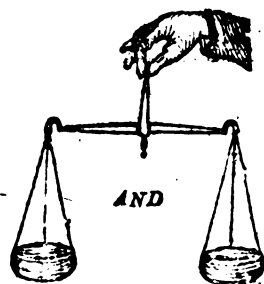
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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, APRIL 15, 1806.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, Esquire.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world."

The Coalead.

(Continued.)

WHEN dinner ended, the old man,
With me retiring, thus began,
After a dozen hems or so,
Ere he could make ideas flow—
'Tis base, said he, for man and wife,
To be engag'd in endless strife;
Because, in wedlock being join'd,
They're one in body and in mind:
But so 'tis, if, by some mischance,
There should arise a variance,
So that, by mutual consent,
They break the marriage covenant—
Yea, fight like cats—as oft the case is,
Spit in and scratch each other's faces;
Yet, after all, 'tis not too late
For both their wills to operate
As strong, in favor of uniting
Like man and wife, as erst for fighting;
And join they will, if they have sense,
For mutual convenience:
This second matching is so clever,
They love each other more than ever;
Their friends rejoice, the world approves,
And nature strengthens both their loves.
So 'tis with friends.—'twere well, quoth he,
If they forever could agree—
Unite in thought, in word, and deed;
But fate has otherwise decreed.
Friends will fall out, we see it daily,
Dispute, and wrangle, and waylay
Each other, prompted by the devil,
That propagator of all evil.
'Tis an old saying, but 'tis truth,
I've seen it verified from youth,
That, friends, who've seriously fell out,
And pull'd each other by the snout,
Yea, maul'd, and bit, and scratch'd, till blood run,
Will af'er love the more for th' good done;
Because, when time has cool'd their porridge,
Each one admires the other's courage.
But that these whimsies may not scare ye,
Know they are but preliminary;
I therefore will, sans hesitation,
Tell what I have in contemplation:
A thing which I, and one above,
And I've no doubt but you'll approve:—

You know, dear Colonel, what each side did
At state election, when divided:
Our friends on both sides waxed warm,
And strove to do each other harm;
Each one, his opponent to whittle,
"Stretch'd truth a bit, and lied a little;"
This cannot be deny'd; we know it;
But cannot openly avow it.
You know, as well as I can tell you,
What then and what has since befel you!
His Honor's rais'd; you forc'd by fate,
In exile from your native state.
Nor friends, nor pow'r, nor cash, was sparing,
To bring our matters to a bearing;
But when we'd spent much time and money,
To get him mounted on the poney,
Audaciously he seiz'd the bridle,
While we on foot were gazing idle;
We sprung, as one, t' arrest his course,
And guide ourselves the skittish horse;
But all in vain; he signified
In downright terms, that he could guide
The steed himself, with little trouble,
So much inur'd to carrying double.
But, not to speak too much in tropes,
He disappointed all our hopes:
He turn'd tail to upon his friends,
When they had fairly gain'd his ends.
Those who had stood the brunt of battle,
Were left to herd among the cattle;
Nor did he gratify our wishes
In dealing out the loaves and fishes.
This is a matter most important,
And win'd us sadly, when cut short off't.
Not this alone—a little after,
He gave his sanction to a charter,
By which our common interest
Will evidently be decreas'd;
For now, as sure as fate, it follows,
Others will handle paper dollars,
Ere they have pass'd the purer hands
'T' immaculate republicans.
One thing is fortunate enough,
Of which we have sufficient proof,
That brib'ry and corruption base,
In this transaction had a place.
This is our greatest engine far,
To render him unpopular;
For this and more, we've set on Dagge'man,
To bully, bark, and drag the man
Before the mobocratic court,
And thus to cut the matter short;
For when a man is rais'd to power,
His friends should not be plac'd the lower;
Nor should he be of firm behaviour,
But now and then bestow a favor;
Not, when exalted, make an end on't,
By acting firm and independent;
Much less should he desert the cause,
And leave his friends to suck their claws.
But these and more his Honour's done,
And we're resolv'd to put him down.
We will cashier his excellence,
Let what will be the consequence;
But there are several objections—
He has a host of great connections
Throughout the state, whose influence
Has ever been and is immense.
The thing which most disturbs our peace, is,
His popularity increases;
'Tis whisper'd round, that in his trust
He's faithful, moderate, and just;

Guides with such steady hands the reins
Of government, that none complains:
Sets our old maxims at defiance,
And aids the cause of truth and science;
Besides all that, his novel wish, the
Scheme to organize militia,
Has much increas'd his growing fame,
And added lustre to his name.
While things proceed in such a train,
We cannot get him down again;
And while he's just we cannot thwart him,
For still the people will support him.
Upon the whole, our last resource is,
To rally all our broken forces;
Unite them in a phalanx firm,
And nip his greatness in the germe;
Strain every nerve to pull him down,
Destroy his pow'r, and raise our own;
Supplant him with a man, who knows
A diff'rence 'twixt his friends and foes;
One who, to circumstances bending,
Will be a little condescending.
Come, then, my friend, let discord cease,
And let us join in bonds of peace;
Let dark oblivion's shade be cast,
And let us bury all the past;
At friendship's shrine, let's consecrate
The past dissensions of our state;
Unite our friends, whom interest draws
Together, in a common cause;
Come, then, said he, (and seized my hand in
Transport) let an understanding
Take place between us both this day,
And to our friends the news convey;
The measure was propos'd by one
To me, nor brother or a son;
He said that something must be done.

Thus far he went. I sat reclin'd,
And weigh'd all matters in my mind.
Our prospects here, I knew were small;
I saw no glimpse of hope at all,
That ever we could rise again,
Or public confidence regain;
Myself, so popular of late,
In exile from my native state,
All I had heard or seen convinc'd me
The public voice was strong against me;
Nor can a party act alone,
When its file leader once is gone.
Things being thus, I deem'd it best,
For sake of our own interest,
To try what we could get in fair gain,
And strike immediately a bargain;
But that I might not seem elated,
I feign'd indifference, hesitated,
Told him, that since I long had been
Absented wholly from the scene
Of state affairs, I did not know
Whether it would succeed or no;
I rais'd a scruple on the matter,
One of the most important nature,
Suppose, said I, we should combine,
Will not the world know our design?
What will the world's opinion be
Of all our boasted honesty?
Have not our friends profess'dly stood
The advocates for public good?
If we thus join and make concessions,
Will not mankind damn our professions?
Have they not heard the foulest lies
Which rage and malice could devise?

Has not the press teem'd with abuse,
As though the fiends of hell were loose?
The people, sure, have seen our squabbles,
Our contests, bullying, and cabals;
And now should we together come,
They'll call our honor all a hum:
Besides, in such affairs you know,
There ought to be a *quid pro quo*—
That is, to make it consequential,
Consideration is essential.

The first objection, then, quoth he,
Is futile—leave the affair to me.
My friends will gladly take that *onus*,
And all its consequences, on us,
And if we manage ill, disown us. }
What has the common herd to do
With such affairs, pray let me know?
You cannot think me such a fool
As to believe them fit to rule.
Do common men, who handle votes,
Know what they vote for, more than goats.
When to the poll the ninny goes,
Some leader has him by the nose;
Not but I deem it highly politic,
Sometimes to practise what we call a trick,
To coax the people and cajole them,
When 'twould be unsafe to cudgel them.
The public's like an antic horse
At large, and jockies know the course
To bring the creature to subjection,
Is not at first t' apply correction:
Hence, towards the horse the rider goes,
With bridle hid beneath his clothes;
Holds forth a little salt, of course,
T' inveigle or to tempt the horse;
Or if he runs, he cries "*Cojack*,"
To stop his course or bring him back:
When near enough, he boldly seizes
The mane; then leads him where he pleases.
In politicks 'tis so; in short,
By little salt the horse is caught;
And salt I throw will not be sparing,
To bring this matter to a bearing;
For in our state, the fact so is,
We've several manufactories
In which, 'tis said, there's weekly made
Enough for home and foreign trade.
There's Daggersman is our first rate man-
ufacturer—in truth a great man
For industry and strict attention,
And other virtues I could mention;
Indeed, we fear, the faithful creature
By working hard, will break his nature!
His understrappers in the shop,
Beneath his heavy burdens stoop;
Indeed they say he doubly loads them,
And most unmercifully goads them:
But some are weak, as asses' colts;
And such, for instance, are the *****
Who, notwithstanding whip or goad,
Would sink beneath a half a load—

I ask your pardon, sir, quoth he,
Their names escape my memory;
But as they're not renown'd for sense,
Their names are not of consequence.
As to the *quid pro quo* objection,
Our friends will share in the election
Equal. The offices of state
Will be divided, *sans* debate.
We'll cut and carve the turkey fair,
And all our friends shall have their share.
'T would be a singular and rare case,
When fill'd, to fight about the carcase.

Quoth I, in an affair so great,
'Twere rather best to stipulate,
Lest, after we had join'd each hand in
Friendship, some misunderstanding
By chance should rise, and ebullitions
Of party strife produce collisions.

Quoth he, if that is all you drive at,
We'll keep that matter all in private;
For should it get abroad, you know,
It might produce our overthrow.
First, then, we promise and declare,
Your friends alternately shall share
With us, in offices of state,
From governor to surrogate.
We've thought it would be rather fitting,
At first, to try to run ***** in,
The name is half, and there is none
In th' state sounds better than my own;

But next your friends must have their share.
The office next, is what?

A mayor,
Quoth I, because we find
It lucrative and unconfin'd;
This officer is not tied down
To filthy business of the town;
For if, perchance, he goes away
Four months a year, he gets his pay,
Whether engag'd in speculation,
Or in the business of the nation.
But whether such affairs are done or
Not, he must be a man of honor;
Not that he should be mark'd with scars
On 's shins, obtain'd in honor's wars;
But that he should be fully tried
In th' field, till he is satisfied;
And such a man my friends can start out—
What do you think of Johnny *****?

Yes, yes—quoth he, I do not care
If any Johnny is the mayor.
There's no necessity, said he,
That more should pass, 'twixt you and me
Upon this point; but let our friends
Together join, and shape their ends;
And you relinquish all your cares,
And think of cabinet affairs:
Your services, dear sir, will not
Be pass'd in silence, and forgot;
The time approaches, when your worth
And brilliant talents, will shine forth;
In foreign courts, an active mind
Forever will employment find;
Here may be trac'd and fully seen,
The movements of the grand machine
Of Government; its secret springs;
Th' ambition and intrigues of kings.

But then, quoth I, there's one thing yet,
Which we by no means must forget:
There is a statute of our state,
Against my friends will operate.

You mean, quoth he, that one 'gainst duelling,
It is indeed a hard and cruel thing,
As circumstances now exist;
This then must be expung'd the list
Of laws. If we, for interest, make them,
Why not, for the same reason, break them.
I likewise understand, from hearsay,
They talk of hanging you in Jersey:
My friends their influence will exert,
This prosecution to divert.
These things and more will soon be done,
And henceforth all shall be as one;
Our former enmities shall cease;
This day we make a lasting peace.
Now aristocracy beware—
Ye Livingstonians have a care.
Let then a message be dispatch'd,
T' inform our friends the union's hatch'd.

Quoth I, there cannot be a doubt
The union may be brought about;
I'll take a journey incognito,
And see my friends within the city;
Make all arrangements necessary,
That the design may not miscarry.
Meantime inform your friends, that so
The business they may fully know.

This all is known before, quoth he,
Propos'd at first by them to me;
But then a letter shall be sent,
Informing them of this event;
And thus both sides will understand,
And not reluctant give the hand
In friendship, or unkindly tax
Each other, but unite like wax.

I then took leave with due submission,
And thus we plan'd the coalition.
And now, my brethren, all and one,
What more, what better could be done? }
Our former hopes, alas! are gone.
I need not recapitulate,
Or tell the story of our fate.
Deceitful fortune oft has smil'd;
As often have we been beguill'd.
There was a time, alas! 'tis gone,
The sun of glory seem'd to dawn,
Bright'ning the prospect all before us;
But, lo! a dismal cloud came o'er us.

I fondly hop'd, in power basking,
To deal out favors without asking.
Had then dame fortune crown'd our wishes,
You now had shar'd the leaves and fishes;
'Twas not decreed, and stubborn fate
Plac'd me the second in the state;
A cypher merely, which alone,
Is not the millionth part of one.
You, who our common suff'rings share,
Say was not this too much to bear?
To be in duress held for four years,
Disabled like a dog with sore ears?
Thus disappointed in my aim
To soar to presidential fame,
I thought to be, in spite of fate,
The first man in my native state;
For rather than to be the second,
I'd be a master barber reckon'd;
Yet here again we met defeat;
Another vaulted in the seat:
Each strong and vig'rous effort fail'd,
And aristocracy prevail'd:
That chief, whose keen sagacious eye
Survey'd profound futurity,
Withheld the phalanx of his force,
And every thing was gone of course.
Thus was I left, a perfect *non est*,
Because forsooth I was not honest.
Despair now rankled in my breast—
We fought, he fell! but, ah! the rest—
How hard to quit our native sod,
Like ancient Cain, for land of Nod;
I left this city in the night,
Without a witness to my flight.
Since then, I've wander'd far away;
Oft have I shunn'd the light of day,
A fugitive and exile driv'n,
The scorn of man, the curse of heav'n.
Where'er I rovd the country round,
I heard not flattery's pleasing sound;
No friendly voice a welcome gave,
But all was silent as the grave;
No friendly hand was stretch'd out to me;
But shunn'd by every one that knew me;
The busy world and its affairs,
Increas'd my load of griefs and cares;
And though I travell'd free from danger,
I found myself a lonely stranger.
Ye sacred pow'rs, why is this breast
Of sensibility possess'd?
Why form that subtle thrilling maze,
To vibrate to the sound of praise;
Which, like the music of the spheres,
Delights the soul, the spirit cheers?
Was this to sink us lower down,
When friends forsake and fortune frowns
The soul with madness to infect,
At cold indiff'rence and neglect?
'Twas so; I've had an ample share
Of feelings, bordering on despair.
Although on softest down I lay,
Yet gentle sleep flies far away;
The lingering night I pass in pain,
And loathsome visions fill my brain:
E'en late at night, my murder'd friend,
Did from ethereal realms descend;
The leader of the fed'ral band,
Before me stood, or seem'd to stand,
That eye of fire no longer roll'd;
That tuneful voice, for freedom bold,
Was dumb and silent as the grave;
At length a dismal sigh he gave—
My friend, he cries, for once 'twas so,
Think what you are about to do!
"I charge thee fling away ambition;"
It ill comports with thy condition.
Join not that furious, factious band,
To scatter ruin through the land;
Our country's good forbids the union
Of rogues and knaves in close communion.
Thus spake the phantom of the night,
And straitway vanish'd out of sight.
This thing is not related here,
To fill your souls with dread or fear;
But to inform you what I've suffer'd;
But on this head you have enough heard.
These are but idle dreams and fancies,
Form'd to deceive, as ev'ry man sees;
Mere bugbears, floating in the brain,
To fill an honest mind with pain:
'Tis fancy's war against our reason,
In th' empire of the mind, high treason.

Now, friends and brethren in my cares,
 You see the state of our affairs ;
 You see, in each vicissitude,
 My object was our common good :
 Consulting this criterion,
 What you have heard, that have I done :
 As for its final consummation,
 This may be done on fit occasion ;
 It rests on your determination. }
 But, lo ! the dusky shades of night
 Depart apace, and soon the light
 Upon the waking world will creep,
 And nature's voice invites to sleep ;
 The watchman's voice sounds strong and clear,
 And shrill's the cry of chancicleer.
 (Conclusion of the first Canto.)

COALITION.

THERE is such a difference in the account given by Gen. Bailey and by Mr. Swartwout of the conversation between themselves, previous to their supping together, that some believe one, and some the other, and some neither of them. All agree that it was a mysterious and iniquitous business. Mr. Swartwout, in his statement, has the following words: "To be plain, Gen. Bailey—Do these propositions come from Mr. De Witt Clinton, who is esteemed the chief of your party, or from yourself merely? He answered, they come from Mr. Clinton, who is desirous to meet you and your friends, to bury past animosities, and to re-unite on fair and honorable terms"—"I must, however, declare, that the exclusion of Mr. Burr was never in the remotest degree suggested by any gentleman of the Clinton party with whom I conversed. On the contrary, whenever his name was mentioned, it was in terms of the highest respect. Great solicitude was manifested, that the suit of Mr. Burr against the editor of the American Citizen should be discontinued."

Gen. Bailey says, that Mr. Swartwout must have "*misunderstood*" him. Strange that Mr. Swartwout's organs of hearing, or his mental faculties should be so dull! Equally strange, if Gen. Bailey (a man of known veracity) should relate what is not truth! It is really a queer business. No one has denied, that Mr. Cheetham gave for a toast, at the supper, *John Swartwout*, and drank *Aaron Burr*. These are universally acknowledged facts, and beyond the possibility of contradiction.

DOUBTY.

Editor's Closet.

To Cheetham.

There's little or no use in detecting your lies. It only renders you so much the more worthy of the patronage of your party. But still I don't like to have you lie about me; and, of course, you may suppose I was not much gratified at the appearance of the following passage in one of your late papers.

"The BALANCE, printed at Hudson, and said to be owned and controuled by Mr. Van Nefs."

You remind me of the little spaniel, that wore around his neck, a collar, on which was engraved:—"I am Mr. —'s dog; whose dog are you?"—Because you are Dewitt Clinton's dog—bark for him—run here and run there—come when he whistles—go when he bids you—crouch when he frowns—lick the dust when he feeds you—wriggle and fawn when he pats you—do not imagine that others are in your degraded situation. It is not fair, in this case, to judge of other's affairs by your own. Between us, Cheetham, there is a vast difference.—I am an American—you are imported. I am a printer—you a hatter. I am the sole owner and Editor of my paper—you, a tool. My establishment was purchased and is maintained by my own individual property and credit—you are backed by an indemnifying engagement from Dewitt & Co.—

With respect to your insinuation concerning Mr. Van Nefs, it is totally false and groundless. No person, except myself, has any interest, concern, influence or controul, in my business. When I can no longer act independently, you will no longer hear of the Balance.

Sooner than play your base and despicable part, I'll bid the world adieu, and mount the Tyburn cart.

H. CROSWELL.

Mr. Nicholas,

Whilst he resided in Virginia, and held a seat in Congress, was almost adored by our New-York democrats; but now, finding him friendly to the Governor, and dreading his influence and talents, they bestow on him all manner of abuse and opprobrium.

The Bee has given battle to the *Republican Advocate*. He says, "the republicans of this state are no more a clan than those of Maryland, nor more apt to commit rascality, or deeds of dark and terrible infamy."—This will not be disputed. Hit him again!

Communication.

JUDGE THORN.

Hardly any question occurred, during the session of the legislature, fairly to try the strength of the friends and enemies of the present administration in this state. Perhaps, the one which shewed most clearly the comparative strength, was that of inserting the name of Mr. Hale in the place

of Judge Thorn, as a manager of the lotteries. The bill came from the senate to the assembly with the name of Mr. Hale; and after some debate in the assembly, they concurred by a considerable majority. It is true, that the bill was, at last, negatived; probably, because some members were opposed to the substance of the bill; and some, because, it might prove injurious to Mr. Thorn, whom though they considered as a *Clintonian* bawler, yet were willing to extend lenity. Some of his advocates had, very imprudently, introduced in the debate, the reports concerning him. This, his opponents endeavored to avoid, and wished the question to be taken without a discussion of the merits of either of the gentlemen. Warmth, however, often overcomes prudence; and the friends of Mr. Thorn had brought him forward in so full a light, even asserting that his wife had said, that he promised to be with her at such a night, that compassion naturally operated in his favor.

It is certain, that both the senate and the assembly did substitute Mr. Hale for Mr. Thorn; and this is the more remarkable, as the former has long been an inflexible federalist, and the latter a *genuine* republican, wonderfully attached to the "rights of man," which are now summed up in *Clinton, Cheetham, Smith & Co.* Some are of opinion that Mr. Thorn will resign; or at least not take an active part in the management of the lotteries; but others who know how tenacious the *genuines* are of office, and that they thrust themselves into every hole and corner, think otherwise. Though the managers are paid for their attendance, yet the sum is not so great as to induce a man not very needy to expose himself to the suspicions of the people. There is nothing, in the present case, except suspicion or rumor; but this is often sufficient to shake the public confidence. Mr. Purdy was only accused, not tried; and yet there are those who either believe or affect to believe, that he is guilty, notwithstanding the senate accepted of his resignation as they would have done that of any other member.

POLITICUS.

Hudson Academy.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Trustees of the Hudson Academy, have engaged a preceptress of celebrity from Connecticut, to take charge of the *YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL*, in this seminary; and that the said school will be opened about the first of May next, for the purpose of teaching the several branches of polite education. The room, devoted to this school, is one of the most commodious, pleasant, and airy in the state. Terms of tuition will be from three to four dollars per quarter, according to the branches taught. Distant scholars may be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the academy; and no exertions shall be wanting on the part of the trustees, to render the course of education as agreeable as useful.

The other schools in the academy are progressing, under approved instructors, with highly favorable prospects. Subscriptions, for the several departments, will be received and attended to by William Ashley.

By order of the board of trustees.

JOHN SWIFT, President.

Congress.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

Continued.

GENTLEMEN talk of 1793. They might as well go back to the Trojan war. What was your situation then? Then every heart beat high with sympathy for France, for *Republican France*! I am not prepared to say, with my friend from Pennsylvania, we were all ready to draw our swords in her cause, but I affirm that we were prepared to have gone great lengths. I am not ashamed to pay this compliment to the hearts of the American people, even if at the great expense of their understandings. It was a noble and generous sentiment which nations like individuals are never the worse for having felt. They were I repeat it, ready to make great sacrifices for France. And why ready? Because she was fighting the battles of the human race against the combined enemies of their liberty—because she was performing the part which Great Britain now, in fact sustains—forming the only bulwark against universal dominion. Knock away her navy and where are you? Under the naval despotism of France, unchecked and unqualified by any antagonizing military power, at best but a change of masters. The tyrant of the ocean and the tyrant of the land is one and the same, lord of all, and who shall say him nay, nor wherefore doest thou this thing? Give to the tyger the properties of the shark, and there is no longer safety for the beasts of the forest or the fishes of the sea. Where was this high anti-Britannick spirit of the gentleman from Pennsylvania when his vote would have put an end to the British treaty, that pestilent source of evil to this country? And at a time, too, when it was not less the interest than the sentiment of this people to pull down Great Britain and exalt France. Then, when the gentleman might have acted with effect, he could not screw his courage to the sticking place. Then England was combined in what was proved a feeble inefficient coalition, but which gave just cause of alarm to every friend of freedom—Now the liberties of the human race are threatened by a single power, more formidable than the confederated world, to whose utmost ambition, vast as it is, the naval force of Great Britain forms the only obstacle.

I am perfectly sensible and ashamed of the trespass I am making on the patience of the committee—but as I know not whether it will be in my power to trouble them again on this subject, I must beg leave to continue my crude and desultory observations. I am not ashamed to confess that they are so.

At the commencement of this session we received a printed message from the president of the U. S. breaching a great deal of national honor and indignation at the outrages we had endured, particularly from Spain. She was especially named and pointed at. She had pirated upon your commerce, imprisoned your citizens, violated your actual territory; invaded the very limits solemnly established between the two nations, by the treaty of San Lorenzo. Some of the state legislatures, (among others the very state on which the gentleman from Pennsylvania relies for support) sent forward resolutions pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in support of any measures you might take in vindication of your injured rights. Well, sir, what have you done? You have had resolutions laid upon your table—gone to some expense of printing and stationery—mere pen, ink, and paper, and that's all. Like true political quacks you deal only in handbills and nostrums. Sir, I blush to see the records of our proceedings, they resemble nothing but the advertisement of patent medicines. Here you have "the worm destroying Lozenges," there "Church's Cough Drops," and to crown the whole, "Sloan's vegetable Specific," an infallible remedy for all nervous disorders and vertiges of brain-ick politicians:—each man only adjuring you to give his medicine only a faint trial. It indeed these wonder working nos rums could perform but one half of what they promise, there is little danger of our dying a political death at this time at least. But, sir, in politics as in physic, the Doctor is oft times the most dangerous disease—and this I take to be our case at present.

But, sir why do I talk of Spain! There are no longer Pyrenees. There exists no such nation—no being as a Spanish king, or minister. It is a juggle played off for the benefit of those who put the mechanism into motion. You know, sir, that you have no differences with Spain—that she is the passive tool of a superior power to whom at this moment you are crouching. Are your differences indeed with Spain? And where are you going to send your political panacea, resolutions and handbills excepted, your arcanum of government—your king cure of all?—To Madrid? No—You are not such quacks as not to know where the shoe pinches—to Paris. You know at least where the disease lies, and there you apply your remedy. When the nation anxiously demands the result of your deliberations, you hang your head and blush to tell. *You are afraid to tell.* Your mouth is hermetically sealed. Your honor has received a wound which must not take air. Gentlemen dare not come forward and avow their work, much less defend it in the presence of the nation. Give them all they ask, that Spain exists, and what then? After shrinking from the Spanish jackall do you presume to bully the British lion. But here the secret comes out. Britain is your rival in trade, and governed as you are by comping house politicians, you would sacrifice the paramount interests of the country, to wound that rival. For Spain and France you are carriers—and from good customers every indignity is to be endured. And what is the nature of this trade? Is it that carrying trade which sends abroad the flour, tobacco, cotton, beef, pork, fish and lumber of this country, and brings back in return foreign articles necessary for our existence, or comfort. No, sir, 'tis a trade carried on that tends to assimilate our manners and government to those of the most corrupt countries of Europe. Yes, sir, and when a question of great national magnitude presents itself to you, causes those who now prate about national honor and spirit to pocket an insult,—to consider it as a mere matter of debit and credit a business of profit and loss—and nothing else.

The first thing that struck my mind when this resolution was laid on the table was *unde derivatur?* a question always put to us at school—whence comes it? Is this only the putative father of the bantling he is taxed to maintain, or indeed the actual parent, the real progenitor of the child? or is it the production of the cabinet—But I knew you had no cabinet—no system. I had seen dispatches relating to vital measures laid before you the day after your final decision on those measures—four weeks after they were received—not only their contents, but their very existence, all that time unsuspected and unknown to men whom the people fondly believe assist with their wisdom and experience at every important deliberation. Do you believe that this system or rather this no system will do. I am free to answer it will not. It cannot last. I am not so afraid of the fair open constitutional, responsible influence of government—but I shrink intuitively from this left-handed, invisible, irresponsible influence, which defies the touch, but pervades and decides every thing. Let the executive come forward to the legislature—let us see whilst we feel it. If we cannot rely on its wisdom, is it any disparagement to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say that I cannot rely upon him? No, sir, he has mistaken his talent. He is not the Palinurus on whose skill the nation at this trying moment can repose their confidence. I will have nothing to do with his paper—much less will I endorse it, and make myself responsible for its goodness. I will not put my name to it. I assert that there is no cabinet, no system, no plan—that which I believe in one place I shall never hesitate to say in another. This is no time, no place for mincing our steps. The people have a right to know, they shall know the state of their affairs, at least as far as I am at liberty to communicate them. I speak from personal knowledge—Ten days ago there had been no consultation—there existed no opinion in your executive department—at least none that was avowed—on the contrary there was an express disavowal of any opinion whatsoever, on the great subject before you; and I have good reason for saying that none has been formed since. Some time ago a book was laid on our table, which like some other bantling did not bear the name of its father. Here I was taught to expect a solution of all doubts, an end to all our difficulties. If, sir, I were the foe, as I trust I am the friend to this nation, I would exclaim—"Oh!

that mine enemy would write a book." At the very outset, in the very first page, I believe there is a complete abandonment of the principle in dispute. Has any gentleman got the work? (It was handed by one of the members.) The first position taken is the broad principle of the unlimited freedom of trade between nations at peace, which the writer endeavors to extend to the trade between a neutral and belligerent power;—accompanied however by this acknowledgement. "But inasmuch as the trade of a neutral with a belligerent nation, might, in certain special cases, affect the safety of its antagonist, usage, founded on the principle of necessity, has admitted a few exceptions to the general rule." Whence comes the doctrine of contraband, blockade, and enemy's property? Now, sir, for what does that celebrated pamphlet, "War in Disguise," which is said to have been written under the eye of the British prime minister, contend, but this "principle of necessity." And this is abandoned by this pamphleteer at the very threshold of the discussion. But as if this were not enough, he goes on to assign as a reason for not referring to the authority of the ancients that "the great change which has taken place in the state of manners, in the maxims of war, and in the course of commerce, make it pretty certain"—(what degree of certainty is this?)—that either nothing will be found relating to the question, or nothing sufficiently applicable to deserve attention in deciding it." Here, sir, is an apology of the writer for not disclosing the whole extent of his learning, (which might have overwhelmed the reader) is the admission that a change of circumstances—"in the course of commerce"—has made—(and therefore will now justify) a total change of the law of nations. What more could the most inveterate of English usurpation demand? What else could they require to establish all, and even more than they contend for? Sir, there is a class of men—we know them very well—who if you only permit them to lay the foundation, will build you up step by step, and brick by brick, very neat and shewy, if not tenable arguments. To detect them 'tis only necessary to watch their premises, where you will often find the point at issue totally surrendered as in this case it is. Again:—is the *mare liberum* any where asserted in this book? That free ships make free goods?—No, sir, the right of search is acknowledged, that enemy's property is lawful prize, is sealed and delivered. And after abandoning these principles, what becomes of the doctrine, that a mere shifting of the goods from one ship to another, the touching at another port changes the property.—Sir, give up this principle, and there is an end of the question.—You lie at the mercy of the conscience of a court of admiralty.—Is Spanish sugar, or French coffee, made American property, by the mere change of the cargo, or even by the landing and payment of the duties?—Does this operation effect a change of property?—And when the duties are drawn back, and the sugars and coffee re-exported, are they not (as enemy's property) liable to seizure, upon the principles of the examination of the British doctrine, &c. And is there not the best reason to believe, that this operation is performed in many if not in most cases, to give a neutral aspect and colour to the merchandize?

I am prepared, sir, to be represented as willing to surrender important rights of this nation, to a foreign government. I have been told that this sentiment is already whispered in the dark, by time-servers and sycophants.—But if your clerk dared to print them I would appeal to your journals—I would call for the reading of them, but that I know they are not for profane eyes to look upon. I confess that I am more ready to surrender to a naval power a square league of the ocean, than to a territorial one a square inch of land within our limits—and I am ready to meet the friends of the resolution on this ground at any time. Let them take off the injunction of secrecy.—They dare not. They are ashamed and afraid to do it. They may give winks and nods and pretend to be wise but they dare not come out and tell the nation what they have done. Gentlemen may take notes if they please—but I will never from any motive short of self-defence, enter upon war. I will never be instrumental to the ambitious schemes of Bonaparte—nor put into his hands what will enable him to wield the world:—and on the very principle that I wished success to the French arms in 1793. And wherefore? Because the case is changed—Great Britain can never again

see the year 1760. Her continental influence is gone forever. Let who will be uppermost on the continent of Europe, she must find more than a counterpoise for her strength. Her race is run. She can only be formidable as a maritime power—and even as such, perhaps not long. Are you going to justify the acts of the last administration, for which they have been deprived of the government at our instance? Are you going back to the ground of 1798? I ask any man who now advocates a rupture with England, to assign a single reason for his opinion, that would not have justified a French war in 1798. If injury and insult abroad would have justified it, we had them in abundance then. But what did the republicans say at that day? That under the cover of a war with France, the executive would be armed with a patronage and power which might enable it to master our liberties. They deprecated foreign war, and navies, and standing armies, and loans, and taxes. The delirium passed away;—The good sense of the people triumphed, and our differences were accommodated without a war. And what is there in the situation of England that invites to war with her? 'Tis true she does not deal so largely in perfectibility, but she supplies you with a much more useful commodity, with coarse woollens. With less profession indeed she occupies the place of France in 1793. She is the sole bulwark of the human race against universal dominion—No thanks to her for it. In protecting her own existence, she ensures theirs. I care not who stands in this situation, whether England or Bonaparte—I practise the doctrines now that I professed in 1798. Gentlemen may hunt up the journals if they please—I voted against all such projects under the administration of John Adams, and I will continue to do so under that of Thomas Jefferson.

Are you not contented with being free and happy at home? Or will you surrender these blessings that your merchants may tread on Turkish and Persian carpets, and burn the perfumes of the east in their vaulted rooms. Gentlemen say, 'tis but an annual million lost, and even if it were five times that amount, what is it compared with your neutral rights? Sir, let me tell them a hundred millions will be but a drop in the bucket, if once they launch, without rudder or compass, into this ocean of foreign warfare. Whom do they want to attack—England. They hope it is a popular thing—and talk about Bunker's Hill, and the gallant feats of our revolution. But is Bunker's Hill to be the theatre of war? No, sir, you have selected the ocean—and the object of attack is that very navy which prevented the combined fleets of France and Spain from levying contribution upon you in your own seas—that very navy which in the famous war of 1758, stood between you and danger. Whilst the fleets of the enemy were pent up in Toulon, or pinioned in Brest, we performed wonders to be sure;—but, sir, if England had drawn off, France would have told you quite a different tale—You would have struck no medals. This is not the sort of conflict that you are to count upon, if you go to war with Great Britain. *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* And are you mad enough to take up the cudgels that have been struck from the nerveless hands of the three great maritime powers of Europe? Shall the planter mortgage his little crop and jeopardize the constitution in support of commercial monopoly?—In the vain hope of satisfying the insatiable greediness of trade? Administer the constitution upon its own principles, for the general welfare, and not for the benefit of any particular class of men. Do you meditate war for the possession of Baton Rouge, or Mobile, places, which your own laws declare to be within your limits. Is it even for the fair trade that exchanges your surplus produce for such foreign articles as you require? No, sir, 'tis for a circuitous traffic—an ignis fatuus. And against whom? A nation from whom you have every thing to fear?—I speak as to our liberties. No, sir, with a nation from whom you have nothing, or next to nothing to fear to the aggrandizement of one against which you have every thing to dread. I look to their ability and interest—not to their disposition. When you rely on that, the case is desperate. Is it to be inferred from all this that I would yield to Great Britain? No, I would act towards her now as I was disposed to do towards France in 1798 and 1799; treat with her;—and for the same reason—in the same principles. Do I say I would treat with her?

At this moment you have a negotiation pending with her government. With her you have not tried negotiation and failed, totally failed, as you have done with Spain—or rather France. And wherefore under such circumstances this hostile spirit to the one, and this (I won't say what)—to the other.

But a great deal is said about the law of nations. What is national law, but, *national power guided by national interest*? You yourselves acknowledge and practise upon this principle where you can, or where you dare; with the Indian tribes for instance—I might give another and more forcible illustration. Will the learned lumber of your libraries add a ship to your fleet, or a shilling to your revenue? Will it pay or maintain a single soldier? and will you preach and praise violations of your neutral rights when you tamely and meanly submit to the violation of your territory? Will you collar the stealer of your sheep, and let him escape who has invaded the repose of your fire side—has insulted your wife and children under your own roof? This is the heroism of truck and traffic—the public spirit of sordid avarice. Great Britain violates your flag upon the high seas. What is her situation?—contending, not for the dismantling of Dunkirk—for Quebec, or Pondicherry—but for London and Westminster for life. Her enemy violating at will, the territories of other nations—acquiring thereby a colossal power that threatens the very existence of her rival. But she has one vulnerable point to the arms of her adversary, which she covers with the ensigns of neutrality. She draws the neutral flag over the heel of Achilles. And can you ask that adversary to respect it, at the expense of her existence? And in favor of whom? An enemy that respects no neutral territory of Europe, and not even your own. I repeat that the insults of Spain towards this nation, have been at the instigation of France; that there is no longer any Spain: well, sir, because the French government do not put this into the *Moniteur*, you choose to shut your eyes to it—None so blind as those who will not see. You shut your own eyes, and to blind those of other people, you go into conclave—and slink out again and say—"a great affair of state!" *C'est une grande affaire d'état!* It seems that your sensibility is entirely confined to the extremities. You may be pulled by the nose and ears and never feel it; but let your strong box be attacked and you are all nerve—"let us go to war!" Sir, if they called upon me only for my little *peculium*, to carry it on, perhaps I might give it;—but my rights and liberties are involved in the grant, and I will never surrender them whilst I have life. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowsinshield) is for spunging the debt. I can never consent—I will never bring the ways and means of fraudulent bankruptcy into your committee of supply. Confiscation and swindling shall never be found among my estimates to meet the current expenditure of peace or war. No, sir—I have said with the doors closed, and I say so when they are open—"pay the public debt." Get rid of that dead weight upon your government, that cramp upon all your measures, and then you may put the world at defiance. So long as it hangs upon you, you must have revenue and to have revenue you must have commerce—commerce, peace. And shall these nefarious schemes be advised for lightening the public burthens—will you resort to these low and pitiful sluffs—dare even to mention these dishonest artifices to take out your expences, when the public treasure is lavished on Turks and infidels—on singing boys and dancing girls—to furnish the means of bestiality to an African barbarian?

Gentlemen say that G. Britain will count upon our division. How! What does she know of them? Can they ever expect greater unanimity than prevailed at the last presidential election—no, sir, 'tis the gentleman's own conscience that squeaks. But if she cannot calculate upon your divisions, at least she may reckon upon your unanimity. She may well despise the resentment that cannot be excited to honorable battle on its own ground—the mere effusion of mercantile cupidity. Gentlemen talk of repealing the British treaty. The gentleman from Pennsylvania should have thought of that, before he voted to carry it into effect. And what is all this for? A point which Great Britain will not abandon to Russia, you expect her to yield to you; Russia, and sprightly the second power of continental Europe: with half a million of hardy troops; with sixty sail of the line;—thirty millions of subjects: a territory more extensive

even than our own; Russia, sir, the store house of the British navy; whom it is not more the policy and the interest, than the sentiment of that government, to soothe and conciliate: her sole hope of diversion on the continent, her only efficient ally. What this formidable power cannot obtain with fleets and armies, you will command by writ—with pot hooks and hangers. I am for no such policy. True honor is always the same. Before you enter into a contest public or private, be sure you have fortitude enough to go through with it. If you mean war, say so, and prepare for it; look on the other side; behold the respect in which France holds neutral rights on land; observe her conduct in regard to the Franco-German estates of the king of Prussia: I say nothing of the petty powers—of the elector of Baden or the Swiss: I speak of a first rate monarchy of Europe and at a moment too when its neutrality was the object of all others nearest the heart of the French emperor. If you make him monarch of the ocean you may bid adieu to it forever. You may take your leave, sir, of navigation—even of the Mississippi. What is the situation of New-Orleans if attacked to-morrow? Filled with discontented and repining people—whose language, manners and religion all incline them to the invader—a dissatisfied people who despise the miserable governor you have set over them—whose honest prejudices and basest passions alike take part against you. I draw my information from no dubious source: from a native American an enlightened member of that odious and imbecile government: You have official information that the town and its dependencies are utterly defenceless and untenable; a firm belief that (apprized of this) government would do something to put the place in a state of security, alone has kept the American portion of the community quiet. You have held that post, you now hold it by the tenure of the naval predominance of England, and yet you are for a British naval war.

There are now but two great commercial nations—Great Britain is one—we are the other. When you consider the many points of contact between our interests, you may be surprised that there has been so little collision. Sir, to the other belligerent nations of Europe your navigation is a convenience, I might say a necessity. If you do not carry for them, they must starve at least for the luxuries of life, which custom has rendered almost indispensable. And if you cannot act with some degree of spirit towards those who are dependant upon you as carriers, do you reckon to brow-beat a jealous rival, who the moment she lets slip the dogs of war sweeps you at a blow, from the ocean. And, *qui bono*? for whose benefit? The planter? Nothing like it: The fair, honest real American merchant!—No, sir, for renegadoes; to-day American—to-morrow Danes. Go to war when you will, the property now covered by the American, will then pass under the Danish, or some other neutral flag. Gentlemen say that one English ship is worth three of ours: we shall therefore have the advantage in privateering—did they ever know a nation get rich by privateering? this is stuff, sir, for the nursery—remember that your products are bulky—as has been stated—they require a vast tonnage to transport them abroad—and that but two nations possess that tonnage: take these carriers out of the market: What is the result? The manufactures of England which (to use a finishing touch of the gentleman's rhetoric) have received the finishing stroke of art, lie in a small comparative compass. The neutral trade can carry them. Your produce rots in the warehouse—you go to 'Statia or St. Thomas and get a striped blanket for a jocosity you can raise one—double freight charges and commission—who receives the profit?—the carrier—who pays it? the consumer. All your produce that finds its way to England must bear the same accumulated charges—with this difference:—that ~~these~~ the burthen falls on the home price. I appeal to the experience of the last war—which has been so often cited. What, then was the price of produce, and of broad cloth?

But you are told England will not make war—she has her hands full—Holland calculated in the same way in 1781: how did it turn out? You stand now in the place of Holland, then—without her navy, unaided by the preponderating fleets of France and Spain—to say nothing of the Baltic powers. Do you want to take up the cudges where these great maritime states have been forced to drop them? to meet Great Britain on the ocean and drive her off its face. If you are so far gone as this, every capi-

day. An express was immediately dispatched to Fort Adams and Natches, requiring a supply as soon as possible."

By an extract of a letter in the Kentucky Gazette we learn that General Wilkinson has fomented the differences between the American and French citizens in Upper-Louisiana, to an alarming degree. This man we have long looked upon with a jealous eye. The charges preferred against him by General Wayne, which his death prevented an investigation of, induce us to believe Wilkinson owes much of his greatness to that unfortunate event. During the Federal glory, none were at levees more conspicuous than J. Wilkinson; a new administration came in, and this court parasite became a professed admirer of Mr. Jefferson. This is not all... We are told that although a sycophant to his superiors, he is unpardonably tyrannical to his inferiors. Moreover it is suggested to us, but we cannot vouch for its correctness that he has in his possession about 100,000 dollars which he has not accounted for. Should this be the case we confidently assert that he will not long go free.

Ohio Herald.

This Gen. Wilkinson is the same man who so cruelly persecuted the late brave and unfortunate Col. Butler.... *Ed. E. P.*

Montevideo taken by the British.—Advice is received at the island of Cuba, by a packet from Old Spain, that Montevideo on the River la Plata, is taken possession of by the British and that their force amounted to eighteen thousand troops.... the commanding officer on this expedition was not named at Cuba, when our informant received this intelligence.

Dreadful hurricane. About the 20th. of Nov. one of the most violent hurricanes was experienced on the coast of Spain, that ever was remembered. A letter received by a respectable house in London, from Valencia, of the 23d ult. states its effects to have been most dreadful in that place. It rained incessantly for four days during which time, upwards of 200 houses, were washed away, and not a vestige of them left behind; a number of persons, in endeavoring to save their effects, lost their lives. To add to the disaster, numbers of shipping were driven ashore, and shivered to pieces, and many of the people on board perished. The Berbice Packet, belonging to the house by whom the letter was received, was one of the ships driven on shore; and altho' strong built, she did not survive the hurricane half an hour.

LONDON, February 21.

CAPTURE OF MEDINA.

Last night a packet arrived at the India House from Mr. Barker, the company's resident at Bagdat, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whose army having been reinforced from the desert, has overwhelmed the adjacent

country, and taken the city by assault, with infinite blood-shed and devastation. They set fire to Medina in various places, destroyed the mosques, after having ransacked them of their valuable shrines and treasures, and completely demolished the tomb of the Prophet.

Some thousands of females of the first rank were carried off by the besiegers into the desert, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were also sent away with jewels and other treasures to an immense amount.

Our letters from Holland continue to assert, that Bonaparte perseveres in his earnest entreaties to the king of Prussia, to induce his Majesty to shut his ports against the commerce of England, and it is feared that the implacable tyrant will ultimately carry his point in this respect. Much, however, will depend upon the result of the negotiations now pending at Berlin, in which the Danish minister takes conspicuous part.

A private letter from Bremen of the 11th inst. contains the following article, relative to the sentences passed on the officers whose conduct produced the recent misfortunes to the house of Austria:

"You have of course heard that the arch-duke Charles has caused a thorough investigation into the causes of the misfortunes of the imperial arms in Germany, and, astonishing to think, the undermentioned persons, so high in the confidence of his Majesty, are said to have had the following sentences passed upon them, for the criminal part they have acted in the late transactions—

Prince Auersberg, to be deprived of his nobility, his estate confiscated, and imprisoned ten years in the fortress of Spielberg.

Prince Lambert, imprisoned for life, in the said fortress.

General Jell, sentenced to be shot.

Privy Counsellor Callenbach, ordered to quit the Imperial states.

Counsellor Fafzbender, to be dismissed from his office.

Field Marshal Kannitz, and Field Marshal Ausenberg, have committed suicide while under an arrest.

All the staff officers of the regiments of Kanditz and Spork, reduced and disgraced.

Count Cobentza, ordered to quit the country.

General Mack's plans to be submitted to a board of general officers.

Thirty generals dismissed, and many more under examination.

To Correspondents.

W's tribute to the *Whip-poor-will*, shall appear in our next *Wreath*.

"MILLO," shall follow in due season.

"Lucius," and other political communications, approved, but unavoidably postponed.

Federal Republican Nomination.

At a meeting of Committees from the respective towns in the county of Columbia, at the house of Samuel Stocking, in the City of Hudson, on Saturday, the 12th of April, 1805.

Gen. HENRY LIVINGSTON, *Chairman*,

JOSEPH D. JENKINS, *Secretary*.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the gentlemen who have last represented the county of Columbia, in the Congress of the United States, and in the assembly of this State, for their patriotic exertions in the cause of political freedom and integrity, and for their faithful adherence to the interest of their constituents.

Resolved unanimously, that

ROBERT LE ROY LIVINGSTON,

be nominated and supported as a candidate to represent this county in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, that

ANSON PRATT,

ELISHA GILBERT, Junr.

GAIUS STEBBINS, and

PETER SHARP,

be nominated and supported as Members of Assembly to represent this county in the next legislature of this state.

Resolved, that Wm. W. Van Ness, H. L. Hosmer, E. Williams, James Hyatt, John Thurston and Reuben Folger, be a committee of correspondence.

Resolved, that the following persons be committees in their several towns, to promote, by all lawful means, the election of the foregoing candidates, viz.

[Want of room compels us to omit the publication of the names in the Balance. The whole will come out in handbills to-morrow.]

Resolved, that the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Balance.

HENRY LIVINGSTON, *Chairman*,

JOSEPH D. JENKINS, *Secretary*.

Appointments.

At a COMMON COUNCIL holden in and for the City of Hudson on Saturday, 5th April, 1806.

Resolved, that the following persons be appointed to fill the following offices for the ensuing year:—

John C. Ten Broeck measurer of grain.

John C. Ten Broeck, John Powell, and Benjamin Russel, Gaugers

Benjamin Russel, Benjamin Ray, Francis Jenkins, William Rogers, and Joseph Bartlett, makers of staves and hoops.

Stephen Coffin, Abiel Cheney, Obed Sears, John Powell, and Cornelius Tobey, surveyors of lumber and cordors of wood.

Silas Rand, Shubael Worth and Isaac Dayton, measurers of lime.

Silas Rand and Seth Jones, measurers of stone wall.

Silas Rand and Thomas Worth, city surveyors.

Reuben Macy, John Hardick, Samuel I. Ten Broeck, Seth Toby, and Peter Van Denburgh, fence viewers.

Peter F. Hardick, Solomon Davis, Daniel H. Smith and Jesse Matthews, scavengers.

James Laraby, sexton and common crier.

John Malcher, pound-master.

E. PRATT, *Clerk*.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

WE cannot embrace, and dismish as we chuse, and at our own pleasure, the privileges and enjoyments of religion.

A due reverence, and veneration of the Supreme Being, which alone brings us into the sensible benefits of his presence, can be insured to us only by our constant *humility*—by our unremitting care to cultivate an inward sense of the infinite difference that ever subsists between Him and us:—

An inward sense of his incomprehensible majesty, and spotless perfection; and of our own comparative meanness and insignificance!

The constant remembrance of this littleness, weakness, and poverty of our own nature, is not to be dreaded, as the means of bringing into dejection and despondency; for while the religious mind is dwelling on the imperfections of itself, it is secretly elevating, by the ideas which it forms of the perfections of GOD, and by hopes of a future nearer approach to the habitation of his holiness!

Reverence of the Supreme Being!—the Being to whom belongeth every adorable attribute, and whose awful presence is in every place!—What a constant care should be upon our minds to make that reverence appear—especially when we mention his sacred name!

But how miserably short do thousands, and tens of thousands, of every generation, seem to fall, and to have fallen, in this great point!

What can be a more manifest token of *irreverence*, if not of *depravity*, than to use in ordinary and trifling discourse, that tremendous name, which all the hosts of heaven—beings of the most exalted order and intelligence—venerate and adore!

To urge the influence of custom and habit in excuse of the breaches of morality, and want of an awful respect to the Supreme Being, is to plead for the follies and wickedness of men, in opposition to the infinite wisdom and immaculate purity of GOD!

Miscellany.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Comptroller's Office.

Pursuant to the directions of an act, entitled "An act for granting a compensation to JOHN M. CROUS, for discovering and publishing a cure for the hydrophobia or canine madness," passed the 28th February, 1806, I do hereby certify, that the said

John M. Crouse hath this day deposited in this office a certain writing, purporting to be the remedy used by him with perfect success, for more than twenty years past for the cure of the hydrophobia or canine madness—which writing is in the words and figures following, to wit:

CURE for the BITE of the MAD DOG.

"The following is an account and prescription of the remedy and cure for the hydrophobia or canine madness—made by JOHN M. CROUS, in conformity to an act of the legislature of the state of New-York, passed at their present session, viz.

"1st. Take one ounce of the jaw bone of a dog, burned and pulverized, or pounded to fine dust.

"2dly. Take the false tongue of a newly foaled colt; let that be also dried and pulverized—and

"3dly. Take one scruple of the verdigrease, which is raised on the surface of old copper by laying in moist earth; the coppers of George I. or II. are the purest and best. Mix these ingredients together, and if the patient be an adult or full grown, take one common tea-spoonfull a day, and so in proportion for a child according to its age. In one hour after, take the filings of the one half of a copper of the above kind, if to be had; if not, then a small increased quantity of any baser metal of the kind—this to be taken in a small quantity of water.

"The next morning fasting (or before eating) repeat the same as before. This, if complied with after the biting of the dog and before symptoms of madness, will effectually prevent any appearance of the disorder; but if after the symptoms shall appear, a physician must immediately be applied to, to administer the following, viz.

"Three drams of the verdigrease of the kind before mentioned, mixt with half an ounce of calomel, to be taken at one dose. This quantity the physician need not fear to administer, as the re-action of the venom then diffused through the whole system of the patient, neutralizes considerably the powerful quality of the medicine—and

"Secondly, if in four hours thereafter the patient is not completely relieved, administer four grains of pure opium, or one hundred and twenty drops of liquid laudanum.

"N. B. The patient must be careful to avoid the use of milk for several days after taking any of the foregoing medicine.

JOHN M. CROUS.

"ALBANY, ss.

John M. Crous, being duly sworn, deposeth, that the above account and prescription for the remedy and cure for the hydrophobia or canine madness, is a just and true account and prescription, and the only one used and practised upon by himself for more than twenty years past and which has never failed of perfect suc-

cess in any instance of the vast number of unfortunate human beings who have been bitten by the mad dog, and who have applied to him, the deponent, for relief.

"JOHN M. CROUS.

"Sworn the 24th day of March, 1806, before me, JAMES KENT, Chief Justice, &c.

"Mem.—The word *three* in the last line of the first page written before an erasure, and then sworn to.

JAMES KENT.

Given under my hand at Albany, the 25th day of March, 1806.

ELISHA JENKINS, Comptroller.

The several printers in this state are requested to republish the foregoing in their respective newspapers.

It is wittily observed, in Poulson's Philadelphia paper, that, as "the the Senate of Penn. have disagreed to the clause in the arbitration act, which abrogated the use of *Latin terms* in judicial proceedings, the lawyers will not be debarred, any more than other artificers, from the privilege of calling their tools by their own names."

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume, unbound..	\$ 2,
Second Volume, - - -	\$ 2, 5
Third Volume, - - -	\$ 2, 50
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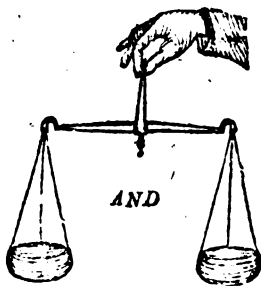
PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.



"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, APRIL 22, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
 Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

WHAT is government about, and why do we learn nothing from congress, are enquiries which have been heard every day these two months; but which, as yet, nobody has been obliging enough to answer. In truth, there never was such a dearth of congressional news in our papers, during any former session of congress. What must have been the cause of this dearth? Shall we look for it in the government papers? hoping to discover some fraud to have been used in the suppression of information which ought to have been laid before the public? But what should have suggested a fraud of this kind there, unless government measures had been either justly reprehensible, or of too unpopular a tendency to render their publicity expedient? Some documents of which the public are in possession, leave little room for grounding concealments upon this hypothesis. What measures could be deemed more unpopular, or, indeed, more justly reprehensible, than some which government has not scrupled to publish to the world? The cause therefore of our having so little intelligence of what is going on at the seat of government, is not to be looked for in the government papers. Where then shall we search for it? Must it be resolved into a supposition, that there has been no business essential to be done since congress has been in session? Or, if this supposition is absurd; if there was business enough which needed attention; prompt and serious attention; must we impute the neglect of such business to an *impotent congress*; a congress of intellectual drones and sluggards, destitute

of powers to produce any thing suitable to be exhibited to the public eye? Undoubtedly the feelings of every friend to his country would be shocked at the suggestion of an inference, that would imply, almost a total loss of the talents and the dignity, which once entitled the American government to that high and honorable rank, which, under able administrations, it had happily attained. Yet, at this very moment is not every true friend to his country driven to the extremity, either of explaining the conduct of government upon improbable and ridiculous suppositions, or of choosing the alternative, more obvious indeed, but ungrateful to every patriotic wish, because humiliating and debasing to our national character?

Should it be conceded, for the honor of the present congress, that our political affairs have assumed a very unfavorable aspect, and that unusual embarrassments are consequently experienced in the discharge of their legislative functions; the concession, some may conceive, would go to exculpate their proceedings. But this would only be shifting the burden from congress to place it upon the galled back of the executive; or upon some other back, equally unable to bear it. If blame exist it must be attached to some agent. If not to congress, whither shall we refer it? How came our political affairs in their present embarrassing condition? It is enough for us that we know and lament the fact, without at present going into an examination of the errors by which it has been brought about. It is enough for us to know, that government, sensible of this fact, has been put completely at a stand; that, in the critical moment of perplexity, and alarm, when all its energy and wisdom should have been collected in order to act vigorously without rashness, it has either done nothing, or what were better undone.

The mock proceedings which have been attempted relative to England, ostensibly aiming to scare her out of a policy, which perhaps she had never dared to practice but for the evidence exhibited in similar proceedings of weak and wicked men in our councils, deserve only to be derided. Their only use will be to have recorded the imbecility and wantonness of their authors to posterity. It need not be expected that the miserable rant of a few striplings, will change the exterior policy of Europe. If this government would frighten Great Britain, or Spain, or any other nation into a compliance with justice and the law of nations; it must attempt, it must *do* something besides swearing at them. Threats and denunciations, however formidable in sound, should not be relied on before there exists at least a supposed possibility of their execution. When a state is found to be in complete preparation to "join in the unprofitable contest," then, indeed, a little swaggering may be pardonable, if employed with the intention of deterring from actual "harm," but not otherwise. Such, however, appears not to be the opinion of government; which, on every occasion, expresses, by neglecting to provide any efficient means of defence, its confidence in the potency of its voice alone. At least this confidence is a fair deduction from that neglect, and whoever pretends to dispute it, virtually concedes a design in congress to trifle away time under the pretext of doing business, tho' in reality attending to the mere forms and pageantry of legislation, with the two-fold view of acquiring six dollars per diem, and nevertheless evading the discussion of weighty and interesting subjects, with regard to which, either from a sense of incapacity or some unworthy motives, they are unwilling to act. But however censurable we deem that remissness in government, which can be routed

by no violation of its rights, no jeopardy of its subjects, and which we would fain ascribe wholly to a misplaced confidence in the weight of its verbal authority; still there are unavoidable grounds of suspicion, that remissness is not among the most pardonable sins to which some of its conduct is referable. With what views did Mr. Jefferson attempt, in his official message, to counterfeit virtues which he never possessed, by advising spirited and effectual measures, which he gave secret instructions to oppose? And why, in discussing the different shades of economy between thanks and swords and medals, have congress put in their own pockets more of the public money than would buy twenty medals? Why is their time perpetually passed in puerile debates, and disputing about nouns and verbs and syntax, while subjects of national importance are either disregarded entirely, or managed to no other purpose than to operate as *thanks* in saving the public money? We do not say there are no individuals in congress who have been faithful to their constituents and their country. Some such we know there are; and we know also, that they will acquiesce in the severity of our animadversions. We believe too, that as their number is comparatively small, and their influence too feeble to controul the movements of an overbearing and fractious majority; the public will never ascribe to that influence the example, which the second session of the ninth American congress will have exhibited to the world, of *legislative abortion*. LUCIUS.

"Spirit of the Times."

Albany Register.

AT a meeting in the county of Columbia (it is not said to be *numerous* and *respectable*, but charity will suppose both) it was "Resolved that DE WITT CLINTON deserves well of the cause of republicanism, for his spirited and honest endeavours to remove from the legislature of this state every vestige of *bribery* and *corruption*." Such a resolve Mr. Clinton, no doubt, much needed to prop his sinking fame. His "honest endeavours" refer to the case of Mr. Purdy who resigned his seat in the Senate, on account of his state of health, and without any charge whatever being proved against him; just as judge *Thorn* remains a manager of the lotteries, though his friends said some strange thing about him, and a majority

of both the Senate and assembly voted against his name being continued on the list. No resolve is seen about *R. Riker* who also "deserves well" for the act against *bribery*, and not repealing the act against duelling.

"*Albany county*." "Charles D. Cooper, first judge." This is out of the line of the gentleman's profession; but it is not seen why he may not, when at leisure, administer physic to the *body politic*. The report that he and "*Valerius*" drew cuts who should be the secretary of state, is now believed to be without foundation.

At a meeting in Dutchess county, is found the following resolve: "Resolved, that this meeting do entertain an high opinion of the firm republicanism, integrity and respectability of the Hon. Robert Johnston," &c. Nothing is said of the honorable Adam Comstock, without whom Mr. Johnston would have been a cypher in the council of appointment. This is a lamentable omission in the meeting, if they thought that Mr. Comstock, who voted with Mr. Johnston in the council, could, any way, be supported.

"GEORGE MERCHANT, Esq. Chairman.

"ABM. TEN EYCK, Jun. Secretary."

Mr. Merchant is as respectable a man as among the party, had some pretensions to an office and some expectations; but a disappointment has not chilled his ardor in the good old *genuine* cause. He cometh forth in favor of *Jacob Snell* or *Snail* and others. What strange names some of these people have; such as *Pike*, *Com-Stock*, and *Snail*! On the committee, to promote the election of Mr. Merchant's ticket, are observable the names of Judge *Charles D. Cooper*, *Richard Lusk*, and *Elisha Dorr*; the last of whom is the same who gave the toast of the "firm and inflexible patriot," mistaken by some for "grim and flexible"; and who, so far from having obtained an office, is not permitted safely to follow an honest trade. "Hats bought at other factories," says he, "being resold as his, [probably by the *federalists*] which has frequently been practised." "SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."

Editor's Closet.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"IF ever you think worth while to inquire for and read the *Albany Register*, you will find in that paper of April 23th,

a strange collection of matter. You will find some removals from office by the Honorable the Council of Appointment, not, however, without putting others into their places. To do *Adam Comstock* justice, he never votes for a removal, unless he has another man in his eye, or rather who has been put into his head, to fill the place, and for whom he votes with great exactness.

"You will also see a "Communication," in which is given a reason for the removal of the Secretary, or, as the writer has it, his expulsion. He "had been expelled," says he, from office for his infidelity to the republican interest." This is the worst kind of infidelity. A man may deny the truth of the Christian religion; he may shoot at the legs, and even higher, in a duel, like some who could be mentioned; he may be carried to a pump, on the eve of matrimony, and there ducked for his nefarious practices, like one of the legislators of this state (many years ago) and still be a *genuine* republican; but if he swerve from the republican faith, woe to him, he is condemned forever. Poor Mr. *Thorn*! his friends will not let him alone. This writer exhibits him to the public, and asserts what is not true; but it is, therefore, the more genuinely republican. Mark these words: "The house of assembly refused to displace him." The fact is, that both Senate and Assembly did displace him; though the bill was lost on the third reading, it being just at the close of the session, and several members having gone away, or left their seats. This is the truth, and must, therefore, be a *federal* lie.

You may read, moreover, an address headed in the style of the editor, and signed by no less than sixty men calling themselves "Republican members of the Legislature." I regret that my time will not allow me to make some strictures on this address. You will observe that Mr. *Burr* is still denounced. Cheetham must either faithfully adhere to his instructions, or he is a man of the most wonderful foresight of any in these latter days. A secretary and recorder are early denounced, and out they go. Cheetham first drinks *Aaron Burr*, and then reverts to his old bad opinion of him. In this he coincides with the FIRST CONSUL, who is said to have penned the address. Cheetham toasts *John Swartwout*, and then Gen. Bailey and Mr. Swartwout, the two negotiators, get a quarrelling. Cheetham sides

with Gen. Bailey, a sure indication that Mr. Clinton will do so; for they remarkably jump in judgement.

"Great souls, by instinct, to each other turn,
Demand alliance and in friendship burn."

"As to the signers I know very little about most of them. I see *Adam Comstock* at the head, who never misses fire. *De Witt Clinton*, though near the beginning of the alphabet, and the penman (as is said) of the address, modestly puts his name near the close of the list. *John Cramer*, who is reported to have threatened that he would eat Treasurer Lansing. If this be so, his name is misspelled, and should be written *Cramer*. *Daniel Shepherd*, who signed both addresses, but took his name off, before the first was printed. This might have been prudent, as one of them was likely to be right, and Mr. Shepherd is republican *all over*. *John Taylor* could not do less than sign, having had (so the report goes) a conditional offer of being made Governor. *Jedediah Peck* whom if one sees, he always knows him again. *Richard Riker* is famous enough. *James Warner* a pretty furious man, and a great friend of Mr. Thorn, and who tho't that the Assembly should immediately adjourn, because they concurred with the Senate in putting out from a bill the name of Mr. Thorn. *Wm. Livingston*; his lineage or pedigree is not known to me. There are ramifications in all names and families. I can no more at present."

EXTRACT FROM ANOTHER LETTER.

"The council of appointment adjourned at the same time with the legislature. The presence of the *First Consul*, in the city of New-York, was necessary before the next election, more especially on account of the difference between the ostensible negotiators of the late *coalition*; and Mr. *Comstock* could not be trusted, alone, to direct the proceedings of the council.

"Mr. Lusk, and Mr. Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, have not been removed from office, as was once supposed they would be. Indeed *Cheetham* had not made proclamation of their removal, as he had done of some others; a sure sign that the matter was not fully determined. *Cheetham* points as true to his instructions, as the needle to the pole.

"The governor is not now responsible for any appointment. He has got the power of nomination to office more than

any other member of the Council. He has a vote only in case of a tie; so that in the appointments, particularly in the removals, he had no vote at all; Mr. *Comstock*, wherever he was directed to throw himself, making the majority. Some of the appointments among *republicans*, it is understood, were contrary to the wishes of the Governor, who was desirous of selecting the most meritorious; but he could do nothing, being overruled by the *First Consul* and *Adam Comstock*.

"A new candidate for the next Governor is now talked of. What think you of the *Surveyor-General*? I hardly believe that *Cheetham* and his party are serious, or that he would consent to run in so desperate a cause. He is too upright a man for their purpose; and would, probably, soon fall under the same abuse as Mr. Lewis for whom they unanimously voted. He must be sensible, that he would be sacrificed, like any other man, who did not implicitly follow the directions given him. The judge who *punched* Mr. Purdy, will, as prescribed to him, ceremoniously and solemnly decline. What the other judge will do, is uncertain.

"From all appearance, the election of members of the next legislature, will make a great change. The violent proceedings of the council of appointment, and the abominable *coalition*, have deeply impressed the citizens at large. It is supposed that even *Adam Comstock*, will not have a single vote for Lieutenant-Governor of the state, an office to which he has looked forward with some anxiety, and which may have been promised to him."

Mr. Randolph.

On perusing the secret proceedings of Congress, we readily perceive the cause of Mr. Randolph's defection. He was the advocate of spirited measures against Spain, and was supported by the federal members generally, and by many of the northern democrats. He was opposed by the particular friends of the president, and was eventually defeated. This accounts for it.

Should the president be unable to reduce Mr. Randolph to subjection, it is expected that he will send him on an embassy to Europe, to get rid of his noise.

Mr. Randolph has delivered his *second* and *third* speeches, exceeding in acrimony,

as is said, his *first*, which we conclude this day. We shall publish the whole, if possible.

Election.

Holt, in his last paper, says, it is "*lection time*" with him. Least he should not be fully understood by his readers, I take the liberty to explain his meaning:—by "*lection time*," the fellow means *lying time*.

The string of low vulgarity and abuse in the last Bee, against Mr. Livingston, was undoubtedly manufactured by Capt. Holt himself. The family on which he principally depends for support in this city, would not recommend such a proceeding.

It is said that Mr. Livingston is a young man, and, what is passing strange, that he was younger, three or four years ago, than he is now! and that he was a wild youth. His most bitter enemies dare not attack his moral character, nor dare they alledge any acts of impropriety for a long time past. But there is a great difference between a fourth-of-July indiscretion, and a steady attendance at taverns, to sip grog with that portion of electors who give what are called "*rum votes*." Capt. Holt may ask some of his Kinderhook friends who this alludes to.

It is laughable to see a column of stuff about "*Crazy Bob*," followed by the nomination of *simple Jim*.

Who is the pretent democratic Secretary of this State? Why the man who, while he resided in Hudson, was engaged in, perhaps, more indecent *scrapes* than any young fellow in the state. Keep on, Capt. Holt. Rely upon it, you shall gain nothing by your present mode of warfare.

To Correspondents.

"*ADELPHOS*," may be correct in his opinions; but we think his communication ill-timed. He will understand us.

"*A FARMER*," will observe, that we are not much in the habit of publishing electioneering communications. Nothing that has appeared in the Bee, deserves a serious reply.

We believe every word that is said by "*A MECHANIC*," concerning Governor Lewis; but let his excellency find advocates amongst his own party.

"*OSCAR*"—next week.

A nomination and address, communicated by the Dutchess committee of correspondence, was received too late to be issued with this paper. It will appear in hand-bills to-morrow.

Congress.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

Concluded.

I hope, sir, to be excused for proceeding in this desultory course. I flatter myself I shall not have occasion again to trouble you—I know not that I shall be able—certainly not willing, unless provoked in self-defence. I ask your attention to the character of the inhabitants of that southern country, on whom gentlemen rely for support of their measure. Who and what are they? A simple, agricultural people, accustomed to travel, in peace, to market, with the produce of their labor. Who takes it from us? Another people devoted to manufactures—our sole source of supply. I have seen some stuff in the news-papers about manufactures in Saxony, and about a man who is no longer the chief of a dominant faction. The greatest man whom I ever knew—the immortal author of the letters of Curius—has remarked the proneness of cunning people to wrap up and disguise, in well selected phrases, doctrines too deformed and detestable to bear exposure in naked words;—by a judicious choice of epithets to draw the attention from the lurking principle beneath, and perpetuate delusion.—But a little while ago, and any man might be proud to be considered as the head of the republican party. Now it seems 'tis reproachful to be deemed the chief of a dominant faction. Mark the magic of words! Head—chief. Republican party, dominant faction. But as to these Saxon manufactures. What became of their Dresden China? Why the Prussian bayonets have broken all the pots and you are content with Worcestershire or Staffordshire ware. There are some other fine manufactures on the continent, but no supply, except perhaps of linens, the article we can best dispense with.

A few individuals, sir, may have a coat of Louviers cloth, or a service of Seve China—but there is too little; and that little too dear to furnish the nation. You must depend on the far trade in earnest, and wear buffalo hides and bear skins.

But, sir, it seems that we, who are opposed to this resolution, are men of no nerve,—who trembled in the days of the British treaty—cowards (I presume) in the reign of terror? Is this true? Hunt up the journals; let our actions tell. We pursue our old unshaken course. We care not for the nations of Europe. But make foreign relations bend to our political principles and subserve our country's interest. We have no wish to see another Actium, or Pharsalia, or the lieutenants of a modern Alexander playing at piquet, or all fours, for the empire of the word. 'Tis poor comfort to us, to be told that France has too decided a taste for luscious things to meddle with us; that Egypt is her object, or the coast of Barbary, and, at the worst, we shall be the last devoured. We are enamoured with neither nation—we would play their own game upon them. use them for our interest and convenience. But with all my abhorrence of the British government, I should not hesitate between Westminster Hall and a Middlesex jury, on the one hand, and the wood of Vincennes and a file of Grenadiers on the other. That jury-trial which walked with Horne Tooke and Hardy through the flames of ministerial persecution is, I confess more to my taste than the trial of the Duke d'Enghein.

Mr. Chairman, I am sensible of having detained the committee longer than I ought—certainly longer than I intended—I am equally sensible of their politeness, and not less so, sir, of your patient attention—It is your own indulgence, sir, badly requited indeed, to which you owe this persecution. I might offer another apology for these undigested, desultory remarks; my never having seen the treasury documents. Until I came into the House this morning, I have been stretched on a sick bed. But when I behold the affairs of this nation, instead of being where I hoped, and the people believed they were, in responsible men, committed to Tom, Dick and Harry,—to the refuse of the retail trade of politics, I do feel, I cannot help feeling the most deep and serious concern. If the executive government would step forward and say, "such is our plan—such is our opinion, and such are our reasons in support of it." I would meet it fairly, would openly oppose or pledge myself to support it.

But without compass or polar star, I will not launch into an ocean of unexplored measures, which stand condemned by all the information to which I have access. The constitution of the United States declares it to be the province and the duty of the President "to give to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient and necessary." Has he done it? I know, sir, that we may and do say, that we are independent; (would it were true) as free to give a direction to the executive as to receive it from him. But do what you will, foreign relations, every measure short of war, and even the course of hostilities, depends upon him, he stands at the helm, and must guide the vessel of state. You give him money to buy Florida, and he purchases Louisiana. You may furnish means, the application of those means rest with him. Let not the master and the mate go below when the ship is in distress, and throw the responsibility upon the cook and cabin-boy. I said so when your doors were shut: I scorn to say less now that they are open. Gentlemen may say what they please. They may put an insignificant individual to the ban of the Republic—I shall not alter my course. I blush with indignation at the misrepresentations which have gone forth in the public prints of our proceedings, public and private. Are the people of the United States, the real sovereigns of the country, unworthy of knowing, what there is too much reason to believe, has been communicated to the privileged spies of foreign governments? I think our citizens just as well entitled to know what has passed as the *marquis Trujo*, who has bearded your President to his face, insulted your government within its own peculiar jurisdiction, and outraged all decency. Do you mistake this diplomatic puppet for an automaton? He has orders for all he does. Take his instructions from his pocket to-morrow, they are signed "*Charles Maurice Talleyrand*" Let the nation know what they have to depend upon. Be true to them; and (trust me) they will prove true to themselves and to you. The people are honest; now at home at their ploughs, not dreaming what you are about. But the spirit of inquiry, that has too long slept, will be awakened. Let them begin to think; not to say such things are proper because they have been done,—but what has been done; and wherefore?—and all will be right.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQUIRE.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world."

The Coalead.

CANTO II.

Argument.

KNIVES, both of high and low condition,
Are next expos'd in exhibition:
Young Rusticoat becomes the bearer,
For once, of Democratic mirror:
None can mistake, so clear the glass is,
Their own, for other people's faces.

LATE, when the direful rage of war
Began on Europe's sanguine shore;
When France commenc'd her foul career
Of crimes, which monsters shrink to hear;
Sapp'd all Religion with the throne—
Establish'd morals of her own—

Held forth (to lure mankind) the name
Of sacred Liberty—Oh, shame!
As though the friends of freedom's cause,
Destroy all government and laws.
By shameful and abandon'd elves,
Weak men were set beside themselves.
The sound came o'er th' Atlantic wide,
And many here were Frenchified;
Our homemade knaves began to chant
The self-same Democratic cant;
And why? because, as oft the case is,
They coveted their betters' places.
This must be rank'd among the worst
Evils with which this land was curst.
But sound was not the only thing
Which from European climes, took wing:
A band of wretches swarmin' d our coast—
Robbers and thieves, a countless host;
Cut-throats, who had escap'd the gallows,
Burglars, and many a fiend of malice;
Rascals, with one, and some with two ears,
Have been disgorg'd within a few years,
Upon this land to spoil and riot,
And have a share of what they buy not;
Creatures, who may, with due propriety,
Be call'd the dregs of all society:
Who from their sev'ral countries come,
Because not safe to stay at home.
Nay, I affirm more than a barn holds,
There were whose crimes were worse than Arnold's;
And as, of old, the locusts hover'd,
And all the land of Pharaoh cover'd,
When Moses, by divine command,
Extended forth his potent wand,
Strong eastern gales brought forth a swarm,
Sufficient to create alarm;
So, on our coasts, the eastern wind
Brought locusts of a dangerous kind;
Among the rest, in evil hour,
A wicked, restless wight, came o'er—
Hight Daggerman, the definition
Of which, is malice and edition.
Whether from jail he had broke loose—
Whether escap'd the hangman's noose—
Whether he robb'd and run away,
Or honest, came in open day,
The muse won't undertake to say:
His conduct here, is all we drive at,
Which ought not to be kept in private,
Because he is, and long has been,
The oracle of wicked men,
Devoid of morals or religion,
And stout in mischief as old Egon;
Bold, impudent, and overbearing,
And form'd for enterprizes daring;
Imported o'er, in vile condition,
His soul breath'd murder and sedition;
His character without a bright tint,
But 'twas suggested that he might print;
Hence knaves in pow'r to serve their ends,
Became his ardent, zealous friends;
They found in him, although no fool,
A pliant and convenient tool;
The best machine they could devise,
To carry on their work of lies.
They found him faithful to his trust,
And rais'd the miscreant from the dust;
Hence slander, with her forked tongue,
And green ey'd envy in the throng;
Hence foul abuse, malignant lies,
Have been employ'd, without disguise,
To blast the well-earn'd honest fame
Of every good and virtuous name.
The patriot warrior, or the sage,
Have not escap'd the brutal rage
Of these abandon'd shameful elves,
Who'd bring all level with themselves.
As to the wretch himself, the bard
Would not by any means press hard:
The fault lies on the slave's employers,
His proper ostensible buyers.
We scarcely ever blame that creature,
Who acts according to its nature:
The growling mastiff, when set on,
With fury tears his victim down;
The bear or lion loes'd from cage,
Might murder do, in native rage;
Yet no sound lawyer e'er advises
To indict such creatures at the assizes;
In such affairs, *delicti in us*
Falls not on them, but on, their owners.

Another wretch, of high condition,
Demands a little exposition;

The hard his features will pourtray,
And drag him to the light of day.
Whoever has the least remembrance,
May recognize this faint resemblance;
For, though exalted high in pow'r,
His baseness but appears the more:
Who, then, by fraud, or force, or fate,
Dispenses offices of state?
Who rose to power, wealth, and fame,
By the mere whistling of a name
For public services renown'd,
In this degen'rate knave not found?
Who rais'd up wretches from the mire,
To aid himself in crawling higher?
Who waged a war of persecution,
More furious than a Turk or Russian,
'Gainst honesty, and worth, and talents,
For which he's wanting in the balance?
Who to proscription vile proceeded,
'Gainst all who would not act as he did?
Where is that man who ne'er possess'd
A spark of honor in his breast,
Or shame, his baseness to restrain?
Whose sole pursuits are power and gain?
Where is that worthless profligate,
Who laughs at men's contempt or hate?
Turn'd many honest men adrift;
To give his comrades vile a lift;
Declar'd the greatest merit to be
Attachment to the powers who be?
Pudor! hic dignitates tenet!
"Hic vivit!" in *Seriatum venit!*
The proverb says, the man is known
By company he keeps; and one
In scripture, makes an observation
About evil communication,
Which need not be more fully told;
Its application will not hold;
He cannot be corrupted more,
Who's rotten to the very core;
With swindling knaves, who deal in horses;
With pimps, engag'd in evil courses;
With midnight debauchees, a crew
Viler, search all creation through,
You cannot find. With such associates
He rank'd, else he had been with no mates.
When dotage held the reins of state,
His consequence, of course, was great;
The feeble hand of age was guided
By springs, the state had not provided;
And gladly would the miscreant still
Turn crank of governmental wheel;
But, lo! the wretch, insane of late,
Sees symptoms of approaching fate;
In state, the recent alterations
Exceed his utmost calculations.
Retire, dear sir, go to your house;
Lie down, and send for Doctor Crous:
Though much you think of an hereafter,
You need not be in dread of water.

Sempronius next claims our regard,
A knave, whom justice long has spar'd;
Nor shall the purity of ermine
Conceal the turncoat of the vermin,
Who plac'd this text first in his bible:
"The greater truth the greater libel."
'Tis said, however, he begins
Of late to think of his past sins;
Treating unkindly and uncivil,
His benefactor, viz. the devil.
But though this friend is harshly treated,
He never was, in this way cheated;
'Tis in the mouth of every one—
The devil ought to have his own.
Late, in the silent hours of night,
From unknown regions came a sprite;
'T' enquire, is quite unnecessary,
Whether a witch, a ghost, or fairy;
And squatting close to 's honour's ear,
Like Milton's toad, spake thus severe:

Pray, honor'd sir, (my question first is)
Inform me what you mean by justice;
Is 't just, that offices of state
Should be dispens'd by an apostate?
Is 't just, to employ vile persecution
'Gainst heroes of the revolution,
Who spent their blood, and time, and riches,
Where you'd have skulk'd in caves and ditches?
Nay, do not screw your hatchet face out
Of shape, you've nearly run your race out;
Your tricks mankind will not endure;
Justice is slow, but ever sure;

Ere long the world I will fully see
The drift of all your honesty;
Insulted merit will arise,
And triumph o'er its enemies;
Virtue again shall shew her face,
When knaves are in their proper place.
The tenor of your life survey;
Let conscience operate, I say;
How many honest, useful actions,
Appear in all your past transactions?
Speak out, and tell me only one
That any honest man would own.

Quoth he, for G'd's sake, Oh, depart!
Or, Oh! inform me what thou art;
Whether from Pluto's drear abodes,
Or from the Synod of the gods;
If either, I conjure thee drive
Thither, nor haunt me while alive.

I will not go, the sprite replied,
I must, I will, be satisfied;
Your conjurations I defy;
Speak soon or I my power will try.

At once, a rumbling noise was heard,
And strange and fearful sights appear'd,
The stately dome itself was jarr'd.
His honor's bristles stood upright,
While faltering, he address'd the sprite:—

If I must speak, Oh! then, I must,
I own these things a'n't strictly just;
For in this wicked world, the fact is,
'Tis interest regulates our practice;
I've thought that principles and rules
Were first invented in the schools;
What principles will set with ease on
The stomach in a trying season?
The schoolmen moral truths may chant o'er,
My maxims' *Tempora mutantur*;
We for our household should provide,
If we in scripture truths confide;
Besides, I've several actions done,
I need not be ashamed to own;
But fear has robb'd me of reflection,
And puzzles me in recollection.
None can accuse me, I am sure,
Of being cruel to the poor;
How often have I given bail,
To relieve from starving, men in jail;
Poor men! I've sav'd the tender lives
Of children, and reliev'd their wives.
Sometimes, I have bestow'd a sum
Which illy could be spar'd from home;
And, following scripture, 'twas unknown
To the left what the right hand had done.
Therefore, how can it be asserted,
That I have not been tender-hearted?
Another action I have done—
My influence rais'd a nailer's son,
The pride and darling of his race,
Up to a most conspicuous place;
A virtuous youth, as I have known;
I've liv'd with him in the same town:
A true and genuine friend o' the people,
And learn'd enough accounts to keep well;
Unless our calculations vary,
We'll make him our next *Scratchatary*.

Your time is short, the sprite replies,
I know your quibbling and your lies;
Whenever kindness you have shewn,
Your motives I have fully known.
Ah, sir, you know as well as I,
The fate of *Filius Populi*.
As for the wonder you have done,
In raising up this nailer's son,
Hear me with patience, through the story,
And do not fret, or wince, or worry:
A virtuous chap he was indeed,
Do I not know him and his breed?
Where has he been, what has he done,
That to us spirits is unknown;
His father sent him o'er to France,
To learn the democratic dance;
Your native learning would not do
For this illuminated crew;
A foreign jargon, French and nonsense,
Was far extoll'd above our own sense;
Few of the name, or old or young,
Could ever speak their native tongue.
What do you think, my friend, of such men,
Whose merit lies in cheating Dutchmen?

Let, them, henceforth, nor wag the tongue,
But recollect from whence they sprung,
Else whips and scorpions I will bring,
Worse than ten thousand wasps to sting.
Let them, if ever they read books,
Read that the "Lord brings down high looks."
As to the virtues of this lad,
I know the am'rous aches he had
In youth; I know from whence they sprung,
But decency restrains my tongue.
Behold, is this the people's friend?
A moment still attention lend.
I'll prove your Democratic brat,
To be a base aristocrat.
I'll prove, in spite of all your lies,
That he the people does despise.
Does he remember once a dance,
Soon after he return'd from France?
Some honest folks, 'tis true were there,
But what did he for honor care;
This vile companion of the stew's,
Was guilty of a gross abuse.
Yes, sir, this people's friend has done
What no aristocrat would own.
Such are the men your council raises;
They call indeed for all your praises;
And if they stood for elevation
By suffrage to the meanest station,
E'en common cryers in a town,
The public voice would keep them down.
How long shall dignity and office
Reward each undeserving novice?
You wretch! time was—time is, prepare,
I'll take you and your house in the air.

At once a hedious frightful din,
Such as before had never been,
Was heard! *Infandum!*
Of clanking chains, and horrid bellowing,
And, lo! there came an awful fellow in,
Hight Belzebub, the very same
Describ'd by him * of deathless fame;
His honor bated strait upright;
But hardly could believe his sight.
The fiend, with saucer eye-balls staring,
In 's right hand claws a taper bearing,
Spake thus:—

Where is that coat? I'll have it,—
Not all your falsehoods now shall save it.—

Oh! (quoth his honor) cut my throat;
But, oh! for God's sake, spare my coat;
That coat has buffeted all weathers;
Why rob a bird of wings and feathers?
Tho' turn'd, it is a good coat yet,
And saves my hide from cold or heat.
Besides how can I ever part
With instrument of magic art;
Part with that coat!—Take first my wife,
My house, my children, or my life.

Quoth fiend, what does it signify,
Me to demand or you deny;
You cannot now equivocate,
I'll have that coat in spite of fate.
Ha! do you recollect your old case?
Did you not mortgage us your soul case?
Making default in each installment—
This coat destrain'd will be but small rent.
Many attempt, yet very few
Can cheat the devil of his due.

Thus saying, he seiz'd fast the coat,
His honor flew as swift as shot,
Determin'd to exert his utmost
Vigour, not to have his coat lost.
The collar part he seiz'd fast hold of,
A contest such as ne'er was told of
Ensue'd! this pull'd with all his strength;
The other twitch'd him thrice his length.
Towards the door, which stood wide open;
Both parties now in darkness groping;
The taper, which the fiend had bore,
In the scuffle fell upon the floor.
His honor brac'd against a chest,
And tugg'd and pull'd his very best.
Old Belzebub then roundly swore,
He never met his march before.
Now had the contest lasted long;
The scale in even balance hung;
When, lo! that coat, of strongest cloth,
Was pull'd in two, between them both.

* Milton.

His center now completely was,
As schoolmen say, without the base :
Nor could he for his soul recover,
Or keep himself from tumbling over :
He fell, and, oh ! the dismal noise
Awaken'd ev'ry soul in the house.
Suffice to say, that fall was such,
As hurt his honor very much.

(To be continued.)

Political.

The following pertinent paragraph is from the Political Register.

A BRIEF SKETCH

OF MR. JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION WITH THE AUTHORITY ON WHICH IT IS GIVEN :

The validity of which as they are taken from his own declarations and official documents, will not be questioned.

IT will be recollected with what exultation Mr. Jefferson boasted on entering into office, that "*the doors of public confidence had been burst open*;" and well might he boast, since it appears that they have been forced from their hinges, and cannot now be closed on him and his party, until every thing that is valuable has been swept from the building.

The national character prostrate, her territory invaded, and her commerce and lea-faring citizens the prey of every free booter; the military defences neglected; the navy fold, or rotting in decay; the army reduced to an ineffectual handful, and the highest regimental rank in that army conferred on *one of Genet's recruiting Sergeants*! The constitution impaired, and its best judicial and executive provisions done away; the taxes on luxuries repealed, and those on the necessities of life increased; the public treasure squandered, by a prodigal expenditure of *seventeen millions of dollars*, in a foolish purchase of waste land, without boundary, and without title, are precious illustrations of that wisdom, patriotism and economy, the pretensions to which were the instruments employed by Mr. Jefferson and his friends, to *burst open the doors of public confidence*.

Happy country, whose ruling statesmen are Philosophers, as amiable as they are confident—as wise as they are honest, and as firm and brave, as they are sincere and disinterested!

AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Jefferson's message to Congress on the opening of the present session. Mr. Turreau's demand to suppress a part of our commerce. Reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments. Proceedings of the Legislature of New-York, and memorials from the citizens of New-York and Charleston on fortifications. Mr. Jefferson's nomination of Mr. Hammond, to be Colonel of the 2d. United States regiment of infantry. Repeal of the Judiciary system, and of the mode of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States. Repeal of the taxes on Loaf Sugar, Whiskey,

and on pleasure carriages. Increase of those on Salt, &c. First purchase of Louisiana, fifteen millions of dollars, which has eventuated in the invasion of our territory, and in aggressions on our commerce by Spain; second appropriation of two millions of dollars (which on the same principle that governed Mr. Jefferson in the first bargain, may also be extended to fifteen millions) to amend the errors of the first negotiation, or to create others of more difficult adjustment.

A recurrence to Dr. Franklin's observation on the expenditure of public money, voted under the deceptive title of "*Inter-course with Foreign Nations*," will satisfy every man in America, with what facility millions may be granted, without being accounted for. On being asked to explain a charge of "*Secret Service Money*," the philosophic diplomatist quaintly replied, in a quotation which he deemed sufficient to pass the time, "*muzzle not the Ox, that treadeth out the corn.*"

BLESSED RESULTS

OF THE JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATION.

How deplorable must the condition of that country be, and how degraded that government, whose representatives in the national legislature, declare, that their votes are influenced by the threats of a foreign power; and whose executive, to conceal the humiliating state of his external relations, is compelled to throw the veil of obscurity and idiotism over communications to those classes of citizens, whose interests have been prostrated by the dishonorable and cowardly conduct of the administration!

And yet, such is the actual situation of the United States!

Our representatives in Congress explicitly avow, that their votes are influenced by the threat of hostility made by France. And Mr. Madison, the Secretary of State, the bosom friend, and contemplated successor of Mr. Jefferson, resorts to the miserable subterfuge of writing inexplicable nonsense, in a hope that he may thereby hide the greater deformities of the cabinet, and conceal from our much injured merchants the further wrongs which they are doomed to suffer.

Ibid.

Congress.

Non-Intercourse with St. Domingo.

Mr. WHITE'S Speech in the Senate, on the bill interdicting all intercourse with St. Domingo, is one of the best we have seen. We shall treat our readers with it as soon as possible.

On the final passage of the bill in the House, there was no time given for debate. A few members, however, improved all the opportunity they had, to avow their detestation of this servile measure.

Mr. J. C. Smith said he rose merely to express his satisfaction that the eyes and noses were ordered on this question. I consider said Mr. Smith all discussion of the merits of the bill as perfectly fruitless. The rapid manner in which it has been hurried thus far through the house, utterly precludes all deliberation, and is a sure prognostic of its final passage. It is a measure which will greatly embarrass all our foreign commerce, and if it is to have its intended effect, which I much doubt, because I believe its defective provisions will be easily defeated or evaded, it must prove completely ruinous to a lawful and valuable branch of our trade. But as a measure of policy I consider it absolutely destructive of the best and dearest rights of this country. Sir, the secret is out, the fact cannot be concealed that this bill is dictated by the government of France. The imperious mandate of the French minister is published to the world; and the connection between his orders and this act of obedience and

submission will be clearly perceived and universally acknowledged. I presume not to arraign the motives of other gentlemen, they doubtless have reasons which justify the measure to themselves. Indeed it is impossible their impressions can be like mine. For myself I view the bill under all its circumstances as a surrender of all rights of self government—as sacrifice of the honor and independence of this nation upon the altar of Gallic despotism. To this sacrifice I never can, I never will consent, and it is therefore with pleasure I shall record my decided negative upon the Journal of the house.

Mr. Dana. I rise sir, to declare my approbation of the sentiments expressed by my honorable colleague, Mr. J. C. Smith.

This bill from the nature of its provisions I consider as inadequate to prevent the trade with the island of St. Domingo. At the same time, considering the circumstances under which it has been pressed upon our attention, I view it as peculiarly exceptionable in principle, and as involving consequences which may be severely injurious in practice.

I will not attempt, at this time, to state the various possible consequences of passing the bill. Without estimating the probability of its being regarded by those who now rule in Hayti as an act of hostility against them, and therefore as a cause for their exercising hostilities against this country; without intimating the tendency of such measures to drive them to attempt maritime enterprises, and thus to raise up in the West-Indies, a black Algiers distinguished by activity and ferocity; without presenting to view the consequent dangers to the property of our merchants and the lives of our seamen, the single consideration of the circumstances under which we are now required to act upon this subject is sufficient to decide my vote against the present bill, even if it were otherwise of no moment. As one of the representatives of the people of the United States, I hold it not my duty to bow to the mandate of any foreign power. In this light I view the communications, laid before the senate, from Talleyrand and the French minister plenipotentiary, requiring the interdiction of trade with St. Domingo, under the order of their imperial master. With such sentiments, it is impossible for me to be in favor of the present bill.

Mr. Quincy. It was my intention to have entered fully into an examination of the principles of this bill, but, like the gentleman from Connecticut, I deem myself precluded from executing this purpose, by the temper and disposition discovered by the house. In a commercial view, it will affect my particular constituents but little. The merchants of Boston have been concerned in this commerce to a very limited degree only. There are, however, principles in the bill affecting commercial convenience generally, which I should have deemed it my duty to have considered, if the course of proceeding adopted by the house, had not convinced me that it was not by argument that this bill was to be carried, or could be defeated. The bill was laid upon our tables yesterday. In half an hour after, we were called into committee of the whole upon it; through which it passed instantly without amendment. The report of the committee was immediately considered, and a motion to postpone for a single day only, was violently opposed by the gentleman from Virginia; (Eppes) and from Massachusetts (Bidwell.) It is true, as has been said this subject has been long before the Senate, but it is the first time that I ever heard that the members of this house were in duty bound to be prepared to act immediately upon an important question because it had been longer under the consideration of the other branch of the legislature. A similar degree of haste and determination to press this bill to its final passage has been equally apparent in this day's debate. Considering the magnitude of its principles and consequences, the course adopted is unprecedented. Under other circumstances, and had time been allowed for the investigation, I should have held it my duty to have shown, as I think might be done, that our restrictions of this commerce ought to extend only to military apparatus, and not to the denial of the ordinary necessities and conveniences of life; that the laws of nations require that we should exercise a strict neutrality between France and Hayti, and that a declaration of non-intercourse was, and probably would be considered, by the inhabitants of that island as a declaration of war. But opportunity has not been al-

posed for the examination requisite to the establishment of these points, and there is obviously no disposition to attend to it were it made. I shall therefore merely record my negative to the bill.

Mr. Ely. The amount of the trade and the exact situation of this country, I knew little of till yesterday. I have attended to the observations that have been made: but I have scarcely heard any reason given why this bill should be passed; hence I was inclined to suspect that reason had little to do in the business; unless they are secret reasons. I wish for reasons for passing the bill; but the discussion has only afforded me reasons against them. Have these Haytiens no rights? If they were once subjects of a government that can no longer hold them, has that government any right to call on us to starve them out—to starve these people into subjection to that power? Gentlemen have said that we wish war; I trust not; I love a clear sky, good looks, and pleasant feelings; I love peace, and wish it as much as any gentleman in the house. It is suggested, and I fear too truly that these people, rude untutored sons of nature, fired with the full force of the *lex talionis* when they come to hear of this bill, will arm, will harass, and will swarm round our West India trade, and thus injure one fourth of our commerce. I deny the right of the French to dictate as has been done—I deny the necessity or policy of yielding to the orders of a French minister.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated April 5th.

The House of Representatives was this morning in a state of disorder and confusion that is a disgrace to the nation. Mr. Randolph moved to have the secret journals amended, by inserting a confidential message of the President, that had been omitted—Upon which motion he came out in a very spirited and animated style against the whole secret proceedings, against the executive and his "dirty underlings in the house." He particularly denounced Madison, and declared that his confidence in him had ceased forever; that Madison told him early in the session, "France wanted money, and would not let Spain treat with us till we gave it to her; and that we should be obliged to give it to her." He said the money was not given for land, but for peace. There were a variety of motions made, in order to get rid of Mr. Randolph's. Appeals were made from the decision of the Speaker.—Seven, eight and ten members were up at once, till they became a complete national convention, and had to adjourn from necessity—every spectator in the house, crying out shame, shame, shame!

[E. Post]

Letters from Washington inform that on Monday last the motion for publishing the secret message of the president before the house of representatives, Mr. Randolph, in a speech of considerable length, dealt forth his invectives in a manner that far outstripped all former ones. In comparison, it might be said, they were mild and conciliatory. He charged the President in terms with a want of energy, talents and consistency. He accused Mr. Madison of unconstitutional views in wishing to draw from the Treasury, before the last meeting of congress, public monies for the purpose of carrying on the negotiation with France. He said some gentlemen pretended to suspect him of having changed his principles, and talked about his imprudence in thus speaking so openly of the Executive. But those he despised as back stairs whispers; no man dared to tell him so to his face. His principles were the same as ever, but he declared all his confidence in the man at the head of our affairs was gone forever.—He asked gentlemen to say, whether they would wish to legislate on any bill derived from such corrupt sources? He asserted his right in the name of the people to speak in the high office in plain terms. He meant to say the people only the same scale which had been set up at the trial of John Adams, and the same measure should be meted out to one that had been meted out to another. He attacked Varnum, Tappan, and Jackson in language personal and pointed beyond example. They each made an attempt at a defence; but it was such an attempt.

[W. L.]

We learn by a gentleman arrived from Washington, that in a debate, in the House of Representatives, on Saturday

last, Mr. J. Clay observed, that he had been induced to vote for the appropriation of two millions of dollars in consequence of the intimation given by the Government of France, that hostilities must take place with the United States unless such an appropriation was made!!! He was here interrupted by the Speaker for prematurely making this disclosure.

Pol Reg.

Hudson, April 22.

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Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Next Tuesday, the election commences.

Nominations.

Columbia county—for Congress.
ROBERT LE ROY LIVINGSTON.

For Assembly.

ANSON PRATT,
PETER SHARP,
ELISHA GILBERT, jun.
GAIVUS STEBBINS.

Middle District—for Senators.

JAMES BURT, of Orange
ELISHA BARLOW, of Dutchess.

The federalists of this city, are desired to meet at Mr. Stocking's on Friday evening next. A general attendance is solicited.

By the following Ticket, which is to be supported in New-York, it appears the federalists are coming out in great strength:—

Members of Congress.

JOHN B. COLES,
NICHOLAS FISH.

Senators.

SAMUEL JONES, Queens (L. I.)
JAMES MORRIS, West Chester.

Assemblymen.

EGBERT BENSON,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM HENDERSON,
JOSIAH O. HOFFMAN,
WYNANT VAN ZANDT, JUN.
GEORGE SCHMEIZEL,
WASHINGTON MORTON,
SELAH STRONG, and
GABRIEL FURMAN.

Republican County Meeting.

AT a very numerous meeting of Republican Electors from the different towns in the County of Dutchess, held at the house of William Germond, inn-keeper, in the town of Washington, on Saturday the 5th inst. pursuant to notice previously given, Capt. NOAH WHEELER, was elected Chairman, and Mr. ALBRO AKIN, Secretary.

Resolved, That this meeting unanimously approve and applaud, all the proceedings of a Republican meeting, held at Cunningham's Hotel, in Poughkeepsie on the 15th inst. of which Col. John Frear was Chairman, and Joseph Harris, Esq. Secretary.

Resolved, That this meeting sincerely deprecate and regret, the unhappy dissensions and divisions which have lately arisen in the republican party; that we are determined to act, as independent Republicans, uninfluenced by any family or class of individuals; and that we will not be deterred from the free expression of our sentiments, by the malevolent slanders of a CHEETHAM, or the exterminating policy of a DE WITT CLINTON; and that we view the late coalition celebrated over a supper, at Dyde's Hotel in the city of New-York, by Cheetham and his unprincipled colleagues, of the one part and certain leading Burrites in New-York of the other part, with abhorrence and detestation.

Resolved, That this meeting concur in the nomination of JAMES BURT, Esq. of the county of Orange, and ELISHA BARLOW, Esq. of the county of Dutchess, as candidates to fill the vacancies in the Senate of this State from the middle district.

Nominations were then made by the individual members of the meeting, after which the joint committee from the several towns withdrew, appointed Mr. Thomas Nelson, Chairman, and Mr. Enos Hopkins, Secretary, and proceeded to make the following nomination, viz.

[Ticket Omitted.]

Resolved, That the said nomination be accepted by this meeting.

Resolved, That Thomas Nelson, Nathan Myers, John Wynans, Ezra Thompson, Jun. and John Sayrs, be and they are hereby appointed a committee of correspondence to carry the above nomination into effect, and to promote the object of the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Barometer and Journal*.

NOAH WHEELER, Chairman.

ALBRO AKIN, Secretary.

April 8th, 1806.

To the People of the County of Columbia.

Having seen my name annexed to an electioneering hand bill, last week, in order to promote the election of the federal ticket (so called) and as the same was done unknown to, and unauthorized by me, and as I have not been at any private or public political meeting, and as the candidates, for Legislative purposes, either from favoritism, or those supposed to act in the councils of state from political ambition, and not from principle, by a designing and dishonest party, in having my name in connection with such a party, and as I have no objection to the election of either party, and as the same is done contrary to my wish, and without my knowledge.

G. GRAYFORD.



FOR THE BALANCE.

MR CROSWELL,

The following lines are submitted to you for publication. If, in your judgment, the "*Wreath*" could not be better supplied, be good enough to give them a place. It is an attempt to rescue the honor of the American songster of the night, from the disgrace which the practice seems to reflect of calling the *Whip-poor-will* the "American nightingale."

How welcome is the twilight scene,
Calm season of the mind's repose ;
To loiter on the velvet green,
And loose the memory of my woes.

The distant murmur'ing lapse to hear,
Of water dashing from the hill,
While soothes the insect minstrel near,
Responsive to the *Whip-poor-will*.

I love the voice of nature's song,
What time the glare of day is gone,
While dewy evening trips along,
To meet the nymphs upon the lawn.

What time the busy scene is o'er,
The village labors all are still,
The ploughboy rests him at the door,
And listens to the *Whip-poor-will*.

Written in June, 1802.

W.

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

Epigram on killing Time.

KILL Time to day ; and, to your sorrow,
He'll stare you in the face to-morrow :
Kill him again, in any way,
He'll plague you still from day to day :
Till in the end, (as is most due,)
Whom oft you kill—at last kills you.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

.....

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

THAT faith in JESUS CHRIST, to which the promises of salvation are made, is not a mere assent to any doctrines.

It is not a confident reliance on the mercy of GOD, in JESUS CHRIST, without a compliance with the invariable terms on which that mercy depends.

It is such a receiving of Christ for our Saviour and Lord, as subjects the soul to his government, gives him the rule in the heart, and produces an uniform obedience to his sacred laws.

It is, in short, that "faith which worketh by love, to the purifying of the conscience from all dead works."

No thoughts, surely, can be more true, or more conducive to profitable impressions of mind, than those of the continued and unmerited *goodness* of the Almighty towards his creatures ; and especially towards his rebellious creature, man.

Nothing surely is plainer, than that the Supreme Being is perpetually kinder to the worst of men, than the very best of men can possibly deserve !

Nothing seems to be more natural to the human mind, than to lay hold of distinction, and swell with importance, on account of its own acquisitions :

But many considerations should be admitted, to humble the pride of self-exaltation :

Among which, perhaps, this may be none of the least proper, that natural disease, or a momentary accident, may reduce a man of the most distinguished knowledge to the condition of an idiot.

The really wise man will not set at nought his poor or his ignorant neighbour.

He will often anticipate the possible effects of that approaching day, which may remove every shadow of such distinctions.

"When this earthly tabernacle shall be dissolved," and the mind disencumbered of all the weight, and cloud of infirmity, occasioned by its connection with the body, the reputed wise, and the foolish, may be reduced to an equality.

When, at the end of this life, "that knowledge which is but in part shall be done away, and that which is perfect shall come," there may no longer be any superiority of wisdom among beings of the same order.

Literary Notice.

From the Albany Gazette.

THE author of "MISCELLANIES" thinks it his duty to caution the public against "A Collection of the Essays on the Subject of EPISCOPACY, which originally appeared in the *Albany Centinel*, and which are ascribed principally to the Rev. Dr. LINN, the Rev. Mr. BEASLEY, and THOMAS Y. HOW, Esq." This work has been published entirely without his knowledge, in the city of New-York, and is an unfair representation of the controversy as it stood in the newspaper. The editor has written a preface, and made numerous notes and remarks (to say nothing more at present) not only on the writings of those on his own side, but on those of his opponent ; while the latter has not had the opportunity of making a single correction, explanation or addition. As soon as health and leisure will admit, the performance shall be examined.

Diversity.

From the Northumberland (Pennsylvania) Argus.

MR. BINNS,

The unfortunate circumstance which happened to Mr. Slater last week, brought to my recollection a transaction which was exhibited something more than 20 years ago. A person in or near London made known to the public, that he had provided materials for a house, *all of wood*, and that they were *proof against fire*, and that on a day fixed, he would have it on Putney Common, and a sufficient quantity of combustibles to try the experiment. Accordingly a great concourse of people assembled. The house was set up, and fire set to it in several places, but it would not burn. The fact is, the wood had been rendered incombustible, by its being previously boiled or soaked in allum water. Boards that are used near a stove pipe or in any situation near the fire, might be soaked with the above, and so prevent them from catching fire, and save all the calamity which so often follows such accidents.

Should this information be attended with any advantage to the public it will be a gratification to

JOHN WHEATLY.

Northumberland, March 7, 1806.

N. B. Wood boiled in allum water, if even put into the fire, will not blaze.

Method of washing white silk Patent Lace.

Fold up the piece to the length of about a quarter of a yard, stitch it up slightly together with a needle and thread ; anoint the surface of the lace with a little sweet oil upon the end of a feather, and boil it one hour in strong soap and water. When taken out it will have a showy whiteness superior to its original color.

[Palladium.]

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

PUBLISHED BY

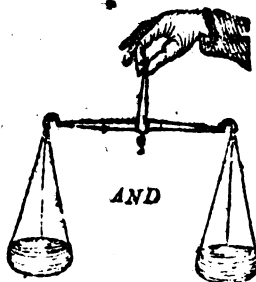
HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with
elegance and accuracy.

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The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.

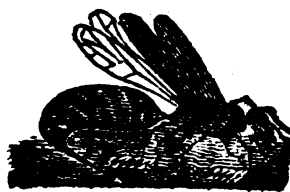


"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, APRIL 29, 1806.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQUIRE.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world."

The Coalead.

CANTO II.

Continued.

LEAVING the coat to each the owners,
In full possession of their honors ;
(For, while with skirts the devil run,
The upper part the man put on ;)
Turning, I say, from such dire clatters,
Let's think of more important matters,
When Burr appear'd a candidate
For honors, in his native state,
No scheme or art was left untried,
No powerful effort unemployed,
To pull this adversary down,
And raise a creature of their own :
Hence dark intrigue was bellow'd forth,
Throughout the state, from south to north ;
Suspicious whisper'd, to alarm
The people of impending harm :
Each sneaking democratic whelp,
Of fell intrigue began to yelp,
So loud that honest folks in fact did
Believe the creatures half distracted :—
He intrigued for chair of president,
And private letters, too, were sent ;
The thing, says Daggerman, I know—
The underpuppies yelp'd, bow, wow !
There's Green was sent, express, below ;
Here is the letter—bow, wow, wow !
A full year's salary, or so,
Burr spent by agents—bow, wow, wow !
Presumptive evidence will do
To prove him guilty—bow, wow, wow !
He's intricate and deep, I trow,
Who can explore him ! bow, wow, wow !
If we elect him, Oh, Lord ! Oh !
We all are ruin'd—bow, wow, wow !
We all are on the pivot now ;
The gulph is yawning—bow, wow, wow !
Fell misery appears below ;
Keep back, oh, mercy ! bow, wow, wow !
Oh, save yourselves, I'll tell you how,
Vote, vote for Lewis—bow, wow, wow !
Thus yelp'd the bull-dog from below,
As taught by greater dogs to do
Whether this bark was true or feign'd,
Need not at present be explain'd.
Those not too much amaz'd to hearken,
Thought there was game with so much barking.

To strain our metaphor the higher,
With so much smoke there must be fire.
But when, by sacrifices great,
Their man was rais'd to chair of state ;
When these disorganizers found
Hestood on independent ground ;
How soon a dismal change was rung :
Down, Derry Down, was loudly sung.
Oh ! why did we support this man ?
He's false, he's no republican ;
He has deceiv'd us ; foil'd our wishes ;
Depriv'd his friends of loaves and fishes ;
His son-in-law ; Oh, monstrous shame !
Avanc'd to honor and to fame.
Says Daggermen, you may depend on't,
He means to act now independent ;
A monstrous crime against your worship,
For which the wretch deserves the horse-whip.

Be that your task, replies *****,
Lay, lay it on, spare not a bit ;
Wince him, and gall him, till the blood run,
There cannot be a greater good done.
What, not come under my controul !
I hate the fellow from my soul ;
Not hearken to our mild direction !
I shall run mad with the reflection.
Vote for the obnoxious charier, too !
'Tis base, 'tis vile ; what shall I do ?
Cannot we raise an insurrection,
To bring the creature to subjection !

Quoth Daggerman, your honor knows
How zealous I have been ; what blows
I have sustain'd on ev'ry side ;
Enough to toughen any hide ;
And still I'm ready for a battle
Of any kind, with any cattle ;
But, ah ! I fear the case is gone,
Unless more weight is added soon.
I went, myself, last winter, hot as
Hasty-pudding, but no notice
Was taken of me or my suit,
No more than it I'd been a brute ;
The charter pass'd, before my face,
By fed'ral influence, Oh, disgrace !
For which, if I forgive that wretch,
May I upon the gallows stretch.
Another thing was lately done,
Which we can make a handle on ;
One of our kidney, late has been
Repriev'd, as all the world have seen ;
Fool, that he did not slyly creep
And stab the child in time of sleep ;
Escape detection ; then no blame
Or infamy could blast his name :
A genuine tenet of our party,
As ever came from ancient Sparta.
Here, then, are two enormous crimes,
Which I can swell as large, ten times.
When these have undergone extension,
I'll conjure, from my own invention,
A dozen more ; for when I am wroth,
I can produce a frightful mammoth ;
A panther, lion, or a bear,
To strike his coward heart with fear.

Well hast thou said, replies *****,
The matter thou hast fairly hit ;
But still, I fear ; for something dreadful
Destroys repose, and fills my head full
Of frightful images, by night,
And demons haunt me, out of spite ;

For late, behold, I seem'd to stand
On nothing, 'twixt the earth and land ;
I strove to mount, but all in vain ;
My own weight pull'd me down again ;
Nor could I reach the plain below ;
I was upheld and kept just so :
Uneasy in this situation,
I strove to make loud lamentation,
And call my friends to my assistance,
Whom I discovered at a distance ;
But, ah ! my last and only hope,
My voice was gone ! a deadly *****
And what affrighted me the more,
When I awoke, my throat was sore.
What can such horrid dreams portend !
What indicate ? speak out, my friend.

Quoth Daggerman, it might be vain
For me this business to explain ;
Because the road is bad and mity,
We cannot reason *a priori* ;
But if you will not take't amiss,
I'll make out an hypothesis ;
My own opinion briefly state,
How dreams and visions operate :
Suppose a man promotion wanted,
And for some good fat office pamed ;
Suppose his plans maturely laid,
All circulating in his head ;
Would not the grand idea remain,
The foremost one within the brain ?
And, bearing universal sway,
Be restless night as well as day ?
And when sage reason was asleep,
The miscreant idea would creep
By stealth, in fancy's brighter room ;
There diff'rent hues and forms assume ;
Nor do I doubt but fancy may
Sometimes the real truth display ;
But, since our reason's in a trance,
This surely must result from chance.
These things laid down, let's cast about,
And try to make the matter out :
Your hanging up, at any rate,
'S advancement to the chair of state ;
You could not mount ; 'tis thus expounded—
Your hopes and wishes there were bounded ;
Nor could you reach the earth again ;
That's glory permanent ; 'tis plain ;
Uneasiness and lamentation,
Must be, rejoicing in your station ;
'Tis one of fancy's opposites,
In which this airy jade delights ;
You saw your friends ; and then, your wishes
To call them, means the loaves and fishes ;
Your voice was gone ; this, I expect,
Means, you yourself would not direct
The affairs of state ; but let your friends
Advance, at least, their private ends ;
Your throat was sore ; this I allow,
Is intricate, and puzzling too ;
Before you went to bed, you caught
A cold, which settled in the throat.

'Tis well, replies the great compeer,
With threatening aspect, and a sneer ;
The hypothesis which thou didst make,
Is "false, and built upon mistake."
Who told thee, thou abandon'd elf,
That I design'd to raise myself ?
Who put this in thy crazy brain ?
Retract, nor speak those words again.

Thou mak'st the matter ten times worse,
By process most ridiculous.

I ask a thousand pardons, sir,
'Twas not my meaning to infer
The least design, upon your part,
To raise yourself by fraud or art.
Good day; your worship seems offended
At what your servant ne'er intended.

No, no—quoth he, I hasty spoke;
I'm not offended; that's a joke;
'T was done to put thee on thy guard,
To keep our secrets ever barr'd
'Gainst vulgar curiosity,
Forever ready with a pry:
Keep them as close as hidden treasure,
On penalty of my displeasure.
'Tis true that chief must be supplanted,
For I have long his station wanted;
But, ah! the shifts, to which I'm driven,
Are nauseous in the sight of Heaven;
The system of our politicks,
Is much like papal holy tricks;
As to these visions of the night,
I hold them in a different light;
Indeed, my friend, I find in one sense
There is a viper, men call conscience,
Which interrupts all social feelings,
And haunts us in our private dwellings;
Sticks to the heart, do what we will,
The little miscreant is not still;
And notwithstanding I've avow'd
Modern philosophy is good,
Nay, much to be prefer'd to th' old,
This is a point I cannot hold;
That I've no conscience, no philosopher
Can e'er convince me of, or gloss over;
All syllogistic art's in vain;
The argument's against the grain;
Feelings convince me of the thing;
And I have felt that viper sting.

Quoth Daggerman, with your permission,
I'll state a simple proposition
Or two, to make the matter clear,
That conscience is a bugbear mere—
A little, frothy, airy creature,
Non-entity in every feature;
A jack-o'-th' lantern in creation,
Solely deriv'd from education;
But first, that we may not mistake,
A simple postulate I take;
An axiom which the christian fry
Cannot, with all their skill, get by;
With all their sophistry to shackle
The mind, yet all men are born equal:
Suppose a man, we'll say your honor,
The fact is so, was bred and born here,
Brought up by some indulgent hand;
In this enlighten'd, christian land;
Each week day then sent forth to school;
On Sunday heard some arrant fool
In th' pulpit preach a dismal story,
'Bout death and judgment; all before you
Had sense enough to understand,
Or know the right from the left hand;
Was taught, in what is call'd the beauty
And excellence of moral duty;
Heard daily, from some creature's tongue,
This thing was right, and that was wrong;
That murder was a horrid thing,
For which the culprit has to swing;
That though he might escape detection,
In this world, could not in the next one;
That he who robb'd the man of bread,
Who sav'd a father from the dead,
Was void of every tender feeling—
A harden'd and ungrateful villain;
That slander, lies, and vile abuse
Of virtuous men, had no excuse;
That there were jails, and chains and fetters,
For those who plunder'd cash from letters,
Or robb'd the public revenue,
By any means, of its just due:
This man would thus, in our own sense,
Be furnish'd with a thing call'd conscience.
Now let us take another creature—
Me, if you please, in state of nature,
Among a people void of arts,
And all things else, but natural parts:
Say I was taught, from early youth,
That things were false which we call truth;
Those things were good which we call evil;
That there was neither God or devil;

That murder was benevolence,
In its natural and genuine sense;
That he who did abuse a trust,
Was perfectly upright and just;
That he who broke a neighbor's letter,
And took out cash, could not do better.
Thus have we form'd two men, apart,
That learn'd, this destitute of art;
Suppose such principles took root
In the same soil—what is the fruit?
How different would their conduct prove:
This one would hate what that would love;
This thing is right; 'tis wrong; and each
Would then about his conscience preach;
Therefore, 'tis vulgar stuff and nonsense,
To say there's such a thing as conscience,
An airy, senseless, moral fiction;
Absurdity and contradiction;
A whim, which though believ'd in common,
Is only fit for an old woman.
Now I'm in my opinion strong,
'Bout what is right, and what is wrong:
In ev'ry case the rule applies—
The end the means still justifies.
Where is the harm of shedding blood;
To bring about a greater good?
Who can a better judgment make,
Than he whose interest is at stake,
Wherein this greater good is plac'd,
And when it ought to be embrac'd?

I like thy arguing, quoth ***** in
Transport; this is highly fitting,
In present state of our affairs,
Which an uncommon aspect bears.
Let's have him out; no matter how;
Use foul if fair means will not do.
A grand conclusion thou didst draw;
The premises have scarce a flaw.
Perhaps no nation e'er existed,
With principles so strangely twist'd;
But now, that we our time may save,
The present argument we'll wave,
And think of what's of more importance,
Viz—th' improvement of our fortunes:
Meantime, be not remiss or slack;
But set invention on the rack;
Leave not a stone unturn'd to rout him;
Hiss, hoot, say any thing about him;
Rouse all our pow'rs and storm his castle;
And let us be reveng'd for past ill.
Exhibit to the public eye,
The Hydra, aristocracy;
Call ev'ry ghost of faction down,
And drum the miscreant out of town.
Practise the principles and rules,
Imported from the Gallic schools.
These, these, my friend, abide the test,
And serve our purposes the best.
The silly people are entangled
Most easily, with things new fangled;
Behold them daily led away,
By passing doctrines of the day;
Each numskull, ere he learns to read,
Adopts, sans scrutiny, his creed;
Discusses fully every topic,
Political or philosophic;
In points by none e'er comprehended,
He thinks at least as all great men did.
By this grand secret of our art,
Each skilful leader plays his part:
Whoe'er obtains the name of Great Man,
His fortune's made, in spite of fate, man;
But to the present work my friend,
Let ev'ry pow'rful effort tend;
That Chieftain must, by fraud or pow'r,
Prostrate be, to rise no more.
I have a thing in contemplation,
Which will insure my elevation;
Should every other effort fail,
This pow'rful engine will prevail;
And notwithstanding all his forces,
This mind is pregnant with resources.
To you I will not now disclose
This last resource against our foes;
'T would fill thy soul with strange amaze,
Though practis'd long in knavery's ways;
But you, my friend, continue still
To be the organ of our will;
Nor is this more than what you ought;
For, recollect, that you are bought;
On you, my friend, I place reliance;
Exert your force, and bid defiance.

To all the powers of opposition,
Who dare to stand in competition;
With types and printing-presses arm'd,
What wonders have we not perform'd.
Oh, glorious thought! what cruel stripes
Have been inflicted by your types;
What plans accomplish'd; what designs
Are laid in little simple lines;
Indeed, it may be truly said,
Where erst was blood, now ink is shed:
Tremble, ye wretches, stand in awe;
Behold the Ægis of our law!
What deity or demi-god,
But waits the terror of our nod?
Typography! how shall I raise thee?
Wherewith shall I find words to praise thee?
Oh! glorious and immortal art!
The heavens shall like a scroll depart;
Millions of ages shall be number'd;
When Gaffer Time himself has slumber'd;
Thy great inventor shall survive,
And e'en eternity outlive.

(To be continued.)

Probably after the election is over, the editor of the *Albany Register* will come forward with some elucidation of the late coalition of the *Burrites* and *Clintonians*. Hitherto his friends have complained of his taciturnity; but he is a wise man who knows when to keep his mouth shut. Jugglers have been known to clap a padlock on those whom they found necessary to assist in their tricks. The public are very anxious to know whether General Bailey really said such things to Mr. Swartwout as the said Mr. Swartwout relates, or whether he the said Mr. Swartwout "misunderstood" the said General Bailey.

Communication.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MORE importance perhaps is annexed to the election of the members of the next Legislature than is just. Whether *Lewisites* or *Clintonians* prevail, and have the greatest strength, what has the public gained? If the former obtain the ascendancy, there will be a change, which can hardly be for the worse; but where is the solid and permanent advantage? Though a dangerous aristocracy may be broken, one of whom has been governor of this state 21 years, and another has had the choice of what offices he pleased, and has held several at the same time; yet another is likely to arise and may be equally durable. The happiness of the people may be disregarded as formerly; faction may succeed to faction, until the people, worn out with continuous disturbance and confusion, submit to any usurper who is daring enough to offer himself. Thus it has been in

France, and thus it has been in every period of the world.

Let it be said, at the same time, that a change is eligible, and will be the means of prolonging our liberties. New men will not be seized with the same ambitious views as those who have been long in power; and the very example of a change will, in some measure, deter them. It would be strange, if a man having been accustomed to military command, and possessing a high civil office for 21 years, should not, and even the remotest branches of his family, begin to think that they had a *hereditary* right to govern. Instead of wondering at this, we ought rather to wonder that larger and more rapid strides have not been made. It can be accounted for in no other way than, that with the ambition, they wanted the talents of a Bonaparte or a Caesar. Ambition, though generally the passion of great men, yet is known sometimes to dwell in little and ignoble hearts. Cataline and Robespierre were ambitious; but Caesar and Bonaparte were both great as well as ambitious.

Considering, however, that one man is already called the FIRST CONSUL, that he possesses several offices, and a large revenue in the city of New-York, with a powerful influence, there is some apparent danger. Nothing seems to be wanting, but a bold attempt with abilities to support it. We have seen him remove one man from office and promote another—we have seen him attach to his interest men as profligate as *Talleyrand*—We have seen him order a coalition, and then disannul it—we have seen him spurn a proposal to fix his salary at a generous sum and to give the overplus to the poor—we have seen him do such things as to make us fear that he may do more. A salary of 5000 dollars is surely enough for him, and he might have been allowed more and still there would have been a handsome sum for the poor; and the taxes on the city of New-York would have been lightened. But covetousness and ambition are never satisfied. By the turning of his finger, this "burly and big" Mayor could have brought his tools into the measure. They understood his sign and voted accordingly. His income is now as usual, and is constantly increasing. Whether he will be able to make himself the first man or not, it is certain that his revenue is among the first in the United States.

BRUTUS.

Editor's Closet.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"Really, sir, I can give you no certain information as to the person whom the *Cheethamites* will run for next governor. You have heard the three names which have been mentioned; but whether the Judge, or rather *executioner* of Mr. Purdy, or whether the other Judge whose acts are written in the Chronicles of the council of appointment, or whether the third gentleman when he surveys the whole ground, will be ultimately the candidate, I have not the slightest conjecture. Much will depend upon the stuff of which the next legislature is made. It may be that the FIRST CONSUL himself will think it necessary, in case of difficulty, and in order to save the state from impending ruin, to step forward and offer his services. Among the various offices which he has held, and now holds, he never has been, *nominally*, Governor.

"The greatest squabble, I apprehend, will be about the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Messieurs *Peck* and *Comstock* are (it has been said) both looking for it. I do not believe that Mr. *Johnson* aims that way; as he must be sensible, that in the council of appointment he was only the shadow of Mr. *Comstock*. Nor do I believe that Messieurs *Shepherd* & *Mott* of the assembly, aspire higher than to a seat in the senate, and court of errors; and perhaps to the power of distributing offices. The circumstance of the former taking his name from the address signed by twenty-seven members of the legislature, ought not to be considered as conclusive; because he took his name off before the address was printed, and he signed the opposite one, which he liked better, time enough before it went to the press. This independent and honest act cannot be construed as a solicitation for an office.

"I feel for the present Lieutenant-Governor, lest he should not have any offer of advancement, or of holding again the same office. Unless he is raised, it strikes me as injustice to put Mr. *Peck*, or Mr. *Comstock*, or Col. *Rutgers*, or any other man, into his place. Notwithstanding the great estate and vigorous exertions of the last gentleman to have the recorder of the city of New-York removed, I am not convinced of his superior pretensions. Estate is often an accidental thing; and the exertions which Col. *Rutgers* is said to

have used in the removal referred to, may have been in obedience to his commanding officer. "You did right, said my uncle Toby, as a soldier, but not as a man." I will answer your other queries in my next."

Joel Barlow.

The democratic papers say, that Mr. Barlow, at a public entertainment, has denied the charge, *that in a letter which he wrote while in France to a man in New-York, he spoke of "the damnable mummery of the Christian religion."*

Having it in our power to shew why Mr. Barlow makes this denial, we think it our duty to do it for the information of the public.

We stand ready to prove, that a letter with the sentence abovementioned was received by a gentleman in New-York, from Mr. Barlow, while he resided in France.

That one or more copies of that letter were taken at the time, the correctness of which can also be proved.

That Mr. Barlow, on his return from France, finding the letter had excited the indignation of every honest or pious person, solicited and obtained the original from his friend.

Having secured this important document, Mr. Barlow doubtless thinks *all is safe*; but he is mistaken. Whenever he will put his denial in print, under his own signature, or bring the charge to the test in a court of justice, we will go into our proofs.

A correspondent remarks that Capt. Holt ought to be a little charitable, when speaking of the holiday-indiscretions of others; for it is very easy for a mischievous fellow to throw brandy into another's wine at the festive board. If the captain does not understand this allusion, he can have it fully explained by almost any member of the Hudson Mechanic Society.—"Somebody (*hiccup*) has put brandy (*hiccup*) into my wine." Poor fellow!

The string of paragraphs in the Bee, relating to "Crazy Bob," reminds us of the Irishman's song, which he said had *thirty-two verses*, and every verse was *just alike*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"CORYDON'S" Song in the next *Wreath*.
Other communications necessarily postponed.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

IF a poor, wavering, and unfaithful human being would gladly attain an idea of an adequate inducement to self-mortification and virtue; where will he more easily find, or how could he wish more easily to find it, than in the doctrines of the gospel of CHRIST?

They hold out, to the truly *humble*, the gracious promises of peace and tranquility in the life which *now is*, and the infinitely more glorious promises of an eternal life to come!—And that with an authority and plainness, no where else to be found!

The bulk of mankind seems pretty uniformly of the judgment, that they shall be ultimately dealt with according to their works, whether they shall have been good or evil:—But notwithstanding this belief, and this verbal confession, it is an unhappiness very general, and much to be lamented, that they are “living as without God in the world.”

So far are many men, eminently gifted, from occupying with the talents of grace committed to their trust, that they seem more concerned to hide them in the earth (by works of darkness and sensuality) to their great reproach, and the greatest of all danger!

They seem so unmindful of the solemn day of retribution, as very seldom to think upon it with seriousness.

“I know,” said Job, “thou wilt bring me unto death, and to the house appointed for all living.” This acknowledgment, founded so fully on the convictions of every day, surely is the least that might be expected from every being, who is himself the helpless object of such an operation!

Not this acknowledgment merely in a man's words, but a most tender and earnest solicitude is necessary, respecting an event which must separate his soul from his body, and bring him, in all his imperfection, to the most piercing scrutiny, and the most just decision!

The fading enjoyments of the present world may satisfy, for a moment, those who are regardless about their future existence in one which is eternal:—

But of all possible enjoyments here, there is none which can bear a comparison with the enjoyment of that internal *light*, that passes all the understanding of disobedient men.

It is an enjoyment which gives to the mind of man the most delightful sensations, but cannot be described to the full.

The mind which has learned to delight in divine contemplation, and the love of the author of its being, has the most adequate, and indeed the only true and feeling conception, of “the lifting up of the light of the divine countenance,” in the inward firmament of the soul!

Congress.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SECOND SPEECH.

MR. Chairman—I did expect, on coming to the house this morning, that the friends of the resolution under consideration would have brought forward some arguments to shew (what they have studiously avoided) that the ability to coerce Great Britain, is within the compass of this nation's power; that this power ought now to be exerted and that the proposed measure is equal to the desired effect. It behoves them to demonstrate all this before they ask for our support. I did not come down to the house with the expectation of listening to a gross misrepresentation of my expressions yesterday—loose and desultory as I allow them to have been: much less was I prepared to hear such misrepresentations from the lips of aged men, whom I have treated with invariable and guarded respect; between whom and myself there has long existed a political friendship—real on my part, apparent on theirs. I did not indeed expect to hear particular expressions, used by me in the ardor of debate, broken and culled from their connecting members, and mutilated and tortured into meanings which cold-blooded malice alone could have devised. Sir, in this way of proceeding (without intending any profane comparison) the bible itself may be made to preach atheism—to declare that there is no God “*The fool saith in his heart there is no God.*” Taken together, it is wisdom; dismember it, it is impiety.

It has not been denied by any member on this floor that the carrying trade, that the commerce and navigation of these states, ought to be protected. The only question is *quo modo*? Have you the ability to protect them by war, and are they of sufficient value to justify the expense of such protection? We say no; they cannot pay for so dear a defence, rich as they may be; but above all they cannot repay us for the loss of our constitution; it is above all price. We go farther: we affirm that trade is now protected by the most efficient means within our power, by discriminating duties, laid by the votes of southern men; and yet, sir, we are threatened with schism, with a dissolution of the union, if we do not adopt particular systems, devised by chance, begotten of ignorance or imbecility. Are these the *mild and conciliatory* plans and ideas of which gentlemen boast? Is this mildness? Is this conciliation? Is this peace? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) with a face of wondrous importance, tells you, that by the constitution we have power to raise and maintain armies, to build navies: from which he draws the inference that (under whatever circumstances, I suppose) we must actually do what the constitution allows. And yet that gentleman, in former times, voted with us against armies and navies! Let him justify himself, if he can, upon his new principles. I repeat it, if the unjust aggressions of a foreign nation, if indignity and insult, abroad, are always to produce war, the gentleman was criminal in refusing support to administration in 1793. Yes, you were then compelled to drain the cup of humiliation to its very dregs. Did he put the cup by? Did he vote for the fleets and armies, or a suspension of commercial intercourse with France? What was the French edition of the law of nations then? That a bale of British manufacture, (without any question of enemy's property) should be subject to seizure and condemnation. And what was the British doctrine in 1798? That France was (with one sweep of the pen) in a state of siege and blockade, and that American flour, &c. should not be carried there at all. And yet against these principles and practices, preposterous and injurious as they were, we did not go to war; at least the gentleman was opposed to such war (if war it may be called) as was waged.

But whilst I acknowledge the carrying trade to be valuable to a certain extent, I must, unless I abandon every pretension to the character of a politician, act on existing circumstances, on things as they are, not as I believe they ought to be.—In casting about, the first thing, (or one of the first) to be considered, is revenue. Almost our whole revenue is derived from commerce; that is from the domestic consumption of imports from abroad.—How much comes from the carrying trade? Your statements I am told, say 800,000 dollars. But if our whole consumption were imported in foreign bottoms the im-

post would exceed its present amount by eleven or 1,300,000 dollars. I warn gentlemen against a misrepresentation of this fact. Am I therefore desirous to gain this increase at the expense of our navigation? Far from it. It would be to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. But what is this branch of the carrying trade, for which gentlemen would sacrifice not only our whole navigation and commerce, but agriculture and the constitution of the country? Look at this trade which is to be guarded at every risk and the men who follow it. Do they carry our products abroad and bring back goods for home consumption? No, they plunge their hands into your pockets for drawback—during this very session they threatened to plunder the treasury of millions, by a bill happily arrested on its passage. If our fair trade is not protected how comes it, that it has grown with a rapidity before unheard of in any age, unknown in any nation?—That growth has been nourished by protecting duties, fostered by our neutral position. We are the real friends of your navigation. It has grown beneath the shade of discriminating duties, flourished in the sunshine of the neutral character, with the first blight of maritime war it dies.

I am accused too with stigmatizing the merchants of the United States. I deny the charge. Every profession and calling of human life is disgraced by unworthy members. The law has its pettifoggers, the church its hypocrites, medicine and politics too sir, have their empirics—and if there be two professions in the world, which can be selected for a tendency to develop the pre-existing germ of imperfection planted in our nature, they are the profession of the lawyer and the occupation of the trader. And wherefore? Because they open the widest field of temptation. The wisest prayer that ever was or can be devised for human infirmity, is that which teaches us to deprecate such trials: “We beseech thee lead us not into temptation!” What is the fact?—Whilst we boast of our honor on this floor, our name has become a bye-word among the nations. Europe, and Paris especially, swarms with pseudo-Americans, with Anglo and Gallo Americans, and American French and English, who have amassed immense fortunes by trading in the neutral character, by setting it up to auction and selling it to the best bidder.—Men of this description, stripplings without connection or character, have been known to buy rich vessels and their cargoes in Amsterdam and Antwerp, and trade with them, under the American name to the Indies. Neutral character has constituted one of the best remittances for colonial produce, or the goods which purchase it; and the trade in this commodity of neutrality has proved a most lucrative branch of traffic.

This it is that has sunk and degraded the American name abroad, and subjected the fair trader to vexatious seizure and detention. But I am asked, if we shall submit to a tame and dastardly abandonment of our rights? And by those too, who have made a cowardly surrender of our best interests and our honor when we were well able to have maintained them. I beg leave to reply to this question by asking another. Are you prepared to assert them? To go all lengths to enforce them? In what consists true dignity? In vapouring in the newspapers? In printed handbills & resolutions? Or in taking ground which you can and will maintain, which no change of fortune shall compel you to desert? *Aut nunquam testis, aut perfice.* Does the gentleman want a translation? Here is one truly American—“*Stick or go through.*” This is true dignity; can he give a better definition? And what constitutes false dignity? Playing the part of a Bobadil—bullying England and truckling to Spain—I beg pardon, there is no Spain; bullying England and truckling to France. This you have done—you know it. When gentlemen tell us of their willingness to publish our proceedings, why do they not clear the galleries and take off the injunction of secrecy? Let their private vote correspond with their public profession. And let me tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) that I would rather have his vote than his speech at any time. Who would suppose, if he had not averred it, that he held silence and good sense in such high respect, that he preferred the calm decisions of quiet wisdom, to the effusions of empty gurgling.

The gentleman from New-York has told us, that after the call of the executive to firm measures, he did not expect this opposition. And does he call

this a firm measure? What would have been a firm measure? An embargo. That would have gone to the root of the evil. But that, sir, would not have suited your proteus politicians. There would have been no evasion of that. But your slippery mercantile eels can slide over or under this provision, and leave the whole burthen of suffering to fall on the planter, the farmer and the real American. The whole revenue (we are told) is derived from commerce. Who pays it ultimately but the consumer, and with as large a profit on the merchants' advance on the duties (often a mere advance of credit) as he receives from any other part of his capital. These new ideas of firmness are either above or below my comprehension. And because we are anxious to see the public debt paid off and the true interest of the nation maintained—because we will not abandon the plough, and struggle to restrain executive influence, we are charged with hostility to all commerce, with insensibility to the honor of our country. When our doors were shut—this is no breach of confidence—one of my colleagues called for the reading of a message from the President, soon after he came into office. It was the most severe and cutting satire that ever man listened to. I say it was a bitter satire on your proceedings then and now. It recommended the application of our resources to a speedy discharge of the public debt, a rigid adherence to specific appropriations—tying down executive officers to the letter of the law, restricting them to the literal objects and amount of our appropriations.—What is the commentary? In time of peace, (for I trust no one will call this wind-mill attack on Tripoli war) the expenditures of the navy department (so far from each item of expence being limited by the specific appropriation for that object) have exceeded the gross sum appropriated for that branch of public service *sixty per cent*! And if this is a specimen of the yearly cost of the hulks rotting in the mud, what estimate can you make of the disbursements in time of war against a powerful maritime state—when your 74's are ready for sea! This is naked truth. It rests on figures—if it be not true, how comes it that we have passed two appropriation laws to the amount of 600,000 dollars, during the present session, to cover the navy deficiencies of the last year—almost the only bills that we have passed? Yes, sir, I am for paying one debt off (the cost of a former war) before I enter into another and score up a second! I confess myself to be among the number of those politicians (gentlemen may stile them visionary if they please) who hailed the President of the United States as the political Messiah, sent to convince an unbelieving world that a debt once founded, might be paid off, without the intervention of a sponge. If in this I was visionary, at least I was not alone. The promise has been large, the nation calls for its performance. Look at the measures of the government, and when you reckon the Louisiana debt, that created under the British treaty and some others, it will appear that you have nearly scored up as much new debt as you have paid off of the old. I speak of principal; paying the interest of a debt is not diminishing it—and my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr J. Clay) must have taken the interest into his large account of yesterday. The amount of principal redeemed is less than 18, 000,000. If gentlemen deny this, let them refer to the treasury statements laid before us at the opening of the session, or call up on the head of that department to state the amount of debt paid and created, within the last five years. But you will be told, for your money you have value received at least. This I freely acknowledge, I would have given the sum for the Delta of the Mississippi, if it could not have been honorably acquired for less. Of whom did we purchase—from Spain, who had wrongfully withheld our right of deposit? So far from it, that we tell her she has yet to make satisfaction for that injury and insult; we bring it into account against her. No, sir, we purchased from France, the rightful proprietor, against whom we then had no subject of complaint.

I am accused by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Smilie) this I suppose is a specimen of his candor—I am reluctant to say any thing whilst he is absent—I am sorry he has fled his seat—of designedly passing over one of the most important considerations presented by the present subject—the *impresment of our seamen*. And yet what did that gentleman tell you? That he himself (long as he had resided on your time) had been compelled to

omit many important things, that he intended to say. This realizes the proverb. "One man may steal a horse, whilst another must not look over the hed e." I will tell the gentleman, if I did omit this topic, I had scarcely thrown myself into the carriage that conveyed me home, before I recollected and regretted it. The gentleman may say what he pleases, but he never had, no man ever shall have cause to upbraid me with flinching from any question that may be bro't on this floor. Now, sir, let gentlemen lay their hands upon their hearts and answer sincerely if they do believe this resolution has the power to take one American seaman out of a British ship of war? Are gentlemen hostile to impressment, and yet friendly to a naval war, to systems which must eventually in the introduction of this system at home, in the subversion of our liberties? Let them examine the profound argument of Judge Foster on this subject. They will find that G. B. is compelled to resort to it, to maintain her naval power and her existence. And it is because I am opposed to resorting to the same expedient (for will any man pretend that a great navy can be manned without recurring to it?) Because I think it abhorrent to the genius of a free people, that I am against rushing into that naval war, into which gentlemen wish to precipitate us. No, sir, you cannot command seamen for your navy, in time of war, without impressment. The wealth of Croesus could not sustain the expence, and even if that objection could be removed, the operation by enlistment is too tardy to meet a sudden emergency. If you have difficulty in procuring seamen to serve in the Mediterranean, what will be the case in a war against England. With all their bravery many a man who would willingly meet the corsairs, or even the Dons and Monsieurs, would feel reluctant to be led to battle against a British fleet—and why, sir? Because waving other considerations, a great proportion of our seamen are foreigners—natives of G. B. who still feel prejudices for their parent country. Yes, sir, the character of the American seamen, like that of the neutral trader, too often eludes our grasp. The moment you make war, much more if you resort to impressment, the American sailor vanishes: he becomes a subject of Denmark: with the first frost, he disappears in a night.

But if I did not misunderstand the gentleman from Pennsylvania, he said that I had treated the House in a manner of which, sir, I trust I am incapable of acting towards any Assembly, much less one of your dignity. Am I indeed, so ignorant of the feelings of man? Of the character and composition of this House? No, sir, I have spoken of certain projects and their projectors in language such only as I think they deserve, and in which, claiming the same liberty which that gentleman urges and exacts, I will ever speak of such absurd & fantastical systems. The authors are no doubt interested in diffusing the ridiculous burthen of their diatribe as widely as possible. I cannot blame them for it, sir; it is natural to wish for partners in our shame. But the great political sin, for which I have been denounced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is the opinion which I have expressed of a certain book; which seems to be his political Bible. And, sir, he would have me considered as an inconsiderate person who would not scruple to call Locke a dunce, Newton a driveller and Franklin a journeyman printer; and in an oracular saw he has pronounced that this book will live when he was I too, sir, are laid in our graves. But when he considers his own age and the frailty of my constitution, he will confess that he has allowed but a short span for the existence of his favorite work. But even though it should live when we are wasting in the silent tomb, there is nothing in my composition that aspires to being considered as its author. Who is the author? Does the gentleman know? Must we have semi-official authority, even for a title page. No, sir, whatever others may think, I have no ambition to have written such a book as this. I abjure the very idea. Unless my understanding has abandoned me, it involves an abandonment of the very doctrine for which the writer contends. Sir, the very cursory view which I took of this subject yesterday will compel me into some repetitions, but I must beg to be indulged in some additional remarks. What is the doctrine?

"In time of peace among all nations their commercial intercourse is under no other restrictions than what may be imposed by their respective laws

or their mutual compacts. No one or more nations can justly control the commerce between any two or more of the others.

"When war happens among any two or more nations a question arises, in what respect it can affect the commerce of nations not engaged in the war?

"Between the nations not engaged in the war, it is evident that the commerce cannot be affected at all by a war between others.

"As a nation not engaged in the war remains in the same relations of amity and of commercial pursuits with each of the belligerent nations, as existed prior to the war, it would seem that the war could not affect the intercourse between the neutral and either of the belligerent nations; and that the neutral nation might treat and trade with either, or both the belligerent nations, with the same freedom as if no war had arisen between them. This, as the general rule is sufficiently established."

Here is a faint endeavor to establish the principle that free ships make free goods, but the writer, as if despairing of his ability to affect it, goes on to say—"But inasmuch as the trade of a neutral nation with a belligerent nation might in certain special cases affect the safety of its antagonist, usage founded on the principle of necessity has admitted a few exceptions to the general rule"—"usage" founded on what? reason? right?—no, sir, on that law which admits nothing to control it—"necessity," that cannot stoop to argument. If once you admit that necessity ought, can, or does establish exceptions to this broad rule, do you not admit all the British doctrine requires? But, sir, it will be said that the sole legitimate proof of this necessity is *usage*. But usage must have had a beginning, and the small protection which this argument affords is thrown away by the subsequent admission, that a change in circumstances ("in the course of commerce," for instance) will justify a departure from established maxims, will warrant the commencement of a new usage—As if all the articles contraband of war, were minutely specified—and by a change in the maxims and implements of war new and more terrible instruments of annoyance should be fabricated; would they not fall under the head of contraband? And is it not demonstrable that a direct trade to France, in gunpowder, or any other article contraband of war, would be less beneficial to her and less injurious to her enemy, than the colonial trade now in dispute? and is not (according to this writer's acknowledgment) the lesser principle involved in the greater? Am I therefore the apologist of England? I scorn to boast of my patriotism—it is indigenous. And when I am reduced so low as to plead to the charge of want of love to my country, of natural affection to my birth-place, my pride will tell me to bid you farewell, to go home and hide my shame. Am I the apologist of Britain, because your cause has been weakly defended, or treacherously betrayed? No, sir, this "Examiner" is her apologist. I have not minutely dissected the work—there was no occasion for it. It is something like the edifice we inhabit—"Tis hardly worth while to be examining friezes and cornices, and architraves, and stucco work, when you know the foundation to be rotten, whilst the building is tumbling about our ears, and we are obliged to seek refuge in another. It is not, indeed, sir, worth while to consult the orders of architecture in a miserable card house of an argument, which the first puff of wind must demolish.

Sir, the admission that a change of circumstances will justify a departure from the established maxims amongst nations, was an unnecessary and fatal concession, not called for by the nature of the case.—What "is the course of commerce" now? Totally changed in a few short years. The marine of France, Spain and Holland, whether for the purposes of trade or war, is no more. They have no longer navigation, or navy. Again, amongst a load of quotations from Grotius, and Puffendorf and the Lord knows who, we are told it is the duty of the neutral to observe the strictest impartiality, "to behave himself alike to both the belligerent parties." But is it to behave alike to both parties to carry for him who cannot carry for himself, to throw the *Ægis* of neutrality over a commerce which he can no longer protect to save him all the danger, expense and risk of convey and war insurance? this is a hollow, hypocritical reciprocity; reciprocity to the deaf, but not to the sense. If you are contraband, or attempt to enter a blockaded

port, you are liable to capture.—Why? because justified by necessity.
(To be continued.)

From our Correspondent at Washington.

CAPITOL, Wednesday, April 10.

I now inclose you a copy of a resolution moved in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Jackson of Virginia; which passed the house without taking the yeas and nays.

Tuesday, April 3, 1806.

In House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Jackson,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this House any information which he may possess in relation to an application said to have been made to draw money from the Treasury for the purchase of the Floridas before an appropriation made by law for that purpose.—Agreed to.

[N. Y. E. Post.]

Selections.

Mr. John Randolph. It is reported that this gentleman lately waited upon President Jefferson, and enquired very particularly respecting the expected return of James Monroe, our ambassador to Great Britain. Upon which Mr. Jefferson asked Mr. Randolph why that circumstance interested him so much. Mr. R. answered that he wished Mr. Monroe to be held up for Presidency at the next election. The President replied, that he had supposed the Virginians would support Mr. Madison for that office. Mr. Randolph hastily rejoined, "I know not how that may be, but for my part, I want no more of your *Philosopher Presidents*."

REMARK.

If the language here ascribed to Mr. Randolph is not good sound federalism, then we and our readers have all along misunderstood each other, as to what good sound federalism is. No, none of your *Philosophic Presidents*. Plain, practical good sense in the administration of government, is worth all the *philosophy* that the most sublimated genius France could boast during the whole revolution.

[E. Post.]

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

By the following extract of a letter from New-York, dated April 8th, it appears that Mr. Jefferson's district judge and attorney are still going on in a way to furnish ample amusement to all such as can find amusement in proceedings which reflect disgrace upon the whole country, as well as upon the particular agents and those under whose authority they act.

"You are already informed that the Grand Jury have found bills against five persons of whom S. W. O. and Col. S. are two. The latter being in execution under the process of the Supreme Court of the state, the whole of the morning has

been occupied by the court in endeavoring to fall upon some plan to take him from the custody of the sheriff, and to bring him before the court to charge him on the indictment. The defendant's counsel have remained perfectly silent, giving the district attorney, however, and the court, to understand that they proceeded at their peril, and the Sheriff declaring that he would not give up his prisoner unless indemnified by somebody. At last an act of congress was found empowering the judge of the circuit court to issue a *habeas corpus ad testificandum* directed to the Sheriff, &c. commanding him to bring the prisoner into court, &c. This was accordingly issued, and this afternoon the Sheriff came into court accompanied by Col. S. As soon as he appeared, the district attorney ordered the clerk to arraign him on the indictment. To this his counsel objected, declaring that the whole proceeding was irregular; that no *habeas corpus ad testificandum* could regularly be allowed, unless there was a trial to be had on an issue joined: that there was no issue joined upon any of the indictments found, and therefore the law cited did not authorize the judge to allow this writ; that if the writ had been issued regularly, it was merely *ad testificandum*, and to pervert it to any other use, would be a trick upon the party and upon the judge who allowed it; that it would be highly derogatory to the dignity and justice of the country to descend to a trick, in order to execute its laws. After some argument the judge declared he would not suffer the defendant to be arraigned while attending under the *habeas corpus ad testificandum*, and he was accordingly dismissed; but before he had time to get out of the court room, he was arrested by the marshal on a warrant founded on the indictment, and was again brought before the court. It was stated that he was now before the court, not by virtue of the *habeas corpus*, but under the warrant, and of that opinion was the judge. Col. S. was then charged and plead in abatement, in writing, that there was illegal evidence laid before the grand jury when deliberating on the bill found and which he stated to be the examinations and depositions taken in March. Mr. O. Filed a similar plea. The court were then about to adjourn when the district attorney moved the court that Col. S. being now before the court, be committed to the custody of the marshal. The court ordered him to be committed accordingly. The Sheriff declared he was his prisoner. The judge replied, "I cannot help that—I sit here to see the laws of the United States executed; I have therefore ordered the prisoner into the custody of the marshal. If you claim him, you and the marshal must settle that between you—I have nothing to do with it."—In other words, you are two executive officers, you may contend for the prisoner, and the stronger take him!! The sheriff however set off with Col. S. with as much speed as possible, and before the marshal could get out

of court, was beyond his reach.—Thus ended this day's business."

FROM THE SAME.

The following letter from New-York dated April 10th gives a farther account of the proceedings of the circuit court on the affair of the Leander. The editor of this Gazette presents his sincere thanks to the gentleman to whom he is indebted for these interesting details.

"The district attorney, yesterday morning, filed general demurrers to the pleas in abatement of the defendants: they joined in demurrer, upon which he moved for leave to bring on the argument of the demurrer. The defendants asked the court to indulge them with a little time to prepare for the argument, as it was impossible for them to foresee what course the district attorney would take as to their plea, whether he would demur or take issue upon it. The district attorney opposed the application for delay, declaring that the plea was a frivolous one, filed merely for delay, and that the court would give no indulgence to the party filing it. In reply, Mr. Colden, one of the defendant's counsel, declared, that however frivolous the district attorney might consider the plea, the counsel for the defendant had full confidence in it; that the arguing of it would present to the court a question of equal importance perhaps with any that had been discussed in it: whether the grand jury was an arbitrary, despotic tribunal, superior to all law, or were bound in their deliberations by those rules of evidence, upon which the liberty and security of every man depends? that he entertained a hope, whenever the question should be argued of being able to convince the court, to convince even this court, that the plea was good. The judge called upon Mr. C. to explain what he meant by the words "*even this court*," which he had laid so much emphasis on, saying, that the only construction the court could put upon them was, that this court had acted in this business partially and improperly, and that it would therefore be more difficult to convince it than it would be to convince any other court. Mr. C. said that what he had said, he had said, and that if the court put improper constructions on it, he could not help it. The judge said if he did not make some further explanation, or apologize for the expressions he had used, the court must consider him in contempt and act accordingly. Mr. C. declared he could make no apology, whereupon the court ordered him to be committed for contempt. While the clerk was writing the order, Mr. Colden after consulting with his friends rose and declared to the court, that by the words "*even this court*," he meant to imply, that as the judge who now presided was the same before whom the original examinations had been taken, he might be supposed to act under the influence of former impressions, and that it would therefore be more difficult to convince him, than a judge who had heard

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FOR THE BALANCE.

ODE TO MAY.

COME lovely May, best child of spring;
Resume thy way; and with thee bring
Thy brother health; a welcome guest,
With whom I oft would share thy feast.

Again prepar'd to own thy way,
Old earth anew bedecks thy way;
Again the tyrant's ruthless reign,
That bound the land and held the main,
Is broke.

Then, goddess, come; nor, lingering, stay,
When God and nature point the way;
Come deck our fields in flowrets gay,
And dress the copse to musick's lay.

With balmy sweets, in wooing gales
Breeze o'er the hills; while in the vales
Thy soft luxuriance warms my heart
By ways unknown, untaught by art.

Bid Flora's train, a genus fair,
The choicest sweets of spring prepare;
While from the grove the songster's lay,
Will chant thy praise, and hail thy stay.

Resistless love, whose tender pow'r
In splendid dome or humble bower
Alike endears; this month is thine;
And may sweet love with joys combine.

And when chill age shall change by time,
My spring of life to winter's clime,
May heav'nly hope, that rigid day,
Spread o'er my soul her second May.

MILQ.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

Mr. Bronson,

The following *jux* desperate, suggested by a review of certain *doings* at Washington, is very much at your service.

SOME wicked people in creation
Have ridicul'd administration,
But if the whole truth were unfurl'd,
They're not the worst men in the world;
They lack but two things I suspect,
Viz.—*honesty* and *intellect*.

Yours,

BOB SHORTABOUB.

Miscellany.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A DREAM.

THE Sun had gone down. Fatigued
and weary with the toil of the day, I had
once folded my comfortable Blanket,

spread it on the floor at the end of my room,
and therein couched myself for rest. Not
long had I thus lain, when my eyes were
closed in slumber. Methought, I saw be-
fore me a personal representation. Its
figure beautiful; its mien enchanting;
its movements graceful and elegant, and
its tone of voice pleasantly lisping. While
it stood I wondered. It spake and my fan-
cy was enraptured. It moved and I admir-
ed. It beckoned and I followed. It led
me into a path winding and strewed with
thistles, where thorns and briars were on
every side. It then disappeared. In this
labyrinth of torture, methought, I awoke
when a soft small voice whispered me,
"the object thou hast seen is flattery." At
this I groaned aloud, and my eyes o-
pened. Immediately I mustered up, sought
a certain Book, wherein I found this text:
"Meddle not with him that flattereth with
his lips."

OSCAR.

Literary Notices.

MR. J. Osborn, of New-York, has just
published, in a neat volume, Dr. Aikin's
"Letters to a young Lady, on a course of
English Poetry." The following com-
mendations of this work, appear in the
English Reviews:—

"A kinder task could not have been un-
dertaken for the benefit of the rising gen-
eration, than that of pointing out those por-
tions of English Poetry most deserving the
attention of a young lady, the characteris-
tic excellencies and defects of each writer,
and the order of reading best adapted to
form a correct and unbiassed taste. The
reputation of Dr. Aikin, as a judicious
and impartial critic, is such as will inspire
his fair pupils with respect and confi-
dence, and the public voice will probably
echo our assurance, that they could not
have found a safer or more pleasing guide
through the flowery paths of poetry."

AGAIN—"With regard to execution,
its style is marked with the clearness, ner-
vous conciseness, and easy elegance, of the
writer."—*An. Rev.* Vol. II.

"Dr. Aikin's literary popularity is well
merited. The unaffected purity of his
style, the judicious precision of his taste,
the benevolence of his morality, ought to
endear his production to the parent and to
the pupil. To the readers of English po-
etry, these letters will form a welcome
present. They will recall to notice, and
prompt a re-perusal of many excellent
and instructive pieces. They will abridge
the labor of the novice, by teaching where
to skip. They will embolden the incipi-
ent critic, who finds, on consultation, his
sympathies corroborated. They may
prepare, what is much wanted both for for-

eign and domestic circulation, an Anthol-
ogy of our minor poets, from which the
weeds of Parnassus should be thrown aside
forever."—*Crit. Review, Third Series,*
Vol. I.

"If the knowledge and taste of Dr. Ai-
kin, in the poetry of his country, had not
already been proved by various publica-
tions, these letters would alone suffice to dis-
play those qualifications in a very favora-
ble light. By the easiest and most judi-
cious steps he conducts his fair pupil
(whom, by the mode of address, we should
suppose to be some near relation) through
every class of English poetry; explaining
the nature and peculiarities of each, and il-
lustrating his remarks by the most apposite
citations."

AGAIN—"Dr. Aikin's letters will doubt-
less have the honor of introducing many
elegant females to a just acquaintance with
the English poets."—*British Critic, Vol.*
XXV.

✶ The abovementioned work may be
had at Crolwell's Bookstore, Hudson.

The trial of Judge Chase, is now pub-
lished at Washington, in two large octavo
volumes, at 5 dollars. The work is said to
be an impartial and faithful performance.

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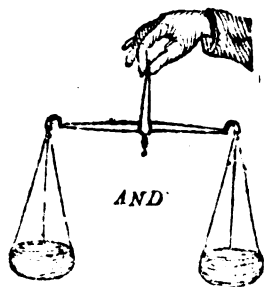
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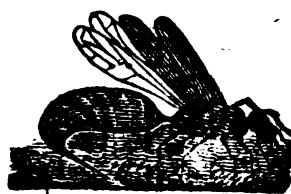


"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, May 6, 1806.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, Esquire.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world!"

The Coalead.

CANTO II.

Continued.

EMBOLDEN'D by this arrant knave,
 This printer, like a willing slave,
 Old Belzebub himself outvies,
 In manufact'ring dirty lies;
 And, at the instance of the master,
 The lying mill went round the faster;
 For scarce a single day was miss'd,
 In which he did not bring his grist,
 Composed of new and many an old tale,
 And reputations, by the wholesale:
 The grain of slander and of scandal,
 Was furnish'd by the lawless Vandal;
 The mill itself flew briskly round,
 And old lies into new ones ground.
 What dirty business! only fit
 For common blackguards in the street,
 Like Cuffee, Pompey, or *****.
 Don't think it odd, or wicked either,
 That we should rank such folks together:
 A man may still be pure within,
 Though cover'd with a sable skin;
 Your negroes, of another kind,
 Are white in face, but black in mind.
 And now the democratic crew,
 The trumpet of discord loudly blew;
 And faction's crows, all of a feather,
 Now beat their muddy brains together.
 Each dolt, with half an ounce of wit,
 Projected, talk'd, and plann'd, and writ;
 And quacks, all ready, stood at hand,
 To vend the poison thro' the land;
 For quacks in pollicks are found
 Sometimes on legislative ground.
 Grave surgeons, did ye ever try
 To dissect that creature, call'd a lie?
 To explore, with anatomic vision,
 Its qualities and composition?
 Or have ye found the little elf
 Peculiar only to himself?
 So full of shuffling and evasion,
 As baffles your examination?
 For sage Hippocrates or Buffon
 Speak not a word about the ruffian.
 Though authors have these signatures miss'd,
 'Tis evident they do exist;

Their number late is very grievous;
 Their oite is certainly mischievous.
 Lies, then, are buzzing, active creatures,
 Different in size, in shape, and features:
 Your democratic lies (the worst
 Insects with which the country's curst)
 Arise from foul and dirty places,
 Call'd democratic carcasses;
 Such carcasses as walk about;
 And such there are, I have no doubt:
 A democrat is never suited,
 Till mind and body both are putrid.
 Their lies appear before elections,
 And buzz and fly in all directions;
 Get into honest peoples' faces,
 And sting them till they quit their places:
 The knavish herd they scarcely touch;
 They have antipathy to such.
 O, for a Moses with his wand,
 To drive these insects from the land.

Poetic fiction is a creature,
 Dissimilar in size and feature;
 A noble animal, in force
 And speed, superior to a horse;
 Descending from a gen'rous race,
 His pedigree the poets trace
 In a true line, from old Pegasus,
 Who clover cropp'd on mount Parnassus.
 Free as the air, he bounds o'er mountains,
 O'er lakes, and rivulets, and fountains,
 When sober truth a jaunt would take,
 She gets upon this courser's back,
 When, lo! obedient to her rein,
 The docile courser spurns the plain,
 Nor does the rider mount in vain;
 If knaves approach to snatch the reins out
 'F her hand, this horse may kick their brains out.
 But fictions are allow'd in law,
 That rogues may not escape her claw;
 And so we manage legal lies,
 That injury may not arise;
 If sober law, then, sanctions fiction,
 The bard may well disdain restriction;
 Let sacred truth then guide our horse,
 And aid him thro' his dirty course:
 But, ah! how much has he to fear,
 Who breathes foul democratic air;
 'Tis like the Bohon Upas shades,
 Or like the sulph'rous steams of Hades.

When our great knave, by means aforesaid,
 Found he could not climb up his horse's side;
 That honest folks, beyond a doubt
 Had found his canting knaveries out;
 That, notwithstanding his pretences,
 Mankind were coming to their senses,
 From spell of his enchantment bursting,
 Resolv'd no more his arts to trust in;
 That lying would no more prevail,
 Aghast he stood; a deadly pale
 O'erspread, by turns, his smooth and fair face,
 Which it became so foul a carcass;
 A dismal fear seiz'd on his soul,
 And thro' his quiv'ring vitals stole;
 Imagination's widest stretch,
 But ill conceives the trembling wretch:
 Those who had ne'er beheld old Satan,
 Might then have seen him at Manhattan,

* In fictione juris semper subsistit acquies.

Black. III. P. 43.

With haggard eye, and ghastly look;
 And thus the creature neigh'd or spoke:

One thing is left; it must be done,
 And suddenly, or all is gone;
 But if this last resource should fail us,
 There's nought on earth which can avail us.
 Ah! this ill-gotten pow'r's no better
 Than a delusive glaring meteor.
 Alas! that house the old man fought for,
 Now to its base begins to totter.
 'Tis true, I never furnish'd a brick
 In building up the splendid fabric;
 But should it fall, the tumbling ruins
 Would cry aloud, this is your doings.
 Shall it then fall? No, I will die first;
 The last expedient I will try first;
 I thought my schemes profoundly laid,
 But, lo! I find them knock'd in th' head.
 I thought we easily could blind
 And hold in ignorance, mankind;
 'Twas one of my unvaried rules,
 Three quarters of the world were fools;
 The rest all knaves; and I prefer'd
 To be among the latter herd:
 But this belief begins to totter;
 For folks are wiser than I thought for
 But this one thing must be accomplish'd;
 And yet this rebel shall be nonpluss'd;
 If rightly put in execution,
 It will, at least, produce confusion;
 But how, or where, can this be done?—
 Ah, now I have my thoughts on one;
 Not far from here, I have a croney,
 Who'd pawn or sell his soul for money;
 A willing instrument for all things;
 Who never blush'd at doing small things.
 This man will answer every purpose:
 I'll to him straight; and these usurpers
 Th' effects of my revenge shall feel
 If there is power in earth or hell.

Hard by there liv'd a shuffling knave,
 Hight Tit-bit, a base time-serving slave;
 A democratic satellite,
 Too dull to shine with his own light;
 Could shew as many different faces,
 As Saturn's seven moons has phases;
 And though he rolls and turns, I venture
 To say, he has no common center,
 But quits one planet for another,
 In stormy and tempestuous weather;
 And thus, to suit his dirty notion,
 Infringes all the laws of motion;
 For who will say 'tis not a mean trick
 In satellites, to be eccentric?

But, as a man, his nat'l parts
 Were suited for the shuffling arts:
 By turns, his vile designs to answer,
 A pander, pimp, and necromancer;
 Could change himself to any shape—
 A dog, a baboon, or an ape;
 He dealt in divers divinations,
 And watch'd the signs and constellations;
 The fall of parties he trac'd out,
 And knew what time to wheel about;
 And, if occasion call'd, could slide,
 To get upon the strongest side.
 For why? He knew that there was picking,
 Even on a democratic chicken;
 Could modulate his voice, at pleasure,
 To any tune or any measure.

The sleight of hand knew better than the
Celebrated juggler, Rannie ;
And so he managed hocus pocus
At times, to fill his empty pockets ;
And by his juggling tricks (as oft is
Done) he vaulted into office.
When he in th' art first 'gan to dabble,
He took to cheating of the rabble,
Until the vain and silly boaster,
Was taken for a vile imposter ;
Was hooted at in ev'ry town,
And taken for a fool in 's own ;
Then he began to fawn, and coax,
And crouch, and bow, to greater folks.
Strange, that a man, pretentment seeking,
Should get advanc'd by his own squeaking ;
And stranger still, that such a noddy,
So much a dolt as this same Thoddy,
Could notice gain from any body. }
Though oft repuls'd, he kept the field,
Determin'd not to fight or yield ;
For office hunters have the sleight
Of getting more by fraud than fight ;
And what they loose in point of reason, -
They gain by their eternal teasing :
And so it happen'd with this man, for
He never took a no for answer.
Much like your raving, love-sick folks,
Who construe slaps in th' chops for jokes,
He gain'd his cause, and I account for't
As thus : he had a friend in court.
To view his character aright,
Let's view him in a different light :
Among all beasts, I cannot tell one
He more resembles, than a camelion ;
'Mongst fowls, you cannot one produce
So much his fellow, as a goose ;
'Mongst fish, (if we the water surge in
To find his equal) there's the surgeon ;
In cards, I think the gamblers have
A creature, which they call the knave ;
Last, take of instruments a view,
And what is Thoddy but a screw ?
As fanatics are fam'd for bawling,
So was this novice fam'd for crawling.
Indeed, your true-blue democrats,
In this device, resemble rats ;
For rats can creep a hole, 'tis said,
If they can but thrust in the head ;
But democratic beasts with ease,
Progress as bears descend from trees ;
And though they have their shaggy fur lost,
Sometimes they creep in holes tail foremost ;
And wiser folks will say with me,
Their tails are where their heads should be.
Now these remarks apply to Thoddy ;
And though he was a sturdy body,
Yet I desire you to remember,
His highest was his weakest timber.
A prototype, in every limb,
Of democrats, or they of him.
'To tantalize the passers by,
This dolt liv'd in a garret high ;
A secret passage he had to it,
And few except his cronies knew it ;
When first he climb'd, the way he had, was
By means of spicing two long ladders ;
And when he'd footing in the fabric,
Ungrateful, gave these helpers a kick ;
And then all free access debar'd
From those who had the building rear'd.
The owners of the tenement,
He barely cheated of their rent ;
Contriv'd the matter with a croney,
To pay in counterfeit money ;
When call'd upon for explanation,
He shifted to equivocation, }
And talk'd of savings to the nation :
Sure this was an evasion comical,
That Thode should be so economical.
His landlords knew not what he meant,
But gravely talk'd about their rent ;
He quibbled still to change the subject
From that unto another object ;
They star'd, and gravely passing sentence,
Declar'd he was *non compos mentis*.
But still, by low ambition driven,
He made advances toward heaven ;
His disposition to aspire,
Led him into a garret higher.
When her by mounting such a height,
He wish'd to shun the public sight,
Or wish'd his present tune to improve,
The surest way to get above,

And did suppose himself as able,
As those who built the tower of Babel.
To break heaven's windows for an inroad
And turnpike which had never been trod ;
Whether he thought 'twould give ability,
To act his tricks with more facility—
This is a fact—the more he rear'd,
The more his turpitude appear'd ;
His kinsman, too, an arrant villain,
Intrigu'd to get this wretch a dwelling ;
And well he knew, that not a cent
Could Thoddy ever pay for rent :
But let this pimping race beware,
Or truth shall lay their knaveries bare.
Long have our sov'reigns been endurers
Of rogues, and scandalous procurers ;
Toolong have fraud and speculation,
Receiv'd indulgence in this nation :
Our honor must be cheap indeed,
If rogues to office must succeed.

(To be continued.)

Editorial.

MURDER OF JOHN PIERCE.

THE die is at length cast ! Our govern-
ment has crouched to the nod of foreign
tyrants, until the life of a fellow-citizen
has been sacrificed. To insult, violence,
aggression, plunder, robbery, and every
species of wrong, short of murder, our
government has meanly, tamely, pusillani-
mously submitted. We have "slumbered—
and slumbered—and slumbered," until we
are aroused by the dying groans of a
murdered citizen. We are aroused, in-
deed ; but to what purpose ? We may
put on the weeds of sorrow, and follow
the mangled corpse of a fellow-citizen to
the grave ; but while we are doing this,
the murderers themselves, braving us to
the face, may laugh at our afflictions, and
defy our resentment. Every weapon of
defence has been wrested from our hands
—Every mound of safety has been swept
away—by the economy of our adminis-
tration. We are more defenceless than
the savages of the wilderness. We have
arrived at that point of baseness, where
MILLIONS ARE SQUANDERED
FOR TRIBUTE, AND NOT A CENT
AFFORDED FOR DEFENCE. We
have presented petitions, memorials, remon-
strances, to our government. They have
been neglected, or treated with derision ;
while the imperious demands of a foreign
power have been promptly complied with.
France demanded the suspension of one
of the most lucrative branches of our
trade. The ink was scarcely dry, with
which the demand was written, before it
was obeyed. France, again, demanded
a tribute of two millions of dollars. A
public ship was instantly dispatched with
the treasure.—On, my country ! My
country !

For some time past, the British ship of
war *Leander*, frigate *Cambrian*, and sloop
of war *Driver*, have been cruising at the
mouth of the harbor of New-York, for
the purpose of intercepting all vessels pas-
sing in or out. They have brought to,
and examined vessels of every descrip-
tion, several of which they have taken
possession of, and ordered—for Halifax ;
others, which have refused to heave to,
have had several shot fired into them, and
have been chased quite into the entrance
of the harbour.

On Friday the 25th ult. when the sloop
Richard, Capt. Pierce, was coming into
the Hook, from the Delaware, she was
fired at twice by the *Leander*. After the
first shot, the sloop hove to, when John
Pierce, brother of the captain, who was
standing at the helm, was killed instantly
by the second shot. This transaction took
place, but two miles from the light-house,
and a quarter of a mile from the shore.

On the arrival of the *Richard*, at the
wharf, with the lifeless body of Mr.
Pierce, consternation and alarm instantly
prevailed throughout the city. The pub-
lic mind became so much agitated and in-
flamed, that those who attempt to describe
the scene, declare their inability to do it
justice.

On Saturday afternoon, a pilot boat, full
of volunteers, well armed, sailed in quest
of the vessels which had been previously
captured at the Hook, and sent for Hali-
fax. A large petiauger, which had sail-
ed on Saturday morning, with provisions
for the blockading squadron, was inter-
cepted by this boat, and compelled to re-
turn. The populace assembled at the wharf,
took out the provisions, loaded ten carts
therewith, and paraded through some of the
principal streets (preceded by the Ameri-
can flag hoisted over the British—and mil-
itary music) to the alms-house, where the
provisions were deposited for the use
of the poor. The British flag was then
torn in pieces, amidst the shouts of the
mob.

A meeting of the federal republicans
was called in the evening, at the Tontine
Coffee-House ; the following account of
which, is copied from the Evening Post :—

Before the time appointed the con-
course was so great, notwithstanding a
cold storm of rain from the east, as not on-
ly to fill the room appointed, but to block
up all the avenues leading to it and almost
the street. Hundreds returned. The bu-
siness of the evening was opened in a short
speech by Mr. W. W. Woodley, who finished

by moving that a committee be appointed to prepare a set of Resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting. Mr. King seconded the motion, and addressed the chairman, in substance, as follows :

He observed that the object of the meeting was to consider the defenceless condition of our port, and the consequent exposure of the lives and property of the inhabitants. A recent instance of violence and outrage, attended by the death of a fellow-citizen, had been committed by a British man of war at the entrance of our harbor. There was no man who had an American heart that did not at the present moment experience the mingled emotions of resentment and humiliation : Resentment against the daring violation of our national territory and honor : Humiliation, that a brave people, who love their country, and are willing to defend it, are altogether rendered unable to do so. Destitute of a naval force, and without fortifications, we are exposed to the violence and depredation of every insolent invader. This state has yielded its revenue, and its citizens are bound to grant their personal services to the general government, which in return is bound to protect us : It is to the general government then that we must look for protection against foreign aggression. We have represented the outrages heretofore committed, and the plunder made within our very port and on our coast by foreign men of war and armed vessels, and expressed our apprehensions that they would be repeated : We have humbly represented our helpless, our defenceless condition, and ventured to suggest that as our revenue, which is so copiously poured into the national coffers, proceeds from commerce, our navigation, our seamen and our city, had a just claim to be protected : These petitions, humble and reasonable as they were, have been neglected, and the reiterated outrage which we feared, has been committed.

Since the peace of 1783, the Atlantic States, their seaports and merchants have cheerfully contributed their money for the defence of our brethren who are scattered upon an extensive frontier. An army has at all times been stationed on this frontier to protect the inhabitants against the incursions of the savages ; wars have been carried on, treaties have been made, millions have been expended, and millions will hereafter be expended in yielding them this protection. But is not protection equally due to all ? Is not the merchant and seaman, the carman, the shipwright and the mechanic, and their occupations as much entitled to the protection of government as any other class of citizens ? More than sixty thousand American citizens are seamen ; our shipping is worth more than twenty millions of dollars ! and our cities which can be approached from the ocean are populous and wealthy.

For these citizens and their lawful occupations it is that we have demanded

protection—Hitherto our representations and requests have been unavailing, for they have not received it. It is now time for us to consider of, and to adopt, such measures as may be most likely, in our opinion, to obtain redress. All classes of the inhabitants of this city are alike interested in this important enquiry. We must turn our eyes upon the national government for a redress of our wrongs ; through whom alone it can be obtained.....We must renew our demand for protection, and in my judgment must plainly declare that only suitable fortifications of our harbour supported by a naval force, are adequate to afford to this port and city, and its commerce, that security which we are entitled to in common with all other citizens. Had even our present naval force been stationed at the entrance of our harbour, we should not now have to mourn over the blood of a fellow citizen, wantonly shed by a foreign power, within the territorial limits of our country.

Mr. Woolley's motion was then put and carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed the committee, Rufus King, Ebenezer Stevens, Oliver Wolcott, William W. Woolley and William Henderson, who having retired shortly returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Citizens of the United States are of right, and according to the Constitution and Laws of the Land, entitled to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property : and that it is the primary and most important duty of government to defend, preserve and protect the same.

Resolved, That it is upon the strength and resources of the United States, that we can alone, under Providence, rely for national safety and the maintenance of national rights.

Resolved, That the repeated outrages committed by foreign ships of war at the mouths of our harbors, merit the resentment and indignation of every friend to his Country.

Resolved, That an administration which consents to pay money to avoid foreign insolence, or to prevent the violation of national rights, while it sells and dismantles its naval force, instead of increasing it for the defence of our ports and commerce, prostrates the national honor, endangers the public safety, and invites both injustice and insult.

Resolved, That the suffering of foreign armed ships to station themselves off our harbor, and there to stop, search, and capture our vessels, to impress, wound, and murder our citizens, is a gross and criminal neglect of the highest duties of Government, and that an Administration which patiently permits the same, is not entitled to the confidence of a brave and free people.

Resolved, That the body of Merchants who foresaw the impending danger, and petitioned Congress and the State Legislature to afford protection to this city and its

lawful Commerce, have merited the approbation of their fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the memorials of the Merchants and citizens to Congress have been neglected, and that we have not perceived on the part of the members of the Senate and assembly from this city such exertions and zeal as were expected of them to engage the interposition and influence of the State Legislature with Congress for the protection of our defenceless city.

Resolved, That so long as the British ships of war which have assumed a station at the entrance of this port are suffered to remain there, it is earnestly recommended that no supplies, provisions, or succours of any kind, should be afforded them from our markets, nor any intercourse held with them in any shape whatever, and that our pilot-boats should abstain from visiting them.

Resolved, That the murder of John Pierce, one of our fellow-citizens, by a shot from a British ship of war, at the entrance of our harbor, and within half a mile of the shore, while he was engaged in peaceably navigating a coasting vessel laden with provisions for our market, was an act that excites our detestation and abhorrence, and calls upon our government for the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures to prevent a repetition of such wanton and inhuman conduct, and so flagrant a violation of our national sovereignty.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased, and that it be recommended to the ships in the harbour to display the customary signs of mourning.

Resolved, That John B. Coles, Ebenezer Stevens, Samuel Mansfield, Robert Bogardus, and Samuel Gedney, be a committee to confer with the friends of the deceased, and make the necessary arrangements in behalf of this Meeting, relative to his funeral.

After which, on special motion :

Resolved, That this meeting approve the conduct of those persons who intercepted the supplies which were sent from this City to those vessels who now blockade our harbor.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published.

CORNELIUS RAY, *Chairman*.

SAMUEL BOYD, *Sec'y*.

FUNERAL.

Pursuant to the arrangement of the Common Council, the funeral of Mr. Pierce was attended on Monday, the 28th ult. During the day, the flags of the vessels in port were displayed, at half mast. The bells of all the churches were tolled during the procession. The corpse was preceded by the reverend clergy in white scarfs ; and followed by Capt. Pierce, brother of the deceased, and the hands belonging to the sloop ; then a great number of seafaring men, with weeds in their hats ; and, lastly, the citizens of New-York of all ranks, amounting to several thousands.



Agricultural.

FROM THE TRENTON FEDERALIST.

Hints on the Planting of Trees.

OUR ancestors erred greatly in planting their trees in orchards too close; twenty feet was thought by them to be a proper distance: but they seemed not to consider that in a few years the branches of each tree would touch the next, and by thus interfering with each other, prevent them from producing blossoms and fruit. At that distance a plantation of trees must in a few years become like a wood, and prevent either grafts or vegetables from being cultivated under them. Nor in such a situation will *three* trees produce as much as *one*, if at the distance of forty or fifty feet.

In planting an orchard care should always be taken to fix on a situation sheltered as much as possible against the violent north-west and north-east winds. Plant the largest growing trees, such as *priestly's*, on the north side, and so descending towards the south, that there may be a regular gradation of height, and that the tall trees may not overshadow the smaller.

Apples and pears, for an orchard ought not to be planted at less distance than in rows at about 40 feet, and each tree in the row at 30 or 35 feet apart. Pears alone may be 30 by 25, as these, in general, spread less and grow more erect than apples. Cherries, the larger growing sorts, at 30 feet by 20. Peaches, apricots and nectarines, at 15 feet.

Nothing in the various parts of agriculture and gardening is so little understood, and consequently neglected, as the planting of trees. The root is generally forced into a small hole, and afterwards left to chance, without the slightest attention either to pruning or manuring.

The ground designed for an orchard should be in tillage one year at least before planting, and it well manured so much the better for the trees. The holes should be dug a foot deep, and at least five feet over, and let to lie a few days to receive the influence of the atmosphere.

☞ If you are to buy the trees, procure them from the nearest nursery you can, for the *sooner trees are planted, after being out of the ground, the better*. If the small fibres are not dried, they need not be cut off, but if dried, as they almost always are in carrying a distance, they should be trimmed off, otherwise they will mould and do certain injury to the tree, and often entirely destroy it.

Always keep the roots as long as is convenient, which will give them a disposition to run horizontally, from which the roots, being more under the influence of the sun, the sap is richer and produces the sweetest, fairest fruit. Nursery men in taking up trees are, in general, not sufficiently attentive to give them a *good spread of root*.

All bruised and broken roots—all such as are irregular and cross each other, and all down-right roots should be pruned smooth off.

As to the top, the small branches should be pruned close to the place where they are produced; as also the irregular ones which cross each other; and all such as have by any means been broken or wounded should be cut down to the next good eye; but by no means take off the main leading shoots, which are necessary to attract the sap from the roots, and thereby promote the growth of the tree.

☞ Observe the utmost care *not to place the tree too deep in the earth*. More mischief to a new plantation of trees arises from this source than all the other causes combined. The best rule is, to place the tree in the hole, so that the roots may be about the *same depth as before they were taken up*.

Place all the roots in their natural position, as nearly as may be, but rather horizontally than otherwise; break the earth fine, and scatter it in the hole so that it may fall in between every root, that there may be no hollowness. Thus fill up the hole, and gently tread down the earth with your foot, but not too hard, which is a great fault, especially if the ground be strong and wet.

Newly planted trees should be well staked and defended from cattle. And it is best to keep the land continually in tillage till the trees have nearly attained their full growth. But great care must be taken that the roots be not disturbed by ploughing, nor the bark of the trees wounded. The ground near the tree, which the plough leaves, should be mellowed with a spade for two or three years, before the roots have far extended.

“No young planted or newly engrafted tree, (says Mr. *Bucknall*, the celebrated English orchardist) should be suffered to run *mop-headed*; for until each branch has acquired a determined leader, that tree will make no progress; and a tree like an animal, if it takes a stunt, it is difficult to throw such energy into the system afterwards as will make it free growing.”

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

.....

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

FROM the vast variety of principles of worship, and offices of devotion, held forth

in doctrine, supplication, and praise—a variety too, which seems to produce satisfaction and comfort in the minds of so many thousands of individuals, in all societies, countries, and ages of men, one great and most important truth may be gathered, and laid up in our bosoms, viz.

That it is not merely the sentiment, or expression employed by poor infirm beings, such as we are, that can make us the acceptable worshippers of the Divine Being; but the devotion of the heart itself, and the reality of our having that Being before us, as the object of our worship, or serious notice.

Were it possible for any human creature to obtain a true glimpse of that adorable existence, which belongs to the character of GOD; and of that essential agreement, and perfect union of excellency, subsisting in that essentially glorious character; it is highly probable that there is no language, mode, or expression of devotion among men, or even among celestial spirits, which could appear, at such a moment, worthy or worthily adapted to what we term—the *service* of such a Being:

On the contrary, it may appear most certain, that the *service*, so called, which may claim the most obvious distinction for propriety of adaption, would be found to be the most silent awe, and the most simple inactive reverence, in the frame of the mind: Even such a reverence as refrains from venturing into any voice or expression at all.

Hence it may appear, that in the divine mind, there is no choice or preference given to modes of worship; at least, where the sincere love of GOD *himself* preserves the infirmity of men from injuring, or willing to injure, one another, in this important and awful business.

Hence also may it be considered as supremely remarkable, that the mercy and benignity of the Being worshipped, or professed to be worshipped, is infinitely extended over all the variety of *sincere infirmity*, in which we necessarily approach him.

A most important lesson this, of instruction to us, and a most important law of charity and brotherly kindness to all those who in every place call on the name of the LORD, the common Father and preserver of all dependant creatures!

Congress.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SECOND SPEECH.

Concluded.

AS to the motives of the neutral merchant, they are out of the question. His object, no doubt, like that of every other trader under the sun, is gain. He, sir, is too often the mere ephemeron, the butterfly of the day, who does not care one farthing whether you are at war with this or that nation, with England or with France, provided he can get good returns. His business is to post his books and balance the ledger, and whether he deals with the subjects of a white emperor or a black one, of Bonaparte or Dessalines, 'tis all one to him. No doubt, sir, it is the right of the neutral to pursue,

and he will, he ought to pursue his own interest. But it is the right of a belligerent (as conceded by this writer) to enquire how far such pursuit comes into collision with his interests and his safety. The motive of the neutral may not be hostility to either party engaged in war, but his own benefit. This however will not influence the belligerent nation, who takes up the question solely with a view to its effect on itself.—What will Great Britain say!—that the exigency exists—it has occurred, *flagrante bello*, that the necessity admits of no delay, that you yourselves have abandoned the question in dispute, and even if you have not, that she cannot consent to sit down quietly, and be extorted from the face of nations, out of complaisance to Grotius or Bynkershoek, or in deference to the unknown author of this pamphlet, although he should exceed Bacon in genius, or Newton in intensity of thought. I must defend myself, the knife is at my throat. I have no more time for argument, but if you insist upon it, I will fight you. Sir, I have tried but I could not get through this work, I found it so wire drawn—the thread so fine that I could neither see nor feel it—such a tangled cobweb of contradictions that I was obliged to give it up. The first thing that struck me in opening it, was the peculiar infelicity with which it had surrendered the matter in dispute. And if this appeared at once, to my unlearned eyes, do gentlemen suppose it will not be detected on the other side of the Atlantic? That it will receive no abler examination there, than the feeble and cursory one that I have given it. And after all what does it contain? A remedy for the evil? No, a formal declaration that we are diseased. Sir, we wanted no ghost to tell us of that. It required no extraordinary exertion of learning, or genius, to shew, that we had, indeed, delicate subjects of difference with Great Britain; the question is how shall they be adjusted? We want the opinion of the doctor on the mode of treatment, and don't choose to be referred to the apothecary, because the superior does not choose to risk his reputation in a dubious case.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania has told us that G. Britain is our commercial rival. But does not the gentleman know that the very term implies a correlative. That if she is your commercial rival, you are her commercial rival also. This is the very view I have been endeavoring to take of the subject, to impress on the committee; to warn the nation against being drawn into a war of commercial rivalry. Sir, when men fall out about women they are not apt to call in some learned doctor to decide the dispute—they yield to feeling or instinct—just so with nations, commercial nations especially differing on interest, which is their instinct. And would gentlemen wish to excite this young nation, as yet in the gristle, to a foreign contest with G. Britain, in the full strength of manhood? I speak of *foreign* war. The will and ability to defend ourselves is one thing—to act three thousand miles off, another. They may rely as much as they please upon the French emperours making a separate peace with the continent, to the exclusion of G. Britain. If she puts on her strength you will feel it. This proposition will subject her to all the evils of an American war without any of the concomitant advantages. And can you expect a tame acquiescence on her part? Is her minister he not a bastard? If he has one drop of the blood of Chatham in his veins he will die contending for the liberties of his country sooner than surrender her independence. He will do it. No, sir, whatever I may think of the vices and corruptions of the government of that country, I must applaud her intelligence and spirit, must admire her ability, wisdom and strength.

But another gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) asks if it is not astonishing that a man, whom he allows to possess common sense, whom he represents as trembling at the power of G. B. should be making calculations of the future power of France, instead of guarding against the immediate danger? Sir, France may become a naval power—G. Britain never can be a military one. I ask any practical man, if the day can ever arrive when G. Britain will be able to threaten the safety of the continent of Europe or America, or dictate to either of them. Is it my fault that the gentleman cannot, or will not see this; am I to blame because (as he tells you) fools & madmen can never be brought to believe that the spirit of God hath passed them by, and enlightened the understandings of other men. But to shew that this is not just cause of war we are referred to the time

of the stamp-act and the non-importation agreement of 1774, which did not (it seems) produce immediate war. Is there any analogy between the two cases? We then formed one nation. A man may make a great sacrifice to preserve his friend, but when he has lost him, he will (as has been seen to day) be denounced as the bitterest enemy. The other instances are equally defective and inapplicable. You may as well go back to the flood. The same gentleman enquires, are you indeed so peaceable towards England who has trampled upon you and hostile to France who has offered you no injury? Wherefore? On this occasion I must repeat the old proverb, 'tis the still hog that drinks the swill. She finds it convenient to make a miserable stalking horse, a scare crow of Spain. The gentleman enquires how long G. Britain has acted upon these philanthropic principles; this generous benevolent policy ascribed to her. But is any man so weak, or so wicked as to pretend that there is any principle of action between nations except interest? Give G. Britain the power, and she will to-morrow play the same part. Sir, we are not theophilanthropists, but politicians; not dreamers and soothsayers, but men of flesh and blood. 'Tis idle to talk of a sense of justice in any nation. Each pursues its sense of interest, and if you calculate on their acting upon any other principle, you may be very amiable, but you will prove a fool. We are asked what G. Britain can do to annoy us. We answer at this moment more than any other nation of the world, because she commands the ocean, the sole medium of communication between us. But draw her off from that element, and France is not less omnipotent upon it. She is a great military power, and it is because Britain is not, cannot be such a power, that it is impolitic to break her down. Go to war when you will, you must become the ally of France, you will only put off, by enhancing it, the danger you would guard against. You will but clap a tortoise under your elephant.

The same gentleman tells you that the gigantic power of France hangs on the brittle life of an individual. But do you believe it? Are you such drivellers in politics as to believe that the fate of such a military despotism hangs on the life of one man. If Mahomet II. had been killed under the walls of Constantinople, would the destiny of the Greek empire have been changed? Would not the power have passed into the hands of some Solyman or Selim, the terror of the civilized world? Shall we abandon practice for theory?

In some respects we are situated as the successors of Alexander were placed in relation to Rome and Carthage. Here is an iron republic, or call it what you will, that threatens the liberties of mankind; the government above all others, in Europe, to which our own is most hateful and obnoxious. This is beyond dispute. Does it become us to facilitate its designs? I do not enquire as to motives, nor will that government care about them: If you give it facilities to effect its purposes, these purposes are obtained so far as depends on you. Is this wise, is it proper, is it right? Am I asked for my plan? If I meant to act efficiently, I would have begun with an embargo—I would now do what was done before—I would treat with G. B. and for the very reason that I would not have treated with her, in the year 1794; for the same reason that the gentleman, whose resolution is now under discussion, then treated with her, I would not now, he is for war, I am for negotiation and peace. And why? because the state of nations has since undergone a momentous change: disastrous changes indeed have been effected in the face of things. We often hear of the abuses and corruptions of the British Government; whilst the continental despotisms pass unnoticed and unregarded. Let us beware of introducing such abuses into our own—We have no farther concern with them. Do gentlemen think worse of the character and motives of William Pitt than of Robespierre, and yet, monster as he was, Robespierre—that cannibal of his own countrymen, was in his day the sole bulwark of the human race. And whatever be her motives, or professions, G. Britain now stands exactly in the place of France twelve years ago. Take her navy out of the way to-morrow, where are you? The seiry of the navy has indeed reported that the Chesapeake is fit for service, and that the Constitution is in a state of thorough repair, but would the real *Chesapeake*, the *bay*, be fit for use in that case, and what would be

the operation on the actual constitution of the U. States? Sir, I am opposed to a French war as well as to a war with England. I would treat with England for another reason. I wish we had not a commercial treaty with any nation whatever. I am opposed to them on principle: but the principle is already settled. We have them. By your treaties with her enemies your hands are tied up from taking against them, any such measures as the one proposed: they are to be admitted on the terms of the most favored nation. This is probably one of the principal causes of disgust to England. Again, she made an offer to repeal her discriminating duties, if you would do so too; to trade with us upon even terms. By mercantile clamor you were deterred from meeting her half way: moreover, you have refused to ratify treaties with her, after they had been signed by your own minister. No doubt you had the right to do so. But can you be surprised under such circumstances that a haughty commercial rival has been irritated. After your obligations to France, who cannot receive a single pound of sugar, or coffee, but under cover of your flag, who is dependant upon you for services which she cannot render herself, who is not your rival in commerce, what can you expect from a jealous competitor in trade who stands not in need of your navigation—whose every advance towards a good understanding has received a mortifying repulse? Sir, you have at this moment a negotiation pending with G. Britain. You have no cause to despair of its success; far otherwise. The plain question is, will you await its issue, or will you *pendente lite*; precipitate yourself into a measure, which must put all negotiation aside, which must eventuate in war. If you want war there is no doubt that you may have it. Great Britain will not submit to all the hardships and mischiefs of war, because you choose to call it peace. She will prefer open war to war in disguise: and I, sir, have no hesitation in saying that I am for no half measures. Begin that system when you will, war, or disgrace must grow out of it. I am for neither. The gentleman indeed says that this, which has been denounced as a war measure, is a measure of peace. Let us have no more *quasi* wars. I beseech you, sir—no half measures, no intermediate stage, but open war or peace. I abhor this political quackery. Give us war or negotiation—if you resort to the one let us abandon the other. But we are asked if American virtue will so far degrade and debase itself as to treat with the old and corrupt government of England. There is a plain answer to this. You have a treaty with her now, with every government, I believe, that would make one with you. But whilst we boast of our virtue, let us beware that our own sins are not cast into our teeth. Let us see, how far these punctillios are warranted by the conduct of our own agents. Look to the management of the convention of Paris, of the 30th April, 1803. You have all seen the case of the N. Jersey, Nicklin and Griffith's ship. It has created a general sensation. And yet what is the fact. Compared with others, they have almost nothing to complain of. Bad as that case is, it is amongst the least exceptionable instances of misconduct in your ministry at Paris. It is true Nicklin and Griffith's claim was cut down, I believe one half, because the sum appropriated would not otherwise (it was feared) be sufficient to answer all the drafts of chicanery upon it. These men were, therefore, mulcted fifty per cent. They are rich merchants—able to make their case known. It has been heard, and has rung through the continent. There are hundreds of cases even worse than this. The claims intended to be provided for are set aside. Why? Because government has been represented abroad by unfaithful, dishonest agents. Have they been called to account for their conduct? Three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars stipulated to be paid to bona fide American citizens—where have they gone? Into the pockets of renegades and the bureaux of Paris. Yes, the traders in neutral character have divided the spoil with the harpies of the French bureaux. These are they, in whose favor the bills have been drawn on the treasury of the U. States by their own minister. Take the case of the *Pig u*—there was no question indeed as to her being American property—but she was captured *flagrante bello*:—(when we were taking the Insurgente and Berceau) she was therefore good prize, and condemned accordingly. Yet the decision of the inferior court was reversed by the council of prizes, and this case brought within the con-

vention—to the exclusion no doubt of bona fide claims for *neutral* American property captured and condemned, and for which the convention was intended to provide. This is a specimen of the mode of doing business at Paris. If gentlemen doubt upon the subject, let them call on the secretary of state, for the correspondence of the commissioners. Let them call for John Mercer, one of those commissioners, a man inferior to few in point of talents; in point of character to none. Put him to the bar and examination.

Painful as it is to me, I must defend my principles and those of my friends. Open your statute book—what does it say? That the shores and waters of the bay and river Mobile shall form a district—I brought in the bill myself. The executive had informed us, that we had purchased from France as far as the Perdido to the east—We legislated upon it—Whence have arisen your disputes with Spain—From Pensacola or St. Augustine?—No—from the very country which the statute book says is yours—in your own collection district are Spanish duties exacted and paid—from this very quarter incursions have been made into the old United States. Do gentlemen believe that this fact will be lost on Great-Britain? But we are asked (by Mr. Smilie) what has she to do with differences between us and Spain?—What right has she to interfere, to enquire or even to know, to seem conscious of what has passed in that quarter? Is this intended as a serious question? because you have clapped a padlock upon your own mouths and wilfully shut your eyes, do you expect to hoodwink an eagle-eyed adversary? 'Tis in vain to expect that any nation in her intercourse with you, will be blind to your conduct towards others—Great Britain must shut her eyes and ears too, not to understand the state of things here—at least negatively speaking. She must know that you have taken no imposing attitude towards Spain, done nothing to strengthen the Southern frontier, made no addition to your naval or military force, left even the militia *in statu quo ante*. Because the doors have been shut, can people be brought to believe that we have raised armies and equipped fleets in conclave? I never heard, sir, but of one army incog. und that was levied by the facetious Mr. Bayes for the service of the stage, not of the state—and from some dramatic specimens which I have lately seen, I should not be surprised to hear of a similar project being started on this floor. G. Britain will see, then, what has *not* been your proceeding towards Spain. She will say shall I suffer myself to be brow-beaten by a nation, clamoring for the right of highway, that has not spirit enough to defend her own domicile? If A acts like a poltroon towards B who has committed a gross outrage upon him, and shall have a subsequent controversy with C, shall he pretend to bully him, and expect C not to call to mind his cowardly behavior with B, and treat him accordingly? One foreign nation will be influenced, will be governed in her concerns with you by your concessions to another, and it is the idlest thing in the world to expect that your treatment by one government will not have an effect on the deportment of others towards you.

One word more, sir, before I conclude. Gentlemen miscalculate if they suppose that mere *authority* (much less at second hand) will do for us. They must shew us something better before we swallow their resolution. 'Tis an infirmity, sir, of my nature that I cannot yield to the imposing sound of great names—they never did and they never shall put me to silence, or drive me from my purpose. I am apprized of the secret denunciations which are on foot, and I despise them. They shall never affect me—I came into public life with these principles, and I will leave it with them, leave it when I may.

Communication.

There seems to be an impropriety in saying any thing against Mr. *Jefferson* just at this time. Before his election, his friends were solemnly and abundantly warned of the danger. He has done quite as well as could have been reasonably expected;

and now when he means to decline another election, (for so the *presidential bag-pipe* has long since declared) let him retire with as much honor as possible. *Allen B. Magruder* will not hereafter compare him to "Jupiter seated on the top of Olympus, viewing in serenity and silence the fate of empires;" and it is wanton to pour water on a drowned rat.

Editor's Closet.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"YOU wish to know the reasons for my attachment to the governor. I answer, that I am not particularly attached to him. I did not vote for him at the last election, but assuredly I intend it at the next, in preference to any supple tool which an unprincipled and violent faction may set up. Mr. Lewis has behaved well in his administration. The very things for which his opponents persecute, I commend him. He has shewn an openness, firmness and independence, which are very desirable in a public officer; and for which every man ought to have credit, let him belong to what sect he will. Let us have a governor of the *state*, not of a selfish and groveling party. Besides I feel an indignation against those who so lately and unanimously voted for a man whom they now load with the vilest abuse. Surely Gov. Lewis has done nothing to deserve all this. Such conduct is to me a strong indication of base views in his opponents, and is his highest encomium.

"Nor have I any objection against the re-election of Mr. Broom. In what way the party with which he is entangled will seek to dispose of him, is extremely uncertain. We know that should he be conceived to obstruct the projects of the junta in New-York, they will immediately and without mercy, sacrifice him. One would think that they would propose him as their next candidate for the chief magistracy; but this is a degree of honor and generosity of which they are known to be incapable.

"They are mustering all their forces to attack Mr. *Nicholas*. He took the liberty, during the session of the Legislature to differ from Mr. *Clinton*, in several points, and this arrogance can never be forgiven: more especially as he spoke with superior eloquence and force. The vote, however, was always against him, except

in the case of Judge *Thorn*, of the still more unhappy *Arnold*, and a few other things. Is it not a dreadful state, when intelligence and virtue are made the objects of persecution?

"I thank you for the peice on the political decease of *Lucas Elmendorf*, though I had seen it before. It is much in the manner of Swift. I have some doubt as to the propriety of the writer saying that it was intended to bury Mr. Elmendorf, "whether dead or alive." While a man is perceived to breathe, whatever may be his *stupidity*, I would not put him under the ground. Still more exceptionable, in my opinion, is the assertion, that he is "never to rise again." While *Paine & Barlow*, and some others which might be mentioned, believe like the *Sadducees* of old, that there is neither angel, nor spirit, nor resurrection, I would avoid giving any countenance to their doctrine."

Acquisition of Louisiana.

Captain Stargazer must not forget the 12th of May. The democrats must, without delay, make arrangements for celebrating, in a suitable manner, this *glorious* anniversary. After drinking seventeen guns, accompanied with toasts, I would recommend the following, as the eighteenth.

Louisiana—the new Pandora's box, reversed—Hope at the top, despair at the bottom.

Rum! Rum! Rum!

It is conjectured, that the price of this precious liquor will soon rise at Claverack, since a certain candidate has placed in his account of *Loss and Gain*, the following items:—

Loss.	GAIN.
720 rum grogs	
17 brandy do.	
32 gin-flings	
411 glasses bitters	
25 do. cock-tail	
My Election	NOTHING.

More Precious Confessions.

Mr. *Randolph* in the course of last week, made the following frank and important confession:—"We have been trading for the last five years on the FEDERAL CAPITAL.—I am fearful, sir, that when that Capital is exhausted, we shall prove BANKRUPTS BOTH IN RESOURCES AND REPUTATION."

The above is communicated to me this moment, by an ear and eye witness, whose respectability, intelligence, and veracity, are above the reach of imputation.

Hudson, May 6.

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Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

ELECTION.

We are happy to announce another triumph of good principles in this county. The federal assembly ticket is in by a handsome majority; and we doubt not but our candidate for Congress has also succeeded by a few votes. The election has been so closely contested, however, that we dare not hazard a non-official statement. In our next, we shall be enabled to give a correct canvass of all the votes.

Proceedings at Hudson.

On receiving intelligence of the murder of Mr. Pierce, a handbill was issued, requesting the citizens of Hudson to assemble, on Thursday evening last, at the Court House, to take the affair into consideration. Although the invitation was general, the democrats declined having any thing to do with it, and desired that it might be considered as a federal meeting. Accordingly the Federal Republicans assembled at an early hour. The meeting was unusually numerous. EZEKIEL GILBERT, ESQ. was called to the chair, and DANIEL PENFIELD, ESQ. was chosen Secretary, when a short, but impressive address was delivered by Mr. Van Ness, and the proceedings of the Federal Republicans of New-York read, upon which the following recital and resolutions were unanimously adopted :—*

Whereas the city of Hudson is principally indebted to navigation and commerce for its growth and prosperity, and whereas a suspension of its trade would prove extremely injurious, if not totally ruinous of its best interests,

Therefore Resolved, that this meeting concur in, and adopt the following resolutions of their fellow-citizens of New-York, viz:—

[Here such of the resolutions of the Federal Republicans of New-York, as were not merely local, were severally read, and unanimously adopted.]

Resolved, that the foregoing proceedings be signed by the chairman and Secretary and published in the Balance.

E. GILBERT, *Chairman.*

D. PENFIELD, Secretary.

* Although many democrats joined the meeting, we are happy to state, that no dissenting voice was heard. We mention this as a fact highly honorable to our political opponents.

The grand jury of New-York have found a bill against Henry Whitby, captain of the British ship Leander, for the murder of John Pierce.

They have also presented James Cheetham, for a false representation of the manner of finding said bill.

We are obliged to omit several interesting particulars of the late unhappy affair, for want of room. The following, however, must not be deferred :

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

**The Memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen
and Commonalty of the City of New-York**

Respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialists repose full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the present administration of the United States. They are sensible that the general government is disposed to afford sufficient and adequate protection to every portion of the Union.

A melancholy event has taken place. This day consigns to the grave the remains of John Pierce, a fellow citizen inhumanly and wantonly murdered by the British. Our port is blockaded—our vessels intercepted—our seamen impressed—our commerce interrupted, and our jurisdictional rights most grossly violated. A British squadron is now before our Harbour, evincing a disposition to renew its outrages, and to perpetrate additional enormities.

We therefore respectfully request that a naval force may be immediately stationed at this port, and that three or more American frigates may, without delay, be sent for our protection.

DE WITT CLINTON.

By order of the Common Council,
T. WORTMAN, City Clerk.

Fortunate will it prove, if the President has it in his power to furnish these frigates—*these federal frigates*. We are apprehensive that between the mud and worms of the Potomac, and the economy of the administration, they are nearly destroyed. Let it be remembered that these frigates were built by the federalists, amidst the clamor and opposition of De Witt Clinton and his friends; and let it also be remembered, that the democrats have uniformly opposed every thing in the shape of naval protection.

**Further particulars respecting the murder of John
Pierce.**

City of New-York, ss.

Jesse Pierce, master of the sloop Richard, a coasting vessel of Brandywine, being duly sworn deposes and says, that as he was approaching Sandy Hook, and was about a quarter of a mile from the beach and two miles south from the Light House in his said vessel, yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, two shots were fired at different times from a large British ship of war with two tier of guns, supposed to be the

Leander—That one of the said shot struck about forty yards ahead of the said vessel and that the other went nearly over her—upon which the deponent rounded to his vessel, and about five minutes after another shot was fired from the said ship and struck the taffel rail & the quarter rail, and killed immediately a man at the helm, named John Pierce, brother of the deponent, and who was a hand on board of his vessel; that the deponent cannot actually determine the distance of the sloop from the Leander, but he conjectures it to be above a mile; that the deponent then continued his course and entered the Hook without any further molestation.

JESSE PIERCE.

Sworn 26th April, 1806, }
before *De Witt Clinton* }

Captain Philips, arrived at Charleston on the 1st inst. in 6 days from Havana, informs that intelligence had reached that place the day before he sailed, of the expedition under General Miranda having left New-York : and had excited some apprehensions among the Americans.—An embargo was talked of, and a 74 gun ship was ready for sea, having her sails bent. Intelligence had also been received, of the ship *Leander's* having been twice boarded by British cruizers—the first time in the Mona passage, when they stated that they were bound to St. Domingo and were suffered to pass. The second time she was boarded, they made the statement, but from the latitude in which she was, it was evident, that was not her destination and the British commander proposed sending her into port, when the captain of the *Leander* produced his passports from the British government, and was suffered to proceed.

The Knell.



"In this city, on the 29th ult. NATHANIEL GREENE, Esq. in the 68th year of his age, formerly judge of the court of common pleas, in the county of Columbia. During several months of his last illness, it was difficult to say, which was the most signal, his exquisite sufferings or the firmness and even cheerfulness with which he sustained them. In his domestic relations he was tender and affectionate : in regard to his more public character it is sufficient to observe, that all parties agreed that he was "an honest man." He died declaring his belief of the truth of the Christian Religion, and his reliance on the mercy of God and the merits of a Redeemer.

In this city, on the 25th ult. Mr. DANIEL PINKHAM, in the 72d year of his age.



FOR THE BALANCE.

May, the Season of Love.

A SONG.

GENTLE Muse, now lend thy aid,
Soft insuatuating maid;
Lead me to the happy grove;
May, the season is for love.

2

Cupid, choose thy choicest dart,
Touch my fair Belinda's heart,
Let her all my anguish prove;
May, the season is for love.

3

O'er the lawn, and up the hill,
Near the brook or tinkling rill,
Let my wandering footsteps rove,
May, the season is for love.

4

Flora sheds her sweets around,
Fawns and lambskins trip the ground,
Nature kindly seems to prove
May, the season is for love.

5

Hark! the village bells now ring,
Nymphs and shepherds dance and sing,
O'er the plain or through the grove,
May, the season is for love.

6

Let us join in Hymen's bands,
With our hearts let's join our hands;
And by joint consent we'll prove
May, the season is for love.

CORYDON.

Miscellany.

THE reverend Mr. H. a gentleman of singular humour, and brother to, no less singular law peer, retired to ease and independence, as the Rector of—, in the county of Kent. Being a justice of the peace, he was frequently teased with some idle differences among the inhabitants of the place. Not being willing to be broken in upon by such frivolous complaints, when application was made to him for redress of some imaginary injury, his custom was to dismiss them, with saying, "He would send for them when he had leisure to attend to their business.—The first rainy day that next happened, he took care to send for the parties, and received them sitting in the porch of the door, which just provided shelter for himself and his clerk, whilst the complainants were obliged to stand exposed to the inclement sky, all the while uncovered, to pay proper respect to the king's justice of the peace. By this mean he en-

tirely cured the country folks in the neighborhood of litigious dispositions. His blunt manner of enforcing wholesome truths as a clergyman was as remarkable as his peculiarity in the commission of the peace. One Sunday he was preaching on moral duties from these words:—"Render therefore unto all their due."—In explaining his text, he observed, that there were duties which a man owed to himself as well as to others. "And," added he "when they are not attended to, I never have a good opinion of that man. For this reason," he proceeded, turning himself to a particular part of the church, "I have never had a good opinion of you John Trott, since you sold me those sheep, six months ago, and have never called for the money. [Port Folio.]

Original Sea Wit.

A Tar passing by one of those corners in this city, where idlers assemble for the benefit of the sun in cold weather, observed one basking himself, and called out, "Hoo, brother, what latitude are you in? I see you are taking the sun."

A sailor passing one, in our market, on a stormy morning, who held an umbrella over his head with scarcely any thing remaining but the sticks, called to him "hard weather, brother! I see you are scudding under bare poles." [Ibid.]

Law.

AN ACT,

To incorporate the Hudson Mechanical society.
Passed March 21st, 1806.

Whereas Jonathan Ames, Aaron Charlot, Abiel Cheney, Daniel Clark, Jared Coffin, Paul Dakin, Isaac Hathaway, Nicholas Hathaway, Charles Holt, Prosper Hofmer, John Keeney, James Nixon, junior, Laban Paddock, Nathaniel Porter, William Rogers, Nathan Sears, Sylvanus Seely, Ashbel Stoddard, Robert Taylor, John C. Ten Broeck, Cornelius Tobey, Samuel Wigton and William Wigton mechanics of the city of Hudson in the county of Columbia have by their petition to the legislature, represented, that they are associated into a body, under the name of the Hudson Mechanical Society, for the relief of their unfortunate and indigent members, their widows and children, and other charitable objects, and pray to be incorporated into a body politic, for the purpose of securing and confirming the funds of said society to those benevolent uses: And whereas the views of the said petitioners appear to be laudable, and worthy of legislative patronage and assistance: Therefore,

Be it enacted, by the people of the state of New-York, represented in senate and assembly, That all such persons as now are or hereafter may become members of

the Hudson Mechanical society, shall be appointed a body politic and corporate, in fact & in the name, by the name of the Hudson Mechanical society; and that by that name they and their successors, as a corporation, shall be vested with the same powers, privileges and immunities, and made liable to the same restrictions of the provident society of New-York, and certain other societies incorporated by an act of the legislature, entitled "an act to incorporate the Provident society, the Mutual Benefit society, the Benevolent society, and the Albion Benefit Society of the city of New-York, and the Social society of the city of Schenectady."

And be it further enacted, That the officers of the Hudson Mechanical Society, shall consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and board of five directors, to be elected agreeably to the provisions of the act aforesaid, and that Prosper Hofmer, shall be the first president; Nathan Sears, the first vice-president; Daniel Clark, the first treasurer; C. Holt, the first secretary; and Samuel Wigton, Paul Dakin, Cornelius Tobey, Jonathan Ames and Aaron Charlot, the first board of directors of the said corporation, to hold their offices respectively, until the third Wednesday in January next after the passing of this act, or until others shall be duly elected in their room.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume, unbound..	\$ 2,
Second Volume,	\$ 2, 5
Third Volume,	\$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume,	\$ 2, 50
The four together,	\$ 8

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Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the Advertiser which accompanies the Balance.

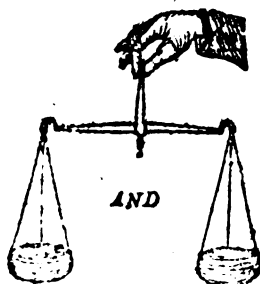
PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, MAY 13, 1806.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQUIRE.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world!"

The Coalead,

CANTO II.

(Continued.)

HIS Worship now Thode's dwelling steps in,
And meets with suitable reception;
And soon began, sans ceremony,
To unfold the business to his crony.

Quoth he, 'tis time for us to rally;
For our affairs look rather squally;
We shall be left in dismal dumps,
Shortly, unless we stir our stumps;
Where'er I cast my eyes around,
The Lewisites are gaining ground;
He has a vast increase, of late,
Of friends in th' western part o' th' state;
And though we have denounc'd and slander'd
Him, they are flocking to his standard.
Strange! though we grievously have winc'd him,
The Feds say scarce a word against him;
Indeed, no serious matter can
In truth be charg'd against the man.
I thought where truth withdrew supplies,
We might succeed, at least, by lies—
Fallacious hope! Oh, sad mistake!
Another method we must take,
And cast an anchor to the windward,
Or, next election, we shall find hard
Work, as before was ever found,
To keep our vessel off the ground.
But lurks there an informer near,
This conversation to o'erhear;
To blab abroad what I shall say,
And launch it on the face of day?
Fee, lo! the deed which I design,
Strangely appals this breast of mine;
Drives pale-fac'd conscience from her mooring,
And shuts my ear against her roaring.

Quoth Thode, the dwelling is secure;—
Hush all suspicion on that score;
And speak aloud, with confidence,
Nor keep your servant in suspense.

Quoth he, the Borrites I design,
To yoke along with friends of mine.

Long have I puzzled and reflected,
How this design may be effected;
It must be done, or we shall fail,
And aristocracy prevail:
I come, in an affair so nice,
For your assistance and advice;
Nor is there in my mind a doubt,
The union may be brought about;
The circumstance of their condition,
New favours strong a coalition;
No common chain of interest binds them;
No strong attachment now confuses them:
The little flock is left to stray—
Their leader wand'ring far away;
But still their weight and influence
Would be to us of consequence;
Now, they would be solicitous
To have an equal share with us
In posts of honor and of gain,
Which else they never might obtain;
But this, my friend, must not be done;
We must possess the pow'r alone:
The bait, indeed, we'll hold out to them,
The more effectually to woo them;
We want their aid, and we must have it,
And after cheat the fools who gave it:
'T would be a glorious thing indeed,
'T obtain their help in time of need;
To gain our ends, and then discard them,
And with our taunting scoffs reward them;
To brush away the silly boobies,
When fairly mounted on our hobbies;
Leaving the fools and their connections,
To feast upon their own reflections.
This, this, old friend, I call, d'y'e see,
A first rate stroke of policy;
A fine laid plan, above the level
Of any project of Machiavel.
On t'other hand, if we should find
It discompos'd the public mind;
Or if the fiends of disaffection,
Should rouse the people to reflection,
And set the public voice a roaring,
That, in the end, we might lose more in
Number, than we by them should gain,
Thus rendering the whole project vain;
In such a case, we must disown it,
And swear that we have never done it;
Great caution, too, is necessary,
That the design may not miscarry:
At any rate, we must contrive it,
To keep our purposes in private;
But now, that we may drive the trade,
Advances shortly must be made:
Bagshot will do, if any one,
To play this shuffling trick upon;
Him we can cheat out of his sight,
If we but work the card aright;
I think the matter must be done,
In compromise with him alone:
That he no evidence can find,
To prove our knaveries to mankind;
It must be done, too, in a place,
To implicate him in disgrace,
If he should afterwards reveal,
What shame would prompt him to conceal.
I somehow hate that fellow still;
He has a strong and stubborn will;
And, more than any thing beside,
This perfidy would sting his pride;
But let us soon begin the sport;
Know you a place of his resort!

Quoth Thode, not far from hence, a dame
Resides, I wist, of doubtful fame;
There Bagshot oft resorts, by night,
No doubt, to shun the public sight:
Now, to impose upon the ass,
There cannot be a better place.
I am as intimate with him,
As with your worship, or with Jim—
How would it do to cheat the creature,
In quality of mediator?
And by some stratagem or other,
To influence this goodly mother,
'T appoint a time, and when he came,
For me to personate the dame?
Nay, do not laugh; do you suppose
I should look bad in women's clothes?
There's not a woman, of my age, in
Town, a quarter so engaging:
In such a case, I'd be prepar'd,
And shave my whiskers, and my beard;
And I will challenge any actor
To play a comic part exacter.
As to my voice, I'm capable
To sound all notes from bass to treble.

Quoth t'other, I approve the plan;
This must succeed, or nothing can:
Here we can twist and turn him over;
And all his properties discover;
Here we can rathom his designs,
And find his bottom, with our lines.
If, afterwards, we should make shift,
And turn the simpleton adrift,
He'd scorn to be, in such a case,
The herald of his own disgrace.
I guess I know the dame you mean,
In ——— street, where we have been.
Let her appoint a special time,
To have a conference with him;
Borrow her clothes, and put them on;
The matter never will be known.
Meantime, to carry on the farce,
Let her, and all her girls, be scarce;
I, too, will ta'e an active part
In such a scheme, with all my heart.
How would it do, should I deposit
Myself in cupboard, or in closet?
And keep myself in sequestration,
To overhear the conversation,
And if it favorably went,
To enter, as by accident?
As to your talents, I think no man
Could better personate that woman.
You bear some likeness to the dame;
And I should take you for the same;
Dress'd in her clothes, in such a place,
In th' night, as then will be the case—
Besides the project suits me well,
And doth a grand result foretell;
To have the agency of women
In such affairs, is a good omen.
Is not a woman form'd, by nature,
A generous pacificator?
Do not all ancient annals prove
Them fam'd for peace, as well as love?
Indeed, as far as his o'ry reaches
Back, we observe them meddling breaches.
Did not the famous Sabine daughters
Preserve old Rome from bloody slaughters?
Extinguish with their tears, war's fires,
To save their spouses and their sirs?
Have they not oft brought down the tempers
Of most puissant kings and emperors?

When Charles and Francis fought each other ;
 The aunt of that, of this the mother,
 Contriv'd the flames of war to smother.
 For both the emperor and Francis,
 Disdain'd to make the first advances ;
 Then Louise and Margaret,
 For framing peace, at Cambray met ;
 And did not their negotiations,
 Restore to peace the harass'd nations ?
 If females, when negotiators
 Have plann'd and brought to pass such matters,
A fortiori, what man knows
 What you might do in women's clothes ?
 I do religiously believe,
 None can a better scheme conceive.
 To raise his expectations more,
 Inveigle him with hope of pow'r ;
 Tell him, that the republicans
 Will join his party, hearts and hands,
 On principles of reciprocity,
 Arising from their generosity.
 If he has heard from "—",
 He will not to this suit demur ;
 Such measures, I've pursued, I guess,
 As will ensure complete success.
 Lest it might frighten the old man,
 I have not half disclos'd my plan
 To him in all my correspondence ;
 And I have carried on abundance.
 Th' old dotard thinks I am sincere ;
 But he is much mistaken there :
 There's policy my friend, in war,
 Nor can we carry it too far.
 It would be hard, if politicians
 Could not cheat men of all conditions ;
 And I believe, upon my soul,
 This time that we shall cheat the whole ;
 And to this end, let's act each part
 With shrewdness, subtilty and art.
 As to the time, a servant send,
 And I will any time attend :
 Let's see what night
 But now, the little modest muse,
 Unus'd to brothels or to stews,
 Constrains the bard to leave a blank here ;
 And modest folks, no doubt, will thank her.
 She says, the adage here will hold,
 That truth must not all times be told.

Forbear, quoth she, nor write nor speak,
 What might excitation virtue's cheek :
 Follow your master, old Montesquieu,
 And treasure ev'ry word he says to you ;
 He doth not fill up every chink,
 Or write to make folks read—but think ;
 Though light is good, yet ever mind,
 That too much light will make you blind.

But, quoth the bard, may I not tell,
 What both these shuffling knaves befall ?
 Delineate the shameful flight
 Of a great General, in the night ?
 How this redoubted son of Mars,
 Was worried out by hardy tars ?
 Shew how he scamper'd off, in full speed ?
 How he was routed, chas'd and bullied ?
 Stripp'd of his laurels of renown,
 And dubb'd a famous knight of the gown ?
 Why may I not describe the place
 He crept, to avoid a worse disgrace ?
 How he was pull'd by 's heels from thence,
 Besmear'd with that which shocks each sense ?
 What scrutiny he underwent,
 Ere his pursuers were content ?
 Depict him, crying out for quarters,
 His garments torn and rent in tatters ?
 How else account for strange events,
 And noises which have happen'd since ?
 Poets, like dealers in Astronomy,
 Should try to explain all strange phenomena ;
 For gossip fame is spreading, daily
 Reports about one lady Bailey :
 How that she borrow'd late a gown,
 Of another woman in the town ;
 Who late an action brought of trover,†
 Thereof the value to recover ;

* Robertson's Charles V. Vol III. Page 28.

† Montesquieu's Spir. Laws Vol I Book xi. Ch. xx.

‡ Cocus' Mod. Rep. Vol. X. Page 365. Richard-son w. Bailey.

For though return'd, it was so torn,
 She said it never could be worn :
 And how

Oh, quoth the muse, for shame, forbear,
 And this ungrateful topic spare :
 Are not these chieftains elevated,
 Their public conduct approbated ?
 Are there not men e'en in your state,
 Declaring them immaculate ?
 Perhaps our rough ungraceful rhymes,
 May yet descend to future times.
 Posterity would blush, I fear,
 Should we the naked truth declare.
 Would they not call the present race,
 Corrupt, degenerate, and base ;
 Where wretches, destitute of merit,
 The people's confidence inherit ?

Therefore, let not the light of rhyme,
 Conduct them down the stream of time :
 Let dark oblivion's waves dash over
 Their bark, and such transactions cover :

But now, behold, the die is cast,
 Delusion's night is almost past ;
 That dreary, dismal, low'ring season,
 Which knaves have called "the age of reason."
 Long have the dogs of faction howl'd,
 And democratic jackalls prowld ;
 The epoch fast approaches, when
 These creatures must retire to den ;
 And soon may honest folks defy
 The mammoth of democracy :
 He slowly moves along the heath,
 Chopfallen ; for he's lost his teeth.
 Scoundrels may triumph while in power ;
 But they must fall to rise no more.
 Though knaves at truth and justice rail,
 Yet truth and justice will prevail ;
 The fane of law and order stand,
 The terror of a lawless band,
 And virtue ornament the land.

But now, sir bard, resume the story ;
 The road is open now before you ;
 Dropping that shameful, sad event,
 Relax the business consequent.
 (To be continued.)

FOR THE WASP.

The Coalition ; a Parody.

THREE parties, in three kindred conclaves born,
 New-York's distracted councils would adorn :
 The first in hypocritic cant surpast ;
 The next in shuffling lies, in both the last.
 The force of villainess could no farther go ;
 To make the third, she join'd the other two.

FOR THE WASP.

HOLT says, when speaking of the election, "our prospects from below are good."

Quere. Has Sempronius at length overcome his infernal majesty ? Or is the coalition extended a little further ?—Or what in the name of wonder does the fellow mean ? TAG.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Balance.

SIR,

I observe in your paper of the 6th instant, in the account of a democratic candidate for a seat in the Legislature, marked under the head of Loss, 25 *do.* *cock-tail*. Will you be so obliging as to inform me what is meant by this species of refreshment ? Though a stranger to you, I believe, from your general character, you will not suppose this request to be impertinent.

I have heard of a *jorum*, of *phlegm-cutter* and *fog-driver*, of *wetting the whistle*, and *moistening the clay*, of a *fillip*, a *spur in the head*, *quenching a spark in the throat*, of *step &c.* but never in my life, though I have lived a good many years, did I hear of *cock-tail* before. Is it peculiar to a part of this country ? Or is it a late invention ? Is the name expressive of the effect which the drink has on a particular part of the body ? Or does it signify that the democrats who take the potion are turned topsyturvy, and have their heads where their tails should be ? I should think the latter to be the real solution ; but am unwilling to determine finally until I receive all the information in my power.

At the beginning of the revolution, a physician publicly recommended the moss which grew on a tree as a substitute for tea. He found on experiment, that it had more of a stimulating quality than he approved ; and therefore, he afterwards as publicly denounced it. Whatever *cock-tail* is, it may be properly administered only at certain times and to certain constitutions. A few years ago, when the democrats were bawling for *Jefferson* and *Clinton*, one of the polls was held in the city of New-York at a place where *ice-cream* was sold. Their temperament then was remarkably adust and bilious. Something was necessary to cool them. Now, when they are sunk into frigidity, it may be equally necessary, by *cock-tail*, to warm and rouse them.

I hope you will construe nothing that I have said as disrespectful. I read your paper with great pleasure, and wish it the most extensive circulation. Whether you answer my inquiry or not, I shall still remain,

Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

[As I make it a point, never to publish any thing (under my editorial head) but what I can explain, I shall not hesitate to gratify the curiosity of my inquisitive correspondent :—*Cock tail*, then, is a stimulating liquor, composed of *spirits* of any kind, *sugar*, *water*, and *bitters*—it is vulgarly called *bittered sling*, and is supposed to be an excellent electioneering potion, inasmuch as it renders the heart stout and bold, at the same time that it fuddles the head. It is said also, to be of great use to a democratic candidate : because, a person having swallowed a glass of it, is ready to swallow any thing else.

Edit. Bal.]

Editor's Closet.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"I shall send you as soon as they come from the press, according to your request, the LETTERS addressed to the EDITOR of

"a collection of the *Essays* on the subject of EPISCOPACY." I am not fond of controversial writings; and am rather of opinion that, in the way they are generally managed, they do little good. Disputants too often lose their temper and candour; and contend more for victory than truth.

"I was educated a *presbyterian*, and all my prejudices are in favour of that sect; but I have ever considered the *Episcopalians* as brethren, and held many of their divines and people in the highest estimation. Perhaps those who are least acquainted with the various denominations of Christians, are always the most bigoted and censorious.

"Who could have thought, that after the revolution in this country, the notion of the *divine right* of the bishops of the church of England should be revived? Even in England, so far as I am acquainted with ecclesiastical history, the matter has been disclaimed by the most learned and pious of the episcopal church. In this country, there is a peculiar absurdity in advancing the doctrine. I understood that the point in dispute here is, whether the *presbyterians* have any *valid* ministry, and any *efficacious* ordinances. The *presbyterians* assert that they have, as was to be expected; and the *episcopalians* deny, as was *not* to be expected. The latter declare that their church is the *only* true one and in which *alone* salvation is to be obtained. I wish that the former may be in the right; as I must otherwise be in a very bad way.

"I perfectly agree with you, that the controversy cannot be conveniently carried on in a newspaper. The editor might fill his paper with nothing else; and then, he could not answer the demands of all. It is remarked that disputants are very persevering, and that every one strives to have the last word.

"I have nothing interesting to say as to our political affairs. The state of the nation is extremely alarming. A much wiser head than Mr. Jefferson's could hardly tell now what is to be done. Preventatives are easier and safer than remedies. I pity the administration, notwithstanding the inexcusable mistakes of which they have been guilty. I opposed the election of Mr. Jefferson; but would now support him; because he is the President of the United States. I wish those capable of advising would help him; but it is one mark of a weak man, that he will not take advice."

Extract of a letter to the editor, from his friend in Troy, dated 8th May, 1806.

"Foot, who like Spencer in your country, was put on the assembly ticket, in this, to give it weight, sunk it nearly below cypher. The loss of his election, void of feeling as he is, mortifies him more than all the untoward occurrences that ever befall him. His having frequently expressed, and that in a very boasting and public manner, the absolute certainty of his own success (whatever might be the fate of his colleagues) furnishes but little consolation to his mind, coarse as it is. Frequently, whilst the election was pending, he declared "*that he would be elected in spite of damnation, and that all hell could not keep him out.*" Uncommon exertions were however made in his favor. Many hirelings and understrappers were sent from this village to various polls in the county; even one of the prisoners was sent from the limits of the gaol, to the poll of Petersburgh, to direct and manage the election there. The sheriff with his whole troop of deputies, were actively employed in his favor; some at one poll and some at another. The 'Squire, himself, with one or two deputies, and the gaoler at their tail, very actively attended the polls in this town, and a young man by the name of Ruggles Hubbard, lately foisted into the clerk's office, by De Witt Clinton, took charge of the polls in the town of Greenbush. But all would not do. The truth is, Foot is unpopular with the great mass of electors in this county, and it would be very strange was it otherwise. In this town, where Foot resides, and is consequently known, his antagonist led him 28 votes; and in the village of Lansingburgh, where he has resided much longer, and must of course be much better known, a majority of rising 70 votes was against him, maugre the exertions of sheriff, deputies, gaoler, and new-made justices, and the whole host of hirelings under their controul.—Great solicitude was felt here by the underlings of De Witt, for the success of their, or rather, their master's ticket in the western district. An express was sent from this village, at the price of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to Canandaigua, to distribute their addresses thro' that county. The means wherewith to defray the expence, 'tis said, came from New-York. One thing, however, is certain: Let it come from where it would, it was not raised here. Our electioneering democrats here, are not in the way of

owning largely in these necessary ingredients in the democratic system of electioneering. Several of them, however, have "made their brags," that large sums have been forwarded from the metropolis; and that sometimes a saving is made by those entrusted with the application of them: Yet these same demos are frequently railing against old Purdy, as they call him, for bribery and corruption."

NEIGHBOR HOLT,

As "lection time" must be about over with you, I could wish that you would also put a period to your *lying time*. I said but little to you, while "lection" was pending; because I knew you was but laboring diligently in your vocation, and striving, with all your ability, to please your patrons. You have but *one talent* (the talent of lying) and it would have been reprehensible, on such an important occasion, to have buried that one talent in the ground. You did employ it to the best advantage. The same reasons, however, which prevented an exposition of your fibs during "lection time," will also secure them from particular notice now. But there is one sort of lying, from which I should advise you to abstain. I mean *lying in advance*. Almanack-making has probably put you in the habit of it; and to be candid with you, I must confess I think you better acquainted with the affairs of the moon and stars, than with those of the planet on which you wander.—Of these *lies in advance*, let me mention a few:—

"Rockland is firm; and Orange and Ulster will turn out better than was expected. In Dutchess, federalism and quidism united can give scarcely 100 majority."

Of all these assertions, has a single one proved true? But however necessary it might have been deemed, to publish such things in "lection time," now, neighbor Holt, you may as well stop. You perceive that all your falsehood and slander is ineffectual. You cannot shake the federalism of Columbia county. You might as well stop the tide from ebbing and flowing. To tell you the truth, neighbor Charley, *we have got the ring into your nose*, and all your squealing cannot extract it.

What is the reason that my dronish neighbor has, all at once, ceased to abuse the British? Has he received new orders from court.

Congress.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

Last Convulsions of Congress.

CORRESPONDENCE from WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1806

ONCE more write you from this miserable wilderness, which custom makes us call a city, to give you a faint idea of the closing scene in Congress this session. I say a faint idea, because it is impossible to give you a perfect sketch of the disgraceful proceedings of the house.

"Our leaders are as bad as the French, but our rabble are not so many." This remark has been verified, frequently during the present reign of democracy; very often this session, and most emphatically last evening.

The house did not rise until 11 o'clock at night, and though they were in session so late, much business was left unfinished. Indeed if they had been inclined to do business, the confusion would have prevented. Order! Order! Order! were the only words heard, for a considerable portion of the evening.

Mr. John Randolph was uncommonly cool and conciliatory. He had hoped that notwithstanding the asperity of many remarks during the session, Congress would dissolve in order, in union of sentiment and without any discordant appearances. But he was sadly disappointed and very much regretted the conduct of the House.

Mr. T. M. Randolph, having taken offence at some remarks of Mr. J. Randolph either that day, or at some previous time, came forward in a daring manner. He said he perfectly understood the nature and disposition of the gentleman from Virginia. That he had been a silent spectator, but as the session was about closing, he would not go before he had endeavored to efface the stigma, which he conceived that gentleman had endeavored to fix on him. That although there was an immeasurable distance between them as to talents, he considered himself superior in patriotism. That that gentleman had said things in that house which he dare not repeat out of it; had pointed remarks to members in Congress, which he dare not say to them in private, and had behaved improperly on many occasions. That he had no decided aversion to quarrelling and knew the implements as well as that gentleman. Steel, powder, lead and flint were such implements as he liked, and such as he should always have by him, &c. All this time the Speaker more resembled a ghost than a man, for he could say nothing. Most of the demos were highly pleased, this speech being expected. When Mr. T. Randolph sat down, J. Randolph and his friend Gamet went out, and in a short time T. R. was called out. He returned and said understood the gentleman from Virginia had not designated him in any of his remarks, therefore he was sorry he had made

use of such harsh and intemperate language!!!!

Old Findley likewise hickup'd up a Phillippick against Randolph, at some length, giving his reasons for not voting with him on certain occasions. Findley was as boozy as a piper! J. Randolph called to order. "Not for you" said Findley. When he had ended, Randolph turned to him and said "have you no more to say, good Sir?"—"Yes, said Findley, if I wished to waste the time of the House, as you do." D. R. Williams arose, in a violent rage, and said he was astonished to see this conduct in the House; that a man (Findley) venerable by his age, should deviate from the proper line of behaviour, and be guilty of such BASE and INFAMOUS..... here Order! Order! Order! made him sit down.

Old Sloan, coaxed by the wags of the house, had written a long speech against Randolph, and taking it in one hand, and a candle in the other he read it to the house. It was very pointed and sarcastic. This said Sloan has consented to be our next Vice-President; his only objection was, his being a quaker, but that was removed by assuring him, that in case the chief command of the army devolved on him; by the death of the President, he could appoint a General.—Such are the men who rule over us.

The house rejected the memorial of Messrs. Ogden and Smith, of New-York, concerning the treatment they received of Judge Talmadge. NO DOUBT GOVERNMENT ARE IMPLICATED.

The house has refused to settle the claims of General Eaton, this session, though they know that Government owe him 4 or 5,000 dollars. M.

["Millions for tribute, not a cent for defence."]

Democratic Policy.

[While the late humiliating and melancholy transaction at New-York, is fresh in the memory of our readers, we beg leave to call their serious attention to the following Speech of Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts. We ask democrats to divest themselves for a moment of party-prejudice, and read it. We desire, that they may remember, at every line, that John Pierce, an American citizen, was killed in the entrance of the harbor of New-York, within a quarter of a mile of the shore, while navigating a crusting sloop, by a paltry British force, in no respect superior to three of our frigates. Edit. Bal]

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

MR. QUINCEY'S Speech,

In the House of Representatives, April 13th, 1806.

The house in committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. Varnum in the chair. The bill "for fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States and for building gun-boats," under consideration.

Mr. Masters, of New York, moved to strike out "150,000 dollars" for the purpose of inserting "500,000." The question was lost—Ayes 27.—He then moved a new section, viz. that a sum, not exceeding _____ be appropriated to enable the president of the United States to cause the ports and

harbours of New-York to be better fortified and protected.

Mr. Smilie opposed the motion. Mr. D. R. Williams moved to amend the motion by inserting Charleston after New-York. Mr. Eppes moved to insert Norfolk. Mr. Early to insert New-Orleans. Mr. R. Nelson to insert Baltimore. Mr. Magruder moved to insert Georgetown on the Potomac. This raised a general laugh.

Mr. Quincy (Massachusetts). Mr. Chairman, gentlemen seem disposed to treat this subject lightly, and to indulge themselves in pleasantries, on a question very serious to the commercial cities and to the interests of those who inhabit them. It may be sport to you, gentlemen, but it is death to us. However well disposed a majority of this house may be, to treat this bill ludicrously, it will fill great and influential portions of this nation with very different sentiments. Men, who have all that human nature holds dear—friends, fortunes, and families, concentrated in one single spot, on the sea coast; and that spot, exposed every moment to be plundered and desolated, will not highly relish or prize at any extreme value, the wit, or the levity, with which this house seems inclined to treat the dangers which threaten them; and which are sources to them of great and just apprehensions. I do not rise, Mr. Chairman, merely to support the motion made by the gentleman from New-York. It is not the fortification of this or that particular city, which I mean to advocate. I should have preferred a general appropriation, leaving it to the discretion of the executive to apply it to those ports and harbors, which are either most exposed, or most important. And if by any thing that shall occur in the course of the discussion, the house shall be induced to change, what at present seems to be its disposition, I hope the augmented appropriation will be made in that form. It is to the general duty which is incumbent upon this legislature, to protect the commercial cities, that I would call its attention. This duty is so plain and imperious, that, in my opinion, an awful weight of responsibility rests upon this house. Every class and collection of citizens have a right to claim from government that species of protection which their situation requires in proportion to their exposure, and to the greatness of the stake which society has in their safety. Our obligation to protect the commercial cities does not result from the particular exigency, which at present impends over our nation; but from the nature of those cities. The duty is permanent and ought to be fulfilled by a permanent system. A regular course of annual appropriations may in a very few years put all our capital cities in a state of reasonable security, and at no very distant period of time, without any additional imposition on the people give every city on our coast an adequate defence. It is in this light that I consider the question now before the committee to be important. Not that any sum which may be inserted will be immediately sufficient for all the objects for which we have to provide. But that any augmentation of the appropriation will be a pledge to the nation of the disposition of this house, to commence a system of defence for our cities. Any evidence of which will give just satisfaction to great masses of our citizens; as an appearance of a want of it, will fill them with no less discontent and dismay. In this point of view I ask the indulgence of the committee to a few observations on the importance of fortifications, their utility, and practicability.

As to the importance of the objects, for which we ask a defence, it seems to me either not understood or not realized. Almost all who have spoken upon the subject have dwelt chiefly, if not altogether, on the amount of revenue drawn from the commercial cities; as if their value was to be appreciated, and our duty to defend them measured by the the annual product they yield. This it is true, makes a natural part of the estimate of their worth, but as I apprehend, by no means the most important. Their situation, the number of their inhabitants, the great portion of the active and fixed capital of society, which they contain, are in a national view, standards, much more just and more elevated, by which to ascertain their value and our obligations. I ask, sir, what is the amount of the capital of this nation, which is invested in the single city of New-York? The annual product it yields to our revenue, is three millions of dollars. Now suppose the average import duties is only ten per cent ad valorem

(a sum certainly below the real average) the annual amount of capital deposited in imports, is then thirty millions of dollars. The amount of value in exports cannot be estimated at less than twenty millions. If to these be added the capital of its banks, the amount of stock always on hand, that of its shipping and other personal property, all of which no one can rate below another fifty millions, the result is, that there is in annual deposit, within the city of N. Y. alone, 100,000,000 of the active capital of this nation. I know how far this is below the real estimate, but I state this sum that no one may hesitate to admit my position. I ask then, what is it worth to insure this sum against the risk of an invasion, not on calculations on the great national scale, but on a mere insurance office arithmetic? I have been told that to ensure that city against such a risk, for one single year of war with any of the great maritime nations of Europe would be worth five per cent. *That is the insurance for a single year of war would repay the expense of fortifications, even should they cost five millions of dollars.* But suppose this calculation extravagant, can any one doubt that such an insurance in time of peace, against the double risk of war and of attack in case of war, is worth one half per cent? Even at this premium six years of insurance, in time of peace, would repay the expenditure of three millions. A sum more than adequate to the defence of that city. In making this statement, I would not be understood to pretend nor to propose such an appropriation: it is not asked.—My object is to call gentlemen to consider what is the market worth of security, and that they may not deem the monies they apply to these objects—as they seem willing to deem them—absolutely thrown away. This great mass of the national wealth, thus concentrated on the bank of one of the most exposed harbours in the world, is liable to the insult and depredation of the most despicable force. Two 74 gun-ships may, at this moment, lay that city under contribution, or in ashes altogether with impunity. They might make it the interest of the inhabitants of that city, to pay an amount equal to the whole annual revenue we derive from it, rather than submit to the hazard and miseries of bombardment and conflagration.—For in such case, the mere destruction of property is but an item in the account of anticipated misfortune. The shock to credit, the universal stagnation of business, the terror spread through every class, age and sex, the thousands who have no refuge in the country, but must take the late, and be buried under the ruins of their city; all these circumstances would enter into consideration and make the pecuniary sacrifice, however great, appear trifling, in comparison. I have used the city of New York only by way of example. The same observations are applicable to every other commercial city in the United States in proportion to its magnitude and the nature of its situation. Two seventy fours might sweep the coast from Savannah to Portland, and levy an amount equal to the annual revenue of the United States. It would be better for any city voluntarily to pay a contribution equal to its proportion of that amount rather than to take the alternative of that destruction to which, on refusal, it would be obliged to submit. Is such a state of things as this a light and trifling concern? Are such portions of the wealth of the community to be left exposed to the caprice of every plunderer; and are propositions to protect them to be treated with contempt, or with ridicule? Can any duty be more solemn, or more imperative than that which has for its object a rational degree of security, for those points in the United States, which are beyond all others exposed to hostile attack, at the same time that they comprise within the smallest possible compass, immense masses of the national wealth and population?

The importance then of the objects to be defended will be admitted, but the utility of fortifications, as a means of defence, and their practicability in certain ports and harbors are denied. With respect to the general utility of fortifications, I ask, by whom it is denied? By men interested in that species of defence? By the inhabitants of cities? By those, the necessity of whose situation has turned their attention to the nature of fortifications and their efficacy? No, sir; these men solicit them. They are anxious for nothing so much.—They tell you, the safety of all they hold dear,—their wives, their children, their fortunes, and lives are staked upon your decision. They do not so much as ask

fortifications as a favor; they claim them as a right. They demand them.—Who are they, then, that deny their utility? Why men from the interior. Men who, in one breath tell you they know nothing about the subject, and in the next pass judgment against the adoption of any measures of defence. It is true, sir, to men, who inhabit the white hills of New-Hampshire, or the Blue Ridge of Virginia, nothing can appear more absolutely useless than appropriations for the defence of the sea coast. In this as in all other cases, men reason very coolly and philosophically concerning dangers to which they are not themselves subject. All men, for the most part, bear with wonderful composure the misfortunes of other people. And if called to contribute to their relief, they are sure to find in the cold suggestions of economy enough apologies for failure in their social duties. The best criterion of the utility of fortifications is the practice and experience of other nations. Now, I ask, was there ever a nation which did not defend their great commercial deposits, by either land fortifications, or sea batteries? All history does not exhibit such an instance. Are we wiser, then, than all other nations; or are we less exposed than they? Are we alone to escape the common lot of humanity? Can we expect to be rich, and not tempt the spirit of avarice? To be defenceless amid armed pirates, and in no danger of robbery or insult? I ask, again, sir, how is the inutility of fortifications proved? Suppose, for the sake of argument, it should be admitted, which however, I deny, that they cannot be erected, in sufficient force to defeat very great armaments; yet is it nothing to prevent the piratical attempts of single ships? Is it nothing to deter an invader? Nothing even to delay an attack? Is it worth nothing to have the chance of crippling an assailant? The only argument I have heard urged against the utility of fortifications is that *the whole coast cannot be fortified*, so that protect strongly as you will particular points, the invader will land somewhere else. Sir, this is the very object of fortifications. No man ever thought of building a Chinese wall along all the indentations of our shore from St. Mary's to the St. Croix. The true object of fortifications is to oblige your enemies to land, to keep them at arm's length. If they cannot reach your cities with their batteries, and would attack, they must come on shore. They are then only a land force, and our militia will find no difficulty in giving a good account of them. The only remaining evidence in the possession of this house, against the utility of fortifications, are the opinions of various gentlemen, delivered on this floor; and that of the Secretary at war, as stated in his report. As to the former, they certainly do not merit a serious refutation, because no gentleman who has spoken, has pretended to a practical or even theoretical knowledge of the subject; but on the contrary, most, if not all of them, have candidly confessed their ignorance.—It is of more importance to consider the opinion of the secretary at war. That part of his report which relates to the harbour of New-York contains his general opinion, against the practicability of defending such a harbour by land batteries; and two facts in support of that opinion.—Now as to the general opinion of the secretary, I am willing to allow it whatever weight any gentleman may choose to attach to it; but certainly it ought not to be conclusive in an affair of such immense importance; especially when it is contradicted by the tenor of the applications on your table, and by the opinions of other individuals of as high military and scientific reputation as the Secretary. Much less does this his opinion claim from us an implicit confidence, since the only two facts he has chosen to adduce, are very far from being a sufficient basis for the broad opinion he has built on them.

The first fact is one which occurred in the harbor of New-York, in 1776. A British ship of forty guns passed the batteries on the Hudson, under circumstances favorable to the effect of the batteries and sustained "a tremendous cannonade," without being sensibly "inconvenienced." Allowing this fact its full force, it can weigh but little against the utility or practicability of fortifications. That was the second year of the war. Our batteries were erected on a sudden emergency. Our artillery had probably little experience.—Will it be pretended that the batteries this nation, in its present state of affluence and experience, can erect, will not exceed both in location and power, those which at that time protected the Hudson?—Besides, to draw

from a particular instance, a general conclusion is contrary to all rules of just logic. Various circumstances altogether accidental, might have occurred to have produced that result, which might never occur again. If this instance be a good argument, against the validity of land fortifications, there is an equally strong argument in the history of our revolution, against the fashionable mode of defence by gun boats. I take the fact only from verbal information, and if I am incorrect, there are gentlemen on this floor, who can set me right. During the war a British frigate of 44 guns, called the *Roe-buck*, took ground in the Delaware, and though we had gun boats *quantum sufficit*, who pelleted her to their hearts' content, during one whole tide, she received no manner of injury, at least none of any importance. If I have this fact correctly, it is just as strong against the efficacy of gun boats, as that produced by the secretary is against land batteries. One word here concerning this mode of defence by gun boats; which seems to concentrate all the naval affections of our rulers, and to have on freight all their military hopes. It is not denied that these are weapons of considerable effect, or that in certain situations they are useful; or that, in other and heavier batteries, they may not be quite so important. It is only when they become the favourites, to the total exclusion of more powerful and direct defence; and draw away to the less powerful appropriations which are wanting for the greater that the system which upholds them, becomes amenable to contempt, or of dead. Now a day, sir, I ask what you will into the crucible, whether it be seventy fours, or frigates, or land batteries, the result is the same; after due swelling in the legislative furnace, there comes out nothing but gun boats. I ask if our cities are attacked by any maritime nation, will it not be by line of battle ships; and will ever heard that a line of battle ship was defeated by gun boats? I do not pretend to be learned in these matters, but as far as I have been able to gain information, it is, that when there is any thing of a heavy sea, even such as is often in the harbour of New-York, gun boats are of very little efficacy. It is true, in case of a calm if they can get their object at rest they have a great advantage; that is, if you can get the bird to stand still until you can put salt upon its tail, you can catch the bird. But the worst of it is, that it is too cunning for that. The ship of the line chooses its own time for the attack, and will always select that which is least favorable to its adversary.

But to return to the report of the Secretary at war. The next fact it states is the battle of Copenhagen. Now if this be adduced merely as an evidence of a particular instance of the inefficacy of land batteries, I do not think it important enough to take the time to examine. The true question is not whether New-York can be defended in a particular way, but whether it is capable of defence at all, by combining land with floating batteries. In this point of view the instance adduced by the secretary is perhaps the most memorable on record, and the one, of all others in which those who advocate a defence of our commercial cities, ought to exult in as an incontrovertible evidence of the truth of their system. What was the fact? One of the best appointed naval armaments, of the most powerful maritime nation in the world, under her most favored and fortunate commander was sent to attack Copenhagen. The Danes were taken by surprise. Every thing apparently was in favor of the assailant and against those who acted on the defensive. Fifteen line of battle ships, the Danes had nothing to oppose but their land and harbor batteries, fortifications and block ships. And what was the result? Why, that after a most bloody and well contested battle, the British first asked a Truce. To this day the Danes claim the victory. Officer Fischer, the Danish commander, in his official statement of the battle, declares, that before the flag of truce was offered, two of the British ships of the line had struck their colours, and that for some time their whole line was so weakened that it fired only single guns. Intelligent Europeans assert, and even candid Englishmen will allow, that if ever Nelson was beaten, it was on that occasion. Put suppose all this to be true. Suppose that Nelson obtained a real victory. Does it thence result that the fortifications and the block ships with which Copenhagen was defended were useless? By no means. Still that battle is an illustrious and irrefragable instance of their utility. It is a fact on

(To be concluded.)

On Saturday morning last, (the 10th of May) the *blue* mountains were *white* with snow!

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received, that Henry Whitby, commanding a British armed vessel, called the *Leander*, did on the 25th day of the month of April last within the waters and jurisdiction of the U. S. and near to the entrance of the harbor of New-York, by a cannon shot fired from the said vessel *Leander*, commit a murder on the body of John Pierce, a citizen of the United States then pursuing his lawful vocations within the same waters and jurisdiction of the United States and near to their shores; and that the said Henry Whitby cannot at this time be brought to justice by ordinary process of law.

And whereas it does further appear that, both before and after the said day, sundry trespasses, wrongs and unlawful interruptions and vexations on trading vessels, coming to the United States, and within their waters & vicinity, were committed by the said armed vessel the *Leander*, her officers and people; by one other armed vessel called the *Cambrian*, commanded by John Nairne, her officers and people and by one other armed vessel called the *Driver*, commanded by Slingsby Simpson, her officers and people; which vessels, being all of the same nation, were aiding and assisting each other in the trespasses, interruptions, and vexations aforesaid.

Now therefore, to the end that the said Henry Whitby may be brought to justice, and due punishment inflicted for the said murder, I do hereby especially enjoin and require all officers having authority, civil or military, and all other persons within the limits or jurisdiction of the U. S. whosoever the said Henry Whitby may be found, now or hereafter to apprehend and secure the said Henry Whitby, and him safely and diligently to deliver to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law.

And I do hereby further require that the said armed vessel the *Leander*, with her other officers and people, and the said armed vessels the *Cambrian* and *Driver* their officers and people, immediately and without any delay, depart from the harbors and waters of the United States. And I do forever interdict the entrance of all other vessels which shall be commanded by the said Henry Whitby, John Nairne, and Slingsby Simpson, or either of them:

And if the said vessels or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or shall re-enter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with the said armed vessels, the *Leander*, the *Cambrian*, and the *Driver*, or with any of them, and the officers and crew thereof, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished them or any of them. And I do declare and make known, that if any person, from or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to either of the said armed vessels, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatever; or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; such person or persons shall, on conviction suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences: And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or Military within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this proclamation and every part thereof into full effect.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to (L S) these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Given at the City of Washington, the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirtieth.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans dated March 26.

"The following spirited and patriotic resolutions have been entered into the Tombigby and Bahama settlement, in consequence of the Spanish order for shutting up the river Mobile. They were agreed to by all who saw them, and were expected to be generally adopted.

Washington County, Mississippi Territory, March, 14, 1806.

Whereas the officers of his catholic majesty at Mobile, have by an unprecedented and arbitrary regulation interdicted all direct commercial intercourse between this country and New-Orleans, have, in palpable violation of the treaty between the king of Spain and the United States, stopped and detained vessels bound from New-Orleans to the port of Fort Stoddert, and absolutely prohibited their proceeding to the place of their destination, and have in so doing prevented our receiving those supplies which are necessary for our comfortable subsistence. We whose names are hereunto subscribed, have mutually covenanted, and do solemnly bind ourselves one to the other, and to all the people of the United States.

That we will not sell or in any manner furnish to any of the subjects of his catholic majesty, any corn, pork, beef, or any other provision, whilst the said arbitrary regulations and restrictions are continued in force.

That we will not buy any merchandize or other articles of any subject of the king of Spain, or which we have reason to believe have been purchased at or brought from the town of Mobile. That we shall regard any man who holds any commercial intercourse with the subjects of the king of Spain, as indifferent to the welfare of the good people of Washington county, and as an enemy to his country. And we moreover hereby call upon our fellow-citizens seriously to reflect whether after the late open manifestation of hostility on the part of the agents and subjects of the king of Spain, any one owing allegiance to the American government will not be guilty of a high crime in offering them aid and comfort, and justly expose himself to all the pains and penalties of high treason against the United States.

Extract of a letter from Captain Pease, of the schooner Maryland, to his owners, dated St. Jago, 29th March.

"I arrived here the 25th inst. after being taken in the Caicos passage, by two French Pirates, and brought to anchor under the West Caicos, when they took myself and people on board one of the privateers. Me they abused in a most shameful manner, they put me in irons, and then proceeded to plunder the Schooner, they hoisted all the dry goods on deck and opened every box; what they took away I do not as yet know. They robbed the vessel of all her small cable, all her spare rigging, runner and tackle, paints,

oil, and a number of other articles, a number of boxes of raisins, all my fowls, eggs, butter, great coat, hat, shoes, and the greater part of the people's clothes. They had a rope rove from the mast-head, and round the neck of one of the people for half an hour, to make him swear we were bound for Cape Francois, and threatened my life more than twenty times. After detaining us about 12 hours they suffered us to proceed."

SPRINGFIELD April 29.

On Thursday last, the trial of *Dominick Dailey* and *James Halligan*, for the murder of *Marcus Lyon*, at Wilbraham, in November last, came on before the Supreme Judicial Court, then sitting at Northampton. On account of the great concourse of people from that and the neighboring towns, the trial was had in the meeting house. It commenced about nine o'clock in the morning, and continued until eleven at night, when the Jury returned a verdict of GUILTY against each of the prisoners. Four gentlemen of the Bar were assigned as counsel for the criminals; one of whom, Francis Blake, Esq. of Worcester, spoke at great length, and with much ability; the attention of the other gentlemen was principally directed to the examination of the witnesses. On Friday, sentence of DEATH was passed upon the prisoners, in a very solemn and impressive manner, by his Honor Judge SERCOWICK; who, after premising that there could be no question of guilt, and describing the atrociousness of their crime, reminded them that they were soon, very soon, to appear before a tribunal, where not merely their actions but their motives would be scrutinized,—where justice would be rendered unto all men; and when, praised be God, through the merits of our redeemer, that justice would be administered in mercy. *Dailey* seemed somewhat agitated, and immediately after sentence was pronounced fell upon his knees, apparently in prayer; but *Halligan*, who previous to the trial was by many supposed much the least criminal, exhibited stronger marks of total insensibility, or obstinate and hardened wickedness, than is seldom witnessed.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

"At Marcellus, New-York, on the 24th ult. the Rev. CALER ATWATER, to Miss DIANA LAWRENCE, daughter of Col. Bigelow Lawrence, all of that town.

Thus Hymen with his flambeau bright,
Has wak'd our hearts to love;
Chang'd former darkness into light,
Connubial bliss to prove."

At Albany, Mr. ROBERT O. K. BENNET, to Miss CORNELIA OSTRANDER.

In this city, Mr. JOHN NORMAN, to Miss SALLY FINCH.

The Knell.

DIED,

In this city, a child of Mr. Abraham Higgin, At Newburyport, Mass. TIMOTHY DEXTER, Esq. commonly called Lord Dexter, a man distinguished for his immense riches, and his extreme ignorance.

Suicide.—"On the 15th inst. (says the Utica Patriot of the 22d ult.) Mrs. Patty Peirson, consort of Mr. Oliver Peirson, of Cazencovia, put an end to her life by discharging the contents of a loaded gun in her breast."

Accident.—Mr. Daniel Shove, of Middlesex, in this state, was lately killed by the fall of a tree.

Miscellany.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

Congressional Anecdotes.

THE house of representatives on Monday was engaged till nearly five o'clock in discussing the propriety of publishing Mr. Jefferson's confidential message of December 6th. Mr. Randolph thundered damning truths against the administration. He dared the publication, but to no purpose. Between Mr. Randolph, Mr. Varnum, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Findley, &c. changes were rung on all Shakespeare's seven degrees of quarrelling, "the quip modest, the retort courteous, the reproof valiant, the countercheck quarrelsome, the lie with circumstance, and the lie direct." We hope no bones will be broken in consequence, nor blood spilt. 74 opposed and 44 favored the publicity of a message, which taken with all the facts and proceedings relative to the administration's conduct towards Spain, would as Mr. Randolph said, throw a stain which all the waters of the ocean would never wash out. Uphold the President a little longer! 'twill be in vain—the pyramid of his reputation has already "flopped to its foundation; and publicity must soon turn it bottom upwards."

THE following ludicrous circumstance cannot fail to excite in the minds of those who have seen little Jimmy Sloan, of the House of Representatives (from Jersey,) a mixture of mirth and commiseration, whilst it shews the immeasurable vanity and ignorance of the creature. Some body the other day by way of fun wrote him a most polite, and complimentary note in the name of the French minister, tendering him the homage of his high respect, and telling him that "the great fame of his late speech could not have escaped the attention of the minister of France, that he had ordered it translated into French, and wished to know when two or three thousand copies might be had, at any price, to send to France, that the Emperor and King his master, might duly appreciate the resplendent talents that now adorn the American congress, and that the great nation might see they were yet gratefully remembered by the revolutionary patriots of America." The cully, so far from suspecting the spurious origin of the note, had scarcely swallowed his dinner, when he packed off in great haste bustling with his imaginary importance, to the French Minister's. On his way (to the great amusement of some gentlemen who happened to be not far in his rear) he seemed to have forgotten entirely that he was in the city, or that any one could see him? he was no doubt preparing an address to the minister, his arms were going in every direction, he moved sometimes with a quick step, then slow, and occasionally halted to make bows. General Turreau was at dinner when the Honorable Mr. Sloan

was announced; the interview I am told beggar'd all description, as you must suppose, when you consider the odd grotesque figure, and stiff mummyish appearance of Sloan, contrasted with the multiplicity of the general's congees and the splendor of his military dress, added to his utter surprise at the visit, and at the man himself, when informed he was a member of congees. Neither of them could comprehend a word the other said. In this awkward situation they continued till the Secretaries were called upon to interpret between them. Sloan still continued his harrangue in the most animated style, abusing the British, applauding the French, talking of Bonaparte, Italy, and Auferlitz, of glorious campaigns and brilliant victories, thanking the general for his high compliments upon HIS SPEECH, and assuring him that he sold them at only five cents each, that they were in great demand, but that a few thousand copies could be furnished to him in the course of a week, at that price; and that if the general wished he would present him with a copy of his chronicles. All this was Hebrew to Turreau and his secretaries, they were fixed with astonishment, crying out "derange, derange, toutre disordinaire,"—they could have no idea of what he would be at till Sloan shewed them his note; this unravelled the mystery and produced from the minister a hearty laugh, and the explanation soon relieved him of his troublesome guest. [Ibid.]

[My friend Charles Miner, Editor of a pithy little paper, in Wilksbure (Luzerne) makes the following witty and humorous, and, at the same time, serious, appeal to his delinquent customers.

Edit. Bal.]

I HAVE been sadly troubled with an ugly old Witch about my house for five years past. Like the frogs of Egypt, she has found her way into my bread trough. Like the Moth she has eaten large holes in my breeches.—And by her devilish machinations my shoes are worse worn by half, than the shoes of the Gibeonites.—She has broken my windows,—torn down my fences (or prevented my building them)—worn out my types, and brought about my ears an importunate set of men, who "would be very glad if I would pay them a little money."—And however just the debts may be, the old hag wont let me pay a cent of them. I have been endeavoring to get the huffey out of doors for a long time, but in vain.—But now, thank fortune, I have found out a perfect method of exorcising her ladyship out of my precincts,—that is—*by filling an old flocking I have with dollars, and my granary with wheat.*

As the next number of my paper completes the second year since I undertook the sole management of it; and as there will then be due the establishment more than 3000 Dollars, my friends, I am persuaded will advance me what is due, to assist me to rid myself of this vile old hag. Her

name reader is *Poverty*,—and those who have been in habits of intimacy with her, can bear witness that my description is not unjust.

THE PRINTER.

April 24, 1806.

FROM THE NEW-YORK SPECTATOR.

COMMUNICATION.

SEVERAL essays on the subject of Episcopacy which appeared in the Albany Centinel, and which are ascribed principally to the Rev. Dr. Linn, the Rev. Mr. Beasley, and Thomas Y. How, Esq. have been re-published in this city by Messrs. T. & J. Swords, with additional notes and remarks. In consequence of a communication in the Commercial Advertiser of yesterday, the Editor of the publication deems it necessary to observe, that when those essays appeared in the newspapers, they became public property; and any person was at liberty to re-publish them with such comment as he might think proper.—They are re-published as they originally appeared, *distinct* from the notes and remarks of the Editor. The author of "Miscellanies," makes an implied acknowledgement that his essays against episcopacy need "correction." The Editor of the collection has long entertained the same opinion. But not presuming to "correct or alter" the productions of another, he has published them in their original form, and introduced his "corrections" in distinct notes and remarks. The author of Miscellanies is certainly more competent than any other person to the "correction" of his own performances.—The editor of the "collection" is therefore extremely happy to find that he has resolved to enter on this task, and sincerely wishes him a full stock of "health and leisure" for the successful prosecution of it.

Those Printers will please to insert the above, who published the communication to which it is a reply.

Literary Notice.

FROM THE ALBANY CENTINEL.

SPEEDILY will be published "LETTERS" addressed to the editor of "A collection of the Essays on the subject of EPISCOPACY, which originally appeared in the Albany Centinel." By the author of "Miscellanies."

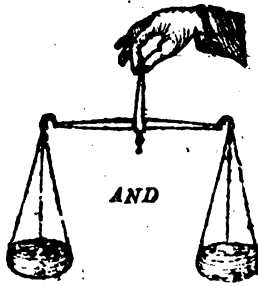
PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, MAY 20, 1806.

The Wasp—Revived.



By ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQUIRE.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world"

The Coalead.

CANTO II.

Continued.

AND now our knave, with Daggerman,
In secret conclave, thus began :
The thing is fix'd as strong as fate ;
I had a conference of late
With Bagshot, on the Burrish side,
And both, for once, were satisfied ;
All trifling squabbles were forgot ;
We join'd in one, like melted shot ;
The grand fraternal hug was given ;
The union ! Oh ! it was a heaven.
Thode was a witness to the scene ;
He has our mediator been ;
But how, or where, this thing was done,
Must for a while remain unknown :
I have my reasons why it should—
The greatest is, *our party's good* ;
The matter's fix'd on a firm basis—
That is, as it respects the places
Each leader fills of power and trust ;
All, all, is natural and just ;
N' thing dishonorable or base,
Or interested in the case :
But still we can discard these chips,
In case of any afterclaps.
Some other time I will disclose
How, when, and where, this union rose.
Meantime be silent ; do not stir
A pen or type 'gainst "—""—".

Quoth Daggerman, though I approve
All that thou say'st, as from above ;
Though I applaud this glorious plan,
As much as any other man ;
Yet, with your worship's leave, I'll state here
What I conceive important matter :
These men, full well your worship knows,
Have been our most inveterate foes ;
They plac'd in the *Corrector's* hand
A lash, to scourge us through the land ;
And we, with more than dog-like patience,
Were forc'd to bear his flagellations ;
Aristides, with deadly thrust,
Our bladder of corruption burst,
And folks declare him more than just ;
(For with your leave, 'tis my intent
To speak the public sentiment ;

And Butler says, there is no noise
So roaring as the public voice ;*)
Nor have we been remiss or lax,
In firing scourges for their backs :
As I was order'd, so I trounc'd them ;
As traitors, openly denounc'd them ;
In ev'ry page o' the *Citizen*,
Call'd them intriguing dangerous men ;
We cannot cast these things in shade ;
They have been read and comments made :
Nor can we say we hurried rash on
The business, in the heat of passion ;
The View had long continuation,
The offspring of deliberation.
Oh ! could I blast that thing to death ;
Or had its readers tasted Lethe !
'Tis hard, indeed, to change so soon,
Our organ, to another tune ;
To turn as soon from blame to praise,
As fiddler's treble sounds, to bass.
The feds will raise a hue and cry
About our inconsistency ;
And, ah ! 'tis hard against such cattle,
For me to bear the brunt of battle ;
Among the routed fed'ral host,
Field marshal Coleman takes his Post ;
With watchful eye, the chieftain stands,
Observes our movements, thwarts our plans :
Next, the conductor of the *Balance*
Preserves, at least, his weight of talents ;
Our words and deeds, when weigh'd by him,
Must mount aloft, and kick the beam :
Our Belshazzars, with terror smitten,
Must there behold MENE TEHEL written.†
The *Centinel* is on the guard ;
The *Patriot* stands for fight prepar'd ;
Friend *Isaac*, late scorn'd our commands ;
The *Chronicle* has chang'd its hands.
Where is our strength, t' oppose the might
Of such strong veterans, in fight ?
'This single arm, your worship knows,
Has ward'd off death-doing blows :
Like ancient Atlas, I am driven
To bear the load of earth and heaven.
Great Solomon's not worth a pin, he
Ill-bears that name, for he's a ninny ;
Valerius's neither sound or strong ;
The creature better hold his tongue ;
Aristides or *Aristander*,
I trow is either goose or gander.

I am aware, repli'd the other,
These creatures only make a pothee.
As when a roaring bull, expos'd
To dogs, is by the mastiff nos'd,
The neighboring whelps begin to muster,
And round the creature bark and bluster ;
Or, if they dare the bull's assail,
They seize his weakest part, the tail ;
The others render what assistance
They dare, by barking at a distance :
Thus with those puppies you've recounted,
But still their services are wanted :
They make a link in being's chain,
And *nothing* e'er was made in vain :
Sure, by their barking *nothing*'s lost,
If *nothing*'s gain'd, they *nothing* cost.

* *Hudibras' Epist. to Sidorphel, page 206.*

† It is strange that Daggerman should make such
apt allusions to scripture ; but he must have been under
a strong fit of inspiration at this time, like the
false prophet Balaam.

You have a motive for applying
Your talents, in the trade of lying :
Who would not lie by day and night,
To get twelve thousand dollars by 't ?
But let us joke no more at present ;
Jokes often lead to things unpleasant :
Now strain your wits and brains to keep well
In favour of our tools, the people :
Speak soothing words to flatter all,
Say that the league was natural :
Our former quarrels, "ebullitions
Of party strife ;" that no conditions,
Bargains, or contracts, e'er were made ;
Deny that there was any trade ;
Say that each party borne down quite in
Kindness, could not help uniting :
That mutual tenderness and love,
Had long in all our bosoms strove ;
Our breasts so large, they wanted trussing ;
With milk of human kindness bursting ;
That 'twas expedient to be harness'd,
To carry on our work in earnest ;
But why need I thus give directions ;
All, all, is left to your reflections :
If you can prove, beyond dispute,
Man has no conscience more than brute,
And strong substantial reasons bring,
You can demonstrate any thing :
But now let us be up a doing ;
I long to see the beer a brewing :
The league is sanctioned by their leader,
As by this letter you may read there :
To-morrow morning I arise,
And bend my course to northern skies ;
New scenes of action burst to view ;
You here—I there—have much to do.
As to the feds, let them be still ;
For I will exercise my will ;
Shall wretches in their vile condition,
Set barriers to my ambition ?
Presume to open people's eyes ?
Or dare 't expose our harmless lies ?
These miscreants have been too saucy,
And fill'd with too much obstinacy ;
Let them behave with more decorum,
Or I'll exert a force to lower them ;
Foote, Hale and Henry went before them. }
I have such influence in the state,
That on my nod depends their fate ;
How dare they wag their blackguard tongues
To talk about their rights and wrongs ?
They talk of right ! I'll let them know
While I have power, what I will do ;
I'll keep these wretches under feet,
Until I'm satisfied complete ;
As sure as onions are not eggs,
This winter I will drain their dregs ;
A cat grab mouse and never hurt it !
"—""—"" have pow'r and not exert it !
The quids are likewise much mistaken,
If they expect to save their bacon ;
I'll have them out—I'll not dissemble,
And rebel-quids and feds must tremble ;
By G—n they shan't participate,
In the affairs of our state ;
When I am conscious I am stronger,
I won't be humbug'd any longer ;

And now, my friends, do you prepare
To consummate this grand affair ;
Manufacture toasts—get songs appropriate,
And have a jolly feast at high rate :

This toast must be your watchword then—
 "An union of all honest men ;"
 For whether honest folks, or no,
 The name itself may make you so :
 The charm of names I've seen in my day ;
 Believe me they surpass all idea.
 As show-men often bring a cat, or
 Monkey along, by name of Satyr,
 And all the town must see the creature ;
 And thieves, too, who have lost their fame,
 With 'vantage, change their town and name.

Call an assembly ; have a care,
 The scrutinizing are not there :
 All fellows, over-stock'd with sense,
 Must be o'er look'd, and kept from thence ;
 But get an eas. social band,
 And join with them in heart and hand ;
 Sing many a jovial song or sonnet,
 And, if you please, get drunk upon it.
 (Conclusion of Canto II.)

NOTE.

THE second Canto of the Coal-eat being this day concluded, the author flatters himself that the design of the publication is now generally understood by the readers of the Balance. It will be observed, that although the late abominable coalition of the Burrites and Clintonians, is the leading object, that it is no less the design of the work to illustrate the views and principles of faction in general. With regard to this unnatural union, this shameful sport of public opinion, the parties themselves have not deigned to give the public a satisfactory explanation. There is a strong propensity in human nature to know the causes of things which lie involved in doubt and obscurity.* The first rule of philosophising laid down by Isaac Newton, is, "that no more causes, nor any other causes of natural effects ought to be admitted, but such are both true, and are sufficient for explaining the appearances." But when unnatural effects are produced either in the moral or material world, it must be admitted that we are at liberty to assign such causes as we conceive the most natural for explaining the phenomena. And we do appeal to the public, whether this union of unprincipled men, who but just before had assailed each other with demon-like fury; who had ransacked the language for terms of reproach to vilify each other, is not even more unnatural than any thing related in ancient fable, of "Gorgons, Hydras, and Chimeras dire." At the present crisis of our affairs, it is necessary that public vigilance should be awakened; that knaves should be exposed, notwithstanding the specious imposing names of patriots or republicans which they have assumed. The liberties of our country demand and we do trust there is a degree of virtue still remaining in this community, sufficient to withstand the hellish machinations of unprincipled demagogues. Sensible of the disadvantages attending a publication of any considerable length in detached parts without the aid of explanatory notes, the only apology the author has for its appearance in this form is, want of time. His readers are now informed that the numbers, for this reason, will be discontinued for a few weeks.

* *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.*

Communications.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MUCH as every intelligent and virtuous citizen deploras the unhappy situation

of his country, there are matters at which he can hardly refrain from laughter. The phrases used in the messages of a *philosophical* President—the *dry dock*—the *gun-boats*—the *queer economy*—the purchase and re-purchase of *Louisiana*—the grave talk about *liberty* and the *public good*, while both are disregarded—with many other things, too tedious to mention, are fruitful sources of merriment, were it not for the direful effects which they must inevitably produce. As we pity the man who employs a *quack*, though we are diverted with his hard terms and his boasts of the cures which he has performed; so we hold our sides when we listen to political *empyrichs*, while we lament the fall of the commonweal.

Our public affairs, however, are become too serious to laugh any longer. Should the TWO MILLIONS of dollars sent to France not be effectual in acquiring the good graces of the Emperor Napoleon, we must have war, or pay still more TRIBUTE. The spirit of the citizens cannot be so broken as not to prefer war; but they will have been deprived of considerable means of supporting it; and will, by their cringing behaviour to France, have incurred the displeasure or neglect of Great Britain.

There is still a hope that our administration will be changed. In this state there is evidently an alteration for the better, and which will affect the general government. Under the Presidency of WASHINGTON no foreign nation would have dared to insult us—none to demand TRIBUTE from us. This will be the case again when we have a president of enlarged views, and who acts with a spirit becoming the head of a great and free nation. Our tameness and meanness have occasioned the insults, and will naturally invite more. TWO MILLIONS of dollars will never satisfy an ambitious usurper whose demand has been once answered. He will threaten again, and if refused he will execute.

The late petition of the corporation of the city of New-York, to the president is a mere farce. Has he frigates to send? If he has, are they properly equipped? The answer of Mr. Madison to the merchants, is *so far intelligible*, that no attention will be paid to a request of this sort. However inclined the president might be to fight Great Britain, rather than to send her also TWO MILLIONS of dollars, he has put it out of his power. The frigates

have either perished, or been sold; and the seventy-fours have never been built. Degraded United States! Country of immense resources insulted by a few trifling vessels of war, which the least foresight, and attention to thy real welfare, would have enabled thee to blow to atoms!

SOLON.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOUGH nothing should be said against the honorable *Adam Comstock*, and the honorable *Jedediah Peck*, yet it cannot be agreeable to these Honorable gentlemen to read their names in the public papers. Merit being known to be always modest, they have strove to conceal their services; and have hitherto been pretty successful. The former is an old member of the Legislature; not very noisy in his eloquence; but he is heard by those who are close to him, and understood by all who are on the same side. He was last winter, a member of the Honorable the Council of Appointment, and gave several important and decisive votes. Without him the Secretary of State (as a writer in the *Albany Register* expresses himself) would not have been 'expelled'; nor could the will of Col. *Rutgers* and Capt. *Cheetham*, respecting Recorder *Livingston* been carried into effect. The Honorable *Robert Johnston* would have cut a sorry figure alone, and would have sunk into *Dishonorable*.

The Honorable *Jedediah Peck* is also of considerable standing in the business of legislation. This, indeed, is not his only excellence; for he teaches the art of surveying, and it is said that he can even gauge. In the house he is always intent either on the subject of debate; or in drawing parallelograms, trapeziums, or rhomboids.

It has been insinuated that these two Honorable gentlemen would be competitors for the office of Lieutenant governor, unless one should consent to yield to the other. Such a hint could never have come from themselves. Besides that they leave their works to praise them, they are too obedient to the commands of their superior to dispute his will. If the present lieutenant governor should not be held up again, as probably he will not, nor have so much as the offer of the chief magistracy, Col. *Rutgers*, a man of great wealth, and as flaming a republican as can be found in a day's travel, may incline to step forward. He has been very active in pro-

curing reasons for the removal of Recorder Livingston (for which no reasons were necessary, the matter having been determined by Cheatham and the First Consul) and he is elected a member of the next Legislature. These are symptoms, though not indubitable, of his thirst for promotion.

INSPECTOR.

[As we have hitherto carefully refrained from admitting any religious controversy into the Balance, we cannot but regret that we so far departed from our common rule, as to publish in our last, an "extract from a letter," treating episcopacy with some severity. Since, however, it was published, we are in duty bound to admit the following reply: But here the controversy must stop. Our friends, on both sides, will govern themselves accordingly.

Edit. Bal.]

To the Editor of the Balance.

YOU open your closet, of the 13th inst. with an extract of a letter from a gentleman, whose purity of intentions I have no right to question, but whose acknowledged prejudice and misrepresentation of fact, ought not to be passed over in silence.

After mentioning, that he will send you the letters addressed to the Editor of a Collection of Essays on the subject of Episcopacy, he takes particular pains to inform the public, that he was educated a presbyterian, and that *all his prejudices are in favor of that sect.*

Your correspondent is very candid in the acknowledgement of his prejudices; but if he could have said, that from a candid examination of the subject, he was convinced of the truth of Presbyterianism, he would have done more credit to his heart, if not to his head. Because we have been educated in a particular mode, are we justified in embracing it as truth, without the trouble of any enquiry? St. Paul was educated at the foot of Gamaliel. Was he, on this account, justified in his adherence to the law, and in his virulent persecution of the christians? How, then, can you correspondent plead his mode of education, in justification of his sentiments, notwithstanding *all his prejudices are in favor of that sect?*

Your correspondent adds, "who would have thought, that after the revolution in this country, the notion of the divine right of the bishops of the church of England should be revived." Has the revolution in this country changed the nature of truth? Is the government of the church of Christ subject to all the revolutions of civil institutions? Could a revolution in the civil polity of this country change the institutions of the Gospel? If a church be subject to every political change, it is not that primitive church founded upon the corner stone of truth, against which the gates of hell can never prevail.

Your correspondent continues, "Even in England, so far as I am acquainted with

ecclesiastical history, the matter has been disclaimed by the most learned and pious of the episcopal church." If by this assertion, your friend would have us understand, that most of the respectable clergy of the church of England deny the divine right of episcopacy, he is very ignorant of the history of the church, or intends to impose upon our credulity. When Leslie, Law, Horne, Secker, Jones, Daubery, Wilson, and many of the first luminaries, and even the articles of the church, have plainly inculcated the doctrine; it is clearly a violation of the truth, to pretend that the church of England does not believe in the doctrine of Episcopacy.

Again, your correspondent adds, "In this country there is a peculiar absurdity in advancing this doctrine." This question has no connection with the political concerns of this or any other country. If it had, every considerate person would easily perceive the affinity between the government of the church, and the civil polity of this nation. But the church derives not its power from this or any other civil institution; but from Jesus Christ, its founder and supporter. When the church of Christ was universally episcopal, for more than 1400 years, when there is no account of a Presbyterian Church within that length of time, where is the *peculiar absurdity of advancing this doctrine even in this country?*

Your correspondent adds, "the latter (that is Episcopals) declare, that their church is the only true one, and in which alone salvation is to be obtained." The church makes no such uncharitable declaration, as to deny salvation to any denomination of christians; but on the contrary, its warmest advocates have declared that they believed that many pious and well disposed christians, of other denominations, would meet the pure members of the episcopal church, and join in concert to sing sweet hosannas to the son of David, in the realms of eternal light and glory.

With respect to your correspondent's "with that the presbyterians may be in the right, as otherwise he must be in a very bad way," I have only to observe, that I wish he would candidly examine the subject for himself, overcome *all his prejudices of education*, and he may at last think more charitably of the friends of episcopacy. For this purpose, I recommend to his attention Leslie's short and easy method with the Deists, and Law's letters to the Bishop of Bangor.

I am as sensible as you and your correspondent are, that the newspaper is not the place for controversy; and you will have the goodness to consider this as only an essay to correct the misstatement of your friend, and to justify the church of Christ against any improper aspersions thrown upon its members.

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Editor's Closet.

Chancellor Livingston.

It age, respectability, talents, and a uniform exertion in the support of a cause which they affect to respect, have any weight with the democrats of this state, we are astonished that they will permit their hirelings to assail the reputation of this venerable gentleman. We should suppose that such a character might be entitled to the privilege of thinking and acting for himself, independent of the dictation of the most worthless beings in society. If the leading democrats of this state believe they are to gain their ends, by setting their bloodhounds to worry men so eminent and respectable as Chancellor Livingston, we trust they are mistaken. We are certain that a mere *faction* cannot, for any considerable time, hold the ascendancy in this state. There are talents, and worth, and virtue, and patriotism enough in this community to keep the hydra of Jacobinism in fetters: And when the question is fairly at issue, between sound principles, and their opposites, no good or respectable man can hesitate. In such a contest, party distinctions would in a great degree, be forgotten. Virtue would not amalgamate with vice. Upright patriots would not associate with political scoundrels.

It is a little singular that the Clintonians have been able to retain but two presses in the state (the *Bee* and *Citizen*) excepting one which they purchased (without the printer) in Orange. We shall hear but little more about *quids* in the *Albany Register*.

The last *Bee* says, "the executive has demanded from Mr. Merry [the British minister] that the person of Capt. Whitby, the commander of the *Leander*, should be delivered up; and that Mr. Madison is to go to New-York on that business." I'll bet a *double-disme* that this is a falsehood. Our executive has not spirit enough to demand Capt. Whitby.

New Names.

The Jacobins of this state, are attempting to assume a new title. They dub themselves *ancient republicans*. It is worth while to enquire, whether this name was not suggested by Ambrose Spencer, as it is well known that his republicanism is no less *ancient* than *honorable*.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

HUMAN nature is ever prone to error, and to look with a dangerous desire on the path of unhappiness.

The needful warfare of the passions, which is so proper to early life, though it may change the scene often in the course of many years, is rarely, if ever, to be discontinued with safety: That safety seems to stand in the continuance of the warfare.

And no sooner do we relax in the discipline of ourselves, and discontinue the advanced guard of our hearts, than we must expect to feel the pressing advances of the enemy of our security!

But early habits of watchfulness, in the cause of virtue, are ever favorable to a happy and lasting continuance of them.

And those who have the happiness of knowing that they have surmounted many difficulties and have been delivered from many temptations, into a love of seriousness and truth, may often take comfort in a hope that they shall not easily depart from the guide of their youth, and the captain of their salvation!

Improvement.

BOARD BRIDGE.

IT is now above eight months since a board bridge was erected at a place called Sober on the Branch Turnpike, seven miles from Hudson. This bridge was constructed upon a plan, invented by Mr. RICHARD ROBOTHAM of this city; and combines more advantages, perhaps, than any mode at present in use. It is cheap, simple, easily constructed, strong, and probably more likely to be durable than any wooden bridge whatever. It is a single arch of pine boards—72 feet long, 20 feet wide, and twelve inches thick; and was built, by contract, for five hundred dollars, including all the materials. The following statement shews the actual quantity of materials and labour, expended in building the bridge; and the subjoined extract from the books of the company, evince their approbation of the plan and execution of the work:

17,000 feet of pine boards
790 lb. of cut nails
82½ day's work

The whole was executed in three weeks.

At a meeting of the directors of the Hudson Branch Turnpike, held at the house of Philo Nichols, on Friday, the 18th April, 1806.

RESOLVED, that the thanks of the directors be presented to RICHARD ROBOTHAM, for his plan of the board-bridge erected at Sober, and for executing the same; and we hereby recommend this method or plan of Bridge-Building to the public; and we further recommend RICHARD ROBOTHAM, as a suitable person to conduct works of this kind.

Extract from the minutes,

HENRY W. LIVINGSTON, Pres't.

SETH JENKINS, Sec'y.

The inventor supposes, that an arch on this plan may be erected with perfect ease and safety, to an extent equal and perhaps greater, than with any other materials. No kind of bridges can be more elegant. The inventor has in his possession, several drawings of bridges on this plan, with three or more arches, which are well worthy the attention of all interested persons.

BALANCE.

Congress.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

MR. QUINCEY'S SPEECH.

(Concluded.)

BY these treaties the United States agree to pay
First, Cash down, \$37,600
Next, the following annuities:

\$1,600 for ten years,	16,000
12,000 for eight years,	96,000
11,000 for ten years,	110,000
	259,600

In addition to which we are to pay other annuities, amounting to \$4,000 forever. These last cannot be estimated at less in any market than \$50,000, but which I rate only at \$40,400

259,600

300,000

Besides which our appropriation for the Indian department and for the support of the civil government of Louisiana, and our other south western territory, exceed 150,000

\$ 450,000

Thus in this single session we shall appropriate four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the security and protection of the south west.—But for our ports and harbours, an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the mere repair of old fortifications, is thought to be an enormous expenditure. Even this is violently opposed. But any additional sum to begin new works, is not only hopeless, but cannot be even named without exciting a smile of contempt.

Now let us look at the other side of the account. It will be found by the report on your table, that the nine capital cities of the Union, Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston, have had expended in fortifications, for their defence, since the establishment of the federal government,

only *seven hundred and twenty four thousand dollars!* That is to say, your appropriations in one session, for the security & comfort of the south west, is more than half of the whole amount expended during sixteen years for the security of all these great commercial cities, which contain two or three hundred thousand inhabitants, and which paid into your treasury the last year, upwards of nine millions of dollars!! It is impossible, that this state of things should not be understood and realized by the people of these states, and that at no very distant period. It requires only some actual suffering, some real misfortune, resulting from your ill timed parsimony, or misplaced affections, to rouse a spirit in the commercial states, which will shake this union to its foundation. Of all times, those will be the most dreadful and the most to be deprecated by every real lover of his country, when the party passions shall run parallel to local interests. Whenever any great section of the union shall deem itself neglected, and the opinion becomes general among the people, that they are either sacrificed or abandoned; that they have not any, or not their just weight, in the national scale, a series of struggles must commence, which will terminate either in redress, or in convulsions. Events of this kind are not to be prevented by common place declamation about submission to the will of the majority. A real reciprocity must exist. Intelligent men must see and feel that a regard, proportionate to their real interest at stake in the society, is entertained for them by their rulers. With such perception and experience, your union is a bond of adamant which nothing can break. Without them, I will not say it will be dissolved, but this I will say—it cannot be happy, even if it should be lasting.

It is impossible to form a just estimate of our obligations to defend the commercial cities, without having a right idea of the nature and importance of commerce to the eastern states, and attaining a just apprehension of its influence over every class of citizens in that quarter of the union. From what has fallen from various gentlemen in the house, it is very apparent that they do not appreciate either its nature, its power, or the duties which result from our relation to those who are engaged in that pursuit. The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. J. Randolph) told us the other day, "that the United States was a great land animal; a great mammoth, which ought to cleave to the land and not wade out into the ocean to fight the shark." Sir, the figure is very happy so far as relates to that quarter of the union, with which that gentleman is chiefly conversant. Of the southern states, the mammoth is a correct type. But I ask, sir, suppose the mammoth has made a league with the cod, and that the cod, enterprising, active, and skilful, spreads himself over every ocean, and brings back the tribute of all climes to the feet of the mammoth; suppose he thereby enables the unwieldy animal to stretch his huge limbs upon cotton, or to rub his fat sides along his tobacco plantations, without paying the tribute of a hair. In such case, is it wise, is it honorable, is it politic, for that mammoth, because by mere beef and bone he outweighs the cod, in the political scale, to refuse a portion of that revenue, which the industry of the cod annually produces, to defend him in his natural element; if not against the great Leviathan of the deep, at least against the petty pikes, which prowle on the ocean; and if not in the whole course of his adventurous progress, at least in his native bays and harbours, where his hopes and wealth are deposited, and where his species congregate?

Other gentlemen have shown an equal want of a just apprehension of the nature and effects of commerce. Some think any of its great channels can be impeded or cut off without important injury. Others that it is a matter of so much indifference, that we can very well do without it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) told us some days since, "that for his part he wished that at the time of our revolution there had been no commerce." That honorable gentleman I presume is enamoured with Arcadian scenes, with happy valleys. Like a hero of pastoral romance at the head of some murmuring stream, with his crook by his side, his sheep feeding around, far from the temptations, un seduced by the luxuries of commerce, he would sport with Amoryllis in the shade, or toy with the tangles of Nereus's hair." I will not deny that these are pleasant scenes. Doubtless they are well suited to the innocence, the purity, and the amiable un-

trusive simplicity of that gentleman's mind and manners. But he must not expect that all men can be measured by his elevated standard, or be made to relish these sublime pleasures. Thousands and ten thousands in that part of the country I would represent have no notion of rural felicity, or of the tranquil joys of the country. They love a life of activity, of enterprise and hazard. They would rather see a boat hook than all the crooks in the world; and as for sheep, they never desire to see any thing more of them than just enough upon their deck to give them fresh meat once a week in a voyage. Concerning the land of which the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. J. Randolph) and the one from North Carolina, (Mr. Macon) think so much, they think very little. It is in fact to them only a shelter from the storm; a perch on which they build their aviary and hide their mate and their young, while they skim the surface or bant in the deep. The laws of society and the views of enlightened politicians ought to have reference, not to any ideal, theoretic state of human perfection, but to the equal protection and encouragement of every species of honorable industry. I know it has been said by way of apology for not doing any thing more in defence of commerce, that it already was indebted for its prosperity to our laws and regulations. The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. J. Randolph,) told us expressly "that the votes of southern men had given us our drawbacks & discriminatory duties," whence he would conclude that our commerce and navigation had nothing more to ask at their hands. The honorable speaker too, referred the prosperous condition of our commerce to the adoption of the constitution and to the provisions established under it. I am the last man in the world to deny the happy influence of that instrument in meliorating the condition of this nation. But our commercial prosperity is owing much more to accident and nature; and much less to law than we are apt to imagine or are willing to allow. Every year we get together on this floor, to consult concerning the public good. The state of commerce makes a capital object in all our deliberations. We have our committee of commerce and manufactures, and a great part of every session is exhausted in discussing their provisions, limitations and restrictions, until at last we slide into the belief that commerce is of our creation; that it has its root in the statute book; that its sap is drawn from our parchment; and that it spreads and flourishes under the direct heat of the legislative ray. But what is the fact? Look into your laws. What are they? Nine tenths—I should speak nearer the truth should I say ninety-nine hundredths of them, are nothing more than means by which you secure your share of the products of commerce; they constitute the machinery by which you pluck its Hesperian fruit, and having nothing to do with the root that supports it, or with the native vigor which exudes into this rich luxuriance. Sir, the true tap root of commerce is found in the nature and character of the people which carry it on. They, and their ancestors for nearly two centuries have been engaged in it. The industry of every class of men in the eastern states, has reference to its condition, and is affected by it. Why then treat it as a small concern; as an affair only of traders and of merchants? Why intimate that agriculture can flourish without it? When, in fact, the interests of these two branches of industry, are so intimately connected that the slightest affection of the one, is instantly communicated to the other. I know very well that there is a great difference between the relations of commerce and agriculture in the eastern & southern states. And this is one of the chief causes of that diversity of sentiment which prevails among those who dwell in these different parts of the union. In the southern states there are comparatively few, if any, who depend on commerce altogether for subsistence. Whatever effects commercial prosperity produces no general distress, or discontent. Perhaps insurance or freight may advance a little in consequence of its embarrassment. Perhaps one or other of their great staples may find not so ready or so high a market. But these inconveniences throw none out of employment, or out of bread. Very different is the state of things in the eastern states. There commerce is not merely as the honorable speaker called it, "a wagon," a mode of conveyance of product to the consumer. It is more, infinitely more; it establishes within the country an immense fund of internal consumption. All its dependants, merchants, tradesmen, mechan-

icks, seamen and laborers of every class and description look to it, either for that profit, which makes a great portion of their happiness, or for that employment on which their subsistence depends. The state of agriculture is adapted and has been for centuries, to the supply of the wants of this internal consumption. The farmer is bound to commerce by a thousand intimacies, which, while it is in its ordinary state of prosperity he neither sees nor realizes. But let the current stop, and the course of business stagnate in consequence of any violent affection of commerce, the effect is felt as much, and in some cases more, by those who inhabit the mountains, as by those who dwell on the sea coast. The country is associated with the city in one common distress, not merely through sympathy, but by an actual perception of a union in misfortune. It is this indissoluble community of interest between agriculture and commerce, which pervades the eastern portion of the U. S. that makes our treatment of the commercial interest one of the most delicate, as well as important questions, that can be brought before this legislature. That interest is not of a nature, long to be neglected with impunity. Its power when once brought into action by the necessity of self defence, cannot but be irresistible in this nation. Sir, two fifths of your whole white population are commercial; or which is the same thing, as to its political effect, have their happiness so dependent upon its prosperity, that they cannot fail to act in concert, when the object is to crush those who oppress, or those who are willing to destroy it. Of the 5 million, which now constitutes the white population of these states two millions are north and east of N. Jersey. This great mass is naturally, and indissolubly connected with commerce. To this is to be added the like interest and that of no inconsiderable weight, which exists in the middle and southern states. Are these powerful influences to be forgotten or despised? Are such portions of the union to be told that they are not to be defended, neither on the ocean nor yet on the land? Will they—ought they to submit to a system, which at the same time that it extracts from their industry the whole national revenue, neither protects it abroad nor at home?—It needs no spirit of prophecy to say they will not.—It is no breach of any duty to say they ought not. No power on earth can prevent a party from growing up in these states, in support of the rights of commerce to a sea and land protection. The state of things, which must necessarily follow, is of all others to be deprecated. As I have said before, when party passions run parallel to local interests, of great power and extent, nothing can prevent national convulsions; all the consequences of which can neither be numbered nor measured. Mr. Chairman, I do not introduce this idea to threaten or terrify. I speak I hope to wise men—to men of experience, and of acquaintance with human nature, both in history and by observation. Is it possible to content great, intelligent and influential portions of your citizens, by any thing short of a real attention to their interests, in some degree proportionate to their magnitude and nature? When this is not the case, can any political union be either happy or lasting? Now is the time to give a pledge to the commercial interests, that they may be assured of protection let whatever influence predominate in the legislature. A great majority of this house are from states not intimately connected with commerce. Show then, those which are, that you feel for them as brothers; that you are willing to give them a due share of the national revenues for their protection. Show an enlightened and fair reciprocity. Be superior to any exclusive regard to local interest. On such principles this union, so desirable, and so justly dear to us all, will continue and be cherished by every member of the compact. But let a narrow, selfish, local, sectional policy prevail, and struggles will commence, which will terminate through irritations and animosities, in either a change of the system of government, or in its dissolution.

Selections.

FROM THE POLITICAL REGISTER.

WE predicted that the application of the Mayor and Commonalty of New-

York, to the President of the United States for "three or more frigates," to relieve the blockade of that harbor, would expunge the improvidence and neglect of the Administration, "in whose wisdom and patriotism the worshipful Corporation repose full confidence";—and we said that Mr. Jefferson could, with equal facility, send thirty sail of the line, as he could dispatch "three or more frigates," to their assistance.

In confirmation of these opinions, we invite the attention of every independent American, to the subjoined official documents.....and we call on every man, who has an interest in the honor and safety of the nation, to say whether it is not adding insult to injury, to declare full confidence in such an administration of the Government.

It was Mr. Jefferson's duty, to have given such explicit information to Congress, on the subject of the navy, as would have prevented the alarming consequences set forth in the following official papers.... it was his duty not only to have pointed out what was necessary, but to have requested from Congress, that latitude of discretionary power, which the true interests of the country required to be lodged some where during the recess of the legislature—and the want of which his adherents now affect to regret. ... But this he neglected to do—and it would seem from the note of the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Turner, that neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Jefferson had ever seen the bill "providing for a naval peace establishment" until their attention was called to the subject by a committee of the Senate.

It is now discovered, when too late for correction, that not only the relief of our blockaded harbours, is impossible—but that the single frigate "Chesapeake" cannot be manned, or sent to her destination until 666 men of the Mediterranean Squadron shall have returned to the United States.... And yet we are told, that such an administration of the Government is entitled to our FULL CONFIDENCE.

It must, however, be admitted, that there was a time, during the present reign, when not only a discretionary, but a dispensing power was exercised..... The circumstances under which 32,000 dollars were expended, to refit the Corvette the *Berceau*, for restoration are within recollection..... True, she was a French cruiser..... and therefore, that may pass.

The return of Callender's fine, after it had been paid into the Treasury, is not forgotten, and as he had been prompted to slander WASHINGTON, and ADAMS, that may also pass.

Whether an equal or inferior degree of responsibility will be assumed by our patriotic executive, when the best interests of the state unconnected with personal feelings, demand it, remains to be seen.

We might also mention the extension of the first purchase of the wilderness from two to fifteen millions of dollars, as an assumption of discretionary or dispensing

power, on the part of the executive...but we shall reserve our remarks on whatever relates of TRIBUTE for another occasion.

Navy Department, 21st April, 1806.

HON. J. TURNER,
Chairman of a Com-
mittee of the Senate.

I have this moment received your letter of this morning requesting my sentiments of the navy peace establishment bill now before the Senate, and proposing to me these questions, viz. "is it correct?"—"Are any alterations or amendments requisite? and if so, what?"

Without presuming to judge of the correctness of a bill sanctioned by the house of representatives, I would only take the liberty of sending to you herewith a copy of a note this day transmitted by me to the president.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. SMITH.

COPY.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO THE
PRESIDENT.

Navy Department, 21st April, 1806.

SIR,

Having obtained a sight of the bill now before the senate, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled, 'An act supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment and for other purposes.'" I lost no time in informing you that under the restrictions of such an act of congress, the Chesapeake, as contemplated by you, cannot be sent to the Mediterranean. The proposed act, among other regulations, contains this proviso, viz. "that the whole number of able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, shall not exceed 925." As we have at this time in actual service, 1299 able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, it this bill should be passed into a law, we cannot consistently with its restrictions put in commission another frigate. Instead of increasing the number of men in service, we shall be under the necessity of reducing the number to 925.

If congress will, agreeable to the recommendation contained in your message of the 14th April, 1806, revive the Mediterranean fund and appropriate a part thereof to the purposes of the navy, and will moreover augment the number of seamen that may be employed to 1561, then the frigate, the Chesapeake, may be put in commission and sent to the Mediterranean under the authority of law—we otherwise shall not be able to send out this frigate until the return of the vessels ordered home by my letter of the 19th October, 1805."

Remarks.

The Mediterranean fund has been revived; but congress did not deem it expedient to appropriate any part of it to the purposes of the navy; neither did they perceive the necessity of authorizing

the president to employ more than 925 men. The Chesapeake of course cannot be manned until 666 men of the Mediterranean Squadron shall return to the United States. It is to be lamented that a greater latitude of power had not been entrusted to the President, so as to have enabled him to send out not only the Chesapeake to the Mediterranean but a competent force to protect our harbors from the humiliating aggressions to which they are at present exposed. [Balt. American.]

The Aurora is of opinion that the object of the administration in publishing the letters of the Secretary of the navy to Mr. Turner and to the president, proclaiming the inability of government to adopt any measure of defence, was "to censure congress." Whether this was the intention we will not undertake to decide; but certain it is that the fact is itself a very grievous censure upon Congress which ought to be severely felt by them and resented by the nation. Nothing can be more disgraceful than that they should spend several months in personal altercations among the individual members and finally break up the session all of a sudden while the government was upon the point of a quarrel with almost every nation of the earth, barbarous as well as civilized, and leave the administration without the power of fitting out a single frigate, either for the defence of our own towns or to check the insults of a petty barbarian on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Should one of the frigates which have just raised the blockade of New-York enter the Chesapeake she might go to the city of Washington, burn the Navy Yard, demolish the capitol, and tow off the frigates which are there laid up in ordinary, and government could not say them nay, or offer them the last resistance until 666 men can be recalled from the Mediterranean. Will the country be satisfied with such legislation, with such protection as this, while the grossest outrages are committed on the coast within our jurisdiction, and while the petty regency of Tunis is threatening us with war unless we put him on a footing with the emperor of France by sending him tribute? [U. S. Gaz.]

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Recognition of the rights of Underwriters.

[When the discussion concerning the rights of Underwriters was going on during the late session of congress, the conduct of Mr. Armstrong was, as our readers well remember, severely reprobated by Merchants for having abandoned their lawful claims. The opinion of the minister was instantly disavowed by the government; and a notification of the sentiments of the administration sent on to the Insurance Companies of N. York. For the further information of our fellow citizens on this subject, we lay before them the following

letter from Dr. Mitchell, one of our senators in congress, to the president of the United Insurance Company, relative to that transaction.] Mercantile Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Feb 16, 1806.

SIR...Since I wrote you that the Merchant's address to the President of the U. States, respecting the official conduct of our Minister at Paris, had been duly forwarded according to request, I have received an answer to that communication, which I now send you for the information of the complainants.

The president has assured me that in consequence of the Minister's opinion that Underwriters were not entitled to indemnification for the losses they suffered, because the premiums they received gave them ample profits, a letter disapproving that opinion was written to the minister by the Secretary of State.—Explanations are expected from Mr. A. by the government. From these it is hoped it will be known precisely whether that opinion solely decided the claim of the ship New-Jersey; as well as what the opinion formally was, and under what circumstances and views of the subject it was pronounced. It is deemed fair and proper to hear the minister's statement of the transaction; and not make up a final judgment upon a partial survey of the facts.

While reasonable time is given for elucidation on these points, I am authorized to assure the Merchants and Underwriters that Mr. Jefferson has no doubt of the right of Insurers to stand in the place of the insured; and that this right will be asserted and maintained on every proper occasion.

I have only to add my hope that the course taken by the president will be considered just and satisfactory, and that you accept for yourself and the concerned the renewed assurances of my devotion & respect.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

To JOHN DELAFIELD, Esq.

REMARKS.

The above is, I presume, furnished the Mercantile Advertiser by Doctor Mitchell himself, and is therefore entitled to the respect of a semi-official paper. We shall beg leave to ask, what is meant in the introduction of this letter by saying, "The opinion of the Minister was instantly disavowed?" Is it forgotten that this very minister has been promoted to a second embassy to another European power? Is this to disavow his conduct? thus to heap new honors on his head?

As to Dr. Mitchell's letter it is really a curiosity of its kind. In talking about the explanations expected from Gen. Armstrong, hoping "from these it will be known precisely whether that opinion solely decided the claim of the ship New-Jersey; as well as what the opinion formally was, and under what circumstances and views of the subject, it was pronounced," he really adopts so exactly the shifting ground which it afterwards appeared had been taken by Gen. Armstrong himself,

that we cannot but suspect that Armstrong's letter had been actually received before this letter of Dr. Mitchell was written, though it did not appear in the papers till some weeks afterwards. It is difficult to get rid of the inference which stares us in the face, that it was written with the very design of preparing the way for that singular explanation of Armstrong which was soon to follow: an explanation which with every man capable of comprehending the subject, only served to plunge the minister deeper in ignorance, absurdity and injustice. Whether the Insurance Companies were satisfied with the explanations preceded by the flying messengers of Dr. Mitchell, we have not taken the pains to investigate; if they were, all we shall say is, they were wonderfully soon satisfied, and that their dissatisfaction could hardly have been serious enough to have been made the subject of a memorial at all.

[E. Post.]

From Washington, April 19.

"YOU remember, that Mr. Jefferson declared his intention sometime since, to retire from public life at the expiration of his present term: Whoever believed him have been egregiously deceived—for he has now condescended to stand another election! I think however he cannot succeed."

"Every day brings proof of our frequent assertions and predictions, that the plans of the present administration would not succeed. In debate concerning the preservation and enlargement of our Navy, the smallness of funds, to discharge the consequent expenditures, was used as an argument against the project. Mr. Randolph said, and I believe he knows, that we, meaning the Government, had long been living upon the good old federal money. Had it not been for this same federal money long since would the nation have turned bankrupt. I am glad any of the party are willing to acknowledge, that the Federal Administration did any good."

[E. Post.]

The following extracts from Mr. John Randolph were given us by a gentleman, who took them down while Mr. Randolph was speaking. Coming as they do from one of the late friends of Mr. Jefferson and his administration, they were too novel to escape his notice, and so correct and remarkable that we have been induced to lay them before the public in the most conspicuous form. We beg Democrats to give them a candid perusal, and to recollect that these are not Federal Calumnies, but the genuine effusions and bold assertions of one of their own Idols. This is not Federal but Democratic Evidence. Surely they will now believe.

[Wash. Fed.]

"We have been trading the FIVE years past on FEDERAL CAPITAL; when that is exhausted, I fear we shall be Bankrupt both in resources and reputation."

"I have no hesitation in saying, that the principal part of the mischiefs which this nation has endured for the last two years, have sprung from the King's Closet, and the Keeper of that Closet." Meaning it is said, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison.

"The point is now at issue, whether this country shall be governed by the principles of the constitution, or by a secret, invisible—irresponsible Cabinet. I am prepared to meet that issue."

Budson, May 20.

«♦♦♦♦♦»

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Literary Notice.

DAVID HITCHCOCK, author of the "Shade of Plato," and the "Knight and Quack," is preparing another work for the press, which, from the specimens we have seen, we think will command a considerable share of notice. We intend shortly to give some extracts. In the mean time, we recommend his two former publications, inasmuch as they contain much useful and interesting matter, and were printed for the benefit of the indigent and humble author.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of the Bank of Columbia for the ensuing year:

Stephen Paddock,
James Hyatt,
Elisha Williams,
Reuben Folger,
John Thurston,
William W. Van Ness,
Amariah Storrs,

Samuel Reynolds,
J. R. Van Rensselaer,
Daniel Penfield,
Samuel White,
Robert Center,
Ebenezer Comstock.

State Election.

We have not yet received all the returns from the different counties of the state, but from present appearances, it is probable that the parties in the next legislature, exclusive of the Federalists, will be nearly equally divided.

We state, with peculiar pleasure, that Governor Strong, is again elected by the people, governor of Massachusetts.

Correction.—We are happy to announce, that Lord Dexter, whose death was mentioned in our last, still lives.

About eight o'clock on Friday evening the wind blowing violently from the west and north west, a fire burst forth from a wooden building situated back of Dock street in Philadelphia, between the bank of the United States and the bank of Pennsylvania, and in a short time the whole range of buildings, on both sides of Relief alley, from Dock street to Carter's alley, was enveloped in flames.

Every exertion that could prompt the zeal and activity of the citizens, was used on this occasion—and considering the violence of the wind the narrowness of the alleys and the many combustible materials (being chiefly carpenter's shops) it was

some consolation that the whole block was not entirely destroyed.

On Third street, seven three story brick buildings were destroyed—and on Dock street four—in the alleys adjoining, as far as we could ascertain, about nine—it was past twelve o'clock before the fire was got under.

Such an awful scene has not been witnessed for many years, in the city of Philadelphia—for two hours it appeared as if no human skill or exertion could check the destructive progress of the flames—they extended their sparks to a great distance, and the attention of the citizens was called to many quarters:—In Front street, between Walnut and Chesnut streets, the house occupied by Mr. Valance was nearly destroyed by one of the combustible materials.

Captain Lewis, who arrived at Baltimore on Monday last in 17 days from Jeremie, informs, that a large schooner belonging to Baltimore, White, master, with one large gun, had been captured by a large French privateer, and every one put to death. The news was received at Jeremie 10 or 12 days before he left it by some Indegenes that had been captured by the same privateer and put on shore.

We yesterday saw a letter from Barbadoes, dated April 14, 1806, giving information received via Trinidad, that General Miranda had effected a landing in the Spanish American province of Caraccas;—that he had taken the island of Marguirata, the town of Cumana on the sea board of the province; the town of Barcelona in the interior, on the River Nevesi; and was in full march for the capital of the colony situated about fifty miles from the coast. Mr. Fitzwilliam acts as his Secretary. The expedition sailed last from Curacao. [Bost. Cen.]

Advices by way of the city of St. Domingo, Trinidad, Havannah, and St. Croix concur in stating that Miranda had effected a landing upon the Spanish maine. Barcelona or Barcelonetta, the place at which Miranda is said to have debarked, is the principal town of a district in the province of Cumana.

We understand by the late accounts from Caraccas, (says a Montego Bay, (Jam) paper of the 12th ult. that the government of that province were aware of General Miranda's intention to pay them a hostile visit, in consequence of which a very large force had been raised, consisting of Spaniards joined by the Aborigines, to oppose him, and the coast for a great distance was lined with troops. His partisans, however, under a commander named Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, were also collecting in immense numbers to windward of that place, and were determined to render him all assistance immediately on his appearing off that coast.

LONDON, March 22.

The American Minister in London is treated with marked attention; and there is no doubt a good understanding will be soon restored between Great-Britain and the U. S.

LIVERPOOL March 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—London, Tuesday night, six o'clock.—Mr. Whitbread and others brought up a paper from the House of Commons the contents of which were, that the Commons had taken into consideration the answer of Henry Lord Viscount Melville, and that he is guilty of the charges laid against him, and that the Commons are ready to prove the same. Upon the Chancellor reading it from the Woolsack, Lord Fitzwilliam rose to make a motion that Henry Lord Viscount Melville be heard at the Bar of this House, which being agreed to, he further moved that the 29th of April, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be the time for the trial of Henry Lord Viscount Melville at the Bar of this House.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"DELTA," is unavoidably deferred until next week.

"CATO," is also postponed.

Several communications of "smaller note," are received, and shall be duly attended to.

Miscellany.

FROM THE POST BOY.

DESCRIPTION OF TRIPOLI.

Extracted from a letter from Dr. COWDERY, to his friend at Dartmouth College, (N. H.) dated Tripoli Castle, May 20th, 1805.

"THE city or town of Tripoli stands on the north coast of Africa, north lat. 32-54, and lon. E. from London 13-11—it stands upon the ruins of ancient Pœa and a sandy desert; it contains about 40,000 Mahometans, 5,000 Jews, and 1000 Papists and Greeks—only a few of the most trusty Mahometans are allowed to bear arms. It contains eight mosques and one christian church; some of the mosques are very large; but I being what they call an infidel or an unbeliever in the Mahometan religion, was never permitted to step into one of them, but was allowed to stand at the door and look in; I never discovered any elegance about them, the floors are covered with mats, and the Mahometans take their shoes off at the door before they go in to worship upon what they call the holy ground. Tripoli contains several Baths some of which are very commodious, and are places of considerable resort through the districts of Mahomet, which directs the keeping the body clean—I have seen many deviate from this, and instead of washing do rub their bodies with dry sand; this custom I am informed originated among pilgrims and other travellers who were not able to find water while travelling over the desert—The Bedowen Arabs often practise this imperfect method of purification even where water is at hand—Many of the buildings have the appearance of great antiquity of which the inhabitants can give no account; among them is a Roman Palace and a Triumphal Arch with Roman inscriptions, they are of the finest Marble.

"The Castle stands on the water's edge at the northeasternmost corner of the town, its ramparts are of different heights, on the land side they are from forty to eighty, and on the water side they are from thirty five to forty feet in height—twenty five pieces of brass ordnance of different sizes are mounted on different parts of the Castle to command the town, adjoining country and harbor.—Several of the apartments in the west end of the Castle are large, commodious and airy, and ornamented with a variety of fine Marble, Mosaic and Stucco work, and furnished with large looking-glasses, carpets and gold embroidery, upon red damask &c.—Here the Bashaw receives foreign Ministers, &c.—Here he holds his Divan, which he often imperiously overrules, and his mandates are often crowned with the most cruel torture and death—it was here that we were arraigned before the Bashaw on the first night of our captivity—here are also a great number of small apartments, a large open court and a spacious gallery for the accommodation and residence of the Ba-

shaw's wives, children and attendants—here is also a bomb proof room to which the Bashaw often fled on suspicion of danger. The east end of the castle is converted into stables for the Bashaw's and Mameluke's horses and prisons, where our officers were confined, and where I was confined until the Bashaw took me into his household, and where the Bashaw confines his hostages and malefactors; and in the midst of these gloomy regions is the magazine of gunpowder. These mansions of horror are in bad repair, full of vermin and the filthiest place in all Tripoli. The town (including the castle is about three and a half miles in circumference. The country about Tripoli to the foot of Mount Atlas, which is two days journey from Tripoli is principally a sandy and barren desert. The town and the ramparts and batteries, which enclose it, are built of the ruins of ancient Pœa, Leptis, and Sabrata, which are chiefly marble and a variety of other calcareous stone among which are shafts of granite, many of which are very large—the cement is lime and sand: regularity of architecture is not to be seen in the modern buildings.—The town and batteries are generally whitewashed with lime at the commencement of Ramadâm. The tops of the houses are flat and covered with a composition chiefly of lime which when dry forms a very fine terrace.

"To prevent the effects of fire from their enemies the whole town is in a state of fire proof. The fresh water used in Tripoli, (except in time of scarcity when it is brought from the wells in the desert, on mules, asses, and by Christian slaves) is rain water caught in winter, the only time of rain in this country—it runs from the terraces through earthen tubes into large vaulted reservoirs which are built of stone and lime, and coated with lime, and are in the earth below the influence of the sun, where it is preserved from filth, and when drawn for use, it is remarkably clear, cool and pleasant. The wells in and about Tripoli for about two miles from the seashore, produce brackish water, which is used for cleaning their stone floors, sinks, necessaries, &c. and for watering gardens during the dry season. Sinks lead from the houses through the bottoms of the necessaries, into very large sewers which lead into the sea, all of which are built of stone and lime. The streets not being paved are naturally very dirty, but every thing of the nature of manure, is diligently gathered into large baskets, slung upon camels, mules and asses, and carried into the gardens to raise the soil from its natural state of barrenness. These little plantations are each enclosed with high walls; they contain from two to six acres each; many of them are cultivated in the European style by European gardeners and are made to produce many of the useful roots, plants, and fruits that are natural to the torrid and temperate zones. These inclosures are about 2000 in number all interspersed with

tall date-trees, and are laid out in such a manner that collectively they form a semicircle which extends from shore to shore at a little distance from the town, forming a large circular avenue of sand between the town and gardens. This evergreen half zone, the sandy desert on which it is planted, and Mount Atlas, which borders the prospect, when viewed from the top of the castle or gate of the town, presents a beautiful prospect.

"The winds from the North, N. E. and N. W. are generally very salubrious—those from the South and S. E. come over the parched continent and are generally very oppressive, they are called the Syrocco—they sometimes rise to that degree of heat and violence that people who are not able to find shelter often perish. They sometimes last three days, but generally not longer than the first 12 of the 24 hours. The nights are sometimes cool after rain; but I never saw any frost during the two winters I was in Tripoli.

"The principle market is held every Tuesday on the avenue between the town and gardens where a variety of articles are sold—here the butchers kill and sell their meat chiefly to Christians, Jews, and the Tripoline nobility. The common class of people eat but little meat, their principal diet is dates, olives, oil of olives, bread and a variety of vegetables, which they cook with oil, &c. The most prevailing disorders I discovered among them were *aphthulmia* in summer and *catarrh* and slight *pneumonic* affections in winter, the former I attribute to a remarkable serene brilliant sky and the scorching winds from the continent, and the latter to the want of proper cloathing. The dead, all except the Bashaw's family, and the Multi, or high priest, are buried out of the town.

"The earth in and about Tripoli, is a mixture of several kinds, the most predominant is of a calcareous silicious nature—this forms what travellers have called an orion of sand. There is a quay of lime stone about four miles from the town, it is below the level of the desert and is much worked by Christian and Negro slaves.

A good one.

Mr. Holt promised to "burn his fingers," if he lost the election in Columbia. Now, Charley, as a man's word should be equal to his bond, I consider you in honor bound to fulfil your engagement; but as it is rather tough for a man voluntarily to run his own fingers into the fire, I propose, (out of pure friendship to you) as to this burning business, that Cheatham shall act the Monkey and you the Cat.

[Barometer.]

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Where printing in general is executed with
elegance and accuracy.

they are themselves of the same opinion. Colonel Rutgers, being a man of wealth, residing in the populous city of New-York, and being withal a member of the next legislature, and a stout republican, stands the fairest chance if he sets himself up as a candidate. The case of Mr. Broom is deplorable; for there is no talk either of advancing him, or of continuing him in his present office.

HUMOUR.

From TROY.

A FEW days before the election, Foot, entering into conversation with an honest farmer, from the town of Greenbush, asked him why the electors of that town, did not nominate and support a farmer, in preference to Asa Mann, who was a merchant? Why, replied the farmer, a legislator requires more education than we farmers generally have: besides, I wish to have one member from the county, who can say something when occasion requires. Oh, replied Foot, you may be perfectly easy on that score; for if you will only send members from the country towns who will vote right, as I will be in the legislature next year, I'll do all the necessary speaking. The electors of Greerbush, however, by their votes, preferred Mr Mann to the speaker and his promises, three to one at least.

ABOUT three weeks ago, Foot, among a variety of alterations he proposed effecting, in his legislative capacity, said, he intended the whole system of chancery should be changed, when he took his seat in the house. Unfortunately for the state of New-York, the system must remain in its present imperfect state another year, or be revised by those deemed by the electors more trust-worthy than Counsellor Foot.

FOOT's fate, calls to mind the fable of the market girl and her basket of eggs: It is very unsafe to count chickens before they are hatched.

Editor's Closet.

Democratic Doings.

The Hon. Pierpont Edwards, Esq. district judge for the district of Connecticut (recently appointed by Mr. Jefferson) has removed Simeon Baldwin, Esq from the office of Clerk of said district, and appointed his own son, Henry Edwards, (a lad scarcely out of his teens) in his place. While Mr. Jefferson's officers play such pranks in Connecticut, there is little fear of that state's being revolutionized.

Democratic Falls.

The democratic prints have repeated a certain lie until they now begin to give it as "a fact."—They assert that Mr. Van Nels, of this city, wrote an address to the Republican Electors of the Western District, signed "An uniform Republican." This "fact," which is totally false is repeated over and over again, in that polluted and camelion-like paper, the Albany Register.

Democratic Management.

By such an error as will sometimes unavoidably happen, in the hurry of discharging the mail, "*The Commonwealth*," a democratic paper published at Pittsburgh, (Penn.) and directed to the "*The Bee*," lately fell into my hands. The one directed to "*The Balance*," was probably given, at the same time, to Holt. The reader will doubtless think that this could not possibly make any difference, both papers being printed exactly alike; but we shall soon shew the importance of the error. On unfolding the paper directed to Holt, we observed on the margin, the following note:

"Enquirer & } take
"Advocate } notice."

Believing that this had some meaning, we had the curiosity to examine the contents of the paper, and accordingly found the following smart article, which we publish at full length, as well to tickle the editor of the "*Commonwealth*," who had taken so much pains to point it out to his brother Holt, as to shew what an honest set of gentlemen these democratic editors are:—

"The editor of the "*Republican Advocate*," of Frederick-town, (Md) has of late betrayed no small portion of indiscretion. In the censures he has bestowed on Mr. John Randolph, on account of his late speeches and recent conduct in congress, on the subject of non-intercourse with Great-Britain—In his strictures, Mr. Colvin displays something like "*the spirit of Federalism*," a spirit we despise and abhor, and cannot excuse its adoption by any man, much less by one who has hitherto gone hand in hand with the most conspicuous republican editors, in their endeavors to suppress it. We are totally at a loss to know what can be the motives of the editor of the Advocate; and are loath to suspect him of a want of principle; yet his late conduct seems to us, as if he "*aimed at higher game*," than that he has hitherto been content to feed on. The asperity of his attack on the editor of the Aurora, is a proof of his indiscretion, to say nothing worse—we little expected to see Mr. Colvin become the persecutor of a man who has led the Republican van for such a length of time with so much credit to himself and benefit to his party. By this, we are far from meaning that Mr. Duane is the leader of the republican party—we spurn the idea of the republicans being led by any man—we mean, that his activity and talents, as editor of the Aurora, entitle him to the first place among the republican editors of the union, and that his exertions in the cause of republicanism, have been creditable to himself and beneficial to the party. Does Mr. Colvin suppose that his empty garrulity concerning the neutrality of Mr. Duane, will make any impression on the true republicans of the union? If he does we trust he will be disappointed. At the present important crisis, Mr. Duane has refrained from exposing the intrigues carried on at Washington, not from fear of the displeasure of any man, in, or out of office, but from a sense of delicacy, that taught him not to be too hasty in denouncing men with whom he had heretofore acted; and it would have been well for Mr. Colvin had he been guided by the same principle; he would not then have descended to low and groveling personalities respecting Mr. Randolph, a man whose integrity we believe unimpeachable, and whose public as well as private life has been spent in support of republican principles. There is certainly as much, wisdom in knowing when to speak, as in knowing how to speak, and if Mr. Col-

vin is out of season with his arrogant remarks on the conduct of Randolph and Duane, he will, most assuredly, be laughed at for his meddling iniquity. The Advocate has, for a considerable time trod in the footsteps of the Richmond Enquirer, the editor of which, we know, is actuated by the most miserable policy—In due season we have no doubt both the Enquirer and Advocate will be duly appreciated. While we are speaking of the Enquirer, we beg leave to remark, that Mr. Ritchie, the editor of that paper, often steals ideas from the Aurora, and passes them off as his own, in a very shabby dress, bedaubed with tinsel too ragged at the elbows to conceal the nakedness of the land. Nothing can be meaner than such conduct; and it behoves the republican editors generally, to look to this subject, and detect the theft as often as possible—every one is concerned; and it is of as much importance to the editors of republican papers, as a body, to guard against a literary thief, as it is to society, to prevent, by incarceration, the depredations of a highway robber.

Capl. Holt may have his "*Commonwealth*," by calling himself, or sending to the Balance-Office.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"The information from Washington, that Mr. Jefferson has condescended to stand another election," I do not credit. His friend Duane announced a considerable time ago, that he meant to decline; and his warmest supporters are of opinion that he ought. It may be, however, that he has changed his resolution, and wishes to exceed in length of time, all the Presidents who went before him. If he would repair the injuries done to the United States, and leave them in the respectable condition he found them, I should not much object;—but I am afraid, that instead of raising, he would sink them still lower. The disgrace of paying TWO MILLIONS of dollars to France is not easily (if ever it can be) wiped off.

"My acquaintance with Mr. Nicholas is but slight. His character stands high in every respect, with all who know him. He appears to be an amiable, as well as an intelligent man. He opposed Mr. Clinton on some points, and this has called forth the wrath of Cheatham; for it may be observed, that the latter invariably, either by sympathy, or instinct, or command, speaks the sentiments of the former. Show me the American Citizen (a grand name for a native Englishman) and I will tell you what Mr. Clinton means to do if he can. Happily, his ability is no longer equal to his disposition.

"You ask whether Mr. Genet's spring cures democracy? In the Albany Register of May 23d, it is said to be "*extremely beneficial for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofulous complaints, Eruptions of the skin, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, Deafness at an early period, Inflammatory Ulcers, affections of the liver, debility and pains of the Stomach, Worms and fevers.*" These are about as many disorders as one thing can be expected to cure. No mention is made of democracy or of barrenness; though the former may come under the head of "*scrofulous complaints*" or of "*sore eyes*;" and the latter under that of "*debility*."

[The remainder of this extract unavoidably postponed.]

Selections.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

Communication.... The speeches of Mr. J. Randolph have attracted an uncommon share of the publick attention, but not more than they will be found on careful examination to deserve. All that is *correct* in them has not only the recommendation of piquancy and smartness, but of novelty. Indeed he is frequently most piquant when he is most unsound. Who could have expected sound politics from a Virginia democratic leader; from the persecutor of judges, from the demolisher of the judicial department, of the constitution, from the mover of such an amendment as might startle Abraham Bishop's profligacy, or flash some foreboding tears into Parson Leland and the committee of addressers who were laden with the great cheele? Even the Jacobins have heretofore often allowed that Mr. Randolph was ultra revolutionary...He out ran his party in the race of confusion.

One of the early fallies that marked his matchless audacity and unbridled intemperance of spirit was his letter to President Adams, about the insult the Majesty of the people had suffered in his person from certain officers of the army, who at the playhouse treated him a little too much in the style of liberty and equality. He called the officers "raggamuffins" because they were engaged in the honorable service of their country. He opposed all measures of any spirit against France in 1798, at a time when even Gallatin was found to yield to the palpable necessity of resisting France.

If Mr. Randolph then had any patriotism, his own headstrong passions and those of his state appear to have extinguished it. His education, in which every thing seems to denote he was a spoiled child, his youth and inexperience when he acted this strange part in Congress, and perhaps to the overflowing ardour of his zeal for Mr. Jefferson's party afford all the excuses our candour can frame for his conduct.

How he acted on the momentous business of the "occlusion" of the Mississippi by Spain, whether he was then as tame as he was before towards France, and how he voted and spoke on the shameful event of that dispute in the payment of tribute to France, are matters of importance to his reputation, and of a nature easily to be ascertained, but they are not now distinctly recollected. If he could then approve the payment of fifteen millions of dollars for the exercise of our undoubted treaty right to the navigation of the Mississippi, we do not see why he should now burst out into such a strain of vehement indignation, because our country is destined a second time to submit to infamy and tribute. Mr. Randolph should know that when honor, public or private, is concerned, *C'en'est que le premier pas qui coute*. The first time a man submits to be spit upon, he is cankered and blackened to the

marrow—the second injury of that sort may be wiped off with a pocket handkerchief. After he had assisted Mr. Jefferson to place America in the pillory and had seen her republican forehead anointed and glistening with rotten eggs, it is unaccountable that he should now declaim so loudly about our innocence and honour, when Talleyrand will be content with prison fees and the costs of prosecution. We shall be allowed to wear our ears, upon sharing our purses with the republican Emperor of the French.

These are topics in reference to the public conduct of Mr. Randolph, that claim and in future will command attention.

A better remembered exploit of this gentleman is his prosecution of Judge Chase.—The violent spirit with which he proceeded, seemed to evince that there was nothing in jacobinism that would give any shock to his principles, nor in democratic innovation that could awaken his fears.

When therefore the mystery of iniquity was acted, which at length 61 votes to 57 have decided, should be unfolded to the people, and thrown like Pluto's "dark dominions open to the day" it could not have entered into any one's thoughts that Mr. Randolph was the antagonist of Mr. Jefferson, the champion of our national honor, the inflexible opposer of the cowardly, base and treacherous policy of the administration. The fact is nevertheless true, and it is a subject of inexhaustible astonishment to the nation. The Jacobins wonder and are dismayed. The federalists cannot withhold their curiosity, but they suspend their operation and their confidence. The rival leaders hate each other, but the principles and views of both of them are probably as bad as ever—They bawl liberty, but the unquenchable fire, the never dying worm that gnaws within them, is ambition.

Mr. J. Randolph's speech of the 5th March on Gregg's non-importation Resolution is a fund of information as well as amusement, that will not be soon exhausted. The style of insulgence, scorn and hatred with which he attacks his foe, and the pretexts to which he resorts to involve them in popular odium, would afford to future ages a tolerable idea of our manners and politics, if all other records of history should be lost. He indulges himself in a licence of speech, in a vehement rage of invective which would shew how far decency has lost its salutary power to restrain competitors, and how powerfully faction excites them. If Randolph's speech had been dug out of the ruins of Herculaneum, the reader could swear it was made in a degenerate and falling republic. On the perusal of it we are presented with a lively view of the rage and bustle and noise of the republican swarm. We see the operations of the commonwealth in a glass hive, and behold the drone Jefferson skulking in its darkest cell, from the wrathful pursuit of the hornet.

It is a political phenomenon that Mr. Randolph should make such a speech. It is also a curiosity in itself.

It is certainly not the least extraordinary part of it that Mr. R. is so nearly correct both in his judgment and feelings in regard to Great Britain. To many Virginians, every Englishman has seemed invincibly odious in the double character of a monarchist and a dun. Debts no less than favours make ingrates and enemies. Federal justice ever since the Constitution was adopted has been hateful to Virginia pride and luxury. As men early mould their opinions to their wishes, Virginia faith has admitted the legality of fraud and sequestration of British debts. Mr. Randolph seems not to have felt, or to have got rid of his dislike to England, so far as it might have sprung from this source. But either to court the mob, or because he has not risen above their stupid prejudices, he takes occasion to express his aversion to the British form of government. This declaration will have its effect with every man of sense when he makes up his estimate of Mr. Randolph's sense or sincerity.

Nothing can be more just than his remark on Gregg's resolution that it is a war measure. Let us pause to wonder that Mr. Gregg, from the back woods of Pennsylvania, a man of no note or influence, and in point of talents perhaps below *mediocre*, should be brought forward to demolish our commerce at a blow. Was it the case that no democratic merchant or orator could be found to do it, because a man who knew any thing, must know that such a resolution would be suicide. It is a war measure; for what does it propose to do but to *coerce* Great-Britain?

Admit the shallow theory of the Jeffersonians that we are able in *this* way to coerce G. Britain, does it follow that she will leave us at leisure to pursue this way? Will not policy, nay, according to their own argument, will not self preservation oblige her to shift the contest to *some other* way in which we cannot coerce her? The folly, the palpable folly of all the resolutions offered to Congress is of course below all criticism. The way in which we cannot coerce her, and yet Mr. Crowninshield says we can, is that of a naval war: Nelson's victory off Trafalgar, set at liberty British ships enough to blockade all our bays and harbors. With no trade at all, could we hold England dependent upon the United States by the terms we may in our wisdom think fit to prescribe for its regulation. There really seems to have been a coalition for the government of this devoted country, between the fearless presumption of Bedlam and the drivelling imbecility of the Aims house.

This part of Mr. Randolph's speech deserves our approbation. But what he says of the confiscation of British debts merits the loudest applause. He condemns with equal force and feeling the alike base and

The COLUMBIAN Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, MAY 27, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Serious Thoughts.

IT would be but repeating, what the honest prejudices of every real American, have long ago set down for an undoubted truth, to declare, that the system of government, devised by the sages, and fathers, of our nation, is the most noble fabrick, that ever sheltered the genius of civil liberty, in any age, or country. But here, let us pause. Let not the pride of our superiority in this respect, render us blind to the difference, between having wealth, and honor, and happiness, within our reach, and being in the actual enjoyment of them. It is beyond the power of wisdom, to form a constitution, which shall by its inherent virtue, and native, unsupported vigour, secure the great objects of society. A roll of parchment cannot act, except through the agency of human powers: And then, although FREEDOM, and INDEPENDENCE, should march, in front of every paragraph, still, I am so much of a sceptic, as it respects the omnipotence, of these magic words, that I doubt, whether they would be able, to implant one sentiment of honesty, in the breast of a knave, or light up a single spark of honorable spirit, in that of a poltroon. Should all the wisdom of ancient, and modern times, directed by the sublime conceptions, and mental energy, of a Hamilton, meet in convention, and produce a code of laws, as nearly perfect, as human fallibility would permit, in the hands of our present rulers, their only operation, would be, to cramp our exertion for self-defence, and sink us deeper, in the mire of infamy. Nor will this proposition seem extravagant,

when it is recollected, that the character of a government, in point of energy, and dignity, is the character of those who administer it; that it exists, only as a lifeless body, until it is animated, by the soul of a delegation from the people, by which, all its subsequent movements, are directed.

I would not be understood, as asserting, that forms of government, are altogether immaterial, and that every thing, depends upon the virtue, and capacity, of those elected to offices. For, inasmuch as men's actions, are greatly influenced, by the temptations, they have to encounter, a wise lawgiver, would endeavor to aid their consciences, as much as possible, by balancing, the interest and passions of one man, against those of another, trusting as little as possible, to the virtues of either. But although the particular disposition of those powers, which in every government, must reside somewhere, is to a certain degree important, still, too great a reliance, upon the efficacy of republican institutions, is not only deceptive, but endangers the very existence, of those securities, whereupon we rely. Civil liberty, is a blessing, which cannot be preserved, without the most unremitted care; and is frequently then most in danger, when we fancy it most firmly established. For, the moment when a people become fatigued, with the calm, and dignified, exercise of their rights; when they suffer their ears, to be caught by the whistling reptiles of democracy, and their eyes, to be diverted from the conduct of their rulers, to the contemplation of their own majesty, from that moment, their progress, is in the smooth, descending road to perdition. Then all that flock of insect politicians, who rise upon the wings of popular caprice, into stations, for which they were never created, fasten themselves on the constitution, and disfigure it, equally by

their artful endeavours to destroy, and their clumsy efforts to amend. The inevitable consequence of such a state of things, is disgrace: and among nations, injury follows contempt, as invariably, as the effect succeeds the cause.

This truth, is most strikingly illustrated, by the history of our own country. Who that was a stranger to our internal affairs, and formed his opinion of us, only from the rank, we sustain in the great society of nations, would imagine, that the United States, were peopled by the same sturdy, and jealous freemen, whose voice eight years ago, commanded respect, in the proudest courts of Europe? It would seem almost incredible, that a nation, which then assumed the commanding attitude, of a rising, vigorous republic, should in so short a space of time, sink to the vile posture, of a cowardly, political jockey. Is it to be believed, that a nation, whose birth-place, was the field of honor, and whose youthful career, was delineated by a blaze of glory, should ere the noon of her greatness, learn to tremble, at the frown of mortal power? It is impossible. The people of America, were born for freemen. They have never learned the language of slavery. Nor would they, without a struggle, submit to an open violation of their rights, by a foreign despot, although his throne, were baled upon the transatlantic world. Whence then arises the cloud, which already begins to spread a night of infamy, over our national character? Why are our citizens, obliged to hide their faces in shame, when in a foreign land, they are accused of being Americans? It is because the true, native, republican spirit of our country, is pressed down, by a sluggish mass of stupidity, which popular delusion, has raised over our heads. It is because, we have found a baby in political wisdom, hidden, beneath the sage mantle of philosophy.

DELTA.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE prevalence of the *Lewisites* and the prospect that there will be a majority of them in the next Legislature, is so far cause of rejoicing, that it will break that dangerous aristocracy which had grown up in the state, and retard the destruction of our liberties. It is strange that the very sounding of the name *Clinton* should have so long bewitched the people. One of the family has been governor for 21 years; and another has had of late the choice and disposal of whatever offices he pleased. Admitting that the first rendered services during the war, he has been more than rewarded; and surely, this is no reason why every limb of the family should claim a precedency to all others. In this way has aristocracy always arisen, and the notion of *hereditary right*.

In the city of New-York, we have seen the alarming influence of a *junto*. Their ticket has succeeded. The only surprize ought to be, that it has not done so by a larger majority. The influence is evidently fast declining; and the present success is of little consequence, considering the disposition manifested by the state at large. Many as the means of corruption and intrigue are in a large city, they will be baffled by the virtuous yeomanry of the country. The immense revenue of the Mayor, which he and his friends refused, at the last session of the Legislature, to have lessened; though a generous salary was offered him; will not, in the end, avail him. Nor can his creatures whom he feeds with the best offices long stand their ground. The rejection of a proposal to allow him a salary equal to almost any office in the United States, and to give the surplus to the poor, must be viewed as selfish, ambitious and cruel. Why should the mayor of a city have an income superior to other officers, and nearly equal to that of the President of the United States? Why should the inhabitants of that city be highly taxed when there are means to ease the burden?

Last winter exhibited a specimen of the talents which the *junto* can send. Next winter, they will furnish no greater. Low intrigue, whispering out of doors, imposing upon every soft-headed member whom they can catch, bargaining for turnpikes and bridges, is the utmost stretch of their capacities. One sound country member has more understanding than all their noddies put together. CATO.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Happy Prospects.

From the result of the late election, there is a hope that republicanism will not become extinct in this state. On the point of every thing being made subject to the will of a few men, and, indeed, of a single man, in the city of New-York, it is pleasing to see that the people have shewn a noble spirit of freedom and independence. Little would they have gained by a successful struggle against the unjust claims of Great-Britain, if they surrendered their liberties at home, and submitted to an equally oppressive yoke. Our government had almost become *hereditary*. One man has been Governor for 21 years, and then Vice-President of the United States; another of the same name and family, has aimed to be the successor, and taken to himself the disposal of all offices. The eyes of the people are opened, and the ambitious project is defeated.

It is to be expected, that great and constant attempts will still be made to recover what has been lost. Ambition and covetousness are never satisfied. They are early and unwearied in their exertions, while even the shadow of hope remains. In Cheetham's paper, or that of which he directs the types, may be seen the arts and endeavors of the faction. Nor should there be any wonder in those who know the corruption of human nature, and the lucrative offices which a few favorites possess. Men are apt to judge of others by themselves; and holding now the places of those who were violently removed from office, they tremble at a similar fate. Justice, honor, and generosity are mere names to all who feel not any emotions of them in their own breasts. As to Cheetham, whatever may have been, or is his expectation, he is barely, as yet, a sort of a *Captain*; he has not been sent to the Legislature, nor elected an Alderman, though *naturalized* several years ago. He appears, therefore, to be disinterested. Some incline to be of a different opinion; and that while he receives, at present, a handsome income, he expects further military promotion, and the government of some island, as *Sando* did from his master.

On the real friends of the constitution and the country obtaining the ascendancy, it is hoped that wisdom and moderation will mark their conduct. Many of those who joined the late aristocracy, are honest men and good republicans; but they have been dazzled with the services which one man of a family rendered during the war; and deceived by others who borrowed his fame, while they possess neither his talents nor his virtues. Those who have not access to the best information, and have only the representations made by a plumed press, are always liable to imposition. They are to be pitied, not punished. The great body of the people, and many even of those who hold offices are at this moment, decidedly *republican* and *federal*, notwithstanding the attempts made, by the late reigning faction to deceive, corrupt, and subjugate them. Who does not rejoice that, after all the abuse of Gov. Lewis, and the innumerable arts used by his opponents, he rises superior to their malice, and *republicanism* is triumphant.

LEONIDAS.

Communications.

EVERY attentive and reflecting man foresaw, from the appearances in the Legislature, last winter, that a change in the management of public affairs in this state, would soon take place. A people will not long groan under the violence and oppression of a few individuals, when they have power to help themselves. The conduct of the Council of Appointment, directed by one man, in making certain removals from office, and neglecting meritorious republicans, increased the public dissatisfaction.

THOUGH it is impossible to tell what ambitious views men may entertain, yet it seems improbable that Col. Rutgers aims at being the next Lieutenant-Governor of the state. His great exertions in removing Recorder Livingston from office, and his securing for himself a seat in the Honorable the Legislature of the state, ought not to be considered as indubitable signs of his intention. He cannot hope to gain much on the floor of the house, and should he be even chosen Speaker, the specimen he would give, might not recommend him. Besides, it is not

seen why Mr. Broom may not again fill the office, unless he should be advanced to the chief magistracy. The reign, however, of the party, and a terrible reign it has been, is now over.

THE Foot who is said to have declared, "that he would be elected in spite of damnation, and that all bell could not keep him out," is a different Foot from him who took up a prejudice against Judge Spencer. It has never been understood that bell opposed the election of democrats; and as to damnation, it is earnestly wished and sincerely hoped, they may never meet with any but in this world.

THE proclamation of the President is a very proper thing, did he show power to enforce it. How we are to catch Capt. *Whitby* I know not; for he will not be fool enough to come ashore. A few frigates or a seventy-four commanded by a *Truxton* would have had a better effect. It is a rule in all bodies, that a motion must be seconded, before a question is taken. The election being now over, there is little probability that the Mayor and Corporation of the city of New-York will man their *mud-machine*, and attack the vessels cruising in their harbor and annoying their commerce.

CHEETHAM and Holt, and all such creatures have a difficult part to act. They are to be pitied while they are despised. The *bag-pipe* of Duane is blown out; and the others are fast sinking into the same obscurity, or rather into the same infamy. Since Duane lost Presidential favor, and failed in the election of *Simon Snyder*, he ranks low among disorganizers. A new edition of Paine's "Age of Reason" would not reinstate him. Cheetham will, probably, hold up his head the longest. Besides his talents being superior to those of his clan, he has powerful support. He will last as long as his party, of which he is a leading member. Strong symptoms appear of a speedy dissolution.

NO rejoicings are known to have been held this year for the purchase of Louisiana. This is wise, as the effect of the Two Millions of dollars sent to France is yet uncertain. *Abraham Bishop* stands ready to deliver and print another oration; and so does *Pierpont Edwards* to deliver one, though he begs to be excused from printing it. *JOEL BARLOW* having no sermons to make at present, no psalms to publish, and no letters to write about the "damnable mummeries of Christianity," might be persuaded to prepare an oration, in case some happy occasion would turn up.

Stephen Arnold, who was as near being hanged as judge *Thorn* was of being struck off the list of managers of the lotteries, has had a number of votes for a member of the next legislature. Can any thing express more strongly the contempt in which people hold the *Clintonian* faction?

NO account has yet been published of the political funeral of *Luca Elmendorf*; or whether he was really buried "alive." All the owls and asses must have been in the procession.

IT is conjectured that neither Mr. *Peck* nor Mr. *Comstock* will be the next Lieutenant-governor; though both are supposed to be well qualified; and

Naval Protection.

Mr. Smith thinks it rather lamentable that Congress should limit the president to only 925 men to man his navy : and he cannot but think it a little queer too that the Chesapeake, which is to defend all our coasts and harbors from the barbarous British, should be obliged to wait until 666 men should return from the Mediterranean. The poor little fellow is in a deal of trouble that the president had not been entrusted with a greater latitude of power, so as to have enabled him not only to send out the Chesapeake, but to provide a competent force [ah, Mr. Jefferson's own words] to protect our harbors, &c.

We must now turn to the honorable the Corporation of the city and county of New-York, and beg leave to ask these honorable gentlemen, with Mr. Tunis Wortman at their head, what they meant when they published on the first day of the late election, their memorial to the President of the United States? The last paragraph of that memorial runs in these words:

"We therefore respectfully request that a naval force may be immediately stationed at this port, and that three or more American frigates may without delay be sent for our protection.

(Signed)

DE WITT CLINTON.

By order of the Common Council."

This memorial was officially issued from the press in great style by Mr. Tunis Wortman, Clerk, on the first day of opening the polls, who on the occasion addressed the public, saying " In this critical posture of our national affairs, insulted and oppressed as we are by the detested tyrants of the ocean, I have considered it my duty to this community, to inform them that the Common Council have made application to the President for a "*naval force*." We now finish this long article, by asking the Mayor and Corporation of this city, whether, when they adopted and put forth the above memorial they did not know just as well as they do now, that it was making a request with which it was out of Mr. Jefferson's power to comply, had he been ever so well disposed? And if so, whether it was not an attempt to deceive and mislead the people in a matter of very great consequence to them? And lastly, we must beg leave respectfully to ask, whether it is becoming the first magistrate of the City of New-York to descend to such artifices to carry on an election.

Budson, May 27.

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Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

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To Readers & Correspondents.

"LEONIDAS," does not hold sentiments in all parts of his essay exactly concordant with ours; but we deny to no man the right of expressing his opinion with candor and decency.

Accounts from Bermuda and City of St. Domingo give us reason to fear that the pusillanimity of our government has induced the English and French officers in those islands to make their fortunes at the expence of our merchants. For in the Island of Bermuda they are fitting out, we are told, small privateers to the amount of 30 or 40, which are called tenders to the ships of war on that station, for the express purpose of capturing the American vessels and sending them in for adjudication; and at the City of St. Domingo, the French officers who escaped from Admiral Duckworth, are doing the same, or nearly similar—And so we go!!

Boston paper.

A letter from the supercargo of the brig *Gwyno* dated N. Orleans, April 14, says, "We were prevented performing our

voyage by the Spanish Government, who peremptorily refused us a passage up the Mobile river, after two petitions to the governor and intendant of both the Floridas." The Gayoso was going to Fort Stoddard, for the express purpose of getting a load of cotton for the N. Orleans market.

*Extract of a letter, dated Nachitoches,
March, 1806.*

"We are likely to have a brush with the Spaniards in this quarter, in consequence of a small parcel of land being claimed by the two governments, situate between Nachitoches and the river Sabine; neither party being disposed to relinquish their jurisdiction, are about to try which is the strongest. In a former letter I informed you that captain Turner had driven a small party of soldiers from this side of the Sabine river; they were much mortified at being obliged to move; and have since collected between 4 and 500 men at a little town called Nacogdoches, 150 miles west of this place, from whence they have notified major Porter of their intention to resume their former posts, one of which is only 6 miles distant from this place; the Major has in consequence, sent out a detachment of 60 men, under the command of capt. Johnston, to prevent the Spaniards from occupying any part on this side of the river, or, if possible, to prevent their crossing; it is conjectured, from the disposition of capt. Johnston (who would almost as soon fight as eat) that if the Spaniards cross the river, an engagement will ensue; we are not afraid of any ill consequences here, let the issue be what it will."

Extract of a letter from an American merchant in London, dated March 11.

" Report says, that Mr. Munroe has had satisfactory explanations from Mr. Fox; and that things are in a fair train on this side—we hear nothing but warlike accounts from yours.

War with Spain resounds in every paper ! From the complexion of the debates I have seen in January, I think there is little chance of the house voting the finews of war with any country, and on this parsimony I count a great deal—Mr. Smilie appears even averse to vote any thing for the defence of N. York !

"The all grasping arm of the little emperor has got hold of Naples at last, and with it all Italy. The king of Prussia, it is supposed will be the next victim, if he does not comply with every requisition he chooses to make.

"Vengeance is already denounced against the first monarch who may dare to disturb the peace of the continent."

Foreign.

LONDON, March 28.

The columns of the *Moniteur* are filled with the details of the disturbance in Turkey. Bonaparte will soon find a pretence for his interposing in the affairs of that distracted country.

Swedish Pomerania, it is said, will immediately be taken possession of by the French, if Prussia refuses to occupy it.

The fate of Holland is on the eve of being decided, and the post and palace of the Nassaus, may at this time be occupied by one of the upstart relatives of Bonaparte. Their high mightinesses the states general have been called upon to hold an extraordinary sitting to-morrow, when the will and pleasure of the French emperor is to be made known to them.

The dutches of Devonshire, died yesterday morning, at half past 3 o'clock.

April 1.

The *Hambrough Mail*, due on Sunday, arrived at a late hour last night. The accounts which it brings are of a very different nature from the notice in the *Moniteur*, that the French army was returning to France to be put on the peace establishment.

Sweden; it is said, is to experience a fate similar to that of Naples: the king is to be dethroned, and his dominions to be partitioned among his neighbors, Russia, Prussia and Denmark. Austria is to cede Silecia and the Gallacias, and to be indemnified from the Turkish empire; and lesser changes and transplantations of the Mecklenburgh branches, and of the Duke of Brunswick's family are also talked of.

Private letters from Holland state, that the Batavian government had received assurances from the court of Thulleries, that the emperor Napoleon had determined to give to Holland the choice either to have a king at the head of its government, or to become a department of France; and this subject it is supposed, would engage the attention of the Dutch legislature, which had the commencement of its session fixed for this day.

April 2.

The condition of the cessations which have been extorted in Westphalia, from the court of Berlin, has not long remained undetermined: prince Murat after having been proclaimed duke of Cleves and Berg, made his formal entry into Dusseldorf on the 25th of March. The sovereignty of these territories is conferred upon him, with the same restrictions and limitations that Bonaparte has been pleased to set to the inheritance of the throne he has usurped. It is to be descendible, in default of male issue on the part of prince Joachim (the title of the new duke) to prince Joseph and prince Louis, and the respective heirs, but is in no case to revert to France.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.

In consequence of the dispute with Prussia, an embargo was yesterday laid upon all the vessels belonging to that power at present in this port.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Sunday evening, 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Mayer, Mr. PETER F. HARDICK, to Miss MARIAM BUNKER, daughter of Capt. David Bunker, all of this city.

The Enell.

D I E D.

In this city, of a nervous fever, on Friday, the 23d inst. Mr. FRANCIS BOLLIES, from New-London, (Con.) in the 23d year of his age.

"On the 21st inst. in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH YOUNGS, wife of Mr. William Youngs, with a long and painful illness. She retained the faculties of her mind through all her excruciating pain, till within a short time of her death—putting her whole trust in God, through the merits of Jesus Christ."



FOR THE BALANCE.

Sound Policy.

SUPPOSE there liv'd—no matter where,
A harmless calculating sort of wight
Whom men philosopher do call;
His only care,
To keep the chain of friendship bright,
With every one, by cheating all;
Suppose too, that an ugly looking clown—
With whiskers, if you please,
Who scarcely dar'd, to call his soul his own,
Beyond the seas,
Should come quite o'er,
And plant himself, before our good man's door;
That station'd thus, where'er,
The master of the house step out,
This rogue so stout,
Having before his eyes, no fear.
Of law, should in a most ungentle sort,
To give himself a little sport,
Wound, with his cane, the old man's virtuous pride,
By drumming on his philosophic hide.
Now when he found his tears, and threats, and groans,
All vain,
What would a great man, and a statesman do?
"What do! why break the rascal's bones."
Ah no! good sir, break bones! no, no!
He'd buy the cane.

DELTA.

THE TORMENTOR.

BY SELLICK OSBORN.

A PETRIFYING plague there is,
Which sours the sweetest cup of bliss,
And clouds life's brightest sun;
Of happiness the worst alloy,
The mortal foe of every joy,
Videlicit—a Dun!

Not old Medusa's fabled head,
Whose dreadful eyes could turn, 'tis said,
The boldest form to stone;
E'er quench'd the blaze of mirth, or ty'd,
With magic spell, the form of pride,
Like this aforesaid Dun!

Hard fares, alas! the luckless wight,
Whose steps can neither day nor night
This rude tormentor shun;
Who at each corner, crook, and turn,
Where'er his weary feet sojourn,
Is haunted by a Dun!

Ambition drops her busy schemes,
Avarice awakes from golden dreams,
Ethereal Wit abjures his fua,
Pride sinks her bold aspiring crest,
E'en potent Genius stoops, oppress,
Before the mighty Dun!

Muse! tell how oft thy angel song
Has led my captive soul along,

With more than mortal tone;
How I, entranc'd, while thou hast smil'd,
Have wak'd—the sweet enchantment spoil'd,
By an intruding Dun!

Let toil my haggard limbs embrown,
Let want and sickness weigh me down;
Gout, fever, cholic, stone;
Give me a scold in marriage noose,
And e'en Old Nick himself let loose,
But save me from a Dun!

Literary Intelligence.

THERE have just been published by Backus & Whiting, in Albany, "LETTERS, addressed to the EDITOR of "a collection of the ESSAYS on the subject of EPISCOPACY, which originally appeared in the *Albany Centinel*. With additional Notes and Remarks."

"By the Author of *Miscellanies*."

Many will recollect that a controversy on the above subject was agitated during the last summer. We have seen these "LETTERS" of the author of "*Miscellanies*," in which he complains, that the Editor of the "COLLECTION," an Episcopalian, has acted unfairly, by misplacing the Essays, adding to them, and mistaking, if not misrepresenting, in numerous notes, the sentiments of his opponent. But as the controversy has not, and cannot be admitted into our paper, we forbear any judgment on its merits, or on the talents of the writers. We merely announce the publications.

BALANCE.

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER.

May 19.

COMMUNICATION.

ON Thursday last was the first annual exhibition of Catskill Academy. This Academy was incorporated two years ago, and has been continually progressing in improvements. Under its present able instructor, Mr. John Reed, it has rapidly increased in the number of its students and its reputation. And it bids fair to become a rival of the best of its neighbors. The afternoon of Thursday last, was devoted to declamations. The scholars acquitted themselves handsomely, and some of them with that correctness which totally exceeded the hopes and expectations of all.

In the evening, the tragedy of David and Goliath, was exhibited. In this the young gentlemen also acquitted themselves decently, and gained much credit. The evening closed with the comedy "*A bold stroke for a wife*." We have rarely it ever witnessed a more correct exhibi-

tion by scholars. The House was unusually crowded; and we believe there was not one of the numerous audience but departed with sentiments highly favorable to the young gentlemen and ladies, to the Academy and to their learned preceptor. Mr. Reed merits the highest praise for his able and incessant exertions. Under his auspices the institution must finally attain a high degree of usefulness and celebrity. The vacation is three weeks commencing this day. A SPECTATOR.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

AMONG the numerous *imaginary* causes of unhappiness in this world, is ever to be reckoned *imaginary poverty*—or a want of the means of procuring easily those things which make others distinguished.

How seldom do the best of us advert to the small effect that such abilities have, where they are possessed, in producing real happiness!

We see many, and indeed perpetual instances of discontent and anxiety, among those who seem to have no reasonable impediment to an uninterrupted enjoyment, and application of those riches, which they possess in great abundance:—

Many, though not more remarkable than their neighbours for vicious habits and dispositions, seem not to be sensible of a reasonable motive to *use* their wealth, either for the comfort of others, or the benefit of themselves.

And a man, having an apparent abundance of riches, without the capacity for *using* them to his own satisfaction, may be considered as no object of envy.

He may indeed be not unaply compared to a person who has a mountain of gold by his side, and yet happens to be situated in a country where he cannot purchase with it any food, that yields him a pleasant flavour!

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FOR 1806.

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HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with
elegance and accuracy.

feeble project of confiscation. He calls it detestably dishonest.

I forgive him a thousand political sins for this one merit. I shrink from the touch of that man's hand who would hold it up for such a principle. I call it cold blooded, thinking villany, for a government by law to sanction a fraud which a knave the most blasted by infamy in the nation would deem it double infamy to take advantage of. Bad as some men are, they cannot act out all their baseness; their hearts and principles are still worse than their practice.

Mr. Randolph is very successful in exposing the mistake of those gentlemen who had imagined we should have as great advantage in privateering against the British trade as we had in our revolutionary war. He justly says the cases are not analagous. He might have added, that the case as it was in 1781 and 1782, was far from encouraging. Admiral Digby, in a few months, swept our whole sea coast and almost annihilated privateering resources. We are far from pretending to offer completely in detail the pertinent remarks that occur to us on this famous speech. Its outlines will occupy more room than can be conveniently spared in a newspaper.

Nothing can be more strikingly just than his view of the bad policy of our attempting to aid the French in ruining the British navy. It forms he says, the only obstacle to the vast ambition of France.—How often has the Chronicle declared for the whole jacobin party their ardent wish that this navy might be ruined? We candidly think the Chronicle writers shallow enough to believe this event favorable to the United States, because they foresee nothing, they are blind to the tyranny by land and sea which France would instantly commence on its occurrence. *We choose to forget that the effect of the British naval superiority has been to destroy the trade and navigation of her enemies, and that our commercial profits have arisen from our being employed by those enemies of Great-Britain to carry on that trade for them which they cannot transact for themselves.* The revival of the maritime power of France, Spain and Holland to an equality with the British, would instantly put an end to the profits of American neutrality.

This consideration ought not to silence our complaints against the British maritime doctrine if it is untenable in point of right and principle. But it is a sound reason for abating the hostile intemperance of those complaints.

Is Mr. Randolph quite certain that a foreign war is the only war that could shake what he considers the loose and uncompact structure of our government to pieces? Has he seen nothing to convince him that the uncontested power of a conquering faction may prove equally fatal? Sure of party support, will the head of such a faction delay sending the millions of tribute to Paris till Congress could be convened

to go through with the forms of an act of appropriation? Has he never reflected that it is not a cent's matter, what our constitution is, when the arbitrary will of a faction interprets and administers it without check or restraint? If all these causes of rational apprehension have not attained their fatal maturity, has he not seen them in rapid progress towards it, and could they not reach it as surely and as soon in peace as in war?

In peace, an administration composed of bad men, and acting on a system of popular deception, can repeal taxes to gain popularity and yet make six per cent stock enough to afford plunder to its ministers abroad and at home. Feeling little of the burdens and seeing nothing of the operations of such a government, the people would give their confidence to their plunderers and their votes for their tyrants. Under this broad mantle, faction could hide and finish its work. Its chief need not call himself the first consul to be above law.

On the other hand, war would oblige an administration to impose taxes, to make efforts, and to manage great affairs for the success of which they would be deeply responsible—Disasters, (and the most successful war has many of them) would shake their popularity. The pressure of evils, would quicken popular jealousy. War is not the time to cheat a people out of their liberties, nor is it the time when their courage falls so low that they would not defend them.

If war would destroy our constitution, we cannot very clearly see why Mr. Randolph would defend the country if the army of an invader should ravage the tobacco fields. The president's army to expel him, would be as fatal to our liberty, according to his fanatical creed, we should imagine, as the equipment of forty American ships of the line, and as many frigates. Could a navy pass the Allegany to controul elections?

We cannot hesitate therefore to pronounce our judgment, and we hope it will ever be the decision that American patriotism will maintain, that the abandonment of the sea would preserve neither our honour nor our peace, and that Mr. Randolph's *philosophic* abjuration of foreign war, can be as little vindicated by his own assumed reasons, as by those of any sound politician.

Mr. Randolph is young, and of an ungovernable impetuosity of temper. Hence we are disposed to make allowance for his eccentricities and errors of judgment. This is so much the more proper, as he has made a very considerable improvement as a statesman since his first appearance in Congress—He seemed out of his element on the trial of Judge Chase. Analysis is not his forte, nor should we infer from his speech that cool investigation is. He takes and gives rapid glances of political truth. He does not seem to be any better qualified than myself, patiently to descend to

the bottom of her well, or laboriously to climb to the summit of her hill, where the prospect is clearest and widest. Messrs. Bidwell, Crowninshield and Varnum will say, that they feel no two excellencies of his speech so sensibly as its sarcasm and effrontery.

His system of policy in relation to foreign nations evinces scarcely more spirit or judgment than Mr. Jefferson's. He would not defend commerce, he would defend the land. Let enemies come here, and they shall feel our vengeance. Convince them of that, and they will not come. But without coming here they cannot only annoy our vast commerce of incalculable value, but utterly banish our flag from the sea. Are not our cities worth defending...and if our government will not protect our vessels on the ocean, will our cities be worth inhabiting. Is nothing worthy defence but a tobacco field? Are the negro owners the only rightful claimants of public protection, and will the impartial and equal justice of a republican government be denied to the fishermen, whalers and mariners of New-England, who are spread over all the seas? Would the votes of Marblehead be given as they are for the friend of their enemies, if they could be made to understand the rancorous hostility of Virginia to their rights.

Mr. Randolph, one would suppose, could scarcely fail to see the national dishonour of such a desertion of our maritime rights. Our cowardice would be equally unavailing and scandalous. It would provoke aggression. Even Spain has ships enough, if Britain was at peace, to blockade our ports and to make America in the view of the astonished world, the servant of servants. With one hundred thousand seamen, inheriting the spirit of Nelson, and ready, under Peble, to rival his renown. Why should we choose to be more abject in our liberty than the allies of France are in their chains? We are no advocates for war...but when justice and honour impose the necessity for it, they would demand no sacrifice so great as our passive tameness would insure. No curse that heaven, in its wrath, sees fit to send upon a nation, proves more inveterate than the committing its great affairs to its little men. We should like to know of Mr. Randolph, whether it does not favour of compromising policy to recommend the sacrifice of our commerce as preferable to the charge of protecting it by a naval force. We cannot match the British navy; and Mr. Crowninshield's gasconade will devote his name to ridicule his life long....But we could soon prepare a force that would cope with Spain, or even with such squadrons as France could detach to our coasts. Any force, especially if it were kept as it ought to be, in a state of active increase, would infinitely augment the reluctance any nation would feel towards a contest with the United States. States respect each other exactly in the proportion of their force. To be weak is to be helpless.

cable. Voluntarily and on plan to be weak at sea is treachery, is folly, is infatuation, on the part of any member of Congress who is capable of feeling as an American.

Mr. Randolph's reason for this extraordinary tameness, so little agreeable to his character, deserves to be stated. He says the federal constitution was not made for war. It is too feeble to bear it.

Does Mr. Randolph really think this constitution a good one, and yet that it will answer only in peace and fair weather? Or does he in good faith, expect that it will be always fair weather? Are we to escape the experienced lot of mankind, and to enjoy a millenium that shall be local to the United States and denied to the rest of the world? The philosopher sitting in his whirling chair, may shut his eyes to the world we live in, and see some other world, lighted with moonshine, and enjoying the sober stillness and insipid serenity of an everlasting peace.

Mr. Randolph, with all his vivacity of imagination, we thought more likely to expose this long ago exposed reverie than to partake it.

Our profits during the war have grown with the extension of the British naval powers, and have been greatest when the nations her enemies were reduced by her arms, to an utter incapacity of managing their own commercial concerns. Grant if you will, that the abuse of that power has curtailed those profits, yet, if Britain should lose her superiority those profits would be annihilated. Nor are we left to vain conjectures as to the abuses of the French naval force, if that should succeed to the empire of the sea, *since we know that France has actually robbed us of more millions than all other nations put together.*

Mr. Randolph has endeavored to confute the principles of Mr. Madison's book, with singular felicity of sarcasm. He maintains that the losses our trade has suffered from the decisions of the British Admiralty are not *wrongs*.

Some persons will doubt whether Mr. Madison could answer Randolph's argument of twenty lines though he should write a second heavy pamphlet of 200 pages. But that delightful inquiry we cheerfully leave to those rivals of the labours of Hercules who may have achieved the perusal of the *first*.

If then the British Admiralty decrees are not *wrongs*, neither Gregg's, nor Nicholson's resolutions can be vindicated as *remedies*. They are in themselves futile, and by their designed as well as inevitable tendency to irritate, they are and must be *aggravations* of our commercial evils.

Mr. Randolph says we have no cabinet. —We believe him. Mindful only of popularity, Mr. Jefferson has cared for no objects, that were not personal. To please Virginia, he has repealed the tax on coaches. To reward the whisky league, the

distilleries are tax free. To give bread to his hungry parasites and to flake his own burning thirst for vengeance, worthy, federal officers are dismissed, and jacobins put in their places.

A democracy is a government by the worst passions of the worst men. Accordingly popularity must be gained in order to have the influence and aid of such men, and such passions. But to *consult* together for the honor and interest of the nation, form a *Cabinet* as a public council of wise and faithful men in high office, devoted to public duty and thoughtful of nothing else, because nothing else can advance their honest fame, or consist with their principles; such a Cabinet cannot be formed, and never was formed in a factious democracy. To repel and punish the aggressions of Spain, to stiffen the unbending neck of American honour against the yoke of ignominy and tribute to France, to act according to the best feelings of the brave and the best counsels of the truly wise is no part of Mr. Jefferson's plan of official life. To sneak through eight years, detested by the good and extolled by the venal and the base, is the utmost extent of his views. It seems now, that universal and even vulgar contempt will reach him before he can reach obscurity. There is not one measure of vigour that he has dared to recommend, nor one that Randolph has devised that his back stairs friends have not been instructed to quash.

There are so many things in this speech that are excellent, because they are true, and doubly excellent, because they are said with a vivacity of manner that will flash their light to the darkest extremities of our territory, that we scarcely know where to stop our commentary upon them. There is certainly much to approve and much to admire in Mr. Randolph's observations. His views of the French and British policy are unexpectedly correct—and he exposes with a scorn that nobody could express with more pungency and that no man of sense will feel in a less degree, the shallow, treacherous and base projects of the administration and its friends.

It is a less pleasing but an indispensable duty to observe that Mr. Randolph though always brilliant is often absurd.

On the whole we do not hesitate to say, that if Mr. Randolph should, as he intends, eject Mr. Jefferson and elevate another President, the new administration, we sincerely believe might not deserve our confidence more but would extort our contempt less than the present.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

More Precious Confessions.

IN an ungarded moment the National Intelligencer has published the following important confession:

"The Mediterranean fund has been revived; but congress did not deem it expedient to appropriate any part of it to the purposes of the navy; nei-

ther did they perceive the necessity of authorizing the President to employ more than 925 men. The Chesapeake of course cannot be manned until 666 men of the Mediterranean squadron shall return to the United States. It is to be lamented that a greater latitude of power had not been entrusted to the President, so as to have enabled him to send out not only the Chesapeake to the Mediterranean, but a competent force to protect our harbours from the humiliating aggressions to which they are at present exposed."

This will save the federal editors some trouble. Our assertions go for nothing with all good, sound, staunch democrats; whatever we say is sure of meeting with a denial; like a defendant in an answer in Chancery, they always take issue upon every thing alleged on the opposite side, and then bawl for proof. It happens, that of late we have been furnished with such proof on some points by their own disclosures, as to confound the most impudent. The above confession of little Smith is not without its interest.

Specific Appropriations.

Smith admits, that altho' the "Mediterranean fund" upwards of an annual million, had been revived, for the declared purpose of enabling the government to carry on a war with one of the Barbary powers, Tunis, and which consequently could only be carried on by means of a navy, yet that "Congress had not appropriated any part of it to the purposes of the navy." Now as it has been made a great point by Mr. Jefferson in his first message, that in the case "of the public contributions" (taxes) "barriers should be multiplied against their dissipation by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition," and that "all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount, should be disallowed."—I say this being the doctrine of Mr. Jefferson, it is very clear that here is a million of money to be deposited in the treasury for a particular purpose, and yet there is no where a power vested to make use of it. This is a pleasant sort of management from beginning to end. Let us try to unravel it. We have a dispute to settle with Spain; two millions of dollars are demanded by France as a *condition*, before she will consent to permit us to open our negotiation. "*France*," (says Mr. Madison to Mr. Randolph) "wants money, and she must have it." Well, if she must, she must. But it happens that with all Mr. Jefferson's bragging about an overflowing treasury, when the two millions came to be taken out, behold there was not so much there; the deficit was borrowed.

The Treasury, however, must not be left altogether penniless. What's to be done? Just in this nick of time, the poor, miserable agent from Tunis comes forward with his copper-colored countenance, and threatens the United States to make war upon them if she does not also pay Tunis money. Just the thing! The President prepares a message to inform Congress that such a demand had been made, but that he refused it, like a man; and that the consequence would doubtless be a war; therefore he recommends to Congress to "*continue the several provisions of the act of March 26, 1804*," which in harsh language would have been to ask Congress to grant him a tax upon the good people of a million of dollars a year: This, however, would have been but an imperfect business after all, if Congress had gone on and appropriated the money to the "*specific purpose*" of enabling him to carry on a war with Tunis, by building or equipping a navy. His back stairs friends understood the thing better. They first procure him the money under a particular pretext, but for no absolutely defined purpose; and afterwards decline specifying any object. Thus Mr. President will be enabled once more to grace his message with a flourish about the state of the Treasury.

To be sure, candor must admit, that it would have been rather hard for the friends of the Bill to be obliged to specify an object, when there was none to specify; and indeed they might shelter themselves under the very terms of the first Message itself. It will certainly be seen by turning to the passage above quoted, that Mr. Jefferson only recommended "*specific appropriations to every specific object, susceptible of definition*," which was very considerate in him and very sensible withal. So that the Bill is not at variance with his principle.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JUNE 3, 1806.

Political.

[The editor, being much out of health, and not having received any article from his correspondents in season for this page, offers, instead of original matter, the following interesting paper from the New-York Spectator :—]

The Tribute of Two Millions.

IN our remarks of last evening, we mentioned that the assertion that our government had paid a tribute of two millions of dollars to France is substantially true. On this subject the Democratic Editors are peculiarly petulant and indecorous. Knowing that the fact is supported by strong and unequivocal testimony, they attempt to blind and deceive the people by positive denials and by low and abusive epithets. Hence the vile language we noticed yesterday; and hence the National Intelligencer charges the Federalists of this city with "lighting the torch of discord," and "propagating slanders which they do not themselves believe." This is not unfrequently the unmanly resort of those who advocate a bad cause.

In the Intelligencer of Friday last, the editor, after using the expressions already quoted and others of a similar kind, boldly asks "where is the proof that the present administration have consented to pay money to avoid foreign insolence, or to prevent the violation of national rights? Where we demand are the proofs of this charge? We deny their existence." Here we see the utmost length and breadth of democratic logic applied to this subject. Shielding themselves under the seal of secrecy which a majority of Congress thought proper to leave on the shameful business, these wily editors unblushingly deny the fact, and, with an air of triumph, ask, "where are the proofs?" We shall now proceed to adduce the proof; and although much is very improperly concealed from the public view, yet sufficient has been revealed to produce a conviction of the truth in every honest mind.

The position now to be proved is briefly that government has paid two millions of dollars to avoid a rupture with France—or, in other words, government has paid a tribute to France of two millions of dollars.

In the first place—Mr. John Randolph, a distinguished democratic member of congress, repeatedly declared in debate, that, on his arrival at the seat of government in December last, Mr. Madison told him "that France would not permit Spain to come to any accommodation with us, because France wanted money, and that we must give her money."

In the second place—the same Mr. Randolph declared, on the floor of congress, that government had voted, or were voting two millions of dollars to *bire France to bully Spain*.

In the third place—Mr. Clay, a democratic member of congress from Philadelphia declared in debate, that he was considerably influenced in the vote he had given by *threats of hostility from France*.

In the fourth place—the resolution passed in secret, and appropriating the two millions of dollars, does not apply the sum to the purchase of the Floridas. An attempt was made by Mr. Randolph and others to confine it to this specific object. This was refused by a majority of congress; and the object of the resolution is thus defined in its title—"An act making provision for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." Now, if the real object of the act were to purchase the Floridas of Spain, their rightful owner, why refuse to specify this object in the law itself? Why this unnecessary violation of the safe and correct doctrine of specific appropriation?

In the fifth place—it has been asserted by several members of congress and by many of the public papers, that the amount of the two millions, in bills, was conveyed in the *Hornet* which sailed from this port a few weeks since, not to Spain, but to France. This assertion has not been denied by any well-informed person, either in, or out of congress. If the money was intended for the purchase of the Floridas, why send it abroad until the negotiation were accomplished?—Did our economical government suppose that Spain, like a countryman at our market, would be induced to lower the price of the territory, on seeing the money in hand? But, if it were necessary or prudent to transmit two millions before the first step in the contract was taken, before the least intimation was received that Spain would sell at any price, why, we ask, was the sum conveyed to France?—Why was it not transmitted directly to Spain the real owner of the territory about to be purchased? Why send it within the eager grasp of Bonaparte and Talleyrand? Why send it to the very men, from whom Spain could never expect to receive a single cent of it? Was this the prudent way to induce Spain to sell at a moderate, or even at any price? Were a man of business to transact his private affairs in this manner, would he not expose himself to the pity, and derision of his friends?

Thus, by this argument alone, either we substantiate our position, or we are driven to the necessity of charging our rulers with transacting the affairs of our nation in a manner, which, in a private individual, would be viewed as a mark of consummate folly or of mental derangement.

In the sixth place—Mr. Randolph, in his last speech in favor of disclosing the confidential message of the executive, again repeated the fact, which we are called upon to prove—a fact which he had before reiterated, of which he had challenged a denial, but which *had not been denied*. "I wish, said he, the heads of department had seats on this floor. Were this the case, to one of them I would immediately propound this question.—Did you, or did you not, in your capacity of a public functionary, tell me, in my capacity of a public functionary, that France would not suffer Spain to settle her differences with us, that she wanted money, that we must give her money, or take a Spanish or French war?—And did I not answer that I was neither for a war with Spain or France, but in favor of defending my country? I would put that question to him."

In the seventh place—Mr. Garnett, a member of congress from Virginia, in a letter to his constituents thus states—"It had frequently been declared on the floor of congress, and none had denied it—that France had threatened us with war, if we came to a rupture with Spain—that Spain was not averse to an accommodation of our differences, but that France would not suffer her to make it, unless money was used as the means of propitiation—that France had intimated her willingness to interfere upon this condition, and had given assurances that Spain should do what we wished on these terms."

Thus have we given both positive and circumstantial testimony in support of our position. Were it necessary we could furnish other proofs. On these, however, we cheerfully rest the question.

The case is briefly this—Our government professes to have received insults and injuries from Spain. Our executive applies to Spain for redress. France, hearing of the differences existing between the two nations, informs our government, that Spain is subject to her controul—that she will not suffer Spain to negotiate a settlement of the difficulties unless we give her [France] money—that if we refuse to give money to France and attempt to redress our wrongs against Spain, France will also declare war against us, on the side of Spain—but that if we will give money to France, she will compel Spain to negotiate with our government. Our government immediately sends two millions of dollars to France. For what purpose? To purchase the Floridas? Certainly not, for that territory belongs to Spain. Why then, we again ask, was the money sent to France? It was for the express purpose of purchasing a continuance of peace with France and of bribing France to compel Spain to sell us the Floridas. In the words of Mr. Garnett, "the insults and the injuries, which we have received from Spain are met with money, given to France, to purchase her mediation."

the irresistible conclusion from the evidence adduced.

When a nation gives money to prevent aggressions, to avoid war, to purchase or preserve peace, that nation exhibits a want of spirit to redress her wrongs and vindicate her rights; she acknowledges her inferiority, and in the universal acceptance of the terms, *pays tribute*. That this has been the conduct of our government we have already proved by strong and undeniable testimony. It, therefore, follows, in the language of our position, that *government has paid a TRIBUTE to France of two millions of dollars.*

FROM THE REPERTORY.

IMPORTANT.

WHEN those, whose solemn duty it becomes to protect the rights of their fellow citizens, whether from corruption or whatever cause, violate that duty, and act an unfriendly, nay, an unjust and hostile part, it may certainly be considered as an IMPORTANT circumstance—one in which the public are deeply interested. Such conduct in the agents of Government gives a character to Government, which must alarm every man, who has any thing at stake—any possession which he cannot defend and secure by the strength of his own arm.

The conduct of General ARMSTRONG, our Plenipotentiary at the court of St. Cloud, has excited considerable attention in Europe and America. By his conduct, not only the rights of individuals have been sacrificed, but the reputation of the nation if it can still be considered vulnerable, has grievously suffered.

The powers vested in General Armstrong as Minister of this Government in France, are generally known. The manner in which he has exercised those powers, has been partially explained; but certain documents which we have just received from France, and which will soon be received in various parts of the United States, will exhibit our minister in a point of view, by no means equivocal.

Before we copy these papers, it may not be amiss to give a sketch of the history of the *New-Jersey*, her capture, condemnation and acquittal. The ship *New-Jersey*, belonging to an opulent and respectable house in Philadelphia, that of Messrs. Nicklin & Griffith, both citizens of the United States, was captured in the year 1798, on her passage from Canton to Philadelphia, by a French privateer, and carried into St. Domingo, and condemned. Messrs. Nicklin & Griffith, in order to avoid the embarrassments of an interruption of their voyage, deposited in the hands of the agent

for the French government, the valuation of the ship and cargo, which by mutual agreement, was to be disposed of, according to the decision of the Council of Prizes in France.

The Council of Prizes determined in favour of Messieurs Nicklin & Griffith, and the case came before the American Commissioners, under the treaty of 1803, who awarded them the whole amount of their claim, upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid from the funds arising from the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. In this stage of the business, our Minister, Mr. Armstrong, interfered, and objected to the payment of more than three elevenths of the sum allowed. His reasons for this interference, having been already published, need not here be repeated, as they are contained in the papers before us. The particulars of the case having reached America, the Secretary of State, by order of the President, instructed Mr. Armstrong that the Underwriters would be considered as standing in the place of the original proprietors.—A copy of these instructions was likewise forwarded to the agents of Messieurs Nicklin & Griffith, which circumstance not being known to Mr. Armstrong, he betrayed himself into a dilemma, which the pamphlet we now copy will strikingly explain.

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SEQUEL OF A CORRESPONDENCE

Between his Excellency General ARMSTRONG, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at the court of France, and the Agents of the Owners and Insurers of the ship *New-Jersey*, indemnification for which had been decreed by the Council of Prizes, and allowed by the American Board of Commissioners to be drawn from the funds arising from the cession of Louisiana.

NOTICE.

The Agents of the Owners and Insurers of the ship *New-Jersey*, have been informed of the decision of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, relative to the claims of the Owners and Insurers of said ship, and of the letter which he had caused his Excellency, the Secretary of State of that Republic to address, on this subject to his Excellency the American Minister Plenipotentiary.

They consequently expected, from the Minister, information as to what had been done, on the occasion: and requested it by two letters, the first of which obtained from the Secretary of Legation, by order of his Excellency, the answer quoted in the beginning of the second.

The reasons and the motives explained, in this, relieved their hopes; but to the second letter, they have, as yet, received no answer.

They have therefore determined to cause a number of copies to be printed, to re-

mind his Excellency of the subject, and to forward the same by various channels, to the United States, where their employers will be compelled to pursue the course of justice due to their claims, if the MINISTER OF THEIR COUNTRY, persists in refusing it to them, against the intentions of his Government, and the information which he had received from the Secretary of State, relative to those intentions.

The letter addressed to his Excellency General ARMSTRONG, in French and English, was as follows:

His Excellency General Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

PARIS, Dec. 30, 1805.

SIR,

We, on the 16th ultimo received from those concerned in the *New-Jersey*, a letter directed to your Excellency, which, they informed us, was from the Secretary of State and contained the President's directions relative to said claim.

Said letter we had the honor of enclosing to you on the 17th of said month, informing you that we were waiting such new communications as it was likely the letter would make necessary.

Instead of receiving the communications we expected, we were on the 19th of the said month, honored with the following answer which you thought it proper to direct your Secretary to make us.

PARIS, Nov. 19, 1805.

"GENTLEMEN.

"I have the directions of the Minister of the United States to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 17th enclosing a letter from James Madison, Esq. Secretary of State of the United States. The Minister does not think with you, that the contents of the letter aforesaid, must make further communications between you and him necessary. You appear to have been ill-advised with respect to those contents: they have in them neither wishes nor directions from the President of the United States, relative to the *New-Jersey*. Nor any things more than an opinion on the construction of the Treaty, (which were the case not terminated) would not apply to the case you represent.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

D. B. WARDEN.

Secretary to his Excellency the Minister of the United States.

Messrs. DU PONT de Nemours and LA GRANCE."

"A duplicate of M. Madison's letter which we have received open, (and which we think is useless to copy here, as you have received the primata) shews that Mr. Warden was mistaken when, by your direction he informed us that "your Excellency did not think with us, that the contents of the letter aforesaid must make further communications between us necessary, and that said letter contains nothing more than an opinion on the construction

of the treaty, (which were the case not terminated) would not apply to the claim we represent."

We on the contrary, find by M. Madison's letter, that the same contains "the sentiments of the President of the U. S. relative to the very case of the New-Jersey; such an opinion, so truly conformable to the rules of the matter in question, must, when considered as an official act, be looked upon as a rule by which American Ministers in foreign countries ought to be guided.

(To be concluded next week.)

Communications.

Vice versa.

We were told by a certain commissioned gentleman in this city, just before the late election, that E. P. L. one of the Judges of this county, on account of apostasy from the Clintonian faith, would soon find himself a private gentleman.—*Query*—Is it not reasonable to suppose, that he may find himself the private gentleman by next spring, together with his favorite and colleague, the Auctioneer, who he was so injudiciously engaged to keep in office, contrary to every principle of justice towards the merchants of Hudson, Kinderhook and Canaan, laying aside his own interest and reputation, as connected with the transaction. However, as his hopes and influence are now happily blasted, some others may look out for breakers as well as poor —, who has evidently shewn a disposition as despotic as Bonaparte, as far as his power extended. Thank fortune, their wings are clipped. We shall not hear them crow any more. VULCAN.

The council of appointment did not make as many removals from office, last winter, as was expected; and, as is believed, was intended. At the beginning, the leaders of the faction seemed bold; and as Gen. Burgoyne expressed himself in one of his orders, kept "a stern countenance;" but they gradually relaxed, and became less terrific in appearance. The removal of the *Secretary and Recorder* having been determined by the junte in the city of New-York, and proclaimed by Cheetham, they could not well retract; and even this is supposed to have been delayed by Mr. Comstock who took some time to consult his conscience in the business.

The giving out at first, that a pretty thorough sweep would be made, served to enliven the spirits of certain members of the legislature, and encourage the expectants of office; and the moderation affected at the close, gave occasion to trumpet the merciful disposition of the First Consul, and left his friends gaping with hope to be satisfied the next turn. Besides, the mind of the legislature began strongly to shew itself, in the case of *Arnold, Thorn*, and other cases; so that whatever plans had been formed, it was thought politic so relinquish them.—The late election has proved the sensibility and resentment of the people. These would have appeared much more general, could the election have been deferred until a more distant period.

The attempt made to injure the character of Mr. *Nicholas* will be ineffectual. There is not a more intelligent and honest republican in the state. This was his character in congress, and has ever been his

character. What! because he opposed and overpowered Mr. *Clinton* in the Senate, is he to be abused! Had he not acted the part he did, he could not be reckoned intelligent and honest.

It is to be regretted, that Gov. *Lewis* had no opportunity of filling offices which became, or were made vacant, by selecting worthy characters and sound republicans. He has no exclusive nomination, and no vote except in case of a tie. Messieurs *Clinton, Comstock* and *Johnston* carried all before them. It will not be so another year. WARREN.

To the Editor of the Balance.

I was much pleased with a piece, in your last paper, entitled "Sericus thoughts," and signed "Delta." Permit me to express my approbation of the writer, as it may encourage him in other efforts.

The sentiments which he expresses respecting forms of government are the same which I have long entertained; and therefore it is unnecessary to add that I think them correct. "The character of a government," says he, "in point of energy and dignity, is the character of those who administer it; it exists only as a lifeless body, until it is animated by the soul of a delegation from the people, by which, all its subsequent movements are directed."

We have seen the following sentiment sadly verified in this state. "Civil liberty is frequently most in danger, when we fancy it most firmly established." The change which took place some years ago in the administration of the state government, and of the general government, has brought us to the brink of ruin. The people always honest, but often deluded, have suffered "their ears (as the writer pertinently says) to be caught by the whistling reptiles of democracy;" a "flock of insect politicians have risen upon the wings of popular caprice," and nearly buried forever our constitution and our liberties.

I admire most of all the concluding sentences of the piece: "Whence then arises the cloud, which already begins to spread a night of infamy over our national character? Why are our citizens obliged to hide their faces in shame, when in a foreign land, they are accused of being Americans? It is because the true, native republican spirit of our country is pressed down by a sluggish mass of stupidity, which popular delusion has raised over our heads. It is because we have found a baby in political wisdom hidden beneath the sage mantle of philosophy." Were I to object against any thing, it would be to the word *bidden*; or if I used it, I would connect it with *under*. *Hidden* he never was from those who were acquainted with him; though, unhappily, he was from the body of the people, who will soon dismiss him with his "sage mantle," to philosophize on *Carter's* mountain, or where he pleases. Perhaps the expression, "wrapped in the sage mantle" would have been preferable. But I will not quibble with a writer who possesses so much good sense and elegance. HERMES.

Editor's Closet.

The editor of the "Witness," after apologising for the deficiencies in his paper on account of his severe indisposition, furnishes ample proof of his being *disordered*, by an attempt to shew that one part of

a certain statement which lately appeared in the Balance, was contradictory of another part of the same statement. When the "Witness" is well enough to see clearly, if he will examine the paragraph again, this wonderful inconsistency will all vanish. We stated, that when the news of *Pierce's* death was received in Hudson, a meeting was called—that the notice was general; but that the democrats declined having anything to do with it, and wished it to be considered as a federal meeting—that notwithstanding this refusal, many democrats appeared at the meeting.—Now, if there is any thing inconsistent in this business—it must be charged to those who first objected, and afterwards attended: and not to those who merely state the fact.

In one of those papers which Cheetham terms *quids*, we observe a little abuse of federalists in one paragraph, and in another, an account of the triumph of the cause of republicanism and the administration. We should advise this *quid* gentleman not to halloo before he is out of the wood.—The *Lewisites*, alone, are not a majority; and the federalists are not so tame as to kiss the rod that chastises them.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

(Concluded from last week.)

"The dispute in the city of New-York, whether the animal which the Clintonians roasted, was a bull or an ox interests me little. In all parties, it is best to take the middle way; and I should, therefore suppose that the beast may have been what is vulgarly called a *rigling*. Under whatever description he may come, there can be no doubt of his having been eaten.—The appointment of Col. *Rutgers* as the foreman of a jury of matrons to bring in a verdict on the case, I do not believe; much less that a former professor of chemistry in Columbia College, who once dissected a shark and a sow, gave as his opinion, that the animal by coalition might generate a calf. I hardly believe one third of the stories which are circulated.

"Though early and great endeavours will be made by the present violent and cruel faction to maintain their power, yet I consider it as at an end. Last winter settled the business. The attempt to hang *Arnold*—to screen Judge *Thorn*—the stern opposition made to giving the Mayor of the city of New-York a generous salary, and appropriating the remainder of his enormous income to the poor—the removal of certain officers without any reason whatever, and the contempt shewn to meritorious republicans—have opened the eyes of almost all.



Agricultural.

EXTRACT.

FROM AN ALEXANDRIA PAPER.

MR. CUSTIS's agricultural meeting and annual sheep-shearing took place at Arlington, on Wednesday the 30th ult. and was attended by gentlemen from the adjoining countries. The annual premium for the finest ram lamb of one year old, was adjudged to a lamb bred by Ludwell Lee, Esq. of Belmont, in the county of Loudon. The judges were very minute, in their inspection, and we hope succeeding years will produce encreasing exertion in the improvement of that valuable race of domestic animals.

The prize lamb possesses fine proportions, with a fleece of good quality, close and well packed, though rather short. His gross weight 161 pounds; weight of fleece 7 pounds three quarters. Fleeces weigh very light this season, owing to the mildness of our winter. Arlington prime ewes average 5 pounds.

The annual premium will continue for eight years to come, together with a valuable privilege annexed, viz. Any person obtaining a premium has a right, within the time just mentioned, to demand a lamb of the improved Rock free of charge.

We truly hope that success may crown these early efforts in the cause of domestic economy; as experience shews that it is becoming in a republic like ours to be independent of all nations, especially for those things we most want and can most easily obtain at home. Providence has wisely gifted man with the power of supplying his wants from the means within his reach. We are endued with a portion of every soil and climate, and having foreign example before us are incited to use the same industry to effect as useful purposes.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

IT is a common, though vulgar saying, that "a man is either a fool or a physician at forty." How far mankind at that age are generally qualified, either from nature

or observation, to judge of bodily diseases or remedies, may be but a fruitless, and therefore an idle speculation. Neither is it of any high importance to beings made and circumstanced as we are, to know by what kind of malady we are beginning to make our decline towards the house appointed for all living.

We must soon, at farthest, approach towards the final period, which so few are willing to consider as near at hand. And as all maladies should be borne with fortitude and patience, and every individual has his allotted share of them; it is of comparatively small importance what those maladies are, provided we have not brought them upon ourselves by our own intemperance.

But at the age of forty, the more observant of mankind will generally have noticed peculiarities and tendencies in the natural constitution of their bodies—will have observed what kind of aliments conduce most to their general health; what degrees of exercise, study, or recreation, serve most to the same end; and perhaps which, amongst the more simple aids of medicine, may be most friendly and restorative.

Many however, it is to be feared, from disregard to the welfare of their bodies, as well as their minds, will be found too ignorant for that period of life, and therefore must come under the description of fools, rather than of physicians.

But the age of forty is a serious period in the general term of human existence.—Men may generally then make a most important casting up of the moral and religious account of human life. It is then time for the ardour of youthful expectation to have subsided, and for a serious retrospect of the past to take place; and check the anticipation of future schemes, and visionary plans of worldly distinction and happiness.

The vanity of human nature should then, at least, have attained its meridian, if not have subsided by the pressure of conviction—how little this world can furnish worth setting the heart upon, how transitory its fancied pleasures, and how short its most endearing friendships.

By this period of life the lesson may generally have been fully learned, that "to every thing there is a season, and a time for every purpose under heaven."—Every intelligent person may, by this time, have learned to contemplate connexions broken, and never more to be repaired.—Many of the companions of our early youth, as well as persons whom we had been accustomed to consider with reverence, will have passed away before us, and have entered the undiscovered country, from whose drear bourn no traveller is permitted to return with intelligence:—

The circle of our oldest acquaintance will have been greatly thinned; and if we would be less solitary, we must be looking towards another generation, frail as the

former, to fill up the places of those friends whom we have lost.

But that ardour of youthful affection, once natural to the human breast, having subsided, through the mortifications of disappointment, into cooler and more cautious thought—will be wanting to assist us in forming those attachments, which had yielded our former delight.

The growing idea of the infirmities of nature, and the humiliating scenes of dissolution, will necessarily become often present to our minds, and lead us to the serious and wise ejaculation, "LORD, what is man, and what are the fancied felicities of the sons of men!"

The delighted youthful husband and father, will frequently have begun to change, perhaps have long changed, into the disappointed and solicitous head of a family—looking for consolation in the vicissitudes of life, only through a *perfidus* trust in the invisible Father and Head of the universal family. No other encouraging source may remain in the view of the mind, for possibilities of safety and happiness, through the opening valley of the shadow of death!

The painful and tender mother, by this time, generally feels the weakening effects of child-bearing, and maternal assiduity. And those pledges of mutual endearment, which heretofore were the pleasant fruits of connubial intercourse, begin to become objects of serious trial and anxious uncertainty: and the careful reflections of Rebecca are brought home to the parental bosom: "If Jacob also take a wife of the daughters of the land, what good shall my life do me!"

Affectionate children, whose parents have seen them advance to this period of life, must now be daily reckoning on the course of nature, which shall soon remove their venerable parents from their sight—leaving them to the quick succession of grey-hairs, decrepitude, pains, and dissolution. Thus the language of the prophet becomes familiarly remembered—"Man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets!"

To sum up the importance of this period of human life—this seems to be about the natural stage when our levity becomes suspended, and real seriousness at length begins.

Some happier and more provident minds will earlier have anticipated the importance of seriousness, and have been timely preparing to accompany the ancient in the school of wisdom:—

Others, ever prone to be behind-hand with business of the first importance, or to sleep like a sentinel on his post, will be found careles amid the surrounding world of urgency and danger: and will be at last inevitably overtaken in the unprepared character of "a fool."

But happy are those, who, regarding the health and well-being of the mind more than of the body, are improving, to the best of purposes, every period of life, by timely and virtuous consideration.

Congress.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

On his motion for publishing the President's Message.

IT is not my wish, Mr. Speaker, to trespass on the patience of the House. But I think it necessary to explain what I am sure the house has not well understood; for my positions have been grossly perverted, whether intentionally or not I will not undertake to say. Gentlemen opposed to us act a very strange and inconsistent part. They will not give credit to a private individual as to a conversation had with a head of department. I do not wish them. I only stated that conversation as a reason for saying that I had withdrawn my confidence. And will gentlemen say I am bound, when evidence has come to my private knowledge, which is sufficient to damn any man, to legislate on a principle of confidence. When I find misrepresentations made to the public and insinuations of the most despicable kind on this floor, I come out, and call on any man to deny what I have stated. They cannot—they dare not—For I take it for granted no man will declare in the face of the nation a wilful falsehood. But while gentlemen will not give credit to what has fallen from one individual, they have no hesitation in giving credit to an individual member for the whole course of the government. My opinion is, that the government knowing the caveat entered by Spain, and knowing that Lausar was not authorized to receive the country from Spain, which they claim, and that France refused to deliver it by metes and boundaries—I say, my opinion is, that the claim of Spain to the country between the Mississippi and the Perdido is a good claim; and I adduce this as one instance of misconduct on the part of the government. But this is only an opinion of my own. The government, on the contrary, lay claim to the country, and press their claim abroad. When the executive, say we have a right to the country, the question is, whether, when they have taken that ground, you will give them money to buy the country, or in other words, to buy peace? I say no. If on the contrary, the government had shown the validity of the claim of Spain, I should not perhaps have hesitated to give the money. I do not absolutely say that I should. While gentlemen say the opinion of an individual is not to be relied on, they justify the government by that opinion, at the same time that the government tell you their opinion is directly opposite. If the government had acted on those principles, the case would be directly the reverse of what it is. But they decided that the country did belong to the U. S. and they are bound to act on this principle, or magnanimously abandon it. I hope, therefore, hereafter, that gentlemen will justify the government in its foreign relations, on the principles avowed by it, and not on principles of a hostile nature.

In my opinion it is of the first importance that the message should be published from a material fact which took place in this house. A member in his place told you that the course recommended by a particular individual was consonant with the secret wishes of the executive. I did then reprehend that language as the most unconstitutional and reprehensible ever uttered on this floor. I did believe that the people of the U. S. possessed as free a constitution as the British people, and I had hoped free; and I knew that such language had in the British Parliament been considered as reprehensible, and had brought forward a vote of indignation in that body. I allude to the case where the king's name was used for the purpose of throwing out Mr. Fox's India bill. I then reprobated this back stairs influence, this double dealing, the sending one message for the journals and newspapers, and another in whispers to this house. I shall always reprobate such language, and consider it unworthy of any man holding a seat in this house. I had always before flattered myself that it would be a thousand years hence before our institutions would have given birth to these Charles Jenkinson's in politics. I did not expect them at this time of day, and I now declare it important, in my opinion, that the message should be published, that the public may be enabled to compare the official, with the unofficial message which decided the vote.

There is another reason for its publication. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has said there is no

mention of France on the journals; and that we have no cause of complaint against France. I wish the publication of the message to prove what causes of complaint we have against France. Let men of sense take a view of all the papers, and I am willing to abide the issue—It is said France has done us no injury; that the bubble is burst. We are told that this is a plain answer to all the speeches made on this floor. Permit me to say, the gentleman (Mr. Eppes) has given a plain answer to all the speeches delivered on this floor. It was impossible to have given a plainer answer to them. He says I will vote with you, but I will make a speech against you. Permit me to say, this is the first time I would not rather have had his vote than his speech. After this speech there can be no doubt as to the issue of the question. I will go further—After the adjournment on Saturday there could be no doubt. Saturday, it seems, is an unfortunate day, on which no expedition is to be undertaken, no forlorn hope conducted.

The same gentleman has said that we pursued precisely the same course in 1803 as in 1806, and for obtaining the same object. He says the same course is now pursued; and yet he says he will not undertake to say the cases are not dissimilar. Put this and that together, and what do you make of it? The cases are decidedly dissimilar. In 1803 there was no existing misunderstanding between the American and French governments with regard to our differences with Spain. Those differences had started up like a mushroom in the night. We made an appropriation to purchase the Floridas. To buy them—from whom? from their rightful owner. The circumstance would have been similar, if the U. States had given money to France to compel Spain to form a treaty with us, then the national honor would have received a deadly wound. But there was nothing of this sort in the formation of the treaty then made. Spain, under the operation of causes, in which we had no agency, transferred Louisiana to France, and France transferred it to us. But this is not now the case. We are told that Spain is no longer an independent power, but it is under the control of France. What follows? That France is the aggressor on us, which proves every thing I have alleged.

There is another thing to be observed: The public have been given to understand that two millions have been appropriated for the purchase of the Floridas. This is not so; the appropriation is only towards doing something; but what that is, is not defined by law. Now if in 1803, we appropriated two millions for the purchase of the Floridas, and did not get them, what security is there now, that by making an appropriation in the same language, we shall obtain them? Although the persons making the appropriation are not the same identical beings, those applying the sum appropriated are. I do not believe that we shall get the Floridas. In this I may be mistaken. I hope I shall be; for after having descended to prostitute the national character, let us at least receive the wages of iniquity.

But gentlemen enquire, will you become the guardians of Spain? This is a mistake which has run through every attempt at argument I have heard. We never professed to be the guardians of Spain. We profess to be the guardians of our own honor. We care not for France trampling on Spain. Let her pick her pockets for what we care; but if we instigate her to it, it is no longer a mere question between France and Spain, but a question in which our own honor is engaged, which is at once mortgaged and gone.

Until the gentleman from Virginia got up, I confess that, what with my exhausted state, the badness of the air, and the tenuity of the arguments of gentlemen, so excessively light, that they at once vanish into thin air; that I had not a word to say, for it is not to be supposed that I intended to answer any thing offered by the gentleman behind me. If I am to fall, let me fall in the face of day, and not be betrayed by a kiss—I mean no profane allusion. I shall do my duty as an honest man. I came here prepared to co-operate with the government in all its measures. I told them so. But I soon found there was no choice left, and that to co-operate in them would be to destroy the national character. I found I might co-operate or be an honest man; I have therefore opposed, and will oppose them. Is there an honest man disposed to be a go-between, and to carry down secret messages to this house? No—it is because men of character cannot be found

to do this business, that agents must be got to carry things into effect which men of compromised character will not soil their fingers or sully their characters with.

One word on the subject of voting on unofficial notice, on the representations of individuals, in the place of communications officially received from the officers of the executive department. I have always considered that the responsibility for public measures rested more particularly on them: For those measures they are answerable to the people; and to me it has been a subject of peculiar regret (I do not speak of the general character of the constitution) that they have not a seat on this floor. For whatever may be supposed to be my feelings as to the members of the administration, I am ashamed when I see their fame and characters committed to such hands, as we are in the daily habits of witnessing. If their measures are susceptible of justification, I should like to have a justification at their own hands, instead of having Yazoo men defend them.—Much less did I expect on such an occasion, to hear a Yazoo man assigning his motives for a vote on a totally different subject, and this in justification of a man with whom he is connected by ties of consanguinity. This reminds me of the intention imputed to me to bring forward an impeachment against a great officer of state. This, however, is so far from being the truth, that I appeal to those who heard me, whether I did not declare that I washed my hands of impeachments—that I was done with them. No—I will neither directly, nor indirectly, have any thing to do with them. But I will in all questions that shall come before this house, discuss the public character and conduct of any public agent, from a secretary to a constable; and I will continue to do it, until it shall be admitted by the constitution, that the king can do no wrong. I say, I wish the heads of departments had seats on this floor. Were this the case, to one of them I would immediately propound this question. Did you or did you not, in your capacity of a public functionary, tell me, in my capacity of a public functionary, that France would not suffer Spain to settle her differences with us, that she wanted money, that we must give her money, or take a Spanish or French war? and did I not answer that I was neither for a war with Spain or France, but in favor of defending my country? I would put that question to him. I would put this question to another head of department: Was or was not an application made to you for money to be conveyed to Europe, to carry on any species of diplomatic negotiation there? I would listen to his answer, and if he would put his hand on his heart, and like a man of honor, said no, I would believe him, though it would require a great stretch of credulity. I would call into my aid faith, not reason, and believe where I was not convinced. I would then turn to the first magistrate of the nation, and say, did you not buy Louisiana of France? Has France acted in that transaction in a *bona fide* manner? Has she delivered into your possession the country you believed you had bought from her? Has she not equivocated, prevaricated, and played off Spain against you, with the view of extorting money? I will answer for the reply. There cannot be the smallest doubt about it. I will put the whole business on this issue. All the difficulty has arisen from that.

Yes, the bubble is burst! It is immaterial to us whether you publish the President's message or not. But it is material to others that you should; and, let me add, the public will not rest satisfied with the conduct of those who profess to wish it published, while they vote against the publication. The public will not confide in such professions. Gentlemen may shew their bunch of rods, may treat them as children and offer their sugar plums; but all will not avail them, so long as they refuse to call for the dispatches of our ministers, and other documents, which, if published, would fix a stain upon some men in the government and high in office, which all the waters in the ocean would not wash out. Gentlemen may talk of our changing, and chopping about, and all that. What is the fact? We are what we profess to be—not courtiers, but republicans, acting on the broad principles we have heretofore professed—applying the same scale with which we measured John Adams to the present administration. Do gentlemen flinch from this, and pretend to be republicans? They cannot be republicans, unless they agree that it shall be measured to them, as they measured to others, but we are perhaps,

to be told that we have all become good republicans. This is a charge, they will not be more anxious to repel than we to be exonerated from. No, they will never become good republicans. They never will act with us. What has happened? They are in opposition from system, and we *quo ad hoc*—as to this particular measure. Like men, who have ruffed it together, there is a kind of fellow-feeling between us. There is no doubt of it. But as to political, we are as much as ever opposed. There is a most excellent alkali by which to test our principles. The Yazoo business is the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of our alphabet. With that our differences began, and with that they will end, and, I pray to God, that the liberties of the people may not also end with them.

Selected.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

THE outrage recently committed upon the dignity, authority and rights of the United States of America, near the port of New-York, has been represented we humbly conceive, in a light not altogether correct. We hear of the murder of JOHN PIERCE; and this address very naturally leads us to consider the act of violence only as relating to the individual.

It is very possible that such pictures may be best calculated in some instances to rouse their indignant feelings, which the unhappy state to which our country has been brought fully justifies, and *will command*. But the more reflecting part of the community need but look at the circumstances attending this case, and they will see that we have suffered an evil much more serious, *more alarming*, than even the MURDER OF A FELLOW CITIZEN!

We will ever adhere to the truth. It will stand by us best. As we observed in our last, there is no reason whatever to suppose that the shot, which proved fatal to Mr. Pierce, was directed for the purpose of murder. The *Leander* is stated to have been nearly a mile distant, and the effect of the shot we must consider accidental.—But the ASSUMPTION OF JURISDICTION and the EXERCISE OF HOSTILITIES, within the limits of the exclusive authority of the United States, is an outrage of the most daring, insulting and extensive nature. The *Leander* comes upon our coast; she sets our nation and government at defiance; she violates our rights in a most flagrant manner, by forcibly taking command of the liberties and the property of our citizens. The blood of a friend is an interesting spectacle; a mangled corpse is a sight to awaken the strongest passions; but the bold intrusion made by the *Leander* within the limits of our proper jurisdiction, there setting up sovereignty, there conducting as though Americans had neither rights, government nor power, is an act to electrify a nation; an act which a free people would sooner sacrifice THOUSANDS of lives than tamely endure. If foreign power is, *within the legal circle of our own*, to controul liberty, property and command life;

then is that independence, which was the price of the blood of thousands, gone forever!! This is the view, and a most alarming one it is, which we should take of the recent transaction at New-York.

Americans! the distresses which most certainly succeed the forfeiture of national character now thicken upon us. The bold indignity offered by the British ship *Leander*, added to the humiliating list of injuries and insults from other nations, detailed in the President's last address to Congress, prove the consummation of those evils which the Washington patriots ever predicted, as sure consequences of the triumph of Washington's political enemies.—While Washington and Adams presided, a noble love of country, love of independence, love of honour and tenacity of justice, characterized the measures of government, and glowed in the breast of its friends. The country possessed the means of defence, for we then appropriated our millions in our ship-yards, and Talleyrand *then*, asked in vain for TRIBUTE. Now the scene is changed, and with it, the glorious prospect which had raised the hopes of America. Territory which we purchased is refused us, and we meanly recede. A nation at peace with us calls for millions, and assures us war is the only alternative. Left an indignant people should rise, en masse, to prevent their disgrace, an awful silence is imposed, while the secret rites of sacrificing our country are performed; and our treasure is crossing the Atlantic, before the people discover that they are enslaved.

Thus having basely resigned our character and our rights, and to those, from whom we had nothing to dread; having shewn by the proceedings of the late Congress that we offer ourselves a prey, even to the weak, a new and formidable foe appears. A ship of war, belonging likewise to a nation with whom we are at peace, dares to set the whole nation at defiance, by a violation of public law—by exercising force where it is our exclusive right; and in the perpetration of this national affront, wantonly sports with life.

Americans it is time to ascertain the true cause of these calamities. In the proud days of Federalism, when national spirit gave an enthusiasm to every expression of the public will, these evils were not known. Did any nation lightly respect our rights, the deportment of government was firm, dignified and patriotic. Every class of citizens hailed the chiefs who directed our energies; we promptly and effectually assumed the attitude of defence. No base cringing for popularity kept our rulers from calling forth the resources of the country; foreign nations saw we were determined to be free, and WE REMAINED SO.

But faction decried these measures, in spite even of their flattering success. Faction railed against every operation of government, which was calculated to resist aggression, and to maintain national lover-

eignty. Faction triumphed, and America was left, by the proclamation of her chief, with only the "UMPIRE OF REASON" to defend her rights. Here is the cause of all that accumulated distress in which we are becoming daily, more and more involved. Reason has but a still small voice, and is mute before the swaggering ambassadors of imperial Bonaparte and the thunder of British cannon. To avow to the world that we disclaimed all reliance on our strength, that where *reason* could not prevail, *we should submit*, was to invite every insult that has happened or that can be conceived.

No nation has virtue enough to persevere in respecting the rights of those, who shew no spirit to defend their rights, and Mr. Jefferson's policy receives a melancholy retutation, in the daring outrage on law by the *Leander*, and its languary consequences. That policy must be abandoned, or our destruction will soon be complete. But it will not, it cannot be abandoned by Mr. Jefferson or his friends. He and his party have taught America to execrate the means of defence. By this they rose to power; persevering in it they have retained power, at least the power of office, and their political existence depends on perpetuating the fatal errors on which their popularity rests.

American people, have you not suffered enough to shew you who are your friends? Compare the events of the administration of Washington and Adams, with those which we have witnessed, during the presidency of Mr. Jefferson. No comment can be so striking as the political history of our country. Feeble and poor we began our career. We rose to wealth and glory. Again our treasury is low—our resources insufficient, and our national character gone. France commands our treasury; England the property, liberty and life of our citizens.

Dudson, June 3.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

We lately noticed the destruction occasioned by the fire in the Great Dismal Swamp, which we are sorry to learn continues with unabated violence, carrying destruction in every direction.

Intending if we can procure it, to publish a full and particular account of this conflagration, we shall not at this time state some facts relative to it; nor offer some reflections which they have suggested.

The consequences have been, and still continue to be very seriously felt by the inhabitants residing near the Swamp; the heated atmosphere occasioned by, and the smoke proceeding from, such an immense body of fire, have rendered their habitations almost insupportable. These effects

have been for some days past (though in a lesser degree) extended to this place and Portsmouth, and at this moment occasioned much inconvenience, and are productive of all the disagreeable sensations which heat & smoke may be supposed to occasion.

At the moment we are writing, and for the last two days, the wind has been to the southward, which setting the smoke directly on this place, the sun has been only at times visible, and the horizon contracted to not more than a mile distant, often not more than half a mile, and sometimes we have not been able to see three hundred yards.

The captains who have lately arrived, inform us, that on approaching the land, they experienced great inconvenience, and were exposed to some dangers from the same circumstance; they state that it was at times so thick from the smoke, that they could not see a mile ahead.

The pilots also find difficulty in conducting the vessel up and down the river.

A change of wind will relieve the inhabitants of the towns for the present, but nothing but rain, (which is so devoutly to be desired, for this and other reasons) can remedy the mischief effectually.

[Norfolk Ledger.]

Mr. James Bruce, passenger in the schr. Charlotte Augusta, arrived here yesterday, in 9 days from Halifax, informs us it was reported there, that Commodore Beresford had arrested Capt. Whitby of the Leander, for his outrageous conduct off Sandy Hook. It was understood that Commodore Beresford was going to take the command of the Leander himself. Capt. Whitby's conduct was very much reprobated at Halifax. It was believed he would be sent to England for trial, and that the vessels sent to Halifax by the Leander would be immediately released.

[Mer. Adv.]

Extract of a letter from Capt Bowman, of the U. States army, dated Nachitoches March 18th.

"An officer came in on the evening of the 14th inst. with dispatches from the governor General at St. Antoine—he was balked at our picket, and not permitted to enter the fort or town; and early next morning he received his answer and set out immediately. The same day at 3 o'clock, Capt. Johnson marched with Lieut. Smith, Ensign Hatchet and sixty five men towards the Sabine; this movement was determined in consequence of information which cannot be doubted, that the Spaniards had reinforced at Nacogdoches, to upwards of 400 cavalry, and were marching to resume the positions they were to lately removed from by our troops. We have not heard of their meeting yet, but calculate that they will this day, and it appears that an engagement is unavoidable; they are greatly superior in numbers, therefore it would be premature to risk an opinion as to the result.—Some Amer-

icans have been this two days trying to bring about a meeting to volunteer their services for immediate defence and they will be furnished with arms from the public magazine."

A letter from the town of Washington, Mississippi, dated the 8th February, says, "that a party of 500 Spanish horse, had arrived to reinforce the post on this side the Sabine; that a severe engagement had taken place between them and Captain Porter, and that the Spaniards had been routed."

Foreign.

LONDON, April 9.

"Statesman Office, 3 o'clock, P. M.
"We are this moment informed that a flag of truce landed at Dover at 5 o'clock this morning. The bearer was an officer of the artillery, and of the Legion of Honor. He would not deliver his dispatches to Lord Keith, as his orders were to give them personally to Mr. Fox."

April 28.

The promises and threats of France and Prussia to induce Denmark to exclude our flag from the Baltic, have been hitherto unavailing—the Danish Ministry insist on a rigid neutrality; and it is probable that she will succeed in maintaining it.

The recent movements of the French on the Austrian frontiers and the reinforcement of their corps in Bavaria, have created much uneasiness at Vienna. On the arrival of a courier from Berthier, the French Minister at Vienna communicated to the Imperial Cabinet the determination of his master to retain the possession of Braunau until the affairs of Dalmatia were adjusted. Prince Schwarzenberg was immediately dispatched to Paris, with a strong remonstrance on this violation of the treaty of Presburg.

The hostility of France towards Austria, which has recently manifested itself on numerous occasions, was lately insultingly expressed towards the Imperial Minister Count Stutterheim. The Count on his return from Paris whither he had been sent on a special mission, stopped at Munich; but on the following day he received orders from the Batavian Government for his immediate departure; and an adjutant of Gen. Berthier attended to see the order enforced. It was the general opinion in Holland, that the peace will be of short duration. France appears desirous to strike a blow, before the extensive military arrangements now carrying on, under the orders of the Archduke Charles can be organized; and it is certain, that the unceasing accumulation of Russian troops on the Austrian frontiers is the occasion of the most serious solitude to Bonaparte.

There was a report on Saturday that General Mack had been convicted of high treason, and condemned to suffer the pain of death.

The intelligence of the detention and capture of Prussian ships had produced considerable agitation both at Berlin and Hamburg; where, however, hopes continue to be entertained that the Prussian rivers will not be blockaded.

Permission, as it is called, is said to have been granted to the French to pass through the Austrian territory, and 40,000 men are on their march towards Dalmatia.

Private letters from Hamburg, are said to state, that Austria had declared in favor of Russia. This report is not sanctioned by any of the German Papers.

PRESBURGH, April 4.

The Gazette of this city contains the following article, dated Caribago, March 23:—

"We yesterday received positive intelligence of the occupation of Cattaro, and a part of Dalmatia, by the Russian troops. The Montenegrins had at first taken possession of some villages and had agreed with some of the inhabitants to defend the entrance of the country against the French till the arrival of the Russians. Six Russian ships and 200,000 troops soon after arrived. The necessary preparations were then made for a vigorous opposition to any attack on the part of the French. All the passages by which they could enter were fortified, and filled with troops and artillery, in such a man-

ner that it appeared almost impossible to force them.

"The number of the combined troops is said to amount to 20,000. They are defended by the nature of the ground, and have provisions for a long time. No Frenchmen have yet appeared in these environs, and we are assured that they do not extend beyond Marcarisco.

"According to other accounts, the Montenegrins have risen in a mass to stop the efforts of the French, and we are assured that the Turks of the countries have joined them and the Russians."

VENICE, April 2.

The Russians and English have blockaded this port twelve days past, and suffer no vessel to enter or go out. The harbor is full of Venetian vessels, whose inactivity causes the greatest detriment to our commerce. Trieste profits, and is enriched by this, because its vessels sail under the Austrian flag which is neutral.

It is apprehended, not without foundation, that if the war continues, the Russians and English will blockade all the ports of Italy.

The Knell.



On the 15th ult. after a long and painful sickness, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation, JAMES WATSON, Esquire, aged 56 years.

Sensible of his approaching fate, he met death with the composure which is derived from reflection upon a well-spent life. Few men have been so extensively benevolent: none more just. Human distress obtained immediate access to his heart, and ever found his hand open for its relief. His moral sense was exquisitely acute, and gave existence to rigid principles of integrity.

Ardent in his feelings, his affections excited him to active exertions for the good of those he loved; while his candor magnified excuses and palliations for those who injured him. His friendships were sincere and faithful; and glowed with the greatest warmth, where they could go hand in hand with his generosity. His religious sentiments were of the most elevated stamp, and were the more exalted as they infused themselves into his actions, formed the rule of his conduct through life, and prompted him to the resolution that the world should be benefited by his existence. As they powerfully influenced his life, so they brought him consolation and peace on the bed of death.

He performed many important public services; not in those obvious stations which court popular applause and reach for power: those he did not seek; but that sphere of action where zeal, capacity, and undeviating fidelity, qualities which strikingly marked his character, were more beneficial to the public interests. His uprightness, his patriotism, his inflexible integrity, his abilities, ranked him in that class of men which is equally the pillar of good order, and the bulwark against oppression.

The death of such a man is no common loss to society; to his family and friends it is an irreparable bereavement.

(N. Y. E. Post.)



FOR THE BALANCE.

"MAGNANIMITY."

FRIEND, didst ever get into a scrape,
And have thy carcase most ungently us'd ;
Thy pretty face so bruised,
That it disclaim'd all shape ?
Then listen to my tale,
And learn, such dire disasters, how to shun.
Tom, was a good soul, lov'd a little fun,
Better than fighting, and could ne'er prevail
Upon himself, to touch a living thing,
With violence—provided it could sting.
Thus, Tom was trudging, quietly adown
Life's back-stairs :
And managed all his own affairs,
In his own way,
Till one unlucky day,
There came to town,
A flippant lordling, who with Tom sojourn'd.
Most reverently was he receiv'd, I trow,
With smile, and scrape, and philosophic bow :
For verily Tom's heart, within him burn'd,
His noble visitor to please.—
Now many a month had roll'd away, in peace,
And left the good man, blest,
When lo ! he caught, one day, his noble guest,
Off'ring a purse to his beloved wife,
The dear support and partner of his life !
This insult, rous'd our hero's fiercest ire.
With glaring eyes, and nostrils breathing fire,
He faced the lord ; and in a thundering tone,
Which made the caves of Monticello groan,
And shook the blue-ridge top,
Requested him, the premises to leave.
"I leave your house !" replied the strutting fop,
"Dost know me sir ? a marquis, sir ! no, no,
"I'll not go."—
How did poor Tom, his honour now retrieve ?
You'll say, no doubt,
Finding, the fellow would dispute,
He turn'd, his saucy lordship, out.
Not so—he took "no further notice" of the brute.

DELTA.

EXTRACT.

OFFICE HUNTING.

TUNE—"The dusky night."

SINCE OFFICE is the only toast,
And that so hard to gain,
What boots it me who rules the roast,
If I must kiss the chain !
But a hunting we will go, &c.
The leaves and fishes—(pretty things !)
Who would not wish the prize ?
For this the statesman loudly sings,
And demagogues arise.
And a hunting we will go, &c.

Should one in power, firm and wise,
Arise to fair renown,
Alarm the kennel with your cries—
And, hang him, hunt him down !
And a hunting we will go, &c.

Should he our counsel disobey,
Or deign to act his will,
Or from the general order stray,
We'll ply the magic quill.
And a hunting we will go, &c.

For scandal loves a lofty game,
And there's fat game at court !
Let seekers blast each patriot's fame,
And we'll have mighty sport.
And a hunting we will go, &c.

When each one shall an office hold,
How happy we shall be !
Then wheels of government shall roll—
Huzza for liberty !
And a hunting we will go, &c.

[New-York paper]

Medical.

From the Pennsylvania Correspondent.

HYDROPHOBIA.

FRIEND MINER.

A CERTAIN ancient family of Philadelphia, have been in the practice of giving out a medicine for preventing the *hydrophobia* or *dog-madness*, perhaps for more than half a century past :—I have examined the medicine when fresh, and attended to its application ; and it is certainly elecampane root and nothing else, except, when a little dry, a small quantity of *gum arabick* was mixt with it, for which cherry-tree gum may be used as a substitute.—The directions are, to simmer slowly about a large table-spoonful of the medicine sent, in a pint of milk, until nearly one half is wasted ; then strain and drink it in the morning, fasting, and not to eat for four or five hours after :—This dose is to be repeated agreeable to the order of nostrums, for three successive mornings, and omitting three, until nine days are taken—the patient to avoid getting wet or being much exposed to the heat of the sun, to abstain from high-seasoned diet and hard exercise, and if colicve, to take a dose of salts,—the above quantity is for a grown person, and should be varied occasionally.

I have known the elecampane root employed in several cases of human subjects, and also given to almost every kind of tame animal that had been bitten, without a single instance of failure of success.—Among the numerous instances of its use I shall mention but one : a number of swine being confined in a pen to fatten, one of them was bitten by a dog, certainly mad. It began with the symptoms, and bit the rest. The owner being desirous of giving the elecampane a full trial, on drenching him, received a wound in his hand. The infected hog was removed to another pen,

where he died mad ; whilst the rest of the five swine, and the bold experimenter to whom the wound was given, remained well.

If any curious enquirer should wish to know the manner of operation of the means proposed, acting without any sensible effects, and yet producing a security against the *hydrophobia*,—I candidly confess complete ignorance on the mysterious subject ; neither do I know in what manner the dread of water, and other violent symptoms of the disorder are produced in the system, from the bite of an infected subject : nor yet the reason why, having once had the small pox, or being vaccinated, is a full security against a future infection.

As not any of the processes proposed in regular practice, can be fully recommended from experiment, as affording security against this dreadful malady, I, therefore, hope it will not be deemed improper (having been frequently requested) that I have taken this method to promote the use of a simple means, which has been authorised by extensive experience, and by those who have used it, supposed to be infallible.

JOHN WATSON.

EXTRACT.

Major Bowles, who died lately in the cells of the Moro Castle, Havanna, was a brother to the famous Carrington Bowles of Print Shop memory, on Ludgate Hill, London. The Major had lived so long among the Canadian tribes of Indians as to become more than half savage himself. Long employed by the American ministers and their American governors, he had perpetrated a number of mischiefs and cruelties on the peaceful and defenceless frontier inhabitants of the United States ; went to England for a few years, after the revolution ; was again noticed and employed, and but a few years back was landed out of a British sloop of war on the shores of the bay of Mobile, made his way towards our southern frontier, and alternately committing many excesses on the subjects of the United States, urging the savages to war, and committing open hostilities against the Spaniards, he was betrayed and taken up by a party of his fellow savages, delivered to the Spanish commandant, who soon had him confined in the Moro Castle. He was there shut out from light or air, and fed upon bread and water only, until being deprived of all hope of delivery, he refused all kinds of sustenance whatever, and died in April 1800.

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

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Where printing in general is executed with
elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JUNE 10, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
 Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

I AM extremely reluctant, Mr. Editor, to occupy, with remarks addressed to an individual, any portion of the Balance. I am reluctant to do this on two accounts. *First*, Because the Balance is managed for the purpose of diffusing general information, upon subjects interesting to the community at large. *Second*, Because the individual I have to deal with, is known to few of the readers of the Balance. Since, however, he is nothing less than the Clintonian Hercules of New-Lebanon, I hope to be excused for introducing his giantship to the public.

To the writer of a late address "to the independent electors of the County of Columbia," and of a subsequent address "to Harry Croswell," in which last, occasion is taken, to pay some civilities "to his correspondent LUCIUS."

SIR,

THE utter aversion, which you have again manifested, to incur the imaginary disgrace of being deemed to dwell in obscurity, induces me to make a second effort to advance your celebrity. In order to facilitate the success of this effort, I might here revert to your late publications above referred to, for the reputation of which we may estimate your solicitude, by the pains you have taken in the latter, not to speak meanly of the former. But the perusal of those publications having been designed exclusively for the readers of the Pittsfield Sun, the object of recurring to them, is not fully attainable in the Balance. And why was that perusal confined to those readers? Wherefore, Sir, did you choose to carry your curiosities to a foreign market? Were they not saleable at home, where their value was best known? I do not find much to admire, Sir, in this policy of conferring on the Pittsfield printer, in preference to an equally reputable printer of your own county, the extra job of publishing your pro-

ductions. The lustre, it is true, of such productions, may be most conspicuous, when seen amidst the blaze of such a luminary. But though Mr. Holt could not furnish all the advantages, which Mr. Allen possessed, he was, perhaps the more needy editor, and charity should have decided in behalf of indigence. Besides, had you chosen to patronize a sinking establishment, which, like a person drowning, grasps, promiscuously, at whatever tide or chance may drive within its reach; you might, possibly, have avoided the humiliation, of beholding all your elaborate babble about "argument," and what you innocently call "sound reasoning," destined to decorate the tail end of a dirty newspaper. For so tenacious is editor Holt reported to be, of subsisting by his honest trade, that he would not refuse the best inch of his Bee's broad surface, even to the paltry ballads of a beggar.

As to your electioneering address, sir, over which you have watched with such parental care, I am willing so far to shape my expressions to the gratification of your vanity, as to say, it may be less exceptionable, in some respects, than you seem to suspect me of having imagined. But with regard to its political features, it is wholly deformed. It is, in this view, a mean misrepresentation of facts; if not, sir, of facts which you well knew to exist.—Trusting, however, that a gentleman may be noticed, without being much noticed; and you not having specified the precise quantity of notice you would like; I shall not tarry to examine, particularly, wherein you have disfigured and disguised political truth. Detection becomes unnecessary, when the purposes of falsehood are defeated, by a discovery of the medium, through which it has been promulgated. Moreover, as the election is past, and the people have seen fit to differ with you, in respect to the eligibility of the candidates in whose interest you employed your influence, it would be invidious now to indulge in criticisms, and comparisons, to which an examination of your performance, in a political light, would necessarily lead.

But the style of your address, has, it seems, been admired: by a critic, too, of taste: doubtless, a very candid, as well as competent judge: and you, forsooth, have, very modestly, as well as courteously, acquiesced in the decision. How the obliging verdict, which he passed, must have vibrated in the refined ears of a loggerhead, will probably never be known, but to you and your friend. He, perhaps, is the only one, who can feel, with you, those sublime sympathies, which are awakened by a stipulated interchange of cheap commendations. But as it would be impossible to enlarge upon a theme so wretched, without appearing to trifle, I will not contest, with your friend, the propriety of his lump-

ing admiration of your performance. I should not, perhaps, have dwelt on such a theme so long. I am aware, how unpleasant it must be to most readers. But when I see a raw, unfledged writer, carried away with the absurd whim, that, while he rivals Aristotle himself, in subtil intensity of thought, he is, at the same time, a Terence, or a Sophocles, for the sweetness of his diction; I am not only disposed to say to that writer, "*Parce, puer, et fortius utere levis*;" I would even put a hand to the reins, and check him in his vain career. This, sir, is the reason, why, on a former occasion, I was willing to bestow some strictures upon your address, which were deemed "unseasonable;" or, as you choose to have it, "unreasonable;" and why, at present, I have consented, no less unseasonably, to proceed so far in my observations. Had I felt ambitious of imitating your decency of speech, I might have preferred my remarks, with an avowal of my intention, not to "answer a fool according to his folly." But I had no such ambition. Nor should I think it extremely decorous, directly to pronounce any gentleman a fool. Besides, sir, you have become an author, and it remains to commiserate, not to divulge, your misfortune.

LUCIUS.

Selected.

FROM THE NEW YORK SPECTATOR.

CONTRAST.

IT is not forgotten, that, in March last, (During a perplexing and gloomy period of our mercantile affairs) the merchants of this city transmitted a respectful letter to the Secretary of State, requesting information on subjects of the highest importance to the commercial, agricultural and mechanical interests of our country. The merchants expected, and ought to have received a direct and explicit answer—one which should have explained our foreign relations so far as was necessary, to guard our citizens against unusual hazards, and to point out a secure path to mercantile enterprise. Instead of this, the answer, like most of the public documents or papers of our present executive, was unnecessarily cautious, obscure and unsatisf-

factory.—Some of the most important topics of the letter were not noticed at all, and on none was any information given by the Administration of our *free* government, from which the desired and useful deductions could have safely been drawn.—Now mark the contrast.

In the same month of March, the merchants of Prussia, fearing a rupture with England, applied to the Minister for information respecting the commercial concerns of their country. What was the answer received by the Prussian Merchants from the Minister of their *monarchical* and *despotic* government?—Was it, like the answer of our *Republican* government to the Merchants of New-York, indefinite and evasive? Was it, like that, calculated to increase the already augmented gloom of their commercial horizon? Was it, like that, given in such cautious and obscure terms, as to involve the anxious and perplexed citizen, in still deeper solicitude and perplexity? Instead of this, it was, as the answer of the American Minister *ought to have been*, candid, explicit and satisfactory.—It stated in prompt and decided language, that there then existed no sufficient ground to apprehend any hostile treatment of the navigation, and the property of Prussian subjects; and that his Prussian Majesty had given his special command, that, should any change occur in the commercial relations of the country, the Merchants should receive *immediate information of the fact*. In this answer, we find no evasions of the proposed questions, no reluctance to give the solicited information.—The Prussian Merchants were not told, as the American Merchants were, that “a communication of the features of the prospect [of foreign occurrences] which, if not multiplied and varied with the multiplied variation incident to it, must itself become a source of miscalculation.” They were not told, as our merchants were, that such a communication “would exceed the *duty* and *responsibility* of any government.” They were not turned aside with the play of words, and the sport of involved and obscure speculations.

Whence this difference of treatment and of opinion in the two governments? Why are the citizens of the American Republic denied that information, which is cheerfully given to the subjects of a monarch?—The answer is at hand—the cause cannot be concealed.

In Prussia as in all the maritime nations of Europe, commerce is viewed as an object of primary importance to the welfare of the country. The necessary and inseparable connection of commerce with agriculture and the mechanical arts is there discovered and felt. Hence commerce is protected; the rights and interests of individuals, embarked in mercantile enterprises, are readily consulted; and necessary information willingly and promptly communicated.

But in this country, where commerce is the only source of revenue, there unfortunately prevails in the government a deeply rooted prejudice against merchants and mercantile affairs. A line of demarcation appears to be drawn between the commercial and agricultural interests of the country. Hence internal taxes are repealed, and the tax on articles of commerce increased—hence defence is provided for the western country, while our commerce and commercial cities are unprotected—hence the executive in a profane and ludicrous sense, pronounces the cultivators of the land, the chosen people of God—and hence the organ of his will employs column after column of stale and stupid sophistry to prove that Merchants have no rights to be regarded; that they are a useless, profligate and dependant set of beings; that they are less deserving, less respectable, and less entitled to protection and encouragement, than any other class of men in the community. In this brief view, then, we have discovered the real cause, why our *republican* citizens are denied information which is readily afforded to the subjects of *despotic* governments.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

The following observations on the proceedings of our last Congress, particularly on Mr. Wright's Bill, are from the London Courier, of March 3.

GREAT-BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

THE principles upon which the bill for the encouragement of murder is founded (for no other name does the bill brought into the American House of Representatives, for the protection and indemnification of American seamen deserve) seem to have been borrowed from some of the barbarous codes of those savage tribes, with which the Americans are in the habit of trading, rather than from any laws by which the civilized world is governed. Had we heard that the measure had been determined upon by the Creek or Cherokee Indians, we might not perhaps have been surprised, though we should still have lamented that there should yet live, any set of human beings so far removed from civilization as to have recourse to so barbarous a system. But that men conversant in the arts of civilized life, living under a civilized government, and communicating and corresponding with polished nations, should suffer such a bill to be proposed, without making it with their instant anger and abhorrence is a circumstance which equally excites our surprise and indignation. It should seem as if the framers of the bill had determined to shew how utterly regardless they were of the laws and usages of nations. Granted, for the sake of argument, that the remonstrances and reclamation of the Americans upon the subject of the injuries to their trade and impressed seamen, had been utterly disregarded by us, what was the course which the law of nations pointed

out to them to pursue? Either to declare war at once, or to adopt some of those methods which, without going the length of positive war, are calculated to obtain satisfaction, for injuries or wrongs.—They might have adopted the law of retaliation, and detained our seamen and our property in their ports—they might have declared that they would apply the law of retortion, and would treat the subjects of Great-Britain, in the same manner, as the citizens of the U. States were treated, or they might have had recourse to reprisals.

All these methods would have been justifiable by the laws of nations, supposing their claims to have been well founded. But none of these manly measures seem to be recommended or hinted at. A measure of cowardice & cruelty is suggested, which opens the door to the greatest excesses, makes every man the judge in his own cause, and which is so worded, whether designedly or not we know not, as to apply to the seamen and subjects not only of America, but of any and every nation in the world. Let our readers consider the difficulty in the first instance of distinguishing between American and British seamen. Thus difficulty cannot exist between any other two nations. A French seamen, a Spanish, a Dutch, a Russian, or Swede, may be easily known from the seamen of other nations, because their language is different. But in this case the language of the two countries is the same, their habits and manners. It may be said, that the American seamen have certificated to prove that they are American citizens.—But is it not possible to procure those certificates without being American citizens? Every one knows how anxious every power is to induce British seamen to enter into their service. Our officers are fully aware of this; have they never found men, known to be British seamen with these certificates?—and must not that naturally make them suspicious and distrustful in all cases?—Has not our government a right to be suspicious itself upon the subject of these complaints, when they hear, as was said in one of the papers, that among the persons complained of as being impressed, are men known to have come from the North of Ireland, and to be subjects of his Britannic majesty? Besides, the manner in which persons may acquire the rights and character of American citizens, is one which it cannot be expected our government will acquiesce in or acknowledge. Two years residence, it is said, in America, or even on board a ship subject to American laws, gives a man a right to be considered as an American citizen. A British seaman may go to America, reside there two years, and then enter on board an American ship, or he may in the first instance, enter on board an American ship, and remain there two years—are we to be restricted from impressing or claiming that man, because he has obtained the privileges of an American citizen?—Can we acquiesce in a measure which goes

the length of making us accede to the principle, that a British subject can throw off his allegiance? If the American government do not or cannot prevent certificates from being fraudulently obtained by persons not American seamen, they have no right to complain of the little regard paid to any man in possession of such certificates. Let them prevent those certificates from being procured or possessed by any but American seamen, and they will have little cause, we have no doubt to complain of our conduct.

With respect to our restrictions upon the American trade, we are not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to be able to give any very decisive opinion; but they who during a period of war between other powers, carry on trade in a new and extraordinary way, cannot be surprized if we, who are one of those powers at war, apply new regulations. But the complaint of the manner in which the Americans carry on their commerce is not confined to Great Britain; it is urged equally by all the belligerent powers, and it is not a little curious that at the very time the congress were discussing the alleged impropriety of our conduct, they were receiving a Message containing complaints from France of the impropriety of *their own*. But the key and clue to all this violation and invective against this country can be furnished in five words. We will not countenance nor permit those illicit proceedings which have lately been adopted by American ships. Hence the rage and indignation against us for stopping at once those sources of large but illegal profits.—This is the head and front of our offending.—In all the petitions of the American merchants; in all the invectives of the American representatives; in the message of the President, the violation of the personal liberty of the citizen is treated as a secondary object; the restrictions upon the American trade are the grand and important grievance. The Americans hoped, and in this they were encouraged by official speeches and messages, that they should always be able to turn European war to their own exclusive profit; they thought that we should acquiesce in that principle, by which they might convey the produce of the colonies of the enemy to the mother country of such colonies, without molestation or interruption from us, provided they first imported it into their own country, landing it, and then re-shipped and re-exported it to the mother country. They concluded that we should deem that sufficient to render the trade perfectly legal. Let our readers see to what lengths that would extend! We should be surprized at the absence of doing injury to the enemy by preventing or interrupting his trade with his colonies, and receiving the produce of those colonies, or sending to our colonies the produce of the mother country; a regular trade would be carried on between the colonies and mother country by American

ships; and that traffic would be rendered perfectly safe and secure by the mere circumstance of those ships touching for a day at one of their own ports, landing the goods one hour, paying the duties upon them, and re-shipping and re-exporting them the next. Is it not a mockery to call this a sufficient breaking the continuity of a voyage, and a sufficient importation to legalize a trade, which, had it been carried on direct from the colony to the mother country, would have been illegal? Great stress appears to be laid by the American merchants upon the circumstance of the goods being landed in an American port, and the duties paid before they re-shipped and re-exported; but what benefit or additional security do we derive from that circumstance? and, if we did, how are we to ascertain that that landing and payment have taken place?

The authors of these violent proceedings and language are still evidently afraid to go to war with us. They will not advise war, but they recommend a bill which, under the pretence of protecting and indemnifying American seamen, encourages assassination and legalizes murder. But do they not see that the passage of such a bill would be considered by us as a declaration of war? As to any measure which could be adopted against this country, it will not be difficult to prove that they would be more injurious to the Americans than to us. Will they have recourse to the measure of non-intercourse with us? Do they imagine that that would be productive of material injury to us? Would it ruin our manufactures, or starve our West India colonies? We were at war with America for seven years, yet our manufactures were neither ruined nor our West-India possessions starved.

Non-intercourse would be productive of the greatest injury to the Americans—their produce would find its way to neutral islands, from whence it would be carried to British islands, and the British manufactures, and the productions of the islands, would find their way to America by the same means. The effect would be as operating on the islands, that American produce would reach them at an increased price. American produce would depend for its value on the enterprise of foreigners, the freights on American productions would be transferred to others, and the industry and enterprise of American merchants would be suspended.

Will they have recourse to the measure of sequestration? The effect of that measure would be very different now from what it would have been years ago. In the first place it is to be supposed that Great-Britain would retaliate. The American merchant formerly depended upon British capitals—a sequestration of debts would then have been a measure operating against Great-Britain only. But the Americans have since become opulent, and though they still derive great facilities from British capitals, yet those facilities

cannot be considered as debts: for they are made upon property placed under the immediate orders, and subject to the control of the British merchant. The partisans of the principle of sequestration would do well to calculate the amount of property which is daily passing to Europe, under those circumstances, and then to consider what would be the result if Great-Britain were to retaliate.

The result would be, that the property would fall into the hands of the British merchant, and the facilities be denied, or in mercantile language, the bills drawn upon the property would be returned. We think that every man must perceive the evident distinction between advances made on property, and debts contracted upon the personal responsibility of the debtor; it is chiefly in the former way that the citizens of the United States are aided by British capitals.

Extensive credits for goods imported directly from Britain are not so common as heretofore, and it is not unusual for the dry goods merchants to remit for the half and sometimes for the whole of his goods before they are shipped. Those who are independent, find their accounts in this mode, as the very large discounts which they have allowed for prompt payment form a handsome profit.

Again, from the great increase of the capital in the United States, and from Britain being at war and they at peace, the Americans have at all times in British ports, and on their way to them many hundred sail of vessels, all of which would be lost. They have besides at all times an immense property afloat and unprotected in the East and West-Indies, and in Europe, one third or the half of which would be lost.

Will the Americans have recourse to an embargo upon all British ships in American ports? The advisers of such a measure would do well to refer to the experience of 1793, when such a measure was adopted. The persons most anxious at that time to have the embargo taken off, were those who had been the most violent against Great-Britain—they were the first to sink under the operation of a measure directed against Great-Britain.

But the promoters of these violent invectives and measures against this country, bear, we trust, but a very insignificant proportion to the mass of the people of the United States, who, we trust and believe, are influenced by wiser and soberer ideas. The disputes between the two countries may yet, we hope, be adjusted, without compromising the honor or the rights of either country.

To Readers.

A number of articles prepared for the Closet omitted this week for want of room.

Political.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

SEQUEL OF A CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

(CONCLUDED.)

Those sentiments of the chief Magistrate, and of a man, too, whose abilities and virtues are so universally admired, are that "he considers the general principle on which the question turns, as supporting the claims of the American underwriters to the benefit of the convention, when they have paid the loss of the original owners, Citizens of the United States."

This opinion, Sir, we take pointedly to apply to the case of the New-Jersey, for which the Secretary of State's letter was specially intended; and, indeed, the opinion must obtain whether the whole or part only of the underwriters have paid the risk they had insured; for in case they have, they must, according to the rules of justice and to the President's opinion, recover what they had paid; and in case they have not, the insured have preserved their title to their property, to a full restitution to which General Hedouville has pledged the French loyalty; a restitution which the Council of Prizes have directed, and which the American board have sanctioned.

We may now be permitted to inquire what your excellency's objections have been to the effecting of the full restitution alluded to. You have given it as your opinion that the underwriters had not an equal right with the insured; and after altering your mind upon the subject, after writing us on the 21st of January, that you transmitted us your declaration respecting the neutrality of the vessel and cargo, that "we might avail ourselves of it, in the further prosecution of our claims as agents of M. M. Nicklin and Griffith and the various insurance companies whom we represented," you again returned your former opinion, and in so unfortunate a manner, that the French government, whose only wish could be to fulfil a sacred covenant, and to effect a restitution which the council of prizes had decreed and which was by the American board declared to be fully embraced by the convention, appear to have yielded to your opinion that *eight elevenths* of the claim ought to be rejected, taking at the same time a receipt, the consequence of which seems to be that you alone, or your government, become answerable for the deficiency.

We can see no motive for such an objection on your part, but your opinion aforesaid that the underwriters are not entitled to the same restitution with the insured, a point respecting which you are now officially informed, by the Secretary of State, that the President thinks otherwise and that his *sentiments* are in favor of the underwriters.

It cannot be supposed that you still entertain any doubts about the New-Jersey's

owner's title as American citizens, since by your said letter of January 21st you informed us that "the policies of insurance and other documents which we had submitted to your inspection at different times, had entirely removed any doubts you might have had with respect to the fact that the ship New-Jersey, and her cargo were American property."

The misrepresentations that had been made upon the subject, and the effect it had with you, were the more to be deprecated as the whole of the owners are persons most advantageously known in America, the lady of one of whom (Mrs. Griffith) has the honor of being related to you.

It is then a well ascertained fact that the whole of the claimants are American citizens; and had not this been the case, they would not have repeatedly been declared to be entitled to the benefit of the conventions of 1800 and 1803.

Had their title as American citizens been questioned, the New-Jersey would not have been restored them by the Council of prizes, the American commissioners would not have declared them to be entitled to the Louisiana money, nor would your Excellency have agreed to the restitution even of *three elevenths* of their indisputable claim.

But the point of the citizenship being once granted, the consequence must be that *eight elevenths* of the claim were rejected merely because you considered this portion of the claim as belonging to the Underwriters, and because your opinion was that said Underwriters were entitled to no redress or restitution whatsoever.

But this is the very point to which M. Madison's letter relates: he officially informs you that the President entertains a different opinion upon the subject, and that he looks upon the underwriters as standing exactly upon the same footing with the insured.

Hence we may infer that, far from being foreign to our claim, M. Madison's letter was exclusively intended for the same, since it contains the President's sense respecting the only point, a wrong construction of which has been the cause of denying *eight elevenths* of the amount.

Hence we may infer also that the only objection you may possibly have had against the claim, being so well explained and done away by the letter, the President's wish must implicitly be understood to be that a full restitution be effected.

Said inference must be right indeed, unless your Excellency had other motives for thus rejecting so large a part of this claim, which we cannot suppose to be the case: 1st. because we can see of no other pretence for rejecting the claim; 2d. because Your Excellency's wisdom warrants us that you would not chiefly alter you had been so grossly imposed upon, respecting the very material point of the citizenship, have either listened to or adopted new motives of exclusion, without fairly having the same disclosed to those concerned.

No body better than Your Excellency, knows that the laws and manners of your country can admit of no arbitrary measures of no decision which is not supported by motives openly declared to the party concerned, and by which said party might, in the dark, he denied the eight elevenths of a just and considerable claim: no body better than you knows that the American law has not vested a Minister, nor any officer under the American constitution, with the right of denying any one the benefit of Treaty, to which, as being "the law of the land," all Americans are equally entitled.

The claimants in the case of the New-Jersey, have then as a kind of birth-right to be informed whether any motive, besides the one alluded to in M. Madison's letter, has become a bar to the full admitting of their claim.

If any such exists, we solemnly engage to do it away also.

If there is none but the one alluded to it is the President's will that the claim be admitted.

To the above we beg leave to add, as observed to us by his Excellency the French Minister, that the claim must either be good or bad, for the whole of it. Hence the unavoidable consequence that the Claimants are unjustly wronged to the amount of 800,000 francs, in the first case, and that the American treasury are wronged to the amount of 300,000 francs in the other case.

Such a precedent cannot stand upon the records of so pure and wise an Administration as the American one; and we trust you will not hesitate in granting us the following our prayer, either to disclose to us the true motives by which you have been guided; or, if no new motive has occurred, and the opinion respecting the underwriters has been the only ground upon which the claim has been reduced, that you will, this ground being now happily removed, obtain from the French Minister and Government, an additional allowance equal to what remains due to the claimants upon the Louisiana Funds.

The personal regard which said Minister justly entertains for Your Excellency, added to the responsibility which a refusal on his part must attach to your Government and to yourself, induces us to hope that your demand will be readily complied with.

Whether there are funds sufficient left, is more than it is in our power to say. But in case the same were wanting, we must, after doing every effort in our power to support our constituents' right in this country, trust the same to the justice of their own country and the authority of the American law.

We must conclude by observing freely how sorry we have been to find it stated in your Secretary's answer to us, that *the case is terminated*. We can in a few words convince your Excellency that it is *not*.

1st. When we have received the 300,000 francs and given our receipt accord-

ingly, to which said expression must allude, we did it merely because upon our declining it at first, the French Minister positively declared to us that, "should said sum be refused, we should have nothing at all."

ad. The powers we had from the claimants, were intended only for a full and restitution of the amount of the claim. Hence the inference that we had no authority to compromise or agree to so heavy and so unjust a sacrifice, and that, when compelled to do it, if we have received a partial payment only, the claimant's rights cannot in the least, be impaired by it.

3d. A settlement of this kind can never be compared with the one made between individuals to the usual course of judicial proceedings. We admit that where two Parties being of age, after being at law, come to a compromise, said compromise must be a bar to their respective claims because every party had a right to support and defend his claim and to abide by the decision of the law.

But the case is quite the reverse in an *administrative settlement*, that is, a settlement between an individual claimant and Government. Governments, as being the source of justice, sit as judges in their own cause and their party is denied the privilege of debating or otherwise supporting his rights. Hence the necessary inference that an administrative settlement can never be said to *terminate a case*, unless the same be just and equal to the demand; because, as long as there is something unpaid, the claimant is, of right, supposed to have made a reservation of what he could not enforce an actual payment of, for which he must trust to the justice of his debtor, and for which he has a fair claim as soon as the indebted government perceive that they were mistaken, and that they have but partially done that justice which it was their wish and duty to do full and complete.

These rules are constantly practised by the French administration whose agents are sensible that from the very circumstance of their being judges in their own cause, no act of theirs can be set up as a bar against the creditor, as long as justice was not completely done.

As to the American Government, the same rule ought the more to prevail in this case, as their Representative, through errors, of which no man is exempt, and which said Government has officially disclaimed, has been the author of the enormous and unjust reduction which the claim has experienced.

We trust therefore that Your Excellency will not consider this as being a *terminated case*; that you will deem it right and proper to grant us our said request, viz. Either to have the balance of the claim discharged, or to state to us whether any and what motives, besides the one alluded to in M. Madison's letter, has and still does prevent the discharging the whole amount aforementioned.

Should Your Excellency refuse both these two points, we think it our duty to

persist in the protestation we have already made, as well as those which the Claimants themselves have made both in their memorial to the Secretary of State of the 25th July last, and in their letter to you of the 9th of August.

With the highest regard, we have the honor to be, SIR,

Your Excellency's, most obedient humble servants.

J. M. DE LA GRANGE.
DU PONT."

Having laid before our readers this detail of the conduct of General ARMSTRONG, we presume comment is unnecessary. How mortifying is the fact, that the American Plenipotentiary should be thus publicly convicted of gross falsehoods, in his official capacity, in a foreign country, and in the act of depriving his fellow citizens of their property! Messieurs *Du Pont* and *La Grange* have not given him the *lie direct*, but they have given the evidence of his falsehoods to the world, by quoting the President's instructions, and the written declaration of the General, that those instructions *did not relate* to the case in question!!

From a view of the facts before us, we should presume that General Armstrong *must*, now, be recalled in disgrace. We cannot conceive that it can be avoided.—The circumstance of his second appointment, by our government, after the iniquity of this transaction with respect to the *New-Jersey* was known here, already excites suspicions as to the existence of a corrupt combination, which the further support of government, would confirm. The corrupt and fraudulent management of the funds, arising from the purchase of Louisiana, and the recent transmission of two millions more to the hands of General Armstrong, lead to the conclusion that there has been formed a *very lucrative copartnership*, of which the U. States is no party.

INTERESTING Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Prussian Notification.

Count Schulenberg Kehnert published the following short, but important Declaration, at Hanover on the 28th ult.

"In a Treaty, concluded between His Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, it is determined, that the ports in the North Sea, and also the rivers running into the same, shall be shut against the British trade and navigation, in the same manner as when the French troops were in possession of the territory of Hanover.

"In consequence of the superior orders I have received, I hereby make this known to the public concerned, in order that they may secure themselves against any damage, as the troops of the King, my master, have received orders to repel and prevent the entrance of British ships into any of those ports and rivers and as convenient measures will be taken to hinder the entrance of and transmit of British wares.

COUNT SCHULENBERG KEHNERT."

State Paper.

PRUSSIAN PATENT.

"We, Frederick William, King of Prussia, &c. &c. make known and declare as follows:

"The wish to secure to our faithful subjects, and the neighboring states of the North of Germany during the war, and to preserve and confirm the duration of the blessings of peace, was at all times the intention of our indefatigable endeavors. These wholesome measures, were made known upon some recent occasions, as the object of one late Patent, dated January 27, 1806; according to which the Electoral States of Brunswick, Lüneburg in Germany were taken possession of by our troops, when the administration of the same passed into our hands. But in consequence of the exchange of the electors of Hanover, in consideration of the cession of three of the provinces of our monarchy, and for the permanent tranquility of our subjects and the neighboring states, we have found it indispensably necessary to enter into and conclude a convention with his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy; and as the Electoral State of the House of Brunswick, situated in Germany, were obtained by the Emperor Napoleon by right of conquest, we hereby declare, that the *right of possession* of the territory of that House has passed over to us, in consideration of the cession of three of our provinces, and is now subject to our power only; consequently from the present time, the government and the administration of these countries will be administered simply in our name alone, and under our supreme authority.

"We therefore call upon all persons, whatever may have been the functions assigned them, to execute those functions only in our name, and under our authority.

"Count Schulenberg Kehnert, and the Commissioners who are attached to him, expect no less than that all the Prelates, the Burghers, and the inhabitants in general, will obediently conform themselves to the order of things, which a new era has rendered necessary for their tranquility and well being; and in so doing, they will afford his Majesty a proof of their devotion to their country.

"So, on our part, nothing shall be neglected to confirm them in the persuasion of our paternal affection, and our sincere wish to render them happy."

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM,
SCHULENBERG,
HAUGWITZ."

"April 1, 1806."

Important State Paper.

DECLARATION.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburgh, Arch Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c.

The Court of Prussia has avowed those hostile designs, which she thought to conceal by her friendly professions.

The *Note Verbale*, delivered on the 4th of April, by the Prussian Envoy, Baron Jacobi Kleist, to the British Ministry, announces that the Electorate of Hanover has been taken possession of, and that the ports of the German Sea, and of Lubeck, have been closed against the British flag.

This Declaration gives the lie to all those assurances by which the Cabinet of Berlin has hitherto endeavored to cloak its proceedings, to which it moreover adds the pretension that his Prussian Majesty has acquired by his system of policy, claims to the gratitude of all the Northern Powers.

Thus actually dispossessed of the ancient inheritance of my family, and, insulted in my rights as a Sovereign, I have ordered those measures to be taken which the honor of my Crown requires; but I still owe it to myself, to Europe, and to my sub-

jects, to make a public declaration of my sentiments, as Elector of Brunswick Lüneburg, upon the unjust usurpation of my German possessions.

It is not necessary to prove how contrary this act is to the rights of nations, or to the laws of the German Empire. Their infraction is too evident to be required to be proved. It is the most sacred principle of good faith, of honor, in fact, of all the obligations upon which the reciprocal safety of different States among themselves, and of each civil society in itself, repose, which are trodden under foot in such a manner, that the world would have difficulty in believing it, if I did not cause the facts to be laid before them, which are authenticated in the narrative which I have ordered to be prepared.

The proceedings of the Court of Berlin when the Electorate was occupied by its troops in 1801; its conduct, far from being friendly during the negotiation for the indemnities which followed the peace of Lunéville; the declaration which it made, when France prepared to invade the Electorate; and lastly, the burdensome conditions under which it endeavored to cause it to be evacuated, to substitute her own troops, instead of France, had given too many proofs to the Government of Hanover, not to oblige it to endeavor to avoid all sort of intervention on the part of this Power, even at the moment that it was on the point of engaging in a dispute with France. The events which retarded the arrival in Hanover of the expedition, concerted between Great-Britain, Russia, and Sweden, gave the Prussian troops an opportunity of anticipating them, after the French army had been obliged to evacuate the Electorate.

This step was accompanied with the most friendly protestations on the part of Prussia. She invited the Hanoverian Government to resume its functions in my name, and to collect the wreck of the army.

The country, already so unfortunate, doubly felt the weight of the numerous requisitions extorted by the Prussian corps, without the least regard to the situation in which the French left it.

After the unfortunate result of the campaign of the allies in the south of the empire, an attack in the north was to be expected. His Imperial Majesty of Russia, to obviate the dangers to which Prussia might be exposed, placed in consequence of the convention of Potsdam, his troops under Count De Tolstoy, and the corps of General Benningssen, under the orders of his Prussian Majesty, and promised him, moreover, all the assistance for which he might have occasion. It was scarcely to be expected that Prussia would avail herself of this advantage and of that which the promise of the subsidy she had asked of Great-Britain gave her, to obtain from France terms contrary to the interest which these resources were intended to protect. This, notwithstanding, has actually happened. The secret treaty, the effects of which are beginning to appear, was signed by Count Haugwitz and the French general Duroc, the 12th of December, 1805, the period fixed as the term when Prussia was to declare war against France, in case that power should have rejected the propositions which Count Haugwitz was to make to her, in consequence of the Convention of Potsdam.

Seven days after, December 22, the Cabinet of Berlin proposed to the British ambassador the arrangements to be taken in common with the Prussian Generals for the propositions of the allied armies in Lower Saxony; and dispatched in consequence, Lieutenant Colonel Baron De Krusemark, with a letter to the Hanoverian Government, to induce it to furnish provisions for the French garrison at Hameln.

It was necessary to concur in this arrangement, (which was only provisionally terminated the 4th of January) because it was to prevent the French troops from undertaking any thing against Hanover during the negotiation.

Was the court of Berlin then ignorant in what manner Count Haugwitz had concluded this negotiation? Did it not know, before the signature of the treaty, what would be the end of it? Or, did what Minister dispose, as he pleased, of the good faith of his master?

It was on the 27th of January, that the Cabinet of Berlin announced to the Hanoverian governments "that in consequence of a treaty signed and ratified by the two parties, my German possessions would no longer be occupied by the French troops; that they would be entirely evacuated by those who were still there, and delivered up, on a future peace be-

tween England and France should have decided their condition, to the protection of the troops of his Prussian Majesty, and to his exclusive administration." The Hanoverian Government was required, but to no purpose, to intimate to all the public officers, that they were for the future, to consider themselves, as finally responsible to the Prussian commissions of administration, excluding all foreign reference.

The dispatch addressed the 25th of last January to the Prussian Minister, and intended to justify this proceeding, was signed with the King of Prussia's own hand. It ended with these words—"I think it unnecessary to observe how much the territories in question ought to be satisfied with this change of scene; and my wishes would be fulfilled if, in consequence of the disinterested views by which I am impelled, the administration I have taken upon me should turn out to the happiness of the country and its inhabitants; and by that means satisfactory to his Britannic Majesty, to whom I desire nothing more than to give, in this instance, as in all others, all the proofs of consideration, of deference, and of friendship, which circumstances may put in my power."

The experience of the past, and a well-founded apprehension of the future, did not allow me to hesitate about the part necessary to be taken; and my Electoral Government was instructed not to enter into any negotiation, the object of which might have been to avoid a new French invasion, by allowing the Prussians to occupy Hanover.

The protest made upon this occasion by my Electoral minister of state was ineffectual. The King of Prussia caused the greatest part of the country to be occupied at the moment that my troops re-embarked; and his measures were executed without the least regard.

It was too easy to foresee that Count Haugwitz would find means at Paris to bring back the arrangement between Prussia and France, *quasi celere ac ratified by the contracting parties*, to its original intention.

This was what took place; and the French troops took possession of Ansbach, one of the objects of compensation, according to the treaty of December 15, the very day that the Marquis de Lucchesini could reach Berlin with intelligence that France required the execution of the articles agreed upon at Vienna.

The answer returned by the British Cabinet to the communication of January 25, did not arrive at Berlin until after the minister of state, Baron Hardenberg, had announced to the British Envoy the hostile measures which have compelled me to suspend my relations with a court which could so far forget itself.

The Prussian note of April 4 can furnish no good arguments to establish an unjust measure.

It begins by vaunting the pacific disposition of Prussia. This disposition is no farther sincere than as it has for its foundation the principles of a just neutrality. The note delivered by the cabinet of Berlin to the French minister on the 14th of October, at the very instant that Prussia appeared to feel the affront which she received by the violation of the territory of Ansbach, acknowledges that the conduct which she had followed to that time had proved of advantage to France.

Her actions had much less pretensions to the character of impartiality. After having permitted the French troops who seized on the Electorate of Hanover a passage through the Prussian territory, she declared herself ready to oppose, sword in hand, that which the Emperor of Russia had demanded for his armies.

France herself forced the passage; she proceeded to offer excuses for that step, but it was in a manner equally offensive.

She had seen too clearly where the resentment of Prussia would terminate, which in fact appeared to be settled when his imperial Majesty of Russia engaged in a personal communication with the King.

Prussia then demanded subsidies of Great Britain, which were promised to her, and she signed the convention of Potsdam, the conditions of which she would doubtless have been more disposed to fight, if I could have so far forgotten my duty, as to consent to the proposition of ceding the Electorate of Hanover for some Prussian Province.

Prussia affirms, that from the events of the war, she has not had the choice of means to secure the

safety of its monarchy, and of the states of the North. She wishes to make it appear, that she has been compelled to aggrandize herself, and to become the instrument, rather than the object, of the vengeance of my enemies.

Such an avowal does not become a great Power. All Europe knows that it depended on Prussia, before the battle of Austerlitz, to give repose to Europe, if she had taken the part which her real interests and the outraged honor of her monarchy dictated to her. She can no longer be excused, after having missed such an opportunity; and even since the event of the 2d of December, did she not command an army of 250,000 men, who still remember the victories it obtained under the Great Frederick, which was in the best disposition, and supported by the whole Russian army, two corps of which were actually under the command of the King of Prussia.

She would, without doubt, have been subject to certain risks; but she found herself in a situation, when every danger must be encountered to save the honour of the state. The Prince who hesitates in making a choice, destroys the principle which serves as the basis of a military monarchy; and Prussia ought already to begin to feel the sacrifice she has made of her independence.

The Note of April 4, affirms, that France had considered the Electorate as its conquest, and that its troops had been on the point of re-entering it, to make a definitive disposal of it.

The Electorate of Hanover, as an integral part of the Germanic Empire, is not concerned in the war between Great-Britain and France; nevertheless, it has been unjustly invaded by that Power, which has, notwithstanding, frequently indicated the object for which she was disposed to restore it.

France was at last compelled to abandon the country, and forty thousand of my troops, and those of my allies, were established there, when the Count De Haugwitz signed the treaty which disposes of my states. It is true, that the Russian corps was then at the disposal of his Prussian Majesty; but its chief, with the genuine spirit of an honorable man, was not the less determined to fight, if the allies of his master were attacked. We shall not speak of the French garrison which remained at Hameln, insufficient in point of number, deprived of the means of defence, and on the point of being besieged, when the promises of Prussia caused the plan to be abandoned.

The intention of France to dispose definitively of the Electorate would have been contrary to the assertion she has so often made. It would, moreover, have been contrary to the usage of war, since even a conquest is not definitively disposed of before a peace; and particularly at a moment when a wish might exist to manifest a pacific disposition.

Prussia had no right to judge if Great-Britain had the means of opposing the return of my enemies to the Electorate. Her power furnishes her with the means of bringing the war to an honourable end, for the interests she defends; but it is difficult to conceive in what light Prussia pretends that her measures removed troops that are strangers to the Electorate, and ensures the repose of the North. Her troops, in consequence of the treacherous conduct of her cabinet, will remain as much strangers to the Electorate as the French troops.

Prussia should not speak of her sacrifices at the moment when her only aim is to aggrandize herself, unless she feels the loss of her independence to be such, and how much she has departed from her duty in abandoning one of the oldest possessions of her house, and of subjects who implored, in vain, her assistance. Besides, sacrifices have no connection with my system of policy, and confer no right on her to usurp the government of my German subjects, whose fidelity nothing has hitherto shaken, and which they will retain towards my person, and a family of princes, who for many ages have only sought their happiness.

It is evident that the conduct of the court of Berlin is not the free expression of the will of its sovereign, but the consequence of the influence exercised by my enemies in the cabinet of that prince. All the courts and all the states, however, who can judge of circumstances, and all that the owe to the system adopted by the court of Berlin, will agree that the act committed against a sovereign united to his Prussian Majesty by ties of blood, and until now by those of friendship, places the safety of Europe in greater dan-

ger than any act of hostility on the part of a power with which one might be at open war.

Convinced of the justice of my cause, I make my appeal to all the powers of Europe, who are interested in resisting the consolidation of a system which, by threatening the political existence of an integral part of the German Empire, brings into question the security of the whole. I demand, most earnestly, the constitutional aid which is due to me as an elector, from the empire its august head, as well as Russia and Sweden, the powers have guaranteed its constitution, and still continue to manifest, the most honourable disposition for the preservation of my states.

Lastly, I protest in the most solemn manner, for myself, and my heirs, against every encroachment on my rights in the Electorate of Brunswick Lunenburg, and its dependencies; and I repeat, in quality of elector the declaration made by the minister of my crown at the court of Berlin, that no advantage arising from political arrangements, much less any offer whatever of an indemnity, or equivalent, shall ever engage me to forget what I owe to my dignity, the attachment, and exemplary fidelity of my Hanoverian subjects, so as to yield my consent to the alienation of my electorate.

Given at the Palace of Windsor, the 29th day of April, 1806, in the 46th year of my reign.

(L. S.) GEORGE R.

E. COUNT DE MUNSTER.

Hudson, June 10.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Extract of a letter from Halifax dated the 14th of May 1806.

"There are five Americans here under adjudication, all detained by Capt. Whistly of the *Leander*, who swears he will have them all labelled, as well as all he takes. And as he is going to sea again on Monday, to cruise, as I understand off the Hook, the probability is he will capture many more. His conduct is truly astonishing, and his treatment to American captives in every instance is abusive. He is void of all shame; is universally detested here; and it is expected will be ordered home immediately, on his recent conduct being represented to his Government, and probably be deprived of his commission. It is thought he will distress and abuse every American he meets with on his next cruise, which he may suppose (and which we fervently hope) will be his last."

[Mer. Adv.]

NORFOLK, MAY 19.

The French admiral Linois taken.

Saturday arrived in Hampton roads his Britannic Majesty's frigate *Tartar*. Captain Hawker, from Bermuda. Three days since boarded the American ship *Hunter* from Lisbon bound to Alexandria. On the 16th April in lat. 25, long 33, the *Hunter* was boarded by H. M. brig *Raven*, from the squadron, under the command of Sir John Beresford Warren, then in sight, with the French ship *Marengo*, Admiral Linois, of 84 guns, and the frigate *Belle Poule* of 40 guns, captured by Sir John, on their passage from India for France, about the middle of March. The squadron consisted of 13 sail, including the two captured ships.

Linois was returning, laden with the spoils of a three years successful cruise. The *Hunter* went up the bay yesterday.

[In addition to the above, it may not be amiss to notice the following article, which we find in a Liverpool paper of the 7th ult.—

"Arrived at Kinsale on the 29th ult. the Hambo's ship *John Parish*, from the river Plata, bound to London—was boarded on the 7th ult. by the *Marengo* man of war Admiral Linois, in company, with a frigate, and suffered to proceed immediately. The captain of the *John Parish* kept sight of him till the 11th. The *Marengo* was in a very shattered condition."

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION.

1805.

Members of Congress.

SAMUEL RIKER, for the counties of Suffolk and Queens.

GURDON S. MUMFORD and GEORGE CLINTON, jun. for the city of New-York and counties of Kings and Richmond.

PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT, for the counties of Westchester and Rockland.

JOHN BLAKE, jun. for the county of Orange.

DANIEL C. VERPLANCK, for the co. of Dutchess.

BARENT GARDINIER,* for the counties of Ulster and Greene.

JAMES I. VAN ALEN,* for the county of Columbia.

KILLIAN K. VAN RENSSELAER, for the county of Albany.

JOSIAH MASTERS, for the county of Rensselaer.

JOHN THOMPSON,* for the counties of Saratoga, Clinton and Essex.

DAVID THOMAS, for the county of Washington.

PETER SWATT,* for the counties of Montgomery and Schoharie.

JOHN RUSSEL, for the county of Otsego and Delaware.

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK,* for the counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence.

REUBEN HUMPHREYS,* for the counties of Chenango, Madison, Otsego, Tioga and Broome.

JOHN HARRIS,* for the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Genesee and Steuben.

Mr. Van Rensselaer and Mr. Gardinier, are federalists.—The other gentlemen are Lewisites and Clintonians—we cannot at present particularly designate them.

* New Members.

State Senators.

BENJAMIN COE and JONATHAN WARD, for the Southern District.

JAMES BURT and ELISHA BARLOW, for the Middle District.

JACOB SNELL, for the Eastern District.

JACOB GEBHARD, JOHN BALLARD, NATHAN SMITH and SALMON BUEL, for the Western District.

In the Western District, the Clintonian Senator Ticket has an average majority rising 500.

Members of Assembly.

Albany—Daniel Hale, Joseph Shurtleff, Johan Jost Dietz, Asa Colvard, David Bogardus, Jacob Veeder.

Rensselaer—Asa Mann, Adam Yates, Gilbert Eddy, Robert Woodworth and William Reynolds.

Washington—James Hall, John Grey, Jason Kellogg, Kirchel Bishop, William Roberts, and Peleg Bragg.

Saratoga—Jesse Mott, David Rodgers, Gideon Goodrich, and Chauncey Belding.

Schoharie—Henry Shaffer, and Peter Swart, jun.

Montgomery—Alexander Sheldon, James Lansing, William Van Olanda, Harmanus A. Vedder, and Lawrence Gross.

Otsego—Robert Rosebloom, Gurdon Huntington, Thomas Brookes and Henry Scott.

Delaware—George Warg, Samuel Wright, and John Kennedy.

Oneida—Charles Z. Platt, Uri Doolittle, George Brayton.

Ontario—Ozias Barr, and Squire Munro.

Tioga and Broome—John Miller.

Columbia—Anson Pratt, Elisha Gilbert, jun. Gais Stebbin, and Peter Sharp.

Dutchess—Martin E. Winchel, Theron Rudd, Tobias L. Scourgenburgh, Veniah Woolley, John Storm, John Haight, and Aaron Hazen.

Greene—Samuel Haight, and James Thompson.

Delaware—Joshua Pine, and John T. Moore.

Ulster—Peter P. Roosa, Jacob Marius Groen, Stephen Rea, and John Conklin.

Orange—Andrew McCord, Abraham Shultz, John Wood, and William Crist.

Westchester—W. Barker, A. Odell B. Isaacs, and S. Maylin.

New-York—Henry Rutgers, Samuel Russel, Arthur Smith, John Bingham, James Warner, William W. Gilbert, Benjamin Ferris, Clarkson Crolius, and Fr. Cooper.

Richmond—D. Mercereau.

Kings—John Hicks.

Suffolk—David Warner, David Hedges, and Israhel Carl.

Queens—Stephen Carman, Henry O. Seaman, and William Mott.

Chenango—Obadiah German, and Joseph Simonds.

Madison—Sylvanus Smalley, and E. Cleveland.

Seneca—Cor. Humphrey.

Clinton—Nath. Platt.

Essex—Stephen Cuyler.

Ontario and Genesee—Alexander Ray, Philetus Swift, and Asabel Warner.

Cayuga—Amos Rathburn, and John Grover, jun.

Jefferson and Lewis—Moss Kent.

Steuben—John Wilson.

Political complexion of the Assembly.

	Federal.	Lewisite.	Clintonian.
Albany,	6	0	0
Cayuga,	0	2	0
Chenango,	0	0	2
Clinton,	0	1	0
Columbia,	4	0	0
Delaware,	1	1	0
Dutchess,	0	7	0
Essex,	0	1	0
Greene,	1	1	0
Herkimer,	0	3	0
Jefferson and Lewis,	1	0	0
Kings,	0	0	1
Madison,	0	0	2
Montgomery,	1	3	1
New-York,	0	0	9
Oneida,	0	2	1
Onondaga,	0	0	2
Orange,	0	4	0
Ontario,	0	0	3
Otsego,	0	0	4
Queens,	1	0	2
Rensselaer,	0	2	3
Richmond,	0	1	0
Rockland,	0	0	1
Saratoga,	0	1	3
Seneca,	0	1	0
Schoharie,	0	2	0
Steuben,	0	1	0
Suffolk,	0	0	3
Tioga and Broome,	0	1	0
Ulster,	0	4	0
Washington,	0	1	5
Westchester,	2	1	1
	18	39	43

Having perfected the above Statement as to counties, and made some few alterations from our former publications, we hesitate not to give it as our opinion, that it now stands substantially correct.

"To Ontario and Genesee, we give three Clintonians, because that ticket succeeded in full; but it is said, and with probability, that one in Ontario will certainly be a friend to the present administration, and of the two there is some hope."

[Ontario Freeman.]

It is confidently said, that in Rensselaer, there will be three if not four Lewisites; and that in Otsego there will be one or two—so it is said of Onondaga and Madison. It is also said there will be two Clintonians in Montgomery; though the democratic paper printed in that county says but one. The members elected in Washington, being all on the Clintonian Ticket, they are all claimed by that party; but our information induces us to believe that one if not two are Lewisites.

The awful sentence of death was on Saturday passed upon John Banks for the murder of his wife. Though delivered in that solemn and impressive manner for which the hon. Judge Tompkins is remarkable, and though it was a powerful appeal to the best feelings of the heart, the prisoner remained unmoved. He exhibited a shocking instance of human depravity; equaled of the court if he could not be hanged the week following; and showed as if in a delirium of joy. The day of execution is fixed for Friday the 11th of July. [Mer. Adv.]



EXTRACT.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

SIR,

The following is an humble attempt at a translation of the celebrated Elegy of Moschus on the death of Bion. I am sensible that in transplanting the odorous flowers of Asia into our ungenial soil, many a leaf has been despoiled of its luxuriance by the rude hand of an unskilful gardener. You will also observe, that much has been omitted. In fact, the original is so perfumed with the fragrance of Asiatic scents, that a modern reader would be in danger of dying "in aromatic pain" had the translation been more faithful. Our style will not bear the exuberance of the oriental diction.

ELEGY

From the Greek of Moschus on the death of Bion.

OH ! all ye groves and gurgling waters moan,
And ye small streams, that gently roam,
Lend me your tears to weep o'er Bion's urn ;
He's gone—and never will to us return.

Yes shrubs and plants distil your drops,
And lofty trees bow down your tops ;
Ye flow'rs be cloth'd with sable weed,
And let your leaves with pity bleed.
Weep, weep, Anemone ! and eke the rose,
Bewail with us our gloomy woes.

Sicilian muses, join the mournful cry,
And sing with me his plaintive elegy !

Ye nightingales that cheer the woody throng,
When on the breeze ye waft your tuneful song ;
Tell all the nymphs that lightly lave,
In Arethusa's limpid wave,
That all our pleasing hours are fled,
Since Bion's numbered with the dead.

Sicilian muses, join the mournful cry,
And sing with me his plaintive elegy !

Strymonian swans, begin and sing,
And let his doleful dirges ring,
O'er all the shores, where oft his lyre
Sooth'd the soul or rapt to fire.
Such notes, Ægrian nymphs, as ye have heard,
When on your plains he fed his herd.

Sicilian muses, join the mournful cry,
And sing with me his plaintive elegy !

For to his flocks no more he plays,
No more he weaves his witching lays,
But under Pluto's gloomy power
His pipe beguiles the lazy hour,
His flocks in grief refuse to feed ;
Another master tunes the reed !

Sicilian muses, join the mournful cry,
And sing with me his plaintive elegy !

Phoebus, and all the Sylvan crew,
For him their ceaseless sorrow shew,
Pan hears no more his wonted lays,
When through his groves he fondly strays :

"To pleasure now adieu !" he loudly cries,
And echo, list'ning sad, "adieu !" replies.

Sicilian muses, join the mournful cry,
And sing with me his plaintive elegy !

So too the drooping Naiads mourn,
Their tears bedew his hallow'd urn ;
They weep, that now no more they'll hear,
His cadence melting on the ear ;
Their frolic games they lay aside,
Since they have lost their chieftest pride.

Sicilian muses, join the mournful cry,
And sing with me his plaintive elegy !
SEDLEY.

EPIGRAM.

When we've nothing to dread from the law's stern-
est frowns,
How we laugh at the Barrister's wigs, bags, and
gowns !
But no sooner we want them to sue or defend,
Than their laughter begins, and our mirth's at an
end.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

Among the numerous objects that strongly attach us to this world, and make us look with reluctance towards another, perhaps none is more strong, because none more fully absorbent of the mental powers, than the love of Learning.

The love of many other things becomes gradually weakened by the lessening of the powers of enjoyment. The love of money, perhaps, may be as strong as that of literature, if not more so—and as constant a companion to the grave. But literature, to persons of fine taste and judgment, has charms superior to almost every other subject : and, perhaps, in proportion as activity becomes irksome to studious persons, the love of tranquility or silent conversation, becomes naturally more grateful.

Neither are we to wonder at the proofs which learned men sometimes give, of strong reluctance to quitting this world. They may have as strong a belief as the more illiterate, in the doctrine of a future state, and the happiness of immortality. And they may feel, as powerfully, the mortifications attendant on this state of being. But having been accustomed to place their affections on those things, which to them have been the means of wisdom, and a brilliant species of entertainment—the perpetual feast of sober reason, instead of the gratification of disorderly passions ; such men are less affected by the decay of the body, because the mind remains clear and vigorous.

Add to this, that whatever men have been long accustomed to dwell upon with delight, must necessarily appear a matter of durable importance to them & the improve-

ment of letters and philosophy, which a regular student has delighted to consider as a good, he has generally been accustomed to pursue with *fondness*, and progressive admiration.

Those improvements become objects of a kind of paternal concern : and such a student knowing that the *non plus ultra* of improvement is yet to be discovered, naturally feels a reluctance at the thought of being taken from the objects of his attention, before they have received their complete display of usefulness and of beauty. And it cannot but be in some degree mortifying, that the fulness of discovery, like the entrance of the promised land to Moses, must be reserved for others, perhaps less laborious in the literary travel !

The advantage mainly to be proposed to ourselves, in the commencement and pursuit of learning, is, simply to desire to extract so much of its essence, as may be suited to the peculiar scope of our faculties and our present state ; which to enjoy, and be content with, in the limitation of our mortal powers, is equally as rational as our being content with our sufficient share of meat and drink—the future abundance of which will be as much the natural right, as the temporary comfort of succeeding generations :—

And lastly ; to cultivate a persuasion, that whatever can be valuable in the essence of wisdom, is capable of being more augmented when our state shall become changed from temporal imperfection into the unembarrassed and permanent privileges of eternity.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly
To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of Balance may be had on the following terms :—
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Second Volume, - - - - \$ 2.50
Third Volume, - - - - \$ 2.50
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PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON.

Where printing in general is executed with
elegance and accuracy.

The Balance, COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JUNE 17, 1806.

Literary.

LAKE'S POEMS.

A SMALL volume of Poetry, written by the late Mr. WILLIAM LAKE, was recently put into the hands of the editor of the *Balance*, for publication, by a friend of the author, to whom the Manuscript was bequeathed.

We have no desire to raise the expectations of the public with respect to this work. We wish not to bestow a single commendation in advance. We ask for it no fictitious praise. We are anxious only that it should be read; and if read, we are not apprehensive of its fate. The author of this little work was the child of misfortune—he closed a life of disappointment and adversity at the age of eighteen: But if we have formed a just estimate of his merits as a poet, he has left a monument of more than ordinary durability. Some of his pieces are pensive—some sprightly—some satirical—many of them abounding in the most refined sentiment; and all possessing an unusual share of the fire and fancy of poetry.—We copy the following piece from the work, not, indeed, as a specimen of the whole, but merely to shew the powers of the author's mind:

FANCY AND TRUTH—AN ALLEGORY.

ON a pillow of daisies my head was reclining,
 When sleep, gentle sleep, softly stole through my brain;

Sober Reason, her sway o'er my senses resigning,
 Slipp'd down from her seat, and gave Fancy the rein.

The Goddess soon mounted, her steeds ambled sweetly,
 As, far on life's journey we speeded our way,
 The road was all pav'd well and level'd completely,
 The path was all plain, I could ne'er go astray.

From an unclouded sky, Sol was smiling, serenely,
 And Zephyrus panted, the wild woods among;
 While Nature her gifts not distributed meanly,
 But, round, her best bounties profusely had flung.

Softly soothing, in echoes that faintly resounded,
 The whispers of water-falls died on my ear;
 With carpets of flow'rs ev'ry side-walk abounded,
 And birds, sweet as Philomel, woo'd me to hear.

On a hill, gently rising, by deities guarded,
 The Temple of Happiness rose to my view,
 Where all my fond hopes would be fully reward-
 ed—
 The sight my heart gladden'd, as nearer I drew.

At length a dim form, through a mist scarce appearing,
 Approached me, half frowning, and beckoned my stay;
 Gay Fancy grew pale; but, as if nothing fearing,
 Affected a smile, and still drove on her way.

Yet soon, gentle Truth, (such the form now appeared)
 O'ertook me, and Fancy, at sight of her, fled;
 While all the fine scenes, which her magic had reared,
 Sunk down, like a spirit, and struck me with dread.

The Temple of Happiness rose; like a meteor,
 And now, far remov'd, in the sky seem'd to stand;
 No more, the blithe birds sung, than Philomel sweeter,
 No more, tempting flow'rets bedeck'd the wide land.

Sometimes, I, indeed, spied a rose or carnation,
 Sometimes heard a bird, on a neighboring tree;
 But, most of the road was beset by vexation,
 And strife, toil and sorrow, full oft could I see.

Long time, thus I wandered, by Truth surely guided,
 Till, now, a small cottage before us was seen;
 O'er all things around it, plain neatness presided,
 The flow'rs again bloom'd, and the sky was serene.

Enraptur'd, I view'd it, and thought to enquire
 If bliss, such as this, was allotted to man;
 Which Truth seeing, kindly forestall'd my desire,
 And beck'ning my silence, thus mildly began.

"Fond mortal! remember that bliss is a flower,
 Which flourishes only in regions above;
 "Imperfect; mankind may possess it an hour,
 But only in heav'n, all its virtues can prove.

"Fair Virtue, the tenant of yon humble cot is,
 Her worth, all acknowledge, yet few are her friends;

"To soothe the down-hearted, her thrice-happy lot is,
 "And none need despair, who her councils attend."

"The journey of life, oft by dangers is haunted,
 "Which nothing, save Virtue, has pow'r to repel;
 "Make her but your friend, you may meet them, undaunted,
 "Her shield can resist all the arrows of hell."

Like the wind, then, mild Truth from my presence removed,
 But still, in my ears rang the words that she spoke;
 I tried to o'ertake her, and long time I roved,
 But effort was vain; and, amaz'd, I awoke.

The publication must necessarily be delayed for several weeks. It will be printed in an elegant duodecimo volume; and a sketch of the author's life, written by his friend, will be prefixed to the work.

BALANCE.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
 Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

FOREIGN POLITICKS.

THE great body of the American people, seem to consider the events, which are passing on the theatre of Europe, as of but very little importance to the interests of our own country. They suffer themselves to believe, that because the Atlantic stretches his broad wave between us and the scene of action, we may, without incurring the imputation of folly, remain inactive and unconcerned, calmly viewing the progress of that Corsican plague, which contaminates every thing it meets with, and strikes directly at the vitals of every institution, wearing the garb of freedom. Whence arises this apathy? It is impossible that any American should feel himself perfectly at ease, were he apprised of the consequences, which would inev-

itably follow the overthrow of British power. That man is an alien to the blood of our fathers, who would not rather see the destroying angel pass over his native land, with three times the fury which smote the first-born of Israel, than witness the revocation of our charter of independence, and see the functions of despotism, exercised by the vile refuse of a foreign court. But it is difficult to persuade those, who have been accustomed to hear of nothing but American grandeur and glory, that we are not the first military power upon the earth. And this is not the only cause of our blind security. There are some among us, who really believe, that Bonaparte would not wantonly attempt the subversion of our liberties, because it would be an act of flagrant injustice. Yes! there are men in existence, and having some claims to common sense, who would be willing to intrust their dearest rights to the justice of one, who is not called a *robber*, because he plunders nations, as well as individuals, who is not execrated as a *murderer*, because the guilt of his private assassinations is lost, in the crimson die of his imperial crimes.

But whatever might have been the opinion of many respecting the security of neutral rights, when protected by French power; and however sanguine, their hopes of being relieved by the triumph of of Bonaparte, from piracies on the ocean, this delusion must vanish, when it is known that a demand has been made upon our government, to prohibit all commerce with Great-Britain. I know it is not yet ascertained by official statements, that such a demand has been made, but when we consider the vast importance of this object to French ambition, and that a similar demand has been made, and a compliance with it enforced upon nations as powerful as ourselves, and in theory as independent, there can remain but little doubt. Perhaps, however, his imperial and royal majesty, has only *requested* that we would lend him our assistance, in overcoming that navy which forms such a stubborn barrier against his progress, in the road to universal empire. We all know his moderation and complaisance, when he is not in a situation to act the Napoleon: and all, who have ever had any connection with him, well know the import of his *requests*.

If this insolent proposition had come from one of the Barbary powers, it might

have been sufficient to *reject* it. But proceeding as it does, from a power, that is truly formidable to the world, it cannot fail to rouse the coldest drop of blood that circulates in a freeman's veins. It is not sufficient to refuse a compliance. If there is any such thing as a just resentment of national insult, our rejection ought to be accompanied with marks of indignation, which should tell the world we are not ambitious of a seat by the side of Prussia. It is requisite that we should now begin to act with vigor: for we are crowded to the very brink of the precipice, where to hesitate is dangerous, and to advance is ruin. One step of servile complaisance would bring us within the limits of French influence, and its consequence, would insure our descent into those realms of mental darkness, where the sun of Liberty has set perhaps for ages, and where the baleful corrutions of a splendidly abandoned court, serve only to shew the iron engines of tyranny, which support the throne of St. Cloud.

DELTA.

FOR THE BALANCE.

SACRED MUSIC.

WHEN it is considered that the singing of psalms and hymns forms so pleasant and important a part of public worship, it seems strange that the knowledge of sacred music is not more attentively and generally cultivated. Great improvements, however, of late years, are evident in many places.

Being in the city of Albany a short time ago, I attended an exhibition made in the Presbyterian church, by the scholars of a Mr. BUCKLEY, who, as I have been informed, teaches music with great reputation and success. They sung a variety of tunes proper for the church, and a few anthems, with such an accurate observance of the time, carrying all the parts, that I never have been more agreeably entertained by any thing of the kind. This led me to make some enquiry as to the teacher and the book which he used.

The character of Mr. BUCKLEY is respectable; he has taught for several years in the place; and the book which he uses, and of which he is the proprietor, is entitled, "*The New-York and Vermont Collection of SACRED HARMONY.*" It was originally published in this city by Thomas H. Atwill, and purchased by Mr. BUCKLEY, who has re-printed it in an elegant manner. This collection is said to be the principal one now in use, and to furnish a more general and better assortment of tunes, of different metres and keys, and a greater variety of approved anthems and set pieces of music, than any other extant. The innovations which some have attempted by introducing into the notes *squares, diamonds and triangles*, have fallen into disrepute. This appears from the demand which is made for *The New-York and Vermont Collection*, edited by Mr. Buckley, on the plan which time immemorial has sanctioned, and

in which the notes have all round heads. Were there nothing else to recommend the good old fashion, the prevalence of it all the world over, except with a few modern fanatics, is sufficient. The person who does not understand this long approved mode, if called to sing, must look like a fool, the *squares, diamonds and triangles* notwithstanding.

The great objects in writing this, are to encourage merit; to excite an attention to sacred music in other places; and to recommend a book and mode of teaching which have been so very successful. Mr. BUCKLEY may not be more skilful than many other teachers, and his success may be ascribed chiefly to his following the old method, and his use of a most excellent collection which he has printed. I am inclined to believe that besides these, he has a happy faculty of teaching.

HARMONICUS.

Political.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

WE have been credibly informed, that to answer party purposes, and silence the suspicions which arose from the charges which were published and republished respecting the Attorney-General, it was confidently asserted, by party leaders, in remote parts of the state, that the editor of the Repertory was hired to vent every calumny that could be imagined against Mr. Sullivan—that he had prepared himself to abscond, and that he would disappear as soon as election was over.

There are now undoubted members in the House, who have been thus imposed upon. They are now informed that the editor is still very quietly pursuing his occupation, and still holds himself ready to substantiate every charge he has made, against the Attorney-General, either in a court of justice, or before a legislative Committee—particularly a charge very interesting to the members of the Legislature, as guardians of the rights and property of their fellow-citizens—viz. THAT THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL HAS BEEN, FOR YEARS, IN THE HABIT OF EMBEZZLING THE MONEY OF THE COMMONWEALTH. If this is not true, Mr. Sullivan is suffering most cruelly and unjustly. Men of sense know that votes prove nothing, or at least that they do not destroy evidence of facts. The candid and informed part of the community govern themselves by the evidence of facts, and votes do not remove accusations, which appear to be proved. This has been so evident, that no man can pretend the public have been indifferent to these discussions. In mercy, in justice to Judge Sullivan, if he is wronged let him be redressed—if he is not wronged, it inevitably follows that redress is due to the Commonwealth.

EXTRACTS.

Bonaparte has within a short time made fix *plaster of Paris* Kings. They are made for shew, and will be easily broken.

In the new French Dictionary, Liberty is described to be a word of *three* syllables—the Lexicographer dare not go any further. [London Paper]

BONAPARTE has a *fine map* of St. Domingo in his study—The Black EMPEROR swears it is *all he shall have* of that Island. [ibid]

The brig Favorite, of Boston, loaded with a cargo of ICE, went to Martinique, where the cargo was sold at 5 cents per lb. which amounted to 4000 dollars.

Editor's Closet.

[OMITTED LAST WEEK.]

There are men in the world, who feel such an excessive itch to become famous, that they would sooner consent to have their names branded with *infamy*, than to live and die in obscurity. A man of this description, who resides somewhere in the back parts of this county, or within the borders of Massachusetts, previous to the late election, composed a string of political jargon, which he whimsically entitled, *An address to the independent electors of the county of Columbia*.—Soon after the election, my friend and correspondent "Lucius," offered some severe remarks on this strange performance; but I deemed them a little unseasonable, and in a note of acknowledgment, observed, that "the address passed the gulph of oblivion within two days after it was published;" and that "the author of it had never yet emerged from obscurity."—This was a dreadful blow to the poor miscalculating wight who wrote the address. He could have borne the cutting strictures of "Lucius"—he could have consented to be hung and gibbeted; but he could not bear to be treated contemptuously.—*Obscurity!*—dreadful thought!—more shocking than water to a mad dog—it almost drove him to distraction. So far did his passions get the better of his thimble full of brains, that, in the first paroxysms of his rage, he actually wrote a column for the *Pittsfield Glow-worm*, which I offer to any person any way interested in the case, as ample proof of the man's insanity, and of its being caused by the dread of *obscurity*.

I sincerely pity this "obscure" gentleman. His pen will never render him eminent. He will be compelled, at last, to adopt some of the means mentioned in his performance, viz. to steal a horse, or burn a barn.

Fair Warning.

I have no disposition to discourage neighborly acts. I am perfectly willing that those who receive and pay for my papers, should loan them to those who do not receive and pay for them. But I now give fair warning, that if any person hereafter borrows one of my papers of a neighbor, and returns it with insolent and abusive remarks written on the margin, and the fact comes to my knowledge, the person so offending shall be exposed. Neither the cut of his coat, the size of his hat, nor the gravity of his countenance shall protect him.

"TAMMANY."

We learn by Cheetham's paper, that a gang of Indians, or *white men*, pretending to be Indians, late held a council (whether of war or peace does not fully appear) at a "great wigwam" somewhere about New-York—that a "long talk" was delivered; but its purport is not mentioned—and finally, that a number of toasts were washed down by "the waters of the Great Spring" (probably meaning a whiskey-cask.) Some of the toasts are worthy of notice, as will be seen by the following examples:—

"All the members and chiefs of the great council of our nation—may they never be so mad as to think of crossing the great waters in their canoes, to fight the white men of the east, but only be prepared with their arrows and tawmihawks to repel them if they shall dare to invade our land."

True Indian policy, we confess; and, we must add, true democratic policy, too. Never mind the blockade of our harbors—the seizure of our property—the impressment and murder of our seamen—the destruction of our seaports; but if the "white men" come on shore, and follow us into the woods and mountains, then let us point our arrows and whet our tawmihawks to repel them.

It must be acknowledged, that these "men of the woods," convey a pretty just idea of gun-boats, by comparing them to "canoes;" but we should like to be informed by some of the wisest of these our tawny brethren, what would have been the fate of our countrymen, in Tripoli, had not some men been "so mad as to cross the great waters." But, hold—we are departing from the true intent and meaning of the toast. "The *white men* of the east" only, are spoken of. This can have no

reference to the *red*, and the *black*, and the *yellow men* of Tripoli.

"The spirit of '76," the blood of our deceased brother Pierce of the Delaware Tribe, wantonly shed, roused it—may it not subside until the insult to the nation is adequately atoned for, or *avenged*."

Since we are to fight with our arrows and tawmihawks only, and on shore, how is Pierce's death to be avenged?

"The father and council of our town—their patriotism and humanity in interring Pierce, at the public charge, and their promptitude in resenting the insult, as far as they had the power, shew that they have not ceased to deserve well of their country."

"Promptitude in resenting the insult!" How was this done? By calling on the President for three or more frigates, when they knew he had but one, nor even men enough to man *that*.

"The marauders of the seas, as cowardly as they are insolent—they keep at a distance from our shores, in their canoes; let them come and attack us on land, and we will convince them that our tawmihawks are as keen, our arrows as pointed, our bows as well strung, and our warriors as brave and as expert as in '76."

Turn about is fair play. "When the marauders of the seas" are satisfied with plundering and insulting us, they will undoubtedly, *if they please*, come on shore, and present their heads to our keen tawmihawks, and bare their bosoms to our pointed arrows. Until then, if our government pursues its present policy, our "spirit of '76" (especially that imported from Europe within ten years) must evaporate in toasts, and orations, and songs, and newspaper ravings.

We copy one more toast, as peculiarly luscious:—

"Our squaws and paupooses, in protecting our country we protect them—what stronger tie can it have upon us for our devotion to it?"

It has been wittily remarked, that the game now playing in France, is *Pam Loo*, in which the *Knave* is the highest card in the pack.

To Correspondents.

"POLITICUS," is unavoidably postponed until our next.

Other communications received too late for this paper, will be attended to.

Selected.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

THE MEMORIAL

OF SAMUEL G. OGDEN, of the city of N. York, Merchant,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

THAT your memorialist is under a criminal prosecution for an offence against the laws of the United States, of which if he is guilty he has been led into the error, by the conduct of the officers of the executive government, who now intend, by bringing upon him the penalties of the laws, to sacrifice his character, fortune and liberty, in expiation of their own errors, or to deprecate the vengeance of foreign governments, by offering him as a victim to their relentments.

Your memorialist is the owner of an armed ship called the Leander, which lately sailed from the port of New York, under the command or direction of Gen. Francisco de Miranda, to whom your memorialist chartered the said ship. Your memorialist, in his mercantile capacity, was an active agent in fitting and providing her for the voyage in which she sailed. And for his agency in this respect he now stands indicted. But your memorialist did not know that there was any law of the United States, which forbade him to act as he has done, in relation to the above-mentioned ship, nor could he believe that his acts were criminal, when he was certain that the projects of general Miranda, as connected with the expedition of an armament from the U. States, had not only been fully communicated to the president, and to the secretary of state, but had received their applause and encouragement. When he knew also that the executive officers of the government of the U. States at the city of N. York, had a full knowledge of the extraordinary equipments of the Leander, and when he found that no measures were taken to caution your memorialist or to check these preparations.

If the acts of your memorialist have been illegal he cannot doubt but that the laws may be put in force against him. They may be instruments in the hands of that executive, who has rendered him obnoxious to the punishment they denounce.—Yet as there must be in a free government some shelter in every case from injustice and oppression, your memorialist turns with confident hopes to the assembled representatives of a free people, and trusts, that if it shall appear to them that one of their fellow-citizens has been seduced into an error by the encouragement of the executive, that executive will not be suffered to prostitute its power by bringing on him punishment, when the guilt, if any there be, rests upon themselves.

Your memorialist has not only to complain of the injustice of causing him to be prosecuted as a criminal, but to represent to you the illegal manner of conducting that prosecution, by which the most sacred rights of a citizen have been violated, and the first principles of justice trampled under foot by a magistrate of the U. States. That the case of your memorialist may be fully before your honorable body, he will proceed to give a candid history of all the facts which have relation to the offence of which he is accused.

Your memorialist was unacquainted with general Miranda, till about the 29th day of December last, when he returned from Washington. He then applied to your memorialist as the owner of the ship Leander, which he proposed to engage to transport him, with some men, munition and implements of war, to a port in the Spanish territory in South America, at the same time inviting your memorialist to provide a variety of those articles, which his project required, and in order to induce your memorialist to embark in the enterprise, and to convince him that it had the approbation of the government of the U. States, the following facts were disclosed to your memorialist, and were corroborated by the representation of Col. W. S. Smith, surveyor of the port of New York, and by the documents herein after mentioned.

General Miranda is a native of the province of Carraccas in South America, where he spent the earlier part of his life. The inhabitants of that country were repelented as groaning under their dependence on a despotic government, and anxious to throw off the yoke. Many of gen. Miranda's countrymen were also stated to have been long desirous of freeing themselves from their bondage, looking to him as their expected deliverer, and ready to receive and unite with him whenever he should bring to them a hope of success.—It was further suggested that gen. Miranda had long entertained a design of emancipating his native country, which was disclosed to Mr. Jefferson and the design approved by him, so long ago as when Mr. Jefferson was minister at the court of France from the United States. That gen. Miranda had been for some years soliciting and expecting aid in his enterprise from Great Britain, but that at length finding his expectations of assistance from that quarter fallacious, he had left that country and embarked for this; not with an intent to relinquish his design, but with the hope of finding here the means of success; that he had arrived in New York in the beginning of November last, bringing with him a very interesting and important letter to a gentleman of the first consequence in N. York, which fully developed his designs, and stated that he had embarked for the U. States, on the execution of the great plan, which he had for so many years meditated for the liberation of his country. That in utter despair of the British government

taking any decisive step, he had at last determined to try what could be effected by such resources as America could furnish, and might be willing to afford him, either as an enterprise sanctioned by public authority, or undertaken by individual adventurers.

Your memorialist was well assured that this letter was, about the latter end of November, communicated to the secretary of state and to the president of the United States; that after it had been some days in the hands of the Secretary of State, the receipt of it was acknowledged by him; and that about the last of the same month general Miranda proceeded to Washington to communicate personally his plan to the government. That immediately after his arrival at Washington, general Miranda visited the Secretary of state; that in his first interview he informed the Secretary that he desired to make an important and confidential communication to the government as soon as the president should permit it to be received; that at a subsequent interview the secretary of state informed him, that having consulted the president on the subject of their former conference, he was authorized to receive his communication; that general Miranda then opened to the secretary of state his object in coming to the United States, exposed the condition of the province of Carraccas, the general discontent of its inhabitants, and the ease with which it might become independent, concluding by a request for the countenance and success of the government. That at a subsequent interview the secretary of state informed general Miranda, that he had communicated to the president what had passed in their preceding conference; that the president's sentiments could not be doubted, but that government could afford neither succour nor aid to the enterprise in which he was engaged. That upon this general Miranda remarked, that without the countenance of government, individuals might be unwilling to assist him, and the secretary replied that the United States was a free country, where every one might do what the laws did not forbid. That general Miranda then observed that the bill depending for prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition might impede his measure, and the secretary answered that bill might not become a law; that general Miranda informed the secretary that he had conferred with certain persons in New York respecting his views, and if government should privately make him a small advance of money he might with the assistance of those persons find the supplies he wanted; to which the secretary replied that the merchants would advance money whenever they became satisfied that they had an interest in doing so, and enquired what supplies he might want, and who were the persons with whom he had conferred; general Miranda answered that he wanted a few officers and privates, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition,

and that he had conferred with commodore Lewis and colonel Smith, who had named your memorialist to general Miranda as the proprietor of vessels suitable to his views. Whereupon the secretary expressed himself favorably concerning the fitness of these persons named by general Miranda, adding in reference to our memorialist that it would be better than the St. Domingo trade, in which your memorialist had been some time engaged, and that colonel Smith was more qualified for military service than for the custom-house, in consequence of which last observation, general Miranda then said that colonel Smith would go with him, if he could have leave of absence; but the Secretary replied, that such permissions were unusual, and could not be granted in this instance, and that the conference ended with an intimation on the part of the secretary of state, that whatever might be done should be discreetly done, and with the understanding on the part of general Miranda, that though the government would not aid his enterprise, it met its approbation and encouragement, and that it would not be opposed; that General Miranda remained at Washington fourteen days, and had several interviews with the president and secretary; in which time he wrote to colonel William S. Smith two letters, of which copies follow:—

Washington, Dec. 11th 1805.

My Dear Friend,

I have received your letter of the 1st and 6th of this month, and your commodore's of the 5th. The business you and *him* mention is on the tapis at this present moment, and will be concluded I hope in the course of this week. Not a moment is lost and the appearances look very favorable—Have a little patience and you shall soon hear the result. I hope you will act on your side with as much activity, &c. &c. My best compliments to the commodore and Major A. They both shall hear from me as soon as any thing is decided; write to me here at *Stelle's Hotel* and that will be sufficient, if the direction is *Mr. Mulini*. Yours, M—A.

Col. Wm. S. Smith.

Washington, Dec. 14th, 1805.

Dear Friend,

I saw yesterday, for the second time, both the gentlemen; and after talking fully on the subject, I think I brought the business to a conclusion. Yet Mr. M. upon hearing my determination of quitting this city to-morrow for New-York, appeared surprised, and persuaded me not to leave it before Tuesday next, the 17th, when he expected me to dine with him, and have a little more conversation I suppose. On consideration I thought that a stay three days longer might show calm and patience on my part, which would give to this step all the dignity I intended, though I am persuaded that no more will be obtained than what is already imparted. Their tacit approbation and good wishes are evidently for us, and they do not see any difficulty that may prevent the citizens of the United States in attending personally or sending supplies for this object, provided the public laws should not be openly violated. Your demand of permission or leave of absence is considered impracticable, and Mr. M. thinks it easier to take the risk upon yourself at once; however we shall consider this subject with much reflection when we shall meet at New York. On the 18th, early, I shall certainly leave this for Philadelphia, from whence I will write to you again, and without much delay proceed to New-York. In the mean time, I request you to have every thing ready for departure before the last day of December, and I beg of you to show to our worthy commodore as much secrecy of this letter, not thinking pru-

dent in me at this moment and on so delicate a subject to write any more; do the same with the major, and repeat to both my most sincere friendship and permanent esteem. When we meet, you and they shall hear more on this subject, in the mean time act with much caution and great activity.

Yours,

M—

Your memorialist further respectfully represents, that the extraordinary equipment of the ship *Leander*, though made with some appearance of secrecy, was a matter of general conversation, and of great notoriety, in the city of New-York, for a long time before she failed. That several officers of the government of the United States were acquainted with it; that in particular it was well known to the collector of the port of New-York, to whom a formal representation was made by an officer of high rank under the government of the state; and the collector was by him called upon to notice the fact; but the collector refused to do so, saying it was not his official duty to notice the representation; that eleven days before the *Leander* failed, on the 21 day of January last, general Miranda wrote to the president of the United States a letter, and a letter to the secretary of state, of which the following are translations.

New York, 22d January, 1806.

Mr. President,

I have the honor to send you enclosed the natural and civil history of Chili, of which we conversed at Washington; you will perhaps find more interesting facts and greater knowledge in this little volume, than in those which have been before published on the same subject concerning this beautiful country.—If ever the happy prediction which you have pronounced on the future destiny of our dear Columbia is to be accomplished in our day, may Providence grant that it may be under your auspices, and by the generous efforts of her own children. We shall then in some sort behold the revival of that age the return of which the roman bard invoked in favor of the human race.

The last great age foretold by sacred rhymes
Renews its finished course; Saturnian times
Roll round again, and mighty years began
From this first orb, in radiant circles ran.

With the highest consideration and

Prof and respect, I am, Mr. President,

Your very humble

And very obedient servant,

(Signed) FRAN DE MIRANDA.

To Thomas Jefferson, Esquire

President of the U. States

(Private.)

New York, 22d January, 1806.

Sir,

On the point of leaving the U. States allow me to address a few words to you, to thank you for the attentions you were pleased to show me during my stay at Washington. The important concerns which I then had the honor to communicate to you, I doubt not, will remain a profound secret until the final result of that delicate affair; I have acted upon that supposition here by conforming in every thing to the intentions of the government, which I hope to have apprehended and observed with exactness and discretion. The enclosed letter contains a book which I have promised to the President of the United States, and which I pray you to transmit to him. Have the goodness to present my respectful compliments to Mrs. Madison, and to believe me with the highest consideration and esteem Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) FRAN DE MIRANDA.

To the hon James Madison, Esq.

Your memorialist further respectfully represents, that these letters were received by the president and secretary so as to allow ample time for arresting the *Leander*

before she had left the port of New-York, if it had been the pleasure of government so to do, as the said ship did not leave the port of New-York till the second day of February last.

From this statement your memorialist trusts it will appear that the secretary of state and the president of the United States, had a full knowledge of the intentions of general Miranda, in respect to the province of Carraccas; and that they also knew he was making preparations at this port to carry these intentions into execution. That though the government would not directly aid the enterprise of general Miranda, yet they gave it their approbation, and by their conduct encouraged your memorialist to involve himself in it. After this statement of facts, your memorialist hopes that it will not be improper if he adverts to the state of our political affairs at the time this vessel was equipped. The president, in his message at the opening of congress, had in effect represented the United States as on the eve of an inevitable war with Spain; nay, from that message it did appear that the most flagrant and violent acts of hostility had been committed by Spain on the territory, vessels and citizens of the United States, and that so far there was an actual war between the two nations. At the moment too that these preparations were making, congress were sitting with closed doors, and in the opinion of the world were occupied about our relations with Spain; at this period war might have been made by the constitutional authority, and under that authority the president might have sanctioned a hostile military expedition, though there had been no public declarations of war. If congress had seen fit to wage war with Spain, and it had been thought proper to carry on secret enterprises before the declaration was made, the executive would have been the organ through which such enterprises must have been executed:—When, therefore, your memorialist was certain that the president and secretary of state had a perfect knowledge of the intentions of general Miranda, and that he was making preparations to carry them into execution—when your memorialist found that no measures were taken to check those preparations by the executive—and when, in addition to all this, your memorialist found that the bill for preventing the exportation of arms had been arrested in its progress, according to the prediction of the secretary of state, your memorialist could not but conclude that the expedition of general Miranda not only met the approbation of government but that it was sanctioned by the laws. Your memorialist could not have believed that the executive officers of the government, seeing preparations for an illegal enterprise, and possessing power to arrest them in their progress, could calmly look on till the mischief was complete, and then punish the offence that they had thus encouraged, and might have prevented. If the object of government was only the punishment of crimes, such

might have been the conduct of its officers; but if governments are instituted to be the guardians of the peace, happiness and tranquillity of society and of all its members, then it is criminal in its officers to nurse and nourish an offence, till it shall attain its maturity, that it may be a fit object for giving effect to the sanctions of the criminal code.

[REMAINDER NEXT WEEK.]

INTERESTING Foreign Intelligence.

IN CONTINUATION.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. secretary Fox, the order of the day was read by taking into consideration his Majesty's most gracious message. The message was then read.

Mr. Secretary Fox then rose, and spoke to the following effect: "I am sure it is impossible that the message we have now heard read, can fail to excite the strongest sensation in every temper and disposition of mind which can exist in this house. In the first place, when we hear it stated that his Majesty had abstained from appealing to his British subjects, on account of the violence and injustice which had been done to him in the seizure of his electoral dominions, it is impossible not to feel grateful for that kindness and mildness which his Majesty has always shewn to the subjects of his realm. It was with the most extreme reluctance that he could consent to involve them in a war upon any ground, that was not intrinsically and directly connected with British interests. After the sentiment of gratitude to his Majesty for this tender consideration of his subjects of this kingdom, the next feeling which must be strongly excited by the message, is a feeling of just indignation at the court of Prussia. I hope that every member, while he feels this just indignation well, at the same time perceive the propriety of using the most vigorous measures, with a language temperate and moderate, which does not violate that respect which had been always considered due to crowned heads, and ought not, in the present times, to be departed from. Indeed, to describe justly the measures which have been adopted by the court of Prussia against this country, they cannot be called the measures of the King of Prussia, for that sovereign is known to be of a mild and pacific disposition; nor could they be called the measures of his ministers, for no ministers could freely advise a proceeding so violent and injurious to the interests of that monarch. The measures must be considered such as his Prussian Majesty had been induced to adopt, from the pernicious counsels of the enemies of his country. Had it been my object to condemn, in the strongest terms, the decision of the Prussian cabinet, I might have thought it necessary to lay some additional papers on the table, but that not being my object, I have moved but for few. More would have been unnecessary, as it was not my wish to give the strongest possible colouring to the accusation that the message contains. If we are to understand those proceedings which have terminated in an outrage, unprecedented in the history of the worst proceeding of the worst times of Europe, it will be necessary to view the transaction a little earlier. The origin of this proceeding is to be traced to the convention concluded at Vienna, on the 15th of December, between Count Haugwitz and the French Emperor; but when it is considered what was the situation of Prussia at the time that its sovereign concluded that treaty with France, it must be recollected, that its means of negotiation were still greater than what it derived from its own resources, or its own armies. The armies of Prussia were undoubtedly numerous and respectable; but was it on them alone that the King of Prussia relied, when he was negotiating with France? Certainly it was not. He had a strong additional support, which gave weight to his negotiations. The Emperor of Russia, after he had left Austerlitz, gave the whole direction of the Russian troops that remained in Germany, to the command of the King of Prussia. This country too had promised him a powerful assistance by pecuniary supplies, if he should be driven to a war with France. These were the means he possessed of giving weight to his negotiations; and how did he apply those means? Why, to seize a part of the territories of one of those powers which had been supporting him in that rank and situation which enabled him to conclude his treaty (*Loud cries of bear, bear!*) After this treaty was signed, a considerable difficulty remained in the execution of it. This difficulty proceeded, in a great measure, from the just scruples of the King of Prussia, who perceived that it would be very hard to prevail on his Britannic Majesty to ratify such a treaty, and who therefore, felt that his title would be so bad as to make the acquisition of Hanover, under these circumstances, a poor equivalent for those provinces that he was obliged to give up to France. He felt, besides, that upon no principle of justice could he pretend to take it on other terms from those which France herself had held it on, and therefore, at first, he did not pretend to take Hanover absolutely, but with the power of restoring it. France, in the mean time, pressed for the cession of Anspach and Bayreuth. What then did the King of Prussia do? Certainly he could not expect that the French government would be able to negotiate between him and his Britannic Majesty, that he should be allowed to retain Hanover, and therefore he finally resolved to seize it without the consent of his Majesty, and under the pretence of an equivalent for Anspach, Bayreuth, and those provinces which were ceded to France. It cannot then be said, that this treaty, and the proceedings which followed it, were altogether the effect of fear, for what was the necessity under which his Prussian Majesty was placed: Was it merely the necessity of ceding Anspach and Bayreuth? This might have been a considerable misfortune, yet it was one which might be justified by necessity. But the sort of necessity claimed by the King of Prussia is different; he says, "Because I have lost Anspach and Bayreuth, I therefore feel myself under the necessity of seizing the dominions of some third power, but of one that, from all times, and by every circumstance I was bound to respect." This is the sort of necessity claimed by the Prussian court, and it is this which makes the case of Prussia much worse than that of any other nation in Europe. As for Spain (I do not wish to revive the differences of opinion with respect to the Spanish war) but Spain, I say, would comply no further with the wishes of our enemies, than by giving a sum of money. Holland and other powers have been, from terror, obliged to make cessions of territory to France, but no other power has been compelled, by terror, to commit robberies or depredations on its neighbors (*A cry of bear, bear!*) It is in this that the case of Prussia stands distinguished from that of all other nations. We cannot help looking, with some degree of pity and contempt, on a power that can allege that it is reduced to such a necessity. It would be in itself, a considerable humiliation or degradation to Prussia, to be obliged to give up those provinces to which it was so much attached, and which had been called, "The cradle of the house of Brandenburg." The degradation of this cession was still more increased by the conduct of the people of Anspach, who entreated their Sovereign not to abandon them. Instead of lessening the ignominy of the cession, it was a great increase of dishonour, to sell a brave and loyal people for what was called an equivalent: It was an union of every thing that was contemptible in servility with every thing that was odious in rapacity (*Cries of bear, bear!*) On the 27th January an official letter was written from Baron Haugwitz to Mr. Jackson, expressly stating it to be the intention of his Prussian Majesty to take possession of Hanover only until the conclusion of peace between England and France. In the answer to that letter, his Majesty expresses his firm reliance on the declaration of his Prussian Majesty, but wishes the terms to be more explicit. The language that Prussia held at that time to our court, was the same she then held

to Russia and every other court with which she was connected by the relations of friendship.

Soon after this, the convention with France appeared, and then the Court of Prussia wished to represent the measures taken with regard to Hanover, as in a manner dictated by France. They would have it supposed, that it was rather an object of French than of Prussian ambition, that they should be possessed of Hanover. At first, they tried to represent to the government of this country, that it was more for our interest that Hanover should be occupied by Prussian than by French troops, and their argument was this: "If we have it, the ports may be still open to your commerce, or at least your manufactures may have a passage thro' our territory. This hope was, however, now entirely cut off and M. de Schulerberg, in his manifesto, professes to take the country as a present from France, which she had won, and held by the right of conquest. No example could be found in all the histories of war, and no mention had ever been made by the writers on the law of nations, of any power having a right to receive as a present a country occupied during a war, by one of the belligerent powers, but not ceded by the other. The house must therefore see to what extremity they are now reduced. It would be idle to say that a war with Prussia would not be a calamity. It is impossible but that it must be a calamity to this country to have the number of its enemies increased. It is also a painful consideration to think that there is no mode of returning this calamity on the aggressors, which will not in some degree fall also on the neutral and friendly nations, and even ourselves. The house will, however, feel that there are occasions in which a manifestation of our principles and of our resentment become necessary, altho' attended with the calamities inseparable from war. If such an outrage as this were passed over, might not every other nation in Europe, and particularly those who have less power to resist than Prussia, say to us, "we wish as much as you that the power of France could be restrained, but you see our situation, and the great Power of France to which we are exposed. What are we to do? If this question were put to me, I should answer, that powers in that situation must save themselves as well as they can, and even make cessions, if they are insisted upon. If Prussia should allege that she was in that state of comparative weakness that she was obliged to cede Anspach and Bayreuth; however his Majesty might lament the necessity or the accession of strength his enemies derived from the acquisition, still he would not have attempted to oppose it, or make the slightest remonstrance on the occasion. But when that power shall say, "I am not only obliged to make cessions, but I am also obliged to make war with you," then the question becomes very different, and his Majesty is under the necessity of considering it in a very different light. Although I, for one, am not inclined to look very favourably on the present situation of this country, not to feel so anxiously as some other gentlemen, yet I think that upon the present occasion we should make a signal example of the Court of Prussia; and whatever principles theorists may lay down about restoring the balance of Europe, I think we shall do more to restore the sound and true principles that ought to prevail in Europe, by shewing the world, in this instance, that this country will not abandon in them herself, nor consent that they shall be degraded from by other nations in their transactions with her. I consider that the power of the crown consists in a great measure in the known justice of its principles, in its moderation and forbearance, but if the Court of Berlin chose to depart from the principles of justice, and to act hostile to this country it must take the consequence. I believe it has as yet gained nothing by its injustice. Hanover, considered as it was first by French armies, and afterwards in a still greater degree by Prussian troops, can add little or nothing to the revenues of Prussia, neither can it in its present situation increase her military strength. The King of Prussia has been given a mere nominal possession of that country; but so far from being strengthened by this present from France he is only the more completely vanquished and subdued. Austria was forced by the fortune of war, to cede many of her provinces. Other nations have also been obliged to make similar concessions; but none of them had, like Prussia, been reduced to that lowest state of degradation, to consent to become the ministers of

the injustice and rapacity of a master. By the command of France, Prussia was obliged to shut the ports of Hanover against our ships, and what was the possession which France allowed her to keep of Hanover? She has sent General Barbot to reside in that country as a military superintendent, to see that every thing be done there according to the pleasure of France—There are many other instances of the manner of which Prussia is now treated by France. In several transactions respecting the possession of Essen and Werden, and several little villages almost too inconsiderable to name, Prussia is treated with as little respect as she deserves (*cries of bear! bear!*). The French appear constantly to treat Prussia as a country that it is impossible to make a treaty or agreement with: and in this respect, it is very likely they are in the right. (*Bear! bear!*) In our conduct upon this occasion, we shall have avoided a great evil, and done some good. We shall avoid the giving the sanction of this country to the spoliation which have been committed on the continent. We shall avoid the imputation of being indifferent to the fate of his majesty's foreign possessions, which would be a heavy imputation, even, if it were supposed that their security was not immediately connected with the interests of this country; but, above all, we shall avoid the giving our sanction to that principle which has been lately adopted, of transferring the subjects of one prince to another, in the way of equivalents, and under the pretext of convenience and mutual accommodation. The wildest schemes that ever were before broached, would not go so far to shake the foundations of all established governments as this new pacific. If we are to make exchanges, let us exchange those things which are the proper objects of exchange; let us give a field for a field, or let us exchange its stock, its oxen, and its sheep, but let us not consider the people of a country, or the subjects of a state, as matter for exchange or barter. There must be in every nation a certain attachment of the people to its form of government, without which no nation can subsist. This principle then of transferring the subjects of one prince to another, strikes at the foundation of every government and the existence of every nation. I had therefore great pleasure in presenting the note delivered by me to Mr. Jacobi, which expressed that no consideration of convenience or mutual accommodation, much less an equivalent, should ever induce his Majesty to forget the exemplary fidelity and attachments of his Hanoverian subjects, or consent to the alienation of the Electorate. I do not know that it is necessary to make any further observations; but before I sit down, I must state that there can be no doubt but that the shutting the ports of Prussia to British vessels alone, is most clearly and unquestionably an act of hostility against this country. Mr. Fox then concluded, by moving an address of thanks to his majesty, which (as usual) was an echo of the message.

Boston, June 17.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

"The devil is in Massachusetts."

PRESIDENT.

The arts and exertions of demagogues and political jugglers, have at length so far prevailed in Massachusetts, as to throw that commonwealth into a (we hope temporary) state of confusion. The House of Assembly is composed of nearly members enough to render it a Council of Five Hundred, and from its political complexion, it bears no faint resemblance to a French council. Of about 486 members, nearly 280 are democratic—every thing is

therefore carried as they wish. They have chosen their speaker and clerk—filled up the vacancy in the senate with a democrat; and appointed a committee of staunch democrats to examine the votes for Governor. This committee, it is said, have already condemned a sufficient number of votes to prevent a choice by the people.

In the Senate, business did not at first proceed quite as smoothly. There were 20 democrats and 19 federalists. In voting for President, the votes stood 19 to 18, and 2 scattering (votes of the candidates.) A majority of the whole being required, no choice was made. After four attempts of this kind, the question was so varied as to enable Mr. Bacon, the democratic candidate, to vote for himself, which decided the controversy.

Miranda's squadron has been beaten at sea, and two schooners taken. The Leander, on board of which was Miranda himself, beat off the enemy. The crews of the schooners are in prison at Carracas, and will probably meet with a severe fate.

It is said that Capt. Whitby has again appeared off the Hook, in company with other British ships, and is committing depredations.

In consequence of late intelligence from Louisiana, the President has returned from Monticello to the city of Washington.

The brig Franklin is preparing at Washington, to take home the Tunisian ambassador and suite, our differences with Tunis having, it is said, been amicably settled.

On the night between the 14th and 15th of May a general massacre of the white French took place at Cape Francois, which extended throughout the island, by order of the emperor Dessalines. At the Cape more than one hundred persons fell victims.

At the circuit Court, lately held for the county of Burlington New-Jersey, before the chief justice, and by a special jury, was tried the action of Miss Mary F. Stockton against Thomas Hopkins, for slander.—Verdict, for plaintiff, Five Thousand Dollars.

Boston May 30.

A very serious circumstance occurred in town day before yesterday, of which the following have been given to us as the particulars. A violent quarrel took place between a number of Irishmen, in a house near the south end of the mall, in the course of which, one of the most enraged swore he would kill the first man who might pass. A man, by trade a house carpenter, belonging to Roxbury, soon was passing that way home. The man in desperation, seized a fire iron, and with a blow felled the inoffensive traveler, by a shocking wound on the head. The man pronounced fatal, and the ruffian has been examined and committed for trial.

Charleston, May 22.

East Florida. About nine months ago the Coffee Plant was introduced from Cuba, and planted at Cape Florida. It has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations, and seedlings are so abundant that it will become the staple article in East Florida. This information was given us by a gentleman, who lately arrived here from Cape Florida.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) May 17.

A letter has been received by the Post-Master at this place, from the Post-Master General, dated the 8th April, by which appears that the mail has been purloined of letters which were put into the post-office at Louisville, directed to Mr. Henry Schroeder, merchant, Baltimore, one on the 17th December, 1805, containing the moieties of 1505 dollars, in bank notes—one on the 4th February, 1806, contain the moieties of 1402 dollars—and one other directed to Kennedy and Cox, of Baltimore, containing a draft on Philadelphia, for 2500 dollars, between the 5th of January, Mr. Schroeder's letters to the gentleman who enclosed the notes, have also been suppressed.

In consequence of the receipt of the post-master general's letter, Mr. William Jordan proceeded to Louisville, and examined the post-office there, as well as the post-offices on the route between that place and Lexington, without being able to discover any vestiges of the suppressed letters or notes. He has, however, procured and forwarded to the post-master general several certificates, which may probably cause the removal of a post-master in Kentucky.

Stephen Burroughs!

It is with great pleasure we can state from good authority, that this notorious villain, who has for years carried on the business very largely of manufacturing paper money, and sending it into the states for circulation, has been arrested (by permission of the British government) and carried to Montreal gaol. He was taken by a party sent at the expense of the Coos Bank. It is said he will have a trial at Montreal, and if found guilty, will be carried from thence into the state of New-York.

[Keene Sent]

Miranda

The reports concerning Miranda have been so various and contradictory, that truth is scarcely perceptible in the midst of these confused accounts. From a source which we conceive authentic, we shall attempt to state such facts for the public information as may be considered correct.

It is well known, that Miranda proceeded from Jacquemel to the little island of Arruba, situated a small distance to leeward of Curacao. He left it about the 15th of April with the Leander and his two schrs (the Bee and Bacchus), and was attempting a landing near the province of Coro, where his little squadron fell in with two Spanish privateers, one of 14 the other of 12 guns, fitted out at La Guita by the government of Carracas. The Leander after endeavoring to engage the stoutest, suddenly withdrew from the combat, crowded sail and escaped. The schooners left to their own fate, and after a trifling resistance, struck their colors to the smallest of the privateers. Two young Spaniards who were on board of one of the schooners, anticipating their inevitable fate, threw themselves overboard and were drowned. The remainder of the crew were carried into Porto Cavallo, where they were committed to jail. Some of the leading men, young Smith among them, were immediately ordered up to Carracas.

The schrs were entirely laden with ammunition of all kinds, and a considerable number of proclamations in the Spanish language, from Miranda's press, conceived in terms, well calculated for the object of inflaming the minds of the Spanish colonists. The fate of these unfortunate adventurers cannot be doubted. The Spanish government viewing them in no other light than Pirates, most of them will be led to the block or the gallows.

Viewing this expedition as having terminated in the defeat and ruin of its authors, it were much to be wished that no suspicions had been excited against our government, on the ground of their encouraging or wishing at it.—To avert the serious consequences which are impending, it is to be hoped, that in the approaching judicial investigation of this subject, a full, clear and explicit refutation will be given to the imputations which have been publicly made; otherwise it is to be feared, that our national character will receive a stain which no time can erase.

It is confidently stated, that unless this question is satisfactorily explained, both Spain and France will demand from our government some millions as an indemnity for the violence committed on the authority and rights of the former; nor does it require great sagacity to predict with what a cheerful avidity such a demand would be advanced.



EXTRACTS.

EPIGRAMS.

On seeing the words *Domus Ultima* inscribed on the vault belonging to the Dukes of Richmond in the Cathedral of Chichester.

DID he, who thus inscribed this wall
Not read, and not believe St. Paul,
Who says there is where'er it stands,
"Another house not made with hands?"
Or shall we gather from these words
That house is not a house of Lords.

On a dumb, but very ingenious boy,

Happy boy, no more, complain,
Nor think thy loss of speech a pain;
Nature has us'd thee like good liquor
And cork'd thee but to make thee quicker.

The Chair of Government.

When Belzebub first to make mischief began,
He the woman attack'd, and she gull'd the poor man;
This Moses asserts, and we hence may infer
That Woman rules Man, and the Devil rules her.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

IF things were once estimated according to their intrinsic value, it would require but little consideration for us to be convinced, that the hearty reception of one moral, philosophical truth, tending to confirm the doctrine of moderation and contentment, is better than all the superfluities of riches and honours.

It is but the part of a weak and inconsiderate, as well as of an envious man, to triumph at the loss of another's reputation—even though a rival, either living or dead; for besides the general frailty of human nature, by which he himself is liable to fall into still greater disgrace; it behoves him to consider that such is the captiousness of mankind, and such the irrational clamour of party, that his own very excellencies, if he has any, will surely be brought into reproach. He will be abused and slandered, in some degree, while he lives—and so long as human nature remains what it is, his grave may be an asylum for his body, but no security to his reputation.

Diversity.

EXTRACTS.

MADAME RECAMIER.

A letter from Paris dated February 25, says. "The amiable and accomplished Madame Recamier is now preparing to quit her superb mansion in Ru de Mont Blanc, for an humble dwelling in the Marais, where she intends to establish a Pensionat for young ladies. No female of this capital retired from the circle of fashion with so much native dignity, and supported the reverse of fortune with more becoming fortitude. She carries with her not only the admiration of friends, but the esteem of those who once envied or hated her as a rival. The same as formerly, when in affluence, she has during the last winter received regular invitations to our numerous balls, routs, and assemblies;—and the Empress and the Princeps Bonaparte have, by their Chamberlain informed her that her presence in the drawing-room would always be agreeable; but she has renounced entirely all society, and in solitude applied herself for her new situation of life. Even the brilliant offer of princeps Louis Bonaparte, to be governess of her children, has been declined in a modest letter; in which she says—"that though her education and capacity might be sufficient for the instruction of children of citizens they were not calculated for the education of the children of princes"—She adds, "that the unavoidable dissipation of courts would besides prevent her from fulfilling her first duty, that of a wife." It is now discovered, that the house of Recamier never possessed any great wealth, tho' its credit, during ten years, has been one of the most extensive."

Many of the anecdotes of the day are manufactured, for the purpose of amusing or deceiving the public. The following is founded in fact. [Litchfield Paper]

A Frenchman, who resides in this town, applied, some time since, to the State Manager, for promotion. The application was made in the presence of several persons, of different parties. I will thank you, Master Wallcott, says the Frenchman, for make me von officer. "What office do you wish for?" replied the Manager in the pride of his power. Fat you please, says the Frenchman. I will be von County Manager, von Town-manager, von District manager von devil any ting. On Wallcott's hesitating a little, in a manner which seemed to imply some doubt of the Frenchman's qualifications, the latter added, with great zeal and animation, Why, Sare, I have lived in France fifteen year; I know all de DEVILISH TRICK: I can tell LIE like hell, and make von great noise; dats all de democrat want.

Strange as it may seem, the Manager's brags failed him, for once—He blushed black, and laid nothing.

DUELING.—A captain in the English army, in answer to a person from whom he had received a challenge, wrote as follows:—

"I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is, lest I should hurt you; and the other is, lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body. I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal to feed on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature, of which I could make no use? A buffalo would be better meat. For though your flesh might be delicate and tender; yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate it would not be fit for long sea voyages. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a racoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing human now. As to your hide, it is not worth taking off, being little better than that of a year old colt. As to myself I do not much like to stand in the way of any thing that is harmful. I am under apprehensions you might hit me. That being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols take some of jest, a tree or a barn door, about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I shall acknowledge, that if I had been in the same place, you might also have hit me."

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in buries or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume, unbound..	\$ 2,
Second Volume,	\$ 2.50
Third Volume,	\$ 2.50
Fourth Volume,	\$ 2.50
The four together,	\$ 8

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added—An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 78 Cents.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL;

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The Balance, COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BRATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JUNE 24, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

WHEN those in power are guilty of repeated acts of injustice and violence, they cannot long hold their places in a free country. This is exemplified in the fall of that intolerant faction which, for several years past, has ruled this state. Had the leaders behaved with a moderate degree of prudence and decency, they might have been continued and supported by the people; but their hypocrisy, selfishness and tyranny, have rendered them objects of detestation to all who are not leagued with them, and who wish the public good. Considering their acts, it is a wonder they have prevailed so long. Last winter put the finishing stroke to their influence, and consigned them to infamy.

At the beginning of the meeting of the Legislature they assumed a bold appearance. Cheetham had been directed to proclaim the removal of the Secretary and the Recorder; and it is believed that other removals were intended. Every day lowered their courage, and checked their presumption. Towards the close of the session, it was evident that the eyes of many were opened; and the election which soon followed, declared the feelings of the people. Could the election have been delayed until a more distant time, the probability is, that few, if any, of those called Clintonians would have been returned.

The pulse of the legislature was properly felt in the cases of Arnold, Thorn, and the income of the Mayor of the city of New-York. The last was, perhaps, the most shameful business of all; for though the legislature consented that the mayor

should continue to receive his enormous income, instead of a generous salary which was offered, yet disgrace has necessarily fallen upon his tools. Taxes might have been lessened, the poor assisted, and still the mayor have received a salary equal to most of the highest officers in the United States. There is often much talk about the public good with those who study it the least. Money and power are the great objects with demagogues; and if they can obtain these, they become dreadful tyrants.

POLITICUS.

Extract from a Letter to the Editor.

"I am neither surprized nor alarmed at the success and conduct of the democrats in Massachusetts. My only surprize is, that just principles have stood their ground so long; and as to the violent proceedings, they will eventually prove to be of real benefit. I pity, indeed, the degradation of the state. Nothing can be more ridiculous than its disorganization at the instant when other states are returning to proper views. In my opinion, the infatuation will be short, and that your fears are without foundation. I cannot give up a state which was foremost in our revolutionary war, nor believe that an enlightened people will long submit to the confusion and horrors of democracy. After having tasted, they will soon, and more than ever, loathe the bitter cup.

"Your scheme for catching Captain Whitby strikes me as useless, and in some respects, improper. He has, doubtless, heard of the proclamation of Mr. Jefferson, and will be cautious of coming ashore; in which case alone we are capable of managing him. To entice him by a supper of oysters, crabs, &c. is unjustifiable, perhaps, even in an actual state of war.

The frigates which the warlike corporation of the city of New-York humbly begged Mr. Jefferson to send, was the most likely as well as the most manly way of taking Capt. Whitby. Whether the Mayor and Town-Clerk, really believed that the frigates either would or could be sent, is best known to themselves. They thought it necessary, at the time of an election, to make (so use a low word about high men) a *splutter*; and Mr. Jefferson perfectly understood them.

"I thought that I had given you my opinion whether Mr. Jefferson would be a candidate, at another election. I believe that he will not. My reasons are, that Duane has said so—that the times threaten to be troublous—that Louisiana must be first paid, and then may be fought for—and that Mr. Jefferson is, as Cheetham early announced, prodigiously "bent on philosophic pursuits;" in which propensity, and all others, his friends think it cruel not to indulge him, after the uncommon services which he has rendered."

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOUGH no publication by Messrs. Comstock & Johnson, has appeared, in justification of their conduct last winter, yet it may be well supposed that they feel twinges of compunction. The tide of public opinion having turned, they must be naturally serious and anxious; especially if conscious of a departure from independence and rectitude of mind. Few men arrive at such a state as to be wholly callous. It has been said that Mr. Comstock had some misgivings during the sittings of the council of appointment. The last election will prove a blister to him and his colleagues. May it be efficacious in restoring them to sound principles.

A. B.

Political.

Massachusetts.

Our alarm for the fate of this commonwealth, has in some measure subsided. The report of the committee of the legislature, by which it was declared that there was no choice of Governor by the people, was so egregiously partial and unjust, so barefaced and inconsistent, that after the delivery of the following protest, and an animated debate, democracy itself shrunk from the scandalous enterprise, and Gov. Strong was declared to be re-elected.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1806.

The Minority of the Senate, on the question to accept the report of the joint committee, on the Gubernatorial returns, this day offered to the Senate the following protest; which they moved should be entered on the Journals.

PROTEST.

WE, the undersigned, members of the senate of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby protest against the acceptance of the Report of a joint committee appointed to examine the returns of votes for governor and lieutenant-governor of the said commonwealth, and against the proceedings of the senate thereon, for the following reasons:—

Because it is provided by the constitution of this commonwealth, that the returns of votes for governor and lieutenant-governor, received in open town-meeting, and sealed up in presence of the inhabitants, attested by the selectmen and town-clerks of the several towns, and transmitted to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth seventeen days, at least, before the last Wednesday in May, annually, are the only evidence of the election of those officers, which the legislature is competent to receive or examine. Yet it appears from the report of the committee, and from the statements of one of its members, that they did receive and examine evidence both written and oral, other than said returns, and have admitted such evidence in some instances to verify and in others to invalidate said returns.

Because this unconstitutional and unprecedented proceeding of the committee now adopted by the senate, amounts to a gross and flagrant violation of the rights of the people, and transfers from them to the legislature the election of a governor, although a choice has been made by the people.

Because it was manifestly the object of the constitution to provide for a perfect organization of the government at the earliest possible period after the commencement of the political year, and to prevent any suspension of the executive power by a vacancy in that department;—and this wise provision has been hitherto effectually enforced by the uniform adherence of our predecessors to the rules of evidence, established by the constitution, from the time of its adoption. But the bold and dangerous innovation now attempted, tends

to procrastinate the declaration of the choice of governor to a late and indefinite period of the political year, and to effect a vacancy in the office of chief magistrate, whenever the spirit of intrigue or faction shall become predominant in either branch of the legislature. If other evidence than the returns specified in the constitution may be examined, no limits can be prescribed to it. If it be competent to a committee to receive testimony relative to the elections of towns in the vicinity of the seat of government, it is not less their right and their duty to scrutinize the votes and proceedings of the towns the most remote. To this power is incident the right of lending for persons, books and papers. Parties must be heard; witnesses must be confronted; and scenes of disgraceful strife and contention will ensue while the executive functions are suspended, and the whole system of government is of consequence impeded and finally involved in confusion and ruin.

Because it rejects the votes of the town of Isleborough for Caleb Strong, merely for the accidental omission of the letter g; the name being spelt Stron: and it also rejects the votes of Davistown for Caleb Strong, for the omission of the letter t; the name being spelt Srong: whereas there being no person in this commonwealth known by the name of Caleb Stron, or Caleb Srong, the presumption is irresistible, that the aforesaid votes were meant and intended for his excellency Caleb Strong, esquire.

Because the said votes, if disallowed to Caleb Strong, should have been altogether rejected—there not being in existence any persons by the name of Stron or Srong, who are eligible to the office of governor: Yet by the said report, the said votes are carried to the aggregate amount of votes, merely to increase the *whole number*; that by this false pretence the election of the said Strong might be defeated. And by the operation of this strange principle, the said towns of Isleborough and Davistown, are not only deprived of their constitutional right in the choice of a governor; but the election of the said Strong, who is rightfully chosen by a majority of the votes of the people, is annulled, and the right of election is by a forced, unnatural, and ridiculous construction, taken from the people, and assumed by the legislature.

Because, if the omission of a letter in one proper name be admitted to vitiate a return, the same exception ought to be fatal to other proper names; but on the face of said return from Davistown, it is stated that the said town is in the county of Hancock; (there being no such county in the commonwealth, and it being uncertain in what county Davistown is included, as is manifest from their own petition now pending before the legislature) yet the same members of the senate who disallow, to Caleb Strong, the votes given in Davistown, for Caleb Strong; refuse to reject

the votes of that town altogether for a similar omission in the name of the county, thus establishing the inconsistent and arbitrary principle, that the variance of a letter in the name of an individual is fatal, but that a variance of the same species in the name of a county, upon the face of the same document is wholly immaterial.

Because the votes of the town of Lynn, for James Sulvan are disallowed to James Sullivan, esq. for the omission of two letters, li, and allowed to James Sulvan, whereas it is not even pretended that any person exists under that name, which is a mere artifice, intended under the appearance of impartiality, to give color to the rejection of the votes for Caleb Strong, and to the intended assumption of power by the legislature. For it appears from the returns of votes that James Sullivan, esq. is not, UNDER ANY NAME, PRETENCE OR POSSIBILITY, elected by the people; and consequently the subtraction of the votes from his total amount, and the addition of them to the aggregate amount, is equally as beneficial to said Sullivan and to the views of those who would promote his election, as placing them exclusively to his credit—It equally increases the *whole number* of votes and annuls the choice of the people.

Because, nineteen hundred and ten votes are by the said report allowed to the said James Sullivan, which contain variances from one to three letters, many of which effect a greater difference in sound and orthography than exists between Sulvan and Sullivan. Yet the votes for James Sulvan, are selected from these, for the purpose of making a mere *nominal candidate* who does not exist.

Because, in certain returns, after a list of persons voted for; the word *scattering* is written, and this word with the numbers annexed is in all instances carried out into a separate column to increase the aggregate number, thus to give further colour to the pretext that Caleb Strong has not a majority of all the votes: Whereas it is manifest from the express letter of the constitution, that persons known to possess the requisite qualifications, can alone be returned or considered as candidates for the office of governor and consequently that vote descriptive of *no person* cannot be admitted. But upon the construction adopted by the committee and the senate, the legislature may be engaged in the face of voting, not for eligible candidates, but for the names of things or ideas personified; and it must happen if the report be accepted in both branches, that they will actually be employed in voting for James Sulvan, a candidate, not known to any person to be qualified, nor believed by any person to exist. By these means the most important official duty will be discharged with solemn mockery, and the constitution be exhibited to the disgrace of the legislature, the contempt of the people, and the derision of the world.

Because, the votes of the town of Parsonsfield, in the county of York, being 145.

for James Sullivan, are received and allowed to him, though the return contains upon its face, the following certificate, viz. "*By reason of the town-clerk being sick, the votes were not sealed up in town meeting.*" As this defect is repugnant to the express letter of the constitution; it is suggested by the report, that *the said certificate appears to be an interpolation.* But no evidence was offered to support such a suggestion. On the contrary one of the selectmen who signed the return, and who is a member of the house of representatives, was offered to repel it and prove that the fact certified was true; and that the said certificate was originally made as it now appears; but his evidence, *the introduction of which would have been justified by the said suggestion,* was not admitted. Thus fraud was presumed not for the purpose of invalidating, but of supporting, a return; and the evidence of a returning officer who was interested in proving the fraud, if any, was offered to disprove it, and rejected. And thus mere conjecture was admitted to contradict the return, and positive proof refused to confirm it.

Because, by the same return from the town of *Parsonsfield*, it appears that the Town Clerk was also a Selectman, and that he, with one other selectman signed the return, and as the said town-clerk was sick and not at the meeting when he sealed up the votes, it is presumable that he was not present at any stage of the proceedings; but that the meeting was held by one selectman only, and is therefore manifestly illegal.

Because, the votes of the town of *New-Bedford* are rejected on the pretence of uncertainty, arising from two several returns, certified by the same officers; whereas one of them ought to be admitted and allowed for the following reasons:—

First. Both said returns are made and received by the secretary of the commonwealth, within the time prescribed by the constitution: both are conformable in all particulars to the requisites of that instrument, and they both agree in the number of votes given to Caleb Strong, which was the only material fact, that could affect the choice of Governor, by the people.

Secondly. It appeared by a letter from one of said returns signed by the town-clerk, and addressed to the secretary of the commonwealth, that the same contained a true return, with the correction of a merely clerical error made by him in a former return. By taking this letter in connection with the return which it contained, the return itself was verified beyond all doubt. By rejecting this paper, the first return appeared also to be genuine. But in order to make the returns destructive of each other, the last return was separated from the letter which contained it, and thus that evidence which *would have removed all doubt,* was severed from the return which it accompanied;—and of which it made a part, *merely to create a doubt.*

Thirdly. The senate refused to inspect the original record of the town of *New-Bedford*, which was produced at the board, brought up by the town clerk, and which would have verified one of said returns, and the said town-clerk would also have verified, which was the return first transmitted to the secretary's office.

Because, after rejecting the returns of *New-Bedford*, which gave a majority of votes to Caleb Strong, though *both certified by the same officers, and not repugnant to each other in the material question;* the senate have selected and allowed, a return from the town of *Troy*, which gave 68 votes exclusively, to James Sullivan, as Governor, although there are two returns from said town, repugnant to each other in all particulars, certified by different persons and appearing on the face of them to be equally authentic, and one of them giving 59 votes, exclusively to Caleb Strong, and although no evidence whatever was examined by the senate to verify either of said returns. But on the contrary a motion made in senate, by one of the majority of said committee to examine the evidence on one side was withdrawn merely because an amendment was moved, which if adopted would have let in evidence on the other side, and thus upon mere conjecture, without a shadow of pretence of evidence or any criterion whereby to test the authenticity of either of said returns; the same majority of the hon. senate that had just rejected the returns of *New-Bedford*, which could have been verified by the record; admitted one of the returns from *Troy* and rejected the other, though *both* were in a state which rendered it impossible to verify either.

Because, the report admits the votes of persons for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, living in unincorporated plantations; which description of persons are not qualified to vote for those officers by the constitution.

Because, the unprecedented principles adopted by the committee, five of whom out of seven are the political opponents of Caleb Strong, were not established by them previous to any scrutiny or examination of the votes; nor until after ample means and opportunity had been afforded to them for ascertaining the result of the application of those principles—By which course of proceeding, strong temptations and inducements must have arisen, to confound principles with inclinations, and to establish premises with a view to the results.—And whatever were the motives of the committee, which we do not undertake to criminate, it unfortunately happens that without a reliance upon all the new and exceptionable principles contained in the report, his excellency Caleb Strong, Esq. must have been reported to be chosen by the people, as by the present report he is deficient only fourteen votes, of a majority, which number would have been restored by the admission of any one of the objections contained in this protest. Fi-

nally, Because we consider the acceptance of the report to be in its operation, a direct and palpable infringement of the constitution; and an open usurpation of the power of the people, calculated to prostrate the executive department, by reducing the chief magistrate to a humiliating dependence upon the legislature; and to invest with powers paramount to the constitution, the accidental majorities of political sects, and entirely to wrest from the great body of the people the right of electing their own governor; and from the sincerity and truth of our opinions we solemnly appeal to the Great Searcher of hearts, and to the impartial judgment of our fellow citizens and of posterity.

John Hastings,

Salem Town,	H. G. Otis,
Daniel Bigelow,	John Phillips,
Elijah Brigham,	George Bliss,
Thomas Hale,	C. Gore,
Ezra Starkweather,	Nathl. Thurston,
Hugh McClellan,	John Rowe,
John Heard,	William Spooner,
Elias Hasket Derby,	Peter C. Brooks,
John Phillips, jun.	Enoch Titcomb.

After Mr. Otis had read the report, a motion was made to adjourn, and carried by the usual majority of one.

Editor's Closet.

In the last *Bee*, we observe a proclamation for celebrating the fourth of July. Nothing strange in this; but it has been hinted that the writers or printers of this proclamation have manufactured a bull. They date the 16th of June, and call upon the republican citizens of the county who are disposed to attend, to signify their intention *previous to the thirtieth ULT.*

What a change is here!

The following is copied from a democratic paper printed at Trenton, New-Jersey:—

John Randolpk. Most of our readers will be pleased to learn, that this gentleman is not likely to disturb the peace of the nation, after his present term of service expires—his constituents having pretty generally determined to keep him at home to study the "horn-book" of political consistency, and the "A, B, C," of legislative decorum. This information we have from a source which we believe to be correct. [True Amer.]

To Correspondents.

We cannot find room for "GENUINE REPUBLICAN," this week.

The person who wishes to know my "real sentiments respecting the political parties in this state," must be content with what knowledge he can gain from my conduct, or honor me with a personal interview.

Selected.

MEMORIAL OF SAMUEL G. OGDEN.

Concluded.

YOUR memorialist further respectfully represents that on the first day of March last he was arrested on a warrant, issued by Matthias B. Talmadge, Esq. Judge of the district court of the United States, for the New-York district, and thereupon was carried before the said Judge, whom he found attended by the district attorney of the United States, and some other officers of the court—that your memorialist was informed that he was then before the court in two capacities; that in the one he was to be examined as a person charged with the offence mentioned in the warrant; and in the other as a witness against others who were parties to the same offence—that he would be at liberty to answer or not, as he should think proper, such questions as should be put to him in the first capacity; but that the court would compel him to answer the interrogatories that would be put to him as a witness.—That your memorialist was first examined by the said judge and attorney as a party accused, which examination having been reduced to writing was signed by your memorialist, who was then sworn as a witness; and the judge having informed your memorialist that he would then be compelled to answer such questions as should be put to him, your memorialist remonstrated with the judge as to the legality of obliging your memorialist to answer in any capacity, whether as a witness or as an accused party, questions which might tend to criminate himself—that the judge thereupon informed your memorialist that he was not bound to make answers by which he would be criminated; but notwithstanding questions were immediately put to your memorialist the answers to which must directly exculpate or criminate him; and among other questions of this character, your memorialist was asked of what the cargo of the ship *Leander*, which had lately sailed from the port of New-York consisted, and to what place or port she was bound; that on these questions being put, your memorialist said, that he did not conceive that by law he was bound to answer, and finally refused to answer them; whereupon the judge ordered your memorialist to be committed, & directed a warrant to be made out for sending him to prison; that your memorialist being ignorant of the laws, and not being certain how far he was justifiable in refusing to answer the questions that were put to him, prayed that the examination might be postponed for a little time, that he might have an opportunity of considering whether he ought to make the answers required of him. But the judge insisted on your memorialist's answering immediately; that your memorialist then prayed leave to send for counsel; but this prayer the judge peremptorily refused. That your memorialist finding that he should be sent to prison if he persisted in his refusal, and that if he should be so, that it would be ruinous to his mercantile concerns and distressing to his family, did answer the questions that were put to him, not however without objecting from time to time to such questions as your memorialist thought were illegal, but which were always insisted upon by the district attorney and judge; that the testimony thus given by your memorialist, was reduced to writing, and signed by your memorialist, and your memorialist was required again to swear to the same, and upon his objecting to do so, he was threatened with imprisonment, and thereby compelled to swear a second time. He was then required to give security as a principle for his appearance at the then next circuit court of the United States for the New-York district, himself in ten thousand dollars, with two sureties each in ten thousand dollars, and as a witness himself in five thousand dollars with two sureties each in five thousand dollars, and this being done, after a detention of about eight hours, your memorialist was set at liberty.

Your memorialist is persuaded that no comments are necessary to set these proceedings in their true point of light. If they are authorized by the laws of the United States, then indeed has the inquisition found a sanctuary under their dominion. But your

rannical, that there is no law by which a magistrate of the United States can force a citizen to be a witness out of court in case of misdemeanor, that the laws of this country do not admit a citizen either by threats of imprisonment, or by any other species of torture, to be compelled to answer interrogatories before any secret tribunal in the absence of the accused, much less interrogatories, the answers to which may tend to criminate himself; when the laws shall delegate to a magistrate or to an executive officer, holding his place at the will of the president, powers in any wise analogous to those that have been exercised against your memorialist, there must be an end to that liberty which is the boast and blessing of Americans, and which the constitution of the U. S. professes to secure; one view of the subject will be sufficient alone to show the enormity of the power, that has been assumed in the case of your memorialist. If a magistrate may examine an accused person on interrogatories, and should be actuated by feelings of gratitude for his appointment, or allured by prospects of future promotion, he might wish, he might seek to criminate the very man whose conviction might appear necessary to shield his patrons from reproach and infamy. In such a case, a magistrate so corrupt, would put such interrogatories only as would serve to convict the accused, but would be silent as to such questions as might draw forth answers tending to exculpation or excuse. Your memorialist is advised, that by the law of England, a magistrate is authorized to take the examination of felons and the information of those who choose to accuse them. But that neither by the law of that country nor of any other where the life and liberty of the citizen is not at the mercy of the rulers, has a magistrate power to extort partial testimony by the way of answer to such interrogatories as he may think fit to propound.

Your memorialist further respectfully represents, that the honorable judge Patterson being sick and unable to attend at the last circuit court of the United States held for the district of New-York, the court was opened on the first day of the present month by the honorable Matthias B. Talmadge, esq. who alone presided during the term; that on the first day of the sitting, your memorialist was surrendered by his sureties. Whereupon the district attorney moved the court that your memorialist might be committed; upon this the counsel of your memorialist prayed that the warrant upon which your memorialist had been taken might be filed, that they might have an opportunity of seeing with what crime your memorialist was charged, or by what authority he had been held to bail; but this the court refused to order, and without giving your memorialist or his counsel any opportunity to see or examine for what cause he was to be committed, the court made an order in the words following. "At a stated circuit court of the United States, held for the district of N. York, at the city of New York, in the second circuit, on Tuesday the first day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. Present, honorable Matthias B. Talmadge, esq. judge of the district of New-York. The United States of America vs. Samuel G. Ogden, Samuel Murgatroyd, and Samuel Gouverneur, the sureties for the defendant, to appear and answer, having come into court, and by their counsel prayed leave to surrender the defendant in discharge of their recognizance, which being ordered by the court—thereupon on motion of the attorney of the district in behalf of the United States, that the said defendant stand committed to the custody of the marshal of the district; which being opposed by Mr. Colden, Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Emmott, of counsel for the defendant, it was thereupon ordered by the court that the said defendant find sureties to abide the further order of the court, or that he stand committed to the custody of the marshal of the district."

Upon this order your memorialist was committed to the custody of the marshal. The counsel of your memorialist then, not knowing what other course to pursue, applied for a habeas corpus to be directed to the marshal to bring up your memorialist with the cause of his commitment; which writ was granted by the judge, although your memorialist then stood before the court, and had been just committed by its own order. That the habeas corpus was returned immediately to the marshal, with a copy of the abovementioned order as the cause; and thereupon the counsel for your memorialist moved

it did not appear by the return of the marshal that your memorialist was charged with any crime. But the court ordered that your memorialist should be remanded to the custody of the marshal, unless he should give security to abide the order of the court, himself in ten thousand dollars; with one surety in 20,000 dollars; and although the counsel for your memorialist warmly remonstrated against such excessive bail being required in such case, the court refused to lessen the sums; and your memorialist was also bound in another recognizance in five thousand dollars for his appearance as a witness.

Your memorialist further respectfully represents, that in order to bring before the court the manner in which he had been examined before the magistrate and to prevent such illegal testimony from being made use of against him, your memorialist made an affidavit stating the most prominent circumstances of that examination as they have been herein before set forth, and thereupon the counsel for your memorialist moved that the court would make an order that the said depositions should not be laid before the grand jury, or that they should in some way be suppressed. But the court, although it admitted that testimony taken as stated in the affidavit of your memorialist was not legal. Yet as the court had a confidence that the attorney general would not act improperly in the discharge of his official duties, refused to make an order on the subject; notwithstanding which the district attorney did permit the grand jury to have the examination and depositions taken in the illegal manner above stated, together with many other depositions against your memorialist of persons who were examined by the judge in a similar manner in the absence of your memorialist. Your memorialist further respectfully represents that on the 8th inst. the grand jury brought in a bill of indictment against your memorialist, and thereupon your memorialist was put to plead, whereupon he filed a plea in abatement, verified by the usual affidavit. This plea stated in substance that illegal testimony had been before the grand jury that found the bill previous to its being found, and stated also that that illegal testimony was the above mentioned deposition and examination of your memorialist; as also the deposition of William S. Smith, esq. taken before the judge in the manner above mentioned. The court having granted to the public prosecutor till the next day to answer this plea, he filed a general demurrer thereto, and moved that the defendant might join in demurrer instantly; whereupon the counsel for your memorialist prayed time for consideration. In the argument on this prayer, the district attorney said the plea was frivolous; to which one of the counsel for your memorialist answered that he thought it was not so, and that he hoped to be able to convince even this court, that it did not deserve that character. The court called on the counsel for an explanation of what he had intended by the term *even this court*, and not having received from the counsel an explanation, which the court chose to accept, the counsel was committed to the custody of the marshal; but whilst the order for commitment was making out the counsel having stated to the court that he did not intend any contempt of the court, he was discharged. The court then obliged your memorialist to join in demurrer, and although the counsel of your memorialist most earnestly prayed for time, until the next day to make preparations for arguing the same, but the court ordered on the argument the same day, and that day having been consumed in arguments on the demurrer, the next morning the court gave judgment thereon, and overruled the same, not upon any formal objections to the plea, but upon the ground that the grand jury was an independent tribunal; that they were only to be governed by their consciences in their presentations, and that the court could take no cognizance of the testimony that was offered to them. Your memorialist being then called upon to plead in chief, his counsel moved for leave to amend the plea as to form, which the court refused, on the ground that in giving judgment the form of the pleas had not been considered, that the principle the court had adopted would apply to any form of pleading the matter alleged; a motion then made and founded on affidavits, which were then before the court, and which have been herein before mentioned to quash the indictment; but this was also refused by the court on the former principle. And your memorialist was compelled to stand in the

of your memorialist, and on an affidavit stating the absence of material witnesses, and that your memorialist expected to have the benefit of their testimony by the month of September, the trial was postponed, and a special circuit court ordered to be held for the trial on the 14th day of July next. On the day before the adjournment of the court, the grand jury brought in a presentment against Matthias B. Talmadge, esq. judge of the district court, whereby they proscribed the conduct of the said judge, in taking the examination and deposition of your memorialist in the manner before mentioned as unusual, oppressive and tyrannical.

Thus has your memorialist laid before your honorable body, a detail of these unparalleled circumstances, prompted so to do, not only by a hope that by your interference with the executive, your memorialist may be saved from unmerited punishment, but also by a belief that it was his duty as a citizen, to expose the illegal and oppressive proceedings of a magistrate of the U. States to those who alone can make him account for his conduct.

Your memorialist submits his case to your wisdom, and prays such relief as the laws and constitution of his country and your wisdom and goodness may afford him.

SAMUEL G. OGDEN.

To the honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

THE MEMORIAL

OF WILLIAM S. SMITH,

Late Surveyor of the Port of New-York,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS,

THAT your memorialist is accused as having been a party to the offences, with which Samuel G. Ogden is charged, as mentioned in the preceding memorial, to which, for the circumstances of gen. Miranda's arrival in this country, his visit to the city of Washington, communications with executive officers of the government of the United States, and his correspondence with your memorialist while there, your memorialist prays leave to refer and to confirm the facts stated in the said memorial. Your memorialist further respectfully represents, that his acquaintance with general Miranda has been of very long standing. That gen. Miranda arrived in this city from England, in the month of November last, and informed your memorialist that he came with an intention to visit his native country, and hoped to find in the United States the resources necessary to carry his plans into effect.

Your memorialist recommended, as it was a question of great national importance, that gen. Miranda should first communicate those plans to the president of the United States and secretary of state; and if their permission was obtained, your memorialist would agree to accompany him in their execution.

That the subsequent communications were made to the administration as stated in the preceding memorial, but no actual leave having been granted, your memorialist being a public officer declined accompanying gen. Miranda, but was fully convinced that his views met the approbation of the administration.

That under these impressions your memorialist was induced to give every facility in his power towards the execution of these plans, which he considered under the sanction of the president of the United States and secretary of state.

That your memorialist never had cause to suspect that he was in error, or that the administration had changed their *Modus Agendi* until he was waited on by the deputy marshal, on the first day of March last, at about eleven o'clock in the morning, when your memorialist was arrested by virtue of a warrant issued by Matthias B. Talmadge, esq. judge of the district court for the New-York district, which warrant, after reciting that there were strong and violent grounds to suspect that your memorialist had within the jurisdiction of the United States, provided and prepared the means of a military enterprise to be carried on against the dominions of some foreign prince or state then unknown, with whom the U. S. were at peace, commanded the persons to whom the said warrant was directed, to arrest your memorialist and to bring him before the said judge.

mentioned warrant, he was told by the officer who had him in custody that he had been ordered not to suffer your memorialist to consult counsel or have communication with any person whatever. That your memorialist was conducted by the said officer to the place where, as your memorialist understood, the district court, or the judge of the said court was sitting. But on his arrival there he was informed that the judge, or court, was not then ready to receive him. That he was then conducted by the officer who had your memorialist in custody to the office of the clerk of the district court, where he was detained till six o'clock in the evening, when a messenger from the said judge gave information that the court was then ready to receive your memorialist. That thereupon your memorialist was conducted before the said judge, whom he found attended by the district attorney of the United States, for the N. York district, and some other officers of the court. That upon your memorialist appearing before the said judge, he was informed that he was to be examined touching the offences mentioned in the warrant. That upon your memorialist enquiring whether the judge or court had authority to compel him to submit to the examination they proposed to make, and to enforce answers to questions, which might tend to develop important secrets of state, your memorialist was answered in the affirmative, and informed that he would be compelled to answer all such questions as should be put to him. That your memorialist then told the judge that it would be unnecessary to put questions, as without them, under those compulsory circumstances, he would detail all he knew respecting general Miranda, and his late expedition from the port of New-York, which your memorialist understood was to be the subject of inquiry. That thereupon your memorialist gave a full and faithful relation, as he had declared he would do; which relation was reduced to writing, and styled the voluntary examination of your memorialist. But your memorialist declares that the said examination was in no other respect voluntary than as it was made by way of narrative, rather than as answers to interrogatories. That the declarations of your memorialist having been signed and sworn to by him, he was at about eleven o'clock at night required to give bail, himself in five thousand dollars as a principal, and two sureties in five thousand dollars each; and himself as a witness in five thousand dollars, and two sureties in twenty five hundred dollars each, for his appearance at the next circuit court of the United States for the district of New-York. That previously to the sitting of the said court your memorialist was removed by the president of the United States from his office of surveyor of the port of New-York, and his affairs becoming much embarrassed in consequence of that removal, he was arrested in civil process and confined in the gaol of the city and county of New-York. That upon the sitting of the court the recognizances of your memorialist and of his sureties were vacated in the production of a certificate from the sheriff of the city and county of New-York, that your memorialist was in his custody: thereupon a bench warrant was issued by the judge of the district court against your memorialist; that the sheriff of the city of New-York having refused to deliver the custody of your memorialist to the marshal on the warrant, the judge of the circuit court then caused a habeas corpus ad testificandum to be issued against your memorialist, although at the time no issue was joined in any case in which your memorialist could testify. That when brought into court on this writ, the marshal was directed to serve his warrant, and he having thereupon returned that he had taken your memorialist, an order was made for his commitment to the custody of the marshal; but whilst the order for this commitment was making out the sheriff took your memorialist out of court and put him in the city prison out of the reach of the marshal. That on the 8th inst. an indictment was found against your memorialist, charging him in substance with the offences set forth in the above mentioned warrant. That proceedings were thereupon had in the circuit court of the United States for the New-York district, in all respects similar to those stated in the preceding memorial of Samuel G. Ogden, to which your memorialist prays leave to refer.

Your memorialist further respectfully represents, and doth most solemnly declare, that in all he did in respect to the expedition of gen. Miranda, he acted in good faith, and was acting under the impression

the president of the United States and of the secretary of state; and so far from thinking that he was subjecting himself to penalties under the laws of the United States, he thought his conduct would hereafter gain the applause of his fellow-citizens who he had the best reason to believe would derive the greatest advantages from the enterprise which was carried on with the approbation of their executive government.

Your memorialist submits his conduct to the consideration of your honorable body, and prays such relief as you in your wisdom shall think proper to grant.

W. S. SMITH.

New-York, April 18, 1806.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Mr. Coleman,

SIR,

OBSERVING that you have published in the Evening Post our memorials read in Congress on the 21st of April last, we think it our duty to correct an error which is contained therein, in using the name of the collector of the port instead of the naval officer.

The particular paragraph alluded to is as follows, wit.

"That the extraordinary equipment of the ship *Leander* though made with some appearance of secrecy, was a matter of general conversation and of great notoriety in New-York for a long time before the failed: That several officers of the government of the United States were acquainted with it—that in particular it was well known to the collector of the port of New-York, to whom a formal representation was made by an officer of high rank, under the government of the State, and the collector was by him called upon to notice the fact, but the collector refused so to do, saying, it was not his official duty to notice the representation."

At the time our memorials were presented we did believe the facts as stated in the above paragraph to be correct, and the memorials were drawn under a conviction that they had been so communicated to us by Major General Ebenezer Stevens, who is the officer of rank under the State government there alluded to; but from subsequent conversations with General Stevens we find that there was a mistake in giving the name of the collector as the person to whom he made the communication respecting the *Leander*.

He now informs us, that some time previous to the sailing of the *Leander* he called at the Custom-House with an intention of making a communication relative to the said ship, and finding the collector at the moment occupied on other business he went into the office of Sam. Osgood esq. the naval officer, and there communicated to him the facts within his knowledge as to the extraordinary equipment of the ship *Leander*. Observing to him that he conceived the collector, naval officer, district judge and district attorney, could form a competent board to demand of General Miranda, Col. Smith and Mr. Ogden, an explanation of the facts, he was informed that

the expedition. The naval officer replied that as the ship was cleared for Jacquemel, there was no law to prevent her sailing; and no notice it appears was afterwards taken of the representation.—Whether it was communicated or not to the collector, Mr. O'good can best inform.

We request those printers who have tho't proper to publish the memorials to republish the above.

WM. S. SMITH.
SAM. G. OGDEN.

New-York, June 10, 1806.

Hudson, June 24.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

.....

Mr. Heath, the democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, who was elected by a small majority, has declined qualifying for the office.

It is conjectured that the members of the council (all democrats) will also decline.

The following melancholy and disastrous occurrences are stated in the New South Wales Advertiser of October 24th, 1804, from which we copy them. We are indebted for the paper to a respectable merchant of this city. [U. S. Gaz.]

On Tuesday arrived the Union American ship, which left this city for China the 28th of August, came last from Tongataboo, one of the friendly islands, which she left the 5th inst.

By a young woman, named Elizabeth Morey, the mate of the Union, and others on board, the following melancholy statements were deposed to:—

DEPOSITION,

Respecting the loss of the American ship Duke, of Portland.

ELIZABETH MOREY being sworn, says that she left the Cape of Good-Hope with Mr. Lovat Mellon, captain of the American ship Duke, of Portland, bound to Lima; that on or about the first of June, 1802, the ship touched at an island in the Pacific ocean, called *Tongataboo*; that capt. Mellon received a message from a white man named Doyle, then residing on the island, (and who this deponent afterwards learnt, had got there from some vessel that had been cast away on another island, and the captain and crew killed); that the chief wished him, capt. Mellon, to send one of his boats manned to assist him in repelling some invaders that had landed from another island; that a boat was sent armed, with eight men, and the second mate, (Mr. Anderson) who, after he had performed the duty allotted to him, returned on board in the evening; that Gibson, the chief mate, with a boat manned with four men, went on shore for the purpose of bringing the former boat's crew on board; which he did, and both boats came together. That soon after the return of the boats on board, the chief of that part of the island, named Eucova, came on board to return the captain thanks for the assistance he had received, stopped on board the ship all night, and on the morning following went on shore; that the night after the chief sent word on board for the two boats to be sent on shore for refreshments the next morning; that the captain ordered the mate not to do so; but the following morning, before the captain was up, the mate had sent them both manned and armed, with the second mate; that about two hours afterwards the small boat returned with two boys in her, accompanied with several canoes and natives with yams, and the white man Doyle; that after unloading her she was again sent on shore with the 2 boys, and the natives, with the white man Doyle, before mentioned, remained on board. That shortly after the natives with the said Doyle, took an opportuni-

ty of surrounding the captain, chief mate and sailors then on board, seven in number, and killed them all except two boys and this deponent; she seeing the massacre, attempted to jump overboard, but was prevented by the white man, Doyle, who told her not to be frightened, for she should not be hurt; that she was sent soon after on shore in one of the native's canoes, and given to the chief's wife: that this deponent after she had got on shore, learnt from the boys, five in number, that were left alive, with a white man of diminutive stature, that the whole of the ship's company that were on shore had been killed, except themselves: that the ship, after the deponent's departure, was kept by Doyle; that the chief himself went off to get her unloaded for three successive days: but not being able to accomplish the unloading of the ship, he ordered the five remaining white persons to go on board to render assistance in landing her cargo, which consisted chiefly of bales of calico, and different piece goods; which they accomplished in six days following; that all the sails were unbent and landed except two; that after the cargo was so landed, the four white boys and man took an opportunity of driving the natives overboard, killing Doyle, cutting the cables, and standing out to sea with the ship: and that what further became of the vessel the deponent cannot say.

DEPOSITIONS,

Respecting the ship Union, of America.

DANIEL WRIGHT, chief mate of the ship Union, of New-York, being sworn, says, that on or about the 29th of August, 1804, he sailed in the said ship from the harbor of Port Jackson, under the command of capt. Pendleton, having taken on board Mr. John Boston, whom this deponent understood to be supercargo; that they touched at Norfolk Island, and thence proceeded for the island of Tongataboo, one of the friendly islands, where they arrived on or about the 30th of September; that soon after they came to anchor, a number of canoes visited them, but left them at sun set; that on the following morning they came off in great numbers, among whom was a Malay that spoke broken English, who informed them they could get good water and refreshments there, and was very urgent for the ship's boat to be sent on shore: that one of the ship's boats was accordingly hoisted out, manned with 6 men, 4 muskets and 2 cutlasses; in which boat the captain and Mr. Boston went; that soon after the departure of the boat from the ship, the natives became very troublesome from their numbers on board and round the vessel; that this deponent stationed all his remaining hands about ship to prevent their coming on board; but they succeeded in getting up contrary to his wish, to the number of thirty, who this deponent observed had passed a number of clubs in the ship's channels ready to be handed in: and from his observations he had no doubt but that they meant to take the ship; that the chief frequently urged this deponent to let more men come on board, which he positively refused, telling him that he should be obliged to turn out those who were already on board, which he did the greater part without any resistance or much trouble; that the chief did not seem in any wise dissatisfied with this proceeding, but remained on board some time after, to eat and drink with this deponent; that he shortly after took leave of the ship, and was accompanied by the whole of the canoes along side; that immediately after the departure of the natives from the vessel this deponent hoisted the colours of the ship, and fired a gun to put those on shore upon their guard, from his observation of the conduct of those that were on board; but soon after taking up the spy glass and looking towards the shore, he perceived the ship's boat on the beach lying broadside up, in the hands of the natives, and a number of natives about her; that this might have been between one and two o'clock, the boat having been gone about four hours; that this deponent then put the ship in the best order he could, expecting an attack from the natives—but no canoe came off that night;—that the next morning two canoes came within hail, but would not come on board; and from several gestures which they made the people on board wanted this deponent to fire on them, having construed those gestures to that of the boat's crew being murdered, also wishing him much to get the ship under way, and leave the place immediately—

but which this deponent would not allow of; that no further intercourse passed that day.

That the day following several canoes came within hail, in one of which this deponent discovered the Malay, who asked this deponent to come on shore, for that the captain and Mr. Boston wished him; that he endeavored to get the Malay along side, but could not prevail on him to do so though he promised to accompany him; the Malay then went on shore again. The same afternoon he came off again, accompanied by several canoes, in one of which the deponent observed a European woman who spoke to him in English, as did also the Malay, inviting him on shore; but by particular signs from the white woman, when unnoticed by the natives, she forbid them to comply with the request; that finding they could not prevail in getting another boat from the ship, they took their departure, and nothing further occurred that day.

The next morning, being the third after the boat in which the captain and Mr. Boston had gone on shore, several canoes again came off, in one of which was the white woman, and in the other the Malay, repeating the former request; that the deponent endeavored to get him (the Malay) along side by offering presents for the chief, but without effect; that the white woman stood up in the head of one of the canoes, cried out that those on shore were all murdered by the natives, and then leaping into the water, swam towards the ship, the men on board presenting their muskets, and thereby deterring the natives from picking her up, by which means she reached the vessel and was taken on board; that the said woman informed the deponent, that the captain and boat's crew had been murdered on shore; upon which information he ordered the natives to be fired on, and saw two fall in one of the canoes; that he immediately directing the cables might be cut, and putting out to sea, shaped his course for Port Jackson, where he arrived in nineteen days without accident.

The deponent further states, that when getting under way, and sheathing home his topgallant-sails, he heard two muskets fired on shore, but cannot take upon himself to say what produced this circumstance, further than that the white woman informed him that the chief had told her it should be done, to induce him (the deponent) to believe the people were alive and well on shore.

Elizabeth Morey being sworn, says that she lived with the chief's wife on the island of Tongataboo, and that on or about the 30th of September she understood a ship had arrived at the island—she then residing at the opposite side thereof; that one of the natives had come over for the purpose of bringing the Malay, who was known by the name of Charley, to go on board her; that three days after the vessel's arrival she was sent for by the chief, to converse with one of the white boys that had come on shore, from whom she learnt the ship's name, that she was from New-York, and that the captain and several of her people were on shore; that the chief desired her to go off to the vessel, and endeavor to get some more of her boats on shore; and she went off in a canoe as she was ordered, accompanied by the Malay, with five other canoes, and did as she was directed, being afraid to do otherwise; but from the conversation she had overheard among the natives previous to her going off, she was satisfied that the greater part of those who had gone on shore were murdered; but being assiduously watched by the Malay (Charley) she could not communicate her information to the officers on board the ship except by signs which she had used, uncertain as the time whether they were regarded by them or not; that she again went on shore and told the chief what she had done. That upon the morning following she was again sent for by the Malay, who informed her that she was again to go off to the ship to repeat her former message, and endeavor to get on shore some of her people; that she went off accordingly, accompanied by four canoes, in one of which was Charley the Malay; and on coming near the ship, she stood up in the head of the canoe in which she was, she called to the people on board, informing them that their comrades were all murdered by the natives on shore, then jumped overboard and swam for the ship, calling to the people to fire on them in the canoes, which they afterwards did; that she heard the two muskets fired on shore, which she knew was done by order of the chief, as he had told her he would do so before she left the shore, to induce the boats the more readily to leave the ship,

From an idea that Europeans were on shore, firing from a boat.

Thomas Dordon, a seaman, being sworn, says, that he left Norfolk Island in the Union, with capt. Pendleton; that he touched at the island of Tongataboo; and corroborates in every part the depositions given by Mr. Wright, the chief officer, and that part of Elizabeth Morey's evidence respecting the natives having murdered the people from the ship; but adds, that when the natives were turned out of the ship by Mr. Wright, they went on shore apparently in a violent passion.

Gilbert Grant, a sailor on board the Union, corroborates the above in every particular.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1804.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
JOHN HARRIS.

Mr. J. B. Labatut, of New-Orleans, has published an address to Companies of Insurance and to American merchants generally, in which he states, that the *Schr Felicity*, belonging to him, being on her return from Campeachy to New-Orleans, was boarded by the British privateer *Mayflower*, capt. Johnson, at the mouth of Bahze, and ordered for New-Providence; but that the U. S. revenue cutter *Louisiana* coming out of the river, exchanged a few shots with the privateer, when the latter sailed off. He gave some gratification to the crew of the cutter and his thanks to the commanding officer; and having received his vessel and cargo he disposed of the latter and sent the vessel upon another voyage, not expecting to hear any further of the business; but on her return the vessel and cargo were libelled and seized at the suit of the captain, officers, and crew of the cutter, who demanded a salvage of ten per cent, amounting to 1757 dollars, agreeably to a decree of the U. S. district court for the Orleans district. He considers this a new kind of danger at sea, and advises that a clause be inserted in each policy to insure vessels and cargoes "against the protection of the public vessels of our government."

NASHVILLE, May 17.

On Sunday last, a detachment of fine looking recruits embarked at this place, under the command of lieut. Roney, to join the army. As it is understood the recruiting service is to be prosecuted with vigor in this and the adjoining district, we have no doubt but a number of our patriotic and hardy citizens will be found to join the standard of their country, and be ready at a moment's warning to protect or avenge its wrongs.

A gentleman who arrived in this place on Wednesday last, from New-Orleans, which place he left the 26th April, informs, that at the time he left that place, a report was in circulation that a vessel, laden with provisions for our troops up the Mobile, has been captured by the Spaniards, and plundered of the whole of its lading, run on the Balise and there left. He also informs, that the post rider which had been stopped by the Spaniards, had been ordered by governor Claiborne to force his way, on risk of being taken prisoner.

Boston, June 8.

We learn, that a British 14 gun brig is now cruising within our bay. A vessel, arrived at Salem, on Friday last, was boarded on the same day by this privateer, and had her letters and papers ordered and strictly examined. The commander of the brig informed the Salem captain, that he should keep a good look out for a number of ships, (of which he said he had a list) homeward bound to this and the neighboring ports, from distant places. A letter has been received at Russell's Insurance Office, which had been broken open, and endorsed on the back, "examined by one of his Britannic Majesty's privateers, June 6, 1805."

MIRANDA.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated 5th of May, 1805, to a gentleman in Norfolk.

"On the business thereon mentioned I have only to add that I have just received a letter from M. —, dated at Aruba, mentioning, that not finding a ready market for a cargo of Dry Good which he carried up from this place, he intended to proceed with General Miranda, who arrived there with his squad-

ron a few days before, on that extraordinary expedition of the attack of Carraccas."

Our knowledge of the person referred to in the above extract, and the very respectable character to whom the letter is addressed in this place, induce us to assure our readers that they may rely, that a few days previous to the 5th of May, that Miranda was at Aruba, and that it was there understood, that he intended for Carraccas.

Aruba, or as it is otherwise called Oruba, is a small island near the Main Continent of Terra Firma, in lat. 12 50. N. long. 69. 30

A Jamaica paper of the 9th of May, has the following remarks on Miranda's expedition:

"The expedition of Miranda furnishes a problem not to be easily solved. The tales in circulation may be half true, but certainly, not wholly so. The vaunted successes were reported through a doubtful channel, and can therefore meet no more than suspended belief.

"We do not, said one of the officers, while on the main, go to the continent to fight. It is true we are provided with the means of self defence, and perhaps of annoyance, but we are going into the bosom of a people who expect us, and from whose arms we have nothing to look but an embrace.

"The officers in this equipment are uniformed in a splendid manner. They seem confident of success; and that powerful engine, the Press, has been employed, not only during their passage, but in Jacquemiel, in printing such papers, both in Spanish and in the native language of the people, as may best forward the purposes of their new visitants."

The Political and Commercial Gazette of Hayti, of the 22d of May, contains the following highly interesting letter from Gen. Kirkland, one of the commanders under General Miranda:

SOUTH AMERICA,

Extract of a letter from General Kirkland, dated from Cumana, the 19th of April, to his Haytian friend,

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Veni, Vidi, Vici, (I CAME, I SAW, I CONQUERED) was the motto of Caesar. Bonaparte has applied it to himself; it has now become mine, thanks to the Genius who presides over liberty and independence.

To my great regret I cannot permit myself to enter into the details which I had promised you respecting the celerity of our operation, on account of the rapidity of the events which hurry us on; and the favorable opportunity which requires haste to take advantage of the terror which such successes impress. Let us suffice to you, for the moment, to know that the island of Santa Margaretta, Barcelona and Cumana, are in our possession; and that at the moment in which I am writing to you, the army is filing off for Carraccas. At every step we take, our army is increased by those illustrious unfortunates, who think they behold in the Generalissimo Miranda, a new Washington, who comes to re-establish them in the primitive state of liberty which the barbarity of the Spaniards had ravished from them. There is not the shadow of a doubt but that new successes will crown so holy an enterprise.

The Generalissimo desires to be remembered by you. His first Aide du Camp, whom you well know, joins with his commander and myself in wishing you every kind of prosperity.

We request you instantly to communicate our progress to his majesty the emperor of Hayti. Tell him that the first intelligence which we shall have the honor to give him, will be dated from Carraccas.

Forget not, my dear friend, and believe that as long as I live, I shall feel for you the most sincere affection.

Vive l'Independence! Vive la Liberte!

The General KIRKLAND.

HADLEY, June 3.

On Sunday the first inst. this town was visited with the most distressing storm of hail, thunder and lightning, ever known in this vicinity. Soon after the inhabitants had returned from public worship in the afternoon, a cloud arose in the west, and north-west, with uncommon rapidity, which (though of a peculiarly menacing aspect) pretended to the people of Hadley (who have heretofore been providentially exempted from similar judgments) no more (as they

suppose) than an ordinary plentiful thunder shower. The rain soon began with unusual violence, and in a few moments was succeeded by a frightful deluge of hail; which driven by an high wind, marked its progress with singular desolation. The crops (which, reanimated from the late drought by the mild rain of Saturday, promised an abundant harvest) were mostly cut up, beat down and destroyed; and present at this time a melancholy contrast to the cheering prospect of the Sabbath day morning. The hail stones were mostly larger than musket balls; many were of the magnitude of a moderate sized hen's egg. These, impelled by the wind, in nearly an horizontal direction, drove and beat in almost every window within the limits of the storm facing the west and north-west. Upwards of 7,500 panes of glass were broken and driven, in many instances, to the further sides of the houses, and in some cases with such incredible velocity, as to produce indentations upon the opposite walls. In one house alone, 288 panes were beaten in, and others much fractured. Some conception may be formed of the astonishing velocity of the hail, by this fact: in one instance two large stones passed through the same pane of glass, in different places, leaving perforations of diameters just equal to those of the respective stones, without injuring the in crevening parts of the pane. Fortunately, though the wind was very high and tempestuous, only one building, a barn belonging to cap. Moses Kellogg, was blown down. We are happy to learn that the neighboring towns escaped the desolating effects of the storm. As far as we have been able to learn, the hail began east of Williamsburg, passed over the centre of Hadley, in a southeasterly direction, being in a width from north to south, a little more than a mile, and terminated principally before it reached the south end of Amherst. The rain was probably much more extensive.

NATCHEZ, May 6.

Interesting to travellers. We are informed, from a source entitled to every credit, that several of the Alcaldes in the territory between this and Orleans, occupied by the subjects of the king of Spain, have lately posted up notices forbidding all persons from travelling thro' their districts, unless provided with a passport from the governor of the territory from whence they came.

Extract of a letter from Leeds, (Eng.) April 30.

"This forenoon there is a terrible alarm. It is said your government have passed the non-importation law. I do not in the least doubt, if this news is confirmed, it will cause an immediate embargo on American shipping."

Highly Interesting.

We lately laid before our readers some extracts from a Pamphlet written in England, avowedly in defence of Neutral Rights, particularly as they regard the relation between England and the United States. Many enquiries and conjectures have been made as to the author of this work. Some have even intimated that it is the production of a pen, under the influence of Mr. Monroe, our minister at London; and of course are unwilling to admit that its doctrines and opinions can in any manner be considered as a criterion of the disposition and views of the New British cabinet towards this country. We are extremely happy in being able to assure our readers and the American public generally, that the author of this interesting work is no less a person than Lord Holland, nephew of Mr. Fox, and that it has been issued in England with the view of preparing the public mind for the reception of certain liberal stipulations between that government and America, in which some important and advantageous principles will be conceded to us.

In our estimation of this article, we conceive it the most important intelligence that could be announced. Its authenticity is indisputable.

[Ref's Gazette]

The Ennill.

DIED,

At the poor-house, in this city, on Sunday se'n. night, Mr. JOSEPH YOUNG, aged 45 years.



EXTRACT.

[The following tale is well told, and is said to be founded on fact :—]

From the Luzerne Federalist.

A WHILE before the amputation Of this from Britain's warlike nation, A Suffolk Yankey somewhat witty, A peddling went to New-York City.

I need not to the *knowing* tell
What Jonathan took down to sell,
For they well know that Suffolk's staple
Is bowls and dishes made of maple.
At ev'ry house,—at every store,
To man and wife ; to maid and ———,
In every street,—in ev'ry square,
Jonathan tri'd to sell his ware.
But all in vain.—I'll tell you why
(A sapient reason)—*none would buy.*
I told you Jonathan had wit,
So he on this expedient hit,
To sell his ware and fill his purse,
(T'was better to do so than worse.)

Some British ships of war were there,
(Their streamers floating in the air,)
Their sails all *bent*, and every day
Expecting to put out to sea.

The Yankey got (but how's a mystery
That's not reveal'd in any hist'ry,)
A Naval Officer's suit throughout,
In which when dress'd he sallied out,
And with bold air, a merchant's store
Enter'd where he had been before ;
Then thus quoth he—" Our Comm'dore wishes
" A quantity of *wooden dishes* :
" If you have any that are neat,
" We'll take a parcel for the fleet."

Old Wholesale did not recognize
The Yankey in his fine disguise.
And thus with serious air reply'd,
" I think, sir, you can be suppli'd ;
" Altho', sir, I have none on hand,
" There're some in town, I understand,
" And if to-morrow you'll send up,
" I'll have them ready in my shop.
" Any thing else, sir ? 'ny thing more ?
" Nothing wanted from the Store !"
The Yankey bowing, debonaire,
Replied, " sir, *nothing but the ware.*"
Then march'd as swift as an express,
And quick resum'd his home-made dress.
No sooner was he rigg'd complete,
Than Wholesale waddled down the street.
" Your luck is bad, my friend," quoth he,
" You've all your ware on hand I see ;"
" Yes," quoth the Yankey, " and I wish
" I'd never seen a wooden dish,
" I don't believe I ever shall
" Be able all my load to sell."

Quoth Wholesale, " friend it all a farce is,
" To think to sell when cash so scarce is,
" Besides your price's so out of reason
" You won't sell tho' you wait the season ;
" But yet ' *oblige ye*, I don't care,
" To take a portion of your ware.
" Nay, friend, as you are here a stranger,
" And are of being *press'd* in danger.
(The offer's out of kindness meant)
" If you'll deduct fifteen per cent,
" I'll take the load." " No," quoth the Yankey,
" I'll neither take ye up, nor thank ye,
" I'll sooner throw my ware away,
" Than fall a groat from what I say."

Wholesale concluded in a trice
T'was best to give the man his price,
So paid to Jonathan his gold,
Thinking his ware already sold.

'Tis said for more than half a year,
The merchant's shelves were fill'd with ware,
And that he curs'd the British Navy,
For serving him a trick so scurvy.

The Yankey as you well may guess,
Was highly pleas'd with his success,
And home to Suffolk straight he hied,
And told his friends the trick he tri'd ;
And often now as round the fire
The social glass and pipe inspire,
The old man makes his neighbors stare,
Relating how he sold his ware.

FROM THE WEEKLY MUSEUM.

'To shame a Liar, tell a greater Lie.'

AS two merchants were quarrelling some time ago,
Says one to the other—" Sir, I'll have you to know,
That I do much more business than you,
And I clearly can make it appear ;

For instance, only think,

That it costs me for *Ink*,

At least *forty pounds* ev'ry year."

" Poh, poh," cries the other, " that *sum* is quite *small*,
I save twice as much by *leaving out all*
The dots of my *I's* and the crosses of *T's*,
You may believe it or doubt it, 'tis just as you please."

Diversity.

[The following is apparently a very tough story ; but
I'll lay a wager that it is as true as three-fourths
of the matter that appears in our democratic pa-
pers. Edit. Bal.]

Powerful effects of Plaster of Paris !

The wonderful efficacy of this wonder-
ful manure was not fully known until re-
cently ; and Luzerne has the honor of
the discovery. Col. Munchauson a far-
mer in a neighboring town had purchased
a bushel of Gypsum, and left it standing in
a bag, unknown to his wife.—She, good
woman, in haste to make some pudding
for her childrens' suppers, mistook the
Plaster for Flour. The children feasted
heartily and retired to sleep. The Col. in
the morning, as was customary, rose early,
and went into the chamber where his boys
slept to call them up.—What was the al-
tonishment of the father to find his sons

had grown with such remarkable rapidity
during the night, that *their legs hung out*
of the bed on the floor, and one had been
absolutely crouded out of bed!! The
boys continue their growth, and bid fair in
a few weeks to rival in size the children of
Anak. [Luzerne Fed.]

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

IT may at least be said as a *truth*, if
not by way of argument against those ice-
ticks who reject the idea of a possible in-
tercourse with departed good spirits, that
it is no wonder they are generally without
evidence of such intercourse. For were
the most heavenly angel to take up, for a
season, a sensible residence among men,
and to teach heavenly wisdom, in oppo-
sition to sensuality, he would be ridiculed
and slandered, and made, if possible, un-
happy.

A man who is reputed to have been
abused and persecuted, should have an es-
pecial care not to value himself on account
of the friendship and sympathy which any
person may shew towards him as a sufferer.
For let his cause have been ever so weak
and indefensible, some persons will be sure
to espouse it, and give him their pity and
countenance, perhaps for no better reason
than because he is a sufferer.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty
Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dol-
ars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in
bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city
price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents
will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of
Balance may be had on the following terms :—

First Volume, unbound..	\$ 2,
Second Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
The four together, - - - -	\$ 8

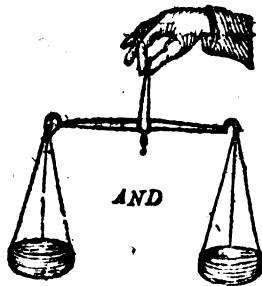
PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with
elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEAUTIFUL.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK). Tuesday, JULY 1, 1806.

Selected.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The following is the report of the committee, appointed to inquire what fees, in cases of criminal prosecutions, have been received by the Attorney General, and whether he had accounted for them according to law.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives. June 6, 1806.

The committee, to whom was referred to inquire what fees have been received by the attorney general of this commonwealth, upon bills of cost taxed in criminal prosecutions in the several counties, and whether any account has been rendered thereof, or any allowance or deduction made therefor in the salary paid to that officer, according to law,

Respectfully Report,

That by an act passed February 27, 1795, it is provided, that the attorney general receive for compensation for his services out of the treasury of this commonwealth, £300 per annum, to be paid quarterly, and that in each criminal prosecution, there shall be taxed 15s for the fees of the attorney general, and all such fees received by him shall be accounted for annually with the treasurer of the commonwealth.

That by the certificate of Wm. Pynchon, esq. treasurer of the county of Hampshire, sundry fees were taxed, in such prosecutions, amounting to the sum of 202 dollars 95 cents, which were paid to the attorney general by him, but it does not appear by the certificate when this sum was paid.

That by the certificate of the treasurer of the commonwealth, it appears that no fees were accounted for by the attorney general.

That it is admitted by the attorney general, that on the 14th of May, 1802, he received of the treasurer of the county of Hampshire, the sum of 152 dollars 60 cents, and afterwards he received of said treasurer, the balance, making the sum of 202 dollars 95 cents.

That he received of the treasurer of the county of Worcester the sum of 17 dollars 25 cents, and of the treasurer of the county of Berkshire the sum of 10 dollars, which sums amounting to 230 dollars 20 cents, are all the monies received by him (according to his recollection) of the county treasurers since the passing the act of the 27th Feb. 1795. And that your committee have no evidence of any other sums having been paid him than those above mentioned, by any county treasurer?

Your committee further report that by an act passed the 27th Feb 1795, the county treasurers were directed to exhibit their accounts for monies received for fines and bills of cost to the treasurer of the commonwealth under the direction of the government and council, on the first Tuesday of June annually, and that since the passing this act it has been customary with most of the county treasurers to let their accounts in the secretary's office, but your committee are unable at this time to report precisely what county treasurers have done so.

Your committee further report that the attorney general hath exhibited to them an account current, a true copy whereof they annex, in which account, the sums as aforesaid received by him of the county treasurers, appear to be credited to the commonwealth, but inasmuch as their commission does not authorize them to settle the attorney general's account, they can only observe, that the charges appear to be for services and monies advanced in civil suits, in behalf of the commonwealth, some of which have been pending in the courts, from the year 1801 to the present time—that it does not appear to your committee, that any account has been settled between the commonwealth and the attorney general, since the 21st of January, 1803, at which time, by a resolve of the legislature of that date, a settlement was made, concerning civil suits.

Beside the above, the chairman of the committee stated, verbally, that they had not had time to obtain information from all the counties, and knew not the state of facts in distant counties.

REMARKS.

Though the committee which made the above report were restricted in their commission, to inquire respecting monies received in cases of indictments, and though they had not time to ascertain all the facts to which their commission extended, we are happy that they have made an early report, that members of the house, who are daily returning to their homes, will have this information to carry with them, that the charge made in the Repertory, *that Mr. Sullivan had received monies of the commonwealth for which he had not accounted, WAS TRUE.*

Supported in our charge by the extorted concession of Mr. Sullivan himself, we now beg leave to recapitulate the history of this business.

The Repertory of March 21, contained the following charge. "It must be well understood by every man acquainted with the duties of the attorney general, that monies belonging to the commonwealth must frequently pass into his hands. We have inquired at the proper bureaux, to ascertain whether he renders an account of all monies received, for the commonwealth, and find *that he does not.*"

This and some other charges brought, from Mr. Sullivan, a long explanation and defence, which he published in the Chronicle, of March 27, signed with his name at length. He protested that he was innocent, and pretended to give a full statement of his money concerns with the commonwealth. He gave credit for 150 dollars, granted him in 1802, by the legislature. This he said was all the money belonging to the commonwealth, in his hands, and concluded his publication in these remarkable words—
"I have no public money but that 150 dollars to account for. I have received none but what I have receipts for."

James Sullivan.

We knew this was false; and that he had received other monies, which he now concealed, and for

which he had no receipts. We therefore considered his declaration as justifying us in accusing him of embezzlement. No reply was made to this; and a few days since we repeated the charge and urged the propriety of legislative inquiry.

A committee was appointed, restricted however to inquire into his receipts of fees on indictments only, and whether he had accounted for them. This embraced but a part of what we had in view; but it this committee found that at the time Mr. Sullivan declared he had but 150 dollars for which he had not receipts, he actually had other sums for which he had no receipts, the charge against him was substantiated.

We put a document, proving the fact, into the hands of the committee. It was carried to Mr. Sullivan, by a member of the committee, his friend; and in a day or two, he sent an account to the committee, giving credit for that amount, and some other small sums, and an account against the commonwealth, exceeding the credit, about one dollar and fifty cents!

The public will readily discern, that this credit, not given until after the detection and proof, and wholly inconsistent with his Chronicle declaration, which he had probably forgotten, is no justification.

Aware that Mr. Sullivan is adroit at evasion, we thought it not improper to use a little art, to detect him. We therefore pointed out only the case of the Hampshire fees. He admits, contrary to his declaration in March last, that he had received these; but now a second time says, this is all. We have caught him, and again declare, *this is not all.* A member of the house, immediately after the report was made, rose and observed, that a member present had detected other sums not credited. The gentleman, who was chairman of the committee, has now another document, from another county, certifying sums paid, which are not yet accounted for. We will likewise hint another field of inquiry. Mr. Sullivan, as attorney general, has prosecuted several individuals, in the District of Maine, for trespasses on the lands of the commonwealth, and has recovered damages, of which we cannot find that he has rendered any account. He has likewise received 200 dollars, of money in the custody of the commonwealth, which he obtained by receipting for it, as received "by virtue of a Resolve of the General Court," when he had had no grant for that purpose. Will or will not the legislature pursue this inquiry? The committee has done enough to substantiate our charge, but further inquiry, and particularly after his declaring a second time "I have no more money belonging to the commonwealth," will set the charge in a clearer and more unquestionable light. We

wish to persecute no man; but certainly it is not necessary that the commonwealth, or even an individual who takes the part of the commonwealth, should be unjustly abused.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

There is a sort of cant that not only shews the force of delusion but contributes to spread it. We believe, and we should be happy to find that we err in belief, that one of the common and most effectual ways of getting rid of the charges against Mr. Sullivan is to say, *the Repertory is a violent federal paper; we must make allowances for what is alledged in it.* We desire all men, who have any sense and who wish to use it, we desire them to look about them and consider, *who they are who say these things to parry our charges?* They are Mr. Sullivan's political friends. Why do they say as they do? Because they have nothing else to say. A foul character may be wrapped up in the mantle of party, for that mantle is broad, but it cannot be scoured clean. We incline to think party will, in future be more saving of its soap and land. Probably they will select some man, for another year, who will do, without whitewashing.

But we again desire the men, who have any sense, and who have not yet sworn to their party that they will renounce the use of it, if they love liberty, if they love our own dear country, as we believe many democrats really do, we earnestly desire them to examine and re-examine the FACTS, stated in the Repertory, before the last election. It is no answer, it is not even a half answer to these facts, to say, an election brings them forward. Character is tested, it is not made by an election. Granted, if you will, that party will misrepresent. Party will do it, no doubt. It is therefore that we have stated FACTS; we have stated them plainly, without flourish of words, in decent language, resolved that they should not be mistaken by our adversaries. Party lies as always vague. Time, place and circumstances are left out of the charge, so that a contradiction will be hard, if not impossible. We have avoided every thing of this sort, and have, on plan and meditation, been as precise as Mr. Sullivan is, in his issues for the trial of a culprit. If in our accusations, we are "violent" if our charges bite and sting, and burn, and the mortified flesh peels off to the naked bone, all this lamented feverishness is to be ascribed to facts.

On this subject we have much to say.—Democrats have been found, who are not willing to go all lengths. To these men, decline! perhaps beyond all other men to save the state, we make the solemn appeal. Are you willing to violate a good constitution, in order to bring in a known bad man into the chair? In deciding on the votes again, if there should be occasion, will you cling to a Mr. Scattering in his patched quibbles about a man of that name,

without a christian name...or will you take this opportunity to awake from a protracted dream? now you see and the people begin generally to see, that a revolution very like that of France was near beginning. The people's votes were for a fortnight kept in suspense, and would have been lost and annulled, if a few unseared consciences had not been found in the ranks of democracy. Democrats, you have begun to think to no good purpose if you stop here. Think on.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Chancellor Livingston. In a late Richmond Enquirer, the leading democratic paper in Virginia, the editor, Mr. Ritchie, has commenced a violent attack on Chancellor Livingston. This Mr. Ritchie, we understand to be fairly enlisted in the squad who are determined on having Monroe for the next president. With this view Mr. Jefferson's intimation some months ago that he meant to decline standing a candidate at the next presidential election, was eagerly laid hold of, and immediately published: this it was supposed, would commit Mr. Jefferson, beyond retraction. Lately we have understood, however, that Mr. Jefferson has altered his mind, and means to be re-elected; he fixes his eye on the presidency like the glutton on the furloin, as a cut and come again: Monroe's party don't like this, and the Enquirer therefore has published a political essay, recommending an amendment of the constitution so as to render any man ineligible to the presidency after two terms.—From the following extract our readers will perceive that it is with the same view to Monroe's elevation that the attack is made on the Chancellor.

"During the very last election, Chancellor Livingston himself, the man who has disgraced the services of a whole life, by his speculations in Paris, and by his dishonorable attempts to tear from Mr. Monroe those laurels which were due to him for his aid during the Louisiana negotiation, even he has still farther added to his disgrace by encouraging his friends to combine with federalists."

The American Citizen of Friday has republished the extract, and intimates a belief that the charge of improper speculation is well founded, but, on the whole, deems it prudent before he commences the attack upon the Chancellor on this ground to request Mr. Ritchie to furnish him with a "specification of the facts to which he alludes." If he can get hold of these, he means to assail the Chancellor in due form. In answer, the Morning Chronicle, in a very confident style, denies the whole charge, as well what remains to Monroe as to the speculations. Here, for the present, the business rests.

FROM THE SAME.

Polybius. Mr. Wortman has now written four letters under his last signature to the poor, benighted, citizens of Orange

county, for the purpose of informing them that they made an enormous blunder in giving a majority of votes, at the last election, for the Lewis ticket. We presume Mr. Wortman will keep on his course of letters till he shall have completed the talismanic number of nine. Nine letters will write a man up or a man down, change the political face of a county, or state, in short, carry all before them; *probatum est.*

In letter the 3d, Mr. Wortman has dashed off quite in a jocular style: among other pleasanties, Mr. Wortman says:

"Citizens of Orange! I am about to make a solemn appeal. Let me acknowledge that I stand among the proscribed, and that I glory in the proscription. Considerations of office can have but little weight with one who has braved the tempest in its deadliest forms, and who equally views the federalists and their new supporters with a smile of ineffable contempt."

This now is excellent in the mouth of the Clerk of the Mayor's court, Common Council, &c. with a salary of upwards of eight thousand dollars per annum. *Considerations of office can have but little weight with you.* O! no. "I dare say you'll swear to that Moses."

How modestly he speaks of himself and his abilities! "My first attentions (says he) shall be paid to the federalists." "In proportion to the vanity of their boastings shall be their signal ruin—they shall be confounded by the light of reason, and transfixed by Ithuriel's spear."

I dare say the good Orange county people will swallow the bait thrown out to them just as mackerel swallow a bit of red rag upon a hook.

Polybius again. If Mr. Wortman will persist in his letters, we humbly entreat that he will pay some little attention to truth in his statement of facts. That he does not will appear beyond denial by a few quotations from the letters before us.

"He (Mr. Jefferson) found the country involved in a large and increasing debt; that debt he has considerably diminished."

A democratic member of congress is our witness that Mr. Jefferson "has secured up almost as much new debt as he paid off of the old." Such are his very words.

"He found it enclaved by alien and sedition laws; these were immediately repealed."

Here is a falsehood, and one which has been repeated over and over again. The alien and sedition laws were not repealed by Mr. Jefferson. They expired by their own limitation, and Polybius knows it.

"He found it burdened by prodigal expence and exorbitant taxes. Every unnecessary expence has been discontinued and direct taxation altogether abolished."

No direct tax was ever laid but the one reported by Mr. Madison as chairman of the committee, and by him individually defended and strenuously recommended in his place in congress. But neither was this tax ever "abolished;" like the other the act was temporary and expired of course; before, however, Virginia had paid

her proportion of it, which now she never will pay.

"He found the inhabitants of the western counties justly dissatisfied with the government of the union. Rights which nature and the solemnity of treaties had equally conferred upon them; rights which were inseparably essential to their prosperity, and almost to their existence, were unjustifiably withheld. Years of aggression on the one hand, and silent suffering on the other, had rolled away."

This is the first time we ever heard the Western Insurrection openly defended in a newspaper, and the administration of gen. Washington condemned for suppressing it. It is the first time too we ever heard that the privilege of drinking Whiskey free of tax was a "right which nature and the solemnity of treaties had conferred upon them." Nor have we before witnessed the indecency of charging our first president, the man whom these very people now join in eulogizing when it suits their turn, as the *father of his country*, with an aggression on the rights of the western people for years.

"Notwithstanding the skeleton of an army was raised and the rudiments of a navy [what are the rudiments of a navy?] were created, nothing substantial or honorable was effected."

Here it is admitted, notwithstanding the democratic clamor against the standing armies of the federalists as threatening the liberties of our country, that it was, after all, but the *skeleton of an army*. It is added, that "nothing substantial or honorable was effected." Was not the insurrection effectually suppressed without bloodshed?

"We saw a powerful army march to enforce an excise law, ever odious to a free people. We beheld eleven hundred thousand dollars expended in the course of a few months to enforce unconditional submission to the will of the federal cabinet."

This "powerful army" must have recruited most wonderfully. Only three sentences before it was "a *skeleton of an army*." No wonder this man expects to make converts in a twinkling of the whole county of Orange. Truly, the good people must feel their sagacity highly complimented by even the notice of such an extraordinary man as this Polybius.

"But negotiation and the sword were equally inactive to maintain our national right to the navigation of the Mississippi. The successful vindication of that right was reserved for an administration of more virtue, and let me add, of more solid energy."

We only beg permission to ask the Orange county electors if any of them recollects that our right to the navigation of the Mississippi was ever brought into question during the federal administration? What then does their friend Polybius mean by its not being successfully vindicated till Mr. Jefferson came into power, when it was not till after this event that there was any opportunity for vindicating or not vindicating it?

One quotation from the letter of to-day shall close: In impudence it exceeds all that has gone before:

"Political coalitions are always to be deprecated. They can never be formed upon a virtuous or patriotic basis—private views and individual interests are the only objects they can embrace, they never are and never can be established for purposes of general good."

Can it be believed that the author of this was one of the most active Clintonians who formed the infamous Political Coalition which was celebrated last winter at Dyde's Hotel? That such, however, is the fact, we feel very confident he will not deny.

We close with a single observation: The conduct of a writer, who thus not only turns his back on known facts, but laughs at the decorum of preserving consistency, and is so regardless of decency as to contradict himself point blank, without wincing, can be viewed in no light but that of downright insult towards those to whom he addresses himself.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Messieurs Editors,

THE public attention has been very properly called by several late publications, to the culpable neglect of duty in the President of the United States, in not sooner carrying into execution a law of the United States, which was passed for the preservation of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens, and the scandalous inexecution of which has been attended, for some time past, with the plunder of our property, and in a late melancholy instance, with the disastrous death of a fellow-citizen. Yes, an innocent fellow-creature, a worthy citizen, pursuing his honest calling, has fallen a victim to this palpable violation of duty. Can this be denied? Will his placemen and pensioners have the bare-faced impudence to deny this? Was there not, long before the murder of Pierce, an act of Congress in force, (the provisions of which were lately published in the Times) not only giving power to the President, but positively directing him to remove from the waters of the U. States any foreign armed vessels by calling to his aid all the armed force of the U. States, regulars and militia, and to prevent any merchant vessel of the nation to which such armed vessel belongs, from loading or unloading in any of our ports, and to prohibit, by proclamation, any person from furnishing provisions or supplies to such armed vessel, and to prevent any of her officers from landing on American ground, and if they do, to seize and arrest them? Were these not ample powers—powers, which no doubt he asked, and with which he was satisfied; (and such was the acquiescing spirit of congress, they would have enlarged them had he required it) having then abundant powers for the end, why did he not sooner enforce them? The act directed him immediately to instruct all the marshals and collectors how to carry it into execution. Has he even issued any such instructions? No. Has he ever called on the commanding officers of the regular troops, navy or militia, to remove these ships? No. Has he ever forbid the unloading or loading of any English ship in any of our ports, till this blockading squadron had been removed? No. Did he issue his proclamation till after Pierce's death, interdicting supplies to this squadron? No; they were daily fed from New-York. Has he caused to be arrested any of that squadron when on shore? No; they were seen every day in New-York. Had he carried the act into execution in any one of these particulars, would the squadron have remained in our waters as long as it did? No. Would Pierce have been slaughtered? No. Then let Jefferson be impeached: public justice requires it, and if there is yet to be found any true, pure republican spirit in congress, the first measure taken at their next session must be a vote of impeachment.

I call upon the Randolphs, Nicholsons, and the impeachers of Chase now to shew their patriotism. Chase was impeached for carrying the law into execution against a traitor and a libeller; but Pierce was neither a traitor nor a libeller; he was murdered while innocently pursuing his lawful business; he lost his life because Jefferson neglected his duty. In vain do his official papers endeavour to gloss over the deed; in vain do they attempt to avert the wrath of an indignant nation from its true object, by thundering out invectives against the British government. The British government is not charged with our protection. We are equal to

our own protection, when we have wise legislators and faithful officers. In this case, the law was ample, the means of protection abundant; but the chief magistrate, be it cowardice or not, deserted his trust.

Oh, hallowed spirit of WASHINGTON!—Our friend, our guardian! If thy divine shade hovers over our wretched land, how thy patriotic heart must bleed for thy poor country's disgrace! If thou still lovest thy country, shed thy pure and patriotic spirit upon thy degraded fellow-citizens, rouse them to a noble sense of their once lofty condition, excite them to a manly and dignified effort to hurl from the seat of power, those feeble and dastardly men, who by all the arts of detraction, who by deceptive promises and hollow professions, have intruded themselves into stations which they only dishonor. Thus, once more save thy unhappy country from impending ruin.

FRANKLIN.

Editor's Closet.

Holt's veracity established.

The captain says, that a certain assertion in his paper was not a *lie*, "because nobody was deceived"—that is, nobody believed it! At this rate, Holt will prove that he never told a lie; for who ever believed half his assertions?—I long ago remarked, that no man could be injured by any thing that might appear in the Bee.

A democratic paper recommends the "frequent observance of the anniversary of American Independence"—Like the man who, speaking of the great convenience of *mile-stones*, advised to place them *much nearer each other*.

The democrats of the Massachusetts legislature, have wreaked their vengeance on the federal party, by removing about fifty Notaries Public from office.

The Orange County Republican,

Lately established at Wardbridge, is a very neat paper, and is evidently conducted with ability and industry. Its object appears to be, to support the cause of Gov. Lewis: If so—the editors ought cautiously to abstain from all such reflections as appear in that paper of the 19th June, near the bottom of the fourth column of the second page. If such a subject is to be treated in such a way at this day, THE EDITOR OF THE BALANCE will shortly take up the same subject in another way.

To Correspondents.

"X. Y. Z." received too late for this paper.

Political.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Literary Fraud and Impostion.

WE have at length succeeded in finding the supplementary number of the London Monthly Magazine for January last, and there we perceive under the head of "*Half yearly retrospect of American literature*," the article from which an extract was lately copied and sent to the American Citizen, respecting the politics of this country. It is thus introduced:

"MR. CHEETHAM,

I send you for publication an extract from the Monthly Magazine of thirtieth January last, a periodical work of great celebrity published in London. It shews the *just views* which are entertained of our administration in foreign countries, and also exhibits the contemptible light in which the *scurrilous prints* of federalism are considered by *respectable and enlightened men, who have no interest or concern in our political controversies.*"

Those who have been in the habit of reading the Evening Post, may remember that I have several times exposed the base trick which has been attempted to be practised on the American public by means of similar extracts from the London Monthly Magazine; in truth this has been done no less than four times already, and always, I venture to assert, to the entire satisfaction of every reader. Indeed in so vile and shameful a light has the supposed author of this base trick been placed, that it is incredibly he should persist in affording me materials for exposing him, were it not that he is willing to take all consequences in the hope of affording a paltry support to the democratic cause, by propping up the popularity of Mr. Jefferson with those who never read any but democratic prints. I however paid my adversary editors the compliment to suppose they would not again make their papers the vehicles of such an infinitely mean and degrading artifice; nor do I think they would any of them have been guilty of it had it not been expressly desired by the author himself. Since it is so—since he persists in this fraud, I will persist in my endeavors to bring him to shame, and his writings into the contempt they merit and will receive from every one who despises a dirty action.

In my last attempt (May 31, 1805) to unmask the insidious villifier of the federal party and the fawning parasite of Mr. Jefferson, I admitted without hesitation that to write the *Review of American Literature* in this country, tho' for a London publication was wholly unobjectionable. But I then said, as I say now, that to write it here and send it to a foreign journalist for the purpose of shewing what are the views which are entertained of our administration by disinterested men in foreign countries, was indeed objectionable; unwarrantable in the highest degree. This circumstance it is which renders it culpable and ought to draw down upon its author an untrained sentiment of indignation.

As to shewing that the article was written in this country, besides some very direct verbal information, and the internal evidence furnished by the work itself as proved by extracts from the 10th and 12th volumes of the Magazine, that the proprietors by way of apology for the non-appearance of the customary article in these volumes, had been obliged to confess and did confess that the "*Retrospect of American Literature*" had been regularly transmitted to them from America," and then added, "it had been detained on its passage" and was "consequently postponed till the next number." After this is it not in the highest degree shameful—is it not scandalous—is it not dishonest—is it not an insult on the American public, to reprint this article as evidence of the opinions entertained of us and our manners and politics by respectable and disinterested foreigners? as evidence of the favorable sentiments which foreigners entertain of Mr. Jefferson's administration, and of the "contemptible light in which the scurrilous prints of federalism are considered abroad?" I should really be at a loss to mention any particular circumstance in the passing history of the times more calculated to make foreigners view our morals in a "contemptible light" than for them to find our men of letters capable of descending to such

mean, unworthy artifices to serve a party, or gratify a despicable personal vanity.

I at first hinted and at length spoke out that I believed the man who had been guilty of this base conduct was no other than one of our public characters, a representative in congress. Why should I haggle about it, convinced, as I certainly am, that I am right in my conjecture? Doctor Samuel Latham Mitchel is the person on whom I fix the accusation, nor has the accusation ever been denied. The *Retrospect* in every volume furnishes us with evidence; and that in the present as much as any of the preceding. It contains the same party misrepresentations that disgrace, the same puffs on himself and Dr. Miller, that adorn the former numbers: it is marked by the same supercilious insolence towards other physicians, the same overweening, self-inflated notions of himself that could never yet be concealed when treating on the science of medicine; as to which by-the-by, though a prodigious great man in theory, he has about as much clinical knowledge as the youngest student in Columbia college. I should not have gone out of my way to mention this, were it not that the doctor has written the most abusive philippic ill nature could invent against the learned and respectable Dr. Haygarth of Bath, because he ventured to give an opinion unfavorable to the doctrine of *domestic origin*, without having actually attended on patients ill of the disease.* This comes with a good grace, to be sure, from one who is among the very first to scamper from town the moment the alarm about yellow fever begins. But to return:

Lastly: As proof of the highest presumptive kind that Dr. Mitchell is the author of the *Retrospect of American Literature*, at least all but that which relates to theology, is the circumstance of its being copied and sent to Mr. Cheetham for republication in the Citizen, as being taken from a work of *great celebrity*, published in London. No other man I venture to say, in the U. States, would have thought it worth the trouble of transcribing. But should it not be true that doctor Mitchell is the writer of the article itself, yet that he has been aiding and abetting in its republication here may be stated as a fact which will not be denied. I conclude with the words used by me on a former occasion. "It is a scandalous imposition on the American public. It is a species of literary forgery for which those concerned ought to meet with exemplary and condign punishment."

* If the reader has the curiosity to know what bitterness dwells in the heart of man who wears an eternal mask of good nature on his face, I refer him to a review of Dr. Haygarth's letter to Dr. Percival, in the Medical Repository, Vol. 5, page 179, written by our friend Dr. Mitchell.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

THE sudden change which took place in the house of representatives, transferring the probability of success, in fifteen minutes from Sullivan to Strong, was not more remarkable than the change in the temper of the leading democrats. Triumphant in a majority, which like the majority in the senate, as it seemed at first to be presumed, was ready to set the constitution and the public sense of virtue at defiance, the contest began with the same outrages on truth and decency which had been practised in the upper branch. Men were found hardy enough to rise and declare in the presence of God, angels and men, that they did not believe the votes given in Islesboro' for James Sullivan and Caleb Strong, (or as they ridiculously affected to read it *Strom*) were given for James Sullivan and Caleb Strong! and those for Mr. Strong were accordingly set aside. Such shocking and disgusting conduct as this characterised the proceedings of the house on Tuesday. On Wednesday the tune was suddenly changed. The very men, who, the day before rivalled each other in the boldness of their misrepresentations, and the zeal of their exertions to triumph over and browbeat the minority, seemed, all at once, made up of nothing but candor, and conceded who should first proclaim his opinion that his excellency Caleb Strong was constitutionally elected by the people.

Is this human nature? The revolution in the temper of democratic leaders was too immediate, and the contrast in their measures too striking, not

to render it suspicious. Let it now be understood, that in offering our opinion as to the true reasons of the astonishing change, which ostensibly resulted from the discovery of the defect of date in the *Lincolnville* return, we do not by any means intend they should apply to the democratic party, generally. We know such an application would be unjust and illiberal. We only mean to apply them to those who were tyrants on Tuesday and lambs on Wednesday—those who so overacted their parts as to betray their hypocrisy.

That there was an understanding between the members of the senate and the directors of the house will not be doubted by those who know how many caucusses were held, immediately on the meeting of the legislature. That it was determined to effect a *certain end* by some or *any means*, is evident from the conduct of the senate. The impartial world will need no stronger proof. A member of the senate, since the close of the debate, which has exposed that body to the indignation of every sober citizen of Massachusetts, has confessed to the writer of this article, and that before several witnesses, "he was sorry that some of the steps taken by the senate were necessary—but said he, they were necessary." The same senator confessed, that he had no doubt for whom the votes in Davistown were given! If then the result was predetermined, and the means were to subserve the end, why was the return from *Lincolnville* suffered to be rejected, and Mr. Strong acknowledged the choice of the people? when, as the *Chronicle* very simply and in a manner reflecting disgrace on its party, confesses, that the return of *Lincolnville* was more valid than that of *Islesboro'* rejected merely for want of one letter?

The course which the debate had taken in the senate had excited general disgust. Democrats not belonging to the legislature, saw the impression which it was producing on the public mind. Among two hundred and fifty democratic members of the house, there were many who were such from situation only, not from depravity of mind. Caucusses and the too gross propositions of a Dana or a King would not sour their consciences. On such evidence and reason were not lost. We know that some of them confessed, before the debate commenced in the house, they should not vote, in certain instances, for the Report. On Wednesday morning the Protest of the minority of the senate appeared in the *Centinel*. It was a plain but powerful statement of transactions, which any man of common intellect must have discovered would shock the common sense of the community. This, likewise, had a considerable effect. Add to this, the investigation into the attorney general's accounts was not likely to wipe off the charges made against him. All these circumstances united, the prospect of forcing the report of the committee on the house, and Mr. Sullivan on the commonwealth, became very dubious. To complete the despair of the leading demagogues, though the first paragraph, relating to the *Islesboro'* votes had been carried, the ranks were already broken. Six of the party, to their eternal honor, voted from principle.

To every man of common discernment, it was evident the report would not go down. What was then to be done? Dissent from the committee, and implicitly censure their friends in the senate, who had so nobly set constitution and truth at defiance? No; a happy expedient offered. The federalists in the house had discovered an exception not reported by the committee nor discussed in the senate, which though not so material as some points, easily managed in that body, was seized upon as the turning point. *The return from Lincolnville had no date of the year.*

We say the point on which the election finally turned was not so material, as many others, already managed, without a democratic dissent, in the senate. And we beg our readers to recollect that the votes given for Caleb Strong, and Caleb Strong were chased as scattering votes. Of the two returns from *Tray*, perfectly conformable to the constitution, but one in favor of Mr. Strong, the other in favor of Mr. Sullivan, the former was received and the latter rejected; when not the smallest particle of evidence came before the senate, to justify the discrimination. Evidence was offered to prove which was correct of two returns from New Bedford, but the record gave Mr. Strong a large majority—it was rejected. Several circumstances of this nature, as we have observed, were passed over without quails, yet the want of date of the year, in the

Lincolnvile return, was recognized in the house as fatal to the report, and Mr. Sullivan's prospects; when the year, we maintain, was plainly to be inferred from the day of the month and of the week.

Have the leaders of the democratic party then, any claim to candour? Was the state of the Lincolnvile return the true cause of their allowing the people the governor they had chosen, or was it owing to the causes we have detailed? The unprejudiced reader will determine.

GOVERNOR STRONG'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

THE constitution makes it necessary for the legislative body to assemble on the last Wednesday of May, that the two houses may judge of the election of their own members, appoint their officers, and determine their rules of proceeding; and in case the full number of Senators is not elected by a majority of all the votes returned, to supply the deficiency; and to make choice of a council to advise in the executive part of government. Having performed these several duties, you will proceed to make and establish such reasonable laws as you shall judge expedient for the good and welfare of the commonwealth; and the necessary support and defence of the government. But it has been found inconvenient for the members of the general court to be long employed in the public service at this season of the year, and therefore they have usually postponed to the winter session such business as did not require their immediate notice.

The secretary will deliver you a communication, which I have received from the governor of Maryland relative to an amendment of the federal constitution; and also a letter from William Eaton, esq. expressing his acknowledgments to the legislature of this state for the testimonial which they presented him at the last session, of their approbation of his services.

He will also deliver to you a letter from the superintendant of the state prison, representing that a sea wall will be necessary to prevent the earth which is taken from the prison yard from being washed away, and proposing some regulations for the security of the prison which cannot be adopted without the sanction of legislative authority.

The treasurer has transmitted to me a state of the treasury on the first day of this month, with a request that I would communicate the same to the general court.

Permit me also to recommend to your consideration the contents of a letter addressed to me by Theophilus Parsons, esq. chief justice of the supreme judicial court, relating to the compensation allowed to the justices of that court, and particularly to the grants made by the legislature in part of it, which are not permanent.

By a message to the general court of the 6th of June, 1804, they were informed, that I should readily acquiesce in such re-

solution for disposing of the Province-house, as they might think proper to adopt. But I have not heard that any measures were afterwards taken by the two houses on that subject. The family who had lived in the house for several years, and with whom I resided when in town, have left it since the last session, and it remains unoccupied.

I have received a letter from Charles Turner, jun. esq. who was appointed by the agents of the commonwealth, and of the Plymouth company, in pursuance of a resolve of the 27th of last February, to perform the duties which had been assigned to Lothrop Lewis, esq. by a resolve of the 15th of February, 1804, stating, that in March last, he attempted to run the eastern line of the Plymouth company's land on the river Kennebec, as far as the land of the commonwealth and that of the Plymouth company joined each other, and that he met with such opposition from the people in that vicinity, as induced him to desist, before the business was accomplished. This letter will also be laid before you.

The treasurer informs me, that the directors of several of the incorporated banks in this state, neglected last year to have the weights used in their respective banks compared, proved and sealed by the treasurer, or by a person specially authorized by him, in the manner required by the additional act for the due regulation of weights and measures, passed on the 9th of March, 1804. If those requisitions are unnecessarily burdensome, you will doubtless amend the act; but if they are useful and important, you will probably take measures for carrying it into full execution.

In a letter directed to me by the inspector of beef and pork, he suggests, that the inspection laws of this state are very imperfect; and that some of the additional acts which have been made to regulate the system, have tended rather to perplex and embarrass, than to improve and explain it. This subject, I presume, will receive from you that degree of attention which is due to its importance.

In free states, where the mind is neither subdued by force nor awed by terror, even the appearance of unanimity is not to be expected. But whatever differences of opinion may prevail among our fellow-citizens, we, as agents of the commonwealth, have one and the same interest to pursue, and are bound by the most solemn obligation to pursue it invariably. Our constituents have a right to expect our warmest zeal, not for the success of a party, but for the public good. You, gentlemen, I trust will have this object constantly in view, and instead of consulting private interest, or gratifying partiality or resentment, will be ready to agree in all cases where the general welfare of the state is concerned. Such an example in the legislature will have the happiest tendency in every part of the commonwealth

to abate the fervor of political dissensions, and prevent or repress those internal feuds, which, if long continued, admit of no reconciliation; and which in other countries have proved fatal to almost every free government.

CALEB STRONG.

June 17, 1806.

ANSWER

Of the Senate to the Speech of his excellency the Governor.

May it please your Excellency,

THE senate have received the address, which your excellency has been pleased to make to both branches of the legislature, with that respect and consideration which is due to the first magistrate of a free people.

Having organized the government, according to the constitution, we believe it will not be expected by our constituents, that we should continue longer in session, than may be found necessary to complete such laws as their immediate welfare shall require.

In a state, like our own, where free discussions of public measures are cherished by the constitution, perfect unanimity is not to be expected; but if such discussions have at any time been directed by party zeal, or selfish motives, we have the satisfaction to believe, that even these have tended to prove the correctness of its principles.

While we agree with your excellency, that "whatever differences of opinion may prevail among our fellow-citizens, we, as agents of the commonwealth, have one and the same interest to pursue," we cannot for a moment relinquish the fond hope, that no considerations of party politics will swerve the legislature of Massachusetts from that path which leads to the perpetuation of our constitution and the confidence of our fellow-citizens.

The several subjects mentioned in your excellency's communication, shall receive our particular attention, and we shall cheerfully co-operate in affording that dispatch to the business of the session which the public good requires.

ANSWER

Of the House of Representatives to the Speech of his excellency the Governor.

May it please your Excellency,

THE house of representatives have received, with pleasure, the communications of your excellency, and will give them a prompt and deliberate consideration. The present session has been hitherto chiefly devoted to the organization of the government, and this being accomplished, it seems inexpedient to prolong it, unless the pressure of the public service requires. In the exercise of the constitutional power of the two branches of the legislature, respecting the returns and election of a chief magistrate, various questions of great importance have arisen, and occasioned much deliberation, in order that such decisions might be made as comport with the true principles of our government and the permanent interest of the people.

Differences of political opinion unavoidably flow from the free exercise of the understanding, and are intimately connected with the nature of republican institutions. When confined within the boundary of reason they may be considered as salutary, by awakening a spirit of inquiry, and diffusing a sentiment of toleration. But the interest and tranquillity of every government require, on the part of the people, a respectful attention to the constituted authorities, which shall resist the imputation of improper motives of conduct, and on the part of those authorities a elevated ambition for the public good, which shall bury party animosities and private resentments. By a faithful discharge of the duties prescribed by the constitution, by an endeavor to promote harmony in the moment of political dissensions, and by a sincere determination to act for the public welfare, we hope to merit the confidence and to promote the felicity of our fellow-citizens.

Blessed, as we are, with a constitution, formed upon the principles of political wisdom, and with a national administration, whose measures are directed to the honor and prosperity of our country, we cannot fail to enjoy the benefits of liberty, if we are not insensible of our duties, or careless of our privileges. Removed from the contentions and miseries of foreign nations, may we support the dignity of freedom by a generous confidence in our rulers, and by an exalted sense of national character.

Hudson, July 1.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Federalists....Attend!

An Oration will be delivered, on the fourth inst. at Christ's Church, in this city. The federal citizens are desired to meet THIS EVENING, at Stocking's Inn, to make arrangements for the procession &c.

July 1st, 1806.

JOHN LANGDON is again elected Governor of New-Hampshire, and has again made a speech; and, as before, nobody will say, that he did not write it himself.

The hail-storm mentioned in our last, as having done great damage in Hadley, was terrible at Amherst. Upwards of 3,000 squares of glass were broken; and the crops of grain and flax totally destroyed.

A considerable shock of an earthquake was felt in the District of Main, on the 14th ult.

It is said, the British are preparing an expedition at the Cape of Good-Hope, to proceed against the Spanish settlements on the river La Plata. Montevideo supposed to be their first destination.

MIRANDA.

A letter was received in town yesterday from St. Thomas, dated 29th May, which states that general Miranda, in the *Leander*, had fallen in with a Spanish corvette of twelve 18 pounders, off Porto Cavello, and, after a severe engagement, effected his escape by throwing his guns overboard. The letter also mentions the capture of Miranda's two schooners, in one of which was the son of col. Smith. [*Merc. Adv.*]

Extract of a letter from Carracas, dated 15th May.

"Ever since the departure of the traitor Miranda, from New-York, we have watched his motions and observed all his operations at Jacquemel. On the 24th March he appeared on the coast with the corvette *Leander*, and two schooners, the *Bacchus* and the *Ber*. He landed five emissaries, and on the same day he was attacked by our vessels of war—he sustained the attack with courage, for a moment, but observing our vessels preparing to board, he fled in

a dastardly manner, after throwing over part of his military stores.

"The two schooners were captured after a slight resistance. Three of the persons on board threw themselves into the sea—but two of them were immediately picked up, the other was drowned.

"We have taken 50 of these brigands who will soon have their trial. We have also taken the 5 emissaries who were landed with their commissions, uniforms, &c. guns, pistols, saddles, military stores, and a number of proclamations headed with *liberty*, and printed by your printers, to revolutionize this province. In a word, we have captured all but the *Leander*, and there is little doubt she will soon be brought in by our vessels who are in pursuit of her. A great reward is offered for the capture of her and capt. Lewis." [*Phil. Gaz.*]

Extract of a letter dated Grenada, 27th May, from a gentleman on board the Leander, to Samuel G. Ogden.

"We left Jacquemel on the 27th of March, arrived at the island of Aruba on the 9th of April, where, after taking in sufficient water, we sailed on the 15th of April, and being off the Main on the 27th near Porto Cavello we fell in with a Spanish brig of 20 guns and a schooner of 16; by both of which we were attacked, and had an action of half an hour, but no apparent damage done on either side. However, during the contest, we were so unfortunate as to lose two schooners we had chartered at Jacquemel, on board of which vessels were about 60 men. This circumstance was occasioned by those schooners falling to leeward, and our not being able to separate the brig from the schooner, in which case we should have saved our little convoy.

"However, to remedy this evil, we immediately determined to go to Trinidad, to obtain such information and assistance as the British might be disposed to afford us.

"On our way we fortunately fell in with the British sloop of war *Lilly*, Capt. Campbell, who received us with much cordiality, and informed us, it was his particular instructions to serve us, at the same time advising us to put into Grenada as the Governor of that Island had some particular communication to make to General Miranda.

"We have already received the governor's assurance of the most prompt co-operation. We shall probably take up one or two days at most in making the necessary arrangements here, and shall then proceed immediately to Trinidad (in company with the *Lilly* sloop of war) where we understand the governor of that island will also give us every assistance that is necessary.

"The *Jason* frigate is now on the coast with a number of volunteers on board; this ship is commanded by captain Cochrane, son of admiral Cochrane, who we understand from the best authority has particular instructions to protect and forward our enterprise. I have now the happiness to observe that this new turn to our operations, has given much animation to all friends on board the *Leander*, and I sincerely hope my next will inform you that our glorious enterprise is fully accomplished."

* The *Leander's* force is 17 nine pounders.

Capt. Johnson informs us that on the day he sailed, it was reported in Liverpool, that a law was passed prohibiting all American vessels fitting out in England for the coast of Africa; and that no British vessels would be allowed to sell their slaves in the United States. [*Merc. Adv.*]

The *Journal du Sair*, a Paris paper, of the 30th April, contains the following article in a letter from Rennes: "A general Villeneuve, who commanded the French

fleet at the battle of Trafalgar, and who had been lately debarked at Morlaix, from on board an English flag of truce, killed himself in the night between the 22d and 23d April."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Detroit, dated June 1, to a gentleman in New-York.

"We have received a letter from capt. Whipple, at Fort Wayne, stating that a plan was formed by the Indians to take and destroy the ports in my district, viz. Detroit, Fort Wayne, Dearborn at Chicago, and Mackinac.

"The brig Adams arrived yesterday from Mackinac, and brings intelligence that a war is expected in that quarter, and that the garrison was preparing for defence.

"The militia at this place are preparing, but it is a feeble mustering and not capable of rendering much service.

"I am of opinion that the English nation will take a part, though not openly, with the Indians, as some supplies of provisions and ammunition have lately been issued by the agents of the British government."

BOSTON, June 18.

Capt. Freeman arrived here on Monday from Madeira. June 15, off Cape Cod, was fired at and brought to by the British cutter *Aionis*, capt. Masters, who impressed two of his men, one of which was an American named Samuel Crosby, belonging to Connecticut, and sent home by the American consul, the other an Englishman, neither of them had protections. The sloop came to anchor off the light house on Monday. Mr. Allen, the English consul, on hearing of this circumstance, immediately went on board the cutter, and obtained the release of the American.

INTERESTING EXTRACT.

"Halifax, May 31, 1806.

"SIR,

You can hardly conceive the pleasure which I feel in being released from the most unhappy situation in which I was ever placed; but thank God, I am at liberty thus far, and can write now without restraint. The tale I am about to relate is not of the pleasantest kind; but will, I trust, afford you some satisfaction in knowing the particulars and hearing of my safety, although the circumstances under which it was translated must fill the mind of every American with horror and indignation."

"It is surely no small disappointment to be captured unlawfully against all our expectations, within three hours sail of your much wished for port; thus in an instant to be blasted in the joyful expectation of joining our families and friends; such has been my case, and will I fear be the case of many others, unless our government adopts prompt and vigorous measures."

"At the news of the proceedings in N.

York, every officer was a captain Bodadil, and would destroy his twenty houses, after that twenty more, until the whole city was battered down, unless their officers, who were procuring supplies, returned in safety, for which they waited five days at an anchor near the Hook, and then made every preparation for proceeding to town with the ships: they however, thought it most prudent first to send a flag of truce by the first lieutenant to the commander of the Fort on Governor's Island, fearing to land at the city, to know the reason of their detention, of which I suppose he was informed, and returned the following evening on board; the foraging gentlemen arrived in the night without the intended supplies—thanks to the gentleman who intercepted them, and the next day made sail for Halifax, where we arrived on Friday the 10th of May. During our passage, several vessels were overhauled, and two men pressed from each—one in particular after heaving to, was fired at six times with directions each time to fire upon her; and by way of compensation, we are told, if unjustly robbed, will be indemnified for our losses."

"For my part, I expect redress only in the united determinations of our citizens to support their natural rights and punish the cruel invaders of our national liberty and laws. Remonstrance is only subjecting ourselves to further insult, as all experience has plainly shewn, and the sooner it is abandoned and more energetic measures adopted, the sooner will our flag be respected and our citizens permitted to trade unmolested and in peace."

"I am grieved to see so many American vessels lying here, some condemned, others waiting their trial, and new ones coming in every day."

"On Sunday the 15th inst. arrived the brig *Romulus*, captain M'Daniel of New-York, from Havana, sent in by the Tarrar frigate. There is also lying here the brig *Mars* loaded with mahogany belonging to Samuel Burling of New-York, lately tried and cleared after a strong contention on the part of the captors, that beef and pork, part of her outward bound cargo, came under the denomination of contraband of war; they however condemned the claimants in the costs and damages, and they are permitted to depart with their vessel almost a wreck through the misconduct of the captors. The ship *John & Francis* of Charleston has also been tried and part of her cargo condemned, the remainder with the ship laid over for further proof, private ventures not excepted."

"The brig *Ranger*, of Wiscasset, since our arrival, has also been condemned for having on board a few poles which they said would make royal yards; the three masted schooner *Nunrod*, of New-York, is waiting her trial; the ship *Aurora* was libelled on Monday the 13th, and her trial commences in 21 days from that date."

"Sailed from this port on Sunday the 17th instant the *Squirrel* sloop of war to

cruise off New-York, and the *Leander* on the 22d for the same cruising ground it is said. What a terrible pity it is that two or three frigates cannot be spared from the service in the Potomack river, to drive those ruffians from our shores. It might, indeed, answer the double purpose of bringing Whitby to justice, who, it seems, cannot be brought thereto by the common course of law. It is more than probable he will not confine himself to the limits prescribed by our government; but, as usual, commit his depredations in the waters, and within the jurisdiction of the United States, thereby affording a fit opportunity to attack and bring him to justice, although by an uncommon course of law. There is another arrival lately, the brig *Hannah*, capt. Ropes, of Salem, from Leghorn, sent in by the *Leander*. This brig was loaded with sugars, bound to Naples, and was boarded on her outward bound passage by a British frigate, and on examination found that her sugars were imported into the United States by two other vessels, for which reason she was permitted to pass. On her arrival in the Mediterranean, she was informed by a man of war brig that she could not enter Naples; she then went into Leghorn, discharged her cargo, and when returning home with a considerable quantity of specie, the proceeds of that cargo was fell in with by that gallant commander, Whitby, and was sent in for adjudication for the very reason that induced the others to let her pass. The condemnation of vessels here is so little regarded, that it almost becomes a matter of course from their being sent in, and the captors are so well aware of this, that they immediately begin to calculate the amount of prize money accruing to each from the sale of the vessel so captured. Indeed, some of the officers of the *Leander* fancied the money of the *Aurora* already in their possession before their arrival in Halifax.

"The day following my arrival here, I was permitted to leave the man of war, which was much to my satisfaction; I shortly after visited our inn, and found to my great surprise that all my fruit was stolen, which consisted of Oranges, Pine Apples and Cocoa Nuts.

"Give my respects to Mr. Fairchild, and tell your brother that the British have deprived me of the means of supplying him with the Cocoa Nuts which I premised. If you please, inform my family that I am in good health. Adieu.

I am, dear sir,

Your humble servant, &c.

JOHN MEYERS.

Mr. John M'Lure."

[N. Y. E. Post.]

LONDON, May 7.

The King of Sweden, in consequence of hostilities having been commenced against his troops by Prussia, has ordered an embargo to be laid on all Prussian vessels in his ports. The Swedish troops are evacuating Lauburg, and retiring to Swedish

Pomerania, which, it is supposed, the Prussians will immediately invade.

The present policy by which the Prussian government are influenced has excited the greatest dissatisfaction, which is nowhere attempted to be disguised, and which the military are by no means active in repressing. Haugwitz is never mentioned without the deepest execration, whilst Hardenberg is universally beloved and respected. The windows of the house inhabited by the former have been broken; whilst garlands of flowers have been affixed to the house lately possessed by the latter. In the midst of this popular ferment, the distresses of the merchants are increasing daily, and a deputation has lately been sent to the king at Potsdam, to lay before him the calamitous situation of their affairs.

There was a report yesterday that count Haugwitz was to be sent to England, to endeavor to adjust the differences between the two governments. A man more unlikely to succeed in such a mission could not easily have been selected. We do not believe the report.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Sunday evening the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. SEARS, MR. HORACE WILLARD, of Catskill, to Miss SUSAN KEMPER, daughter of Mr. John Kemper, of this city.

At the Friend's Meeting, Philadelphia, JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, Printer, to ELIZABETH FIELD, both of that city.

Were I to *push* much inclin'd,

'Twould some amusement yield,

To think this man, to *rake* and *bind*,

Is furnish'd with a *Field*.

The Knell.

DIED, at Richmond, on the 8th inst. that venerable statesman and patriot GEORGE WYTHE, chancellor of Virginia, supposed to be poisoned by a young man, his nephew, who resided with him. The circumstances of this horrid transaction are thus related to us by a gentleman lately from Richmond:—The young man had forged his uncle's name in drawing checks on his bank—to prevent detection, and at the same time to secure a considerable sum bequeathed to him in the Judge's will, he administered the fatal dose by mixing it with the coffee prepared for breakfast; not only the Judge, but several of his domestic servants drank of the coffee, a dangerous crisis at the point of death. Judge Wythe fortunately survived long enough to discover the fraud of his nephew, and dispatch him in his robes of a legacy. [N. Y. Gaz.]

Drowned—At Springfield, Mass. a young man by the name of William Brebeck.

Killed by Lightning—At Dublin, Miss Mr. Joel Kewell—his son—and his brother, who was at his house on a visit.

At Sharon, New-York, Mr. JOSEPH WARD.

Burnt—At Avery's Gore, Mass. in their parents' dwelling house, three young black children.

Execution—Dominick Daley and James Halligan, at New-hamp on for the murder of Marcus Lyon. They persisted in declaring their innocence to the last.

Conviction—Joshua Farnham, for the murder of Starkweather and Freeman, in Haverhill gaol, Mass.—To be executed the 10th July inst.



FOR THE BALANCE.

DEMOCRAT.

WHEN order from the deep arose,
And rage chaotic found repose,
When firm, was fix'd the steadfast pole,
And planets first were bade to roll,
Dame Nature view'd with joy, the scene,
And thought her work complete had been:
But soon a lump of clay she saw,
Which seem'd to spurn the gen'ral law,
And tossing, foaming, spread around
Confusion, through the sluggish ground.
All anxious for her recent birth,
She seiz'd the factious clod of earth,
And since it could not be destroy'd,
Such risk, in future to avoid,
Of human shape, she form'd a brat,
And call'd the urchin, Democrat.
But though she thus, preserv'd her world
From being back to chaos hurl'd,
She no restraint of law could find,
With strength, her new-made imp to bind;
For still, in mischief, he's alert,
And still he labors in the dirt.

DELTA.

EXTRACT.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

[In the following Ode, Horace, in a strain of tender melancholy, pathetically laments the shortness of life, and the inefficacy of all human cares and precautions, to avert the inevitable hour of Death.]

ODE XIV, LIB. II.

To Posthumus.

"Eheu! fugaces Posthume, Posthume;
"Labuntur anni,"

HEX.

ALAS! my friend our fleeting years
Roll fast away—nor prayers nor tears
Avail to save our was'ing breath,
Or shun the unerring stroke of Death:
No!—should we offer every hour,
New victims slain to that dread power,
Hell's sov'reign lord—whose iron hand restrains
Gigantic Geryon's limbs in adamant chains,
Where Tityrus 'gainst his rav'ning vulture raves,
While Styx confines them with its gloomy waves.
Sad stream! across whose sullen tide,
In Charon's barque must one day glide
All whom the fruits of earth sustain,
Whether the powerful prince, or humble rustic swain.

In vain we shun the battle's strife;
From roaring seas escape with life;

Vainly we guard, with anxious mind,
Against the bleak autumnal wind:
Condemn'd to wander thro' the shades below;
Where languid streams of black Cocytus flow;
Where murd'rous Danaids vent their fruitless moan,
And toiling Sisyphus pants with ceaseless groan.
Your house, your lands and cultivated farms,
The wife that fills your circling arms,
Must all be left—and not a tree,
Of all you rear'd, shall follow thee;
Cypress alone its mournful branches wave
O'er the great turf that marks its master's grave.
A worthier heir shall seize thy treasure'd hoard
Of mellow wines—and, at his festive board,
With richer streams the marble floor distain,
Than, at their sumptuous feasts, luxurious pontiffs drain.

VALERIUS.

Literary.

"The Shade of Plato," written by DAVID HITCHCOCK, is thus noticed by the editors of the Monthly Anthology:— Edit. Bal.

"The Muses, like most other ladies, have long had the reputation of being somewhat capricious in the distribution of their favors, and since their favorites join in the accusation, we are compelled to believe that it must be just. If, however, they were formerly capricious, they have of late become lawless. The inspiration of poetry which was formerly reserved for those minds, in which refinement and feeling had been nourished by solitary thought and unbroken study, has of late been felt even at the work bench, and the plough. What mysterious connexion, what secret analogy there is between stitching shoes and making verses, we are at a loss to discover; but certain it is, that the cobbler's stall has lately been remarkably fruitful of poets. Our own country is not without her claims to a share in the honour which England may assume from this fecundity in "self-taught bards;" and Mr. Hitchcock, the author of the book whose title we have just quoted, is to be the supporter of our renown. Our bard we must acknowledge, is yet unfledged, and indeed has scarcely broken his shell; but we doubt not that if he should be warmed by the incubation of some American Capel Loft, he will hereafter rise on as strong a wing, and sustain as daring a flight as either of the Bloomfields."

"It cannot be expected that we should undertake either a criticism or analysis of this production. It is an essay, in eight-syllable metre, on Religion, Politics and Morals, which the author put into the mouth of Plato; and, though his style is hardly such as the gods would adopt, if they should visit the earth, yet as every man possesses some rank in intellectual dignity, whose mind is superior to his circumstances, this writer's merit must be admitted, and his poetry endured."



Agricultural.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

Mr. Butler,

AGRICULTURE being the employment of a great part of mankind, the grand question is how we may cultivate our lands to the best advantage. Having the last year made an experiment by putting *Plaster of Paris on Potatoes*, I have thought it might be advantageous to the interest of agriculture to communicate it through the medium of your paper.

The experiment I have made by putting about a table spoonful of the plaster to each hill of potatoes, which was put on the latter part of June, on about every fourth row. I soon found the vine, of those that were plastered, to assume a different colour, and the stalks to grow much larger and in greater quantities. When I came to pull them in autumn, I had more than double the quantity. The potatoes were of a much better quality and much larger. As potatoes are of great use to a farmer in fattening swine and beef cattle, I would recommend it to those people, who use the plaster, to make the experiment for themselves, by plastering the potatoes soon after the first hoeing.

JUSTUS FORWARD,

Belchertown, May, 1806.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

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A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JULY 8, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Political Reflections.

Raris avis in terris—nigre que simillima Cygne.
Juv. Sat. 6, 164.

Free Translation.

We have a rare bird on earth—very much like a
black swan, or a white crow.

I HAVE lately been considering the nature of the changes which have taken place among the different affairs of mankind, and from what observations I could make of ancient and modern history, they were nearly similar, having almost the same effects with the views and dispositions of mankind; and there is a sort of fatality attending the struggles which take place, whether the people endeavor after too much liberty, or the persons in power at a monopoly of it, the feuds and divisions that will, in the event, most certainly arise, is only clearing the incumbrances that lie in the way of some artful, enterprising tyrant to seize on the unsettled situation of the country. Every man cannot be an historian or politician, yet is interested equally with those who are, in the welfare and good government of his country; and it is his duty to wish well and interest himself in that the most.

To administer a government according to every man's wish, is hardly in the power of human wisdom; notwithstanding, the trait of government can be easily perceived, from the peculiar temper and motives of the person who is at the head of the administration. Of the truth of this, many instances could be brought from the histories of Greece and Rome. Although these may be called the store-houses of knowledge, yet Egypt, Persia, Carthage,

Thebes, Sicily, &c. can afford many examples to corroborate this truth. Whoever is conversant with the accounts of the Goths, Vandals, Huns, and modern Europe, may be convinced, that the genius of the people is generally complexional with the constitution and disposition of the chieftain. There are, perhaps, some exceptions; for I am inclined to think that in the reign of King John of England, the people, *before*, and *after*, the adoption of *magna charta*, were, in their ideas of freedom, entirely different. The genius of the naval code of laws of this people, like to

"Wild nature's vigour working at the root,"

inspires them with the most heroic bravery. The wit of man, it is agreed, could not devise better. It has created a spirit, that nothing can out-do, and inspired a knowledge and bravery that has never been surpassed on the empire of the sea; and, urged on by able ministers, has performed deeds that have extorted praise even from the enemy, and gained the admiration of mankind.

Puſſanimous Egypt performed wonders under Sesostris. Russia under the Czar Peter I, emerged from obscurity, barbarism and ignorance, to contend with her neighbors. Greece and Italy, by contentions, disunion, want of vigour and bravery, have dwindled to the shadow of their former race of heroes. Too much courage may sometimes be prejudicial to a country, and lead to its ruin. I remember to have read of a king, who, after gaining a great victory, and being complimented upon it, declared that such another victory would be the destruction of his kingdom.

It might be both pleasing and instructive to go through the pages of history, marking the good or ill fortune of a na-

* Poet.

tion under its leader, and thence educe the disposition of the people; for according as the one or other prevailed, the mind caught the influence and became by prosperity exalted in its views, or, on the contrary, depressed, as the Athenians in the time of Alcibiades: Even the haughty and unconquerable spirit of the Romans felt the effects of this, by the conquests of the great Hannibal, and forbade even the mention of their defeat.

Our country naturally claiming our chief regard, it would not be an useless attempt to discover with what particular transactions of mankind her circumstances may be compared. This would exhibit, as in a mirror, the certainty of the same dispositions and actions placing a people in the same situation, either flourishing or distressed; for human events have nearly the same termination. A people after the troubles and dangers of war, are apt to dwindle into listlessness and inattention. The love of money, and ambition, may keep them awake; but their liberties may be sapped, either by the remote consequences of some laws, the unfaithfulness of some of the chief officers, or reposing too much confidence in the head of administration. Passing over the time of Washington and Adams, let us take a view in miniature of the transactions that have since transpired.

Ultima Cumæi venit jam carminis ætas:
Magnus ab integro seclorum nascitur ordo.*

An opinion prevailed with many that we were intimately connected with France, from the similarity of our political existence, we having thrown off monarchical government, they in the act of doing the same; whatever difference there might be in the views and the means of obtaining the same; whether the actions had virtuous or vicious termination, were not regarded by the multitude. The original intention lay uppermost; and although

Vir. Eccl. 4, 5.

liberty alone was our only aim, extension of conquest was certainly theirs, yet the difference could not be separated. Designing men made their utmost exertions to seize upon the delusion of the populace:

Elated as we were with the successes of France, (for what did not that country achieve, in fighting, in murdering, in revolutionizing, in sacrilege and god-making?) we began early to prefer her unsettled state of affairs to that of our own. But this I must attribute to the peculiar genius of our own countrymen, who are (to their praise it must be allowed) very great sticklers after new inventions in politics, religion, and *other mechanic arts*. We are, it is admitted, the wisest people under the sun—at least we think so—and we have, we also think, the wisest pro.....at or chief mag.....te.

In this æra of experiment in politics, religion and legislation, to which the genius of our countrymen is very prone, the greatest blockheads, without knowing how to read, have been found to talk as learnedly upon these several topics, as if they had studied the fathers in religion, Montesquieu and Machiavel upon politics, or the journals of parliament since the days of Henry VIII, upon legislation. We are peculiarly assisted by the genius of our rulers: One is profoundly skilled in the art of escaping the wrath of offended justice, by a method of stopping certain vessels; another in a most excellent recipe for mending old constitutions; a third in a recipe to ride post with the most trifling expence to the nation; a fourth, in the wholesome doctrine of giving thanks by a new kind of litany, from which deists, universalists, infidels and democrats may derive the greatest helps in their several modes of worship, and politics, which is now (under the signal and benign influences of the age of reason, and the new methods of proscription and jacobinism imported from our memorable friends the French) brought to a degree of perfection unknown to any former age: And amongst the rest of those useful gentlemen, our chief is deservedly to be accounted foremost, for his new devices of making men what they are not, and for his new invention of shewing that the air is the safest place to sail in, agreeable to a principle of the philosophers, that the more the quantum of a fluid is separated, the safer the body is in the fluids; which may be a good reason why our earth rests so securely, because it is immersed in such a large quantum of air.

Our philosophic p.....t, previous to his entrance upon office, had applied his attention, in a particular manner, to discover the right methods of ordering, ruling and administering a government; and more especially, that, as this was a new raised empire, he could have a more complete opportunity to investigate, by certain rules of philosophy, how far the government of this country could be strained until it should become none, and stand, like the earth,

self-poised; or, by clipping a piece of our constitution yearly, by some of his methods of procedure, to bring it into the form of one of those mathematical curves having two centres, of which himself was at that where the greatest force is collected, and the other, like the people, at an infinite distance; or, to use an apt allusion, like a spider in the depth of his hiding place, with his thin filmy boundaries exposed to the hand of chance, or so ill supported, that a shell of plaster falling from the ceiling would bring them to inevitable ruin.

In the course of his studies, he inferred it was most advisable, not to trouble so wise a people, at first, with any impertinencies in religion; and in his capacity of magistrate, he wisely forebore giving any directions about ploughing or sowing, knitting or mantua-making, bonnets or caps, which change full as often as his fertile imagination could possibly devise, but left every man, woman and child to manage their own business in their own way; that is, eat bread if they could get it, and stay in office if they were not turned out; which is neither less nor more than to eat some loaves and fishes, if another person did not happen to interfere, who roundly could affirm, that he had a larger mouth, and could gormandize most.

It is allowed, that contemplation becomes a philosopher better than war. This person, that he might enjoy its benefits in the greatest perfection, retired to a solitary place on a mountain, where, remote from any intrusion, his soul could exert her largest and most refined speculations, and, like Numa of old, enjoy the heavenly intercourse of the goddesses of *Ægeria, cum sanctitate*; replete with the sublime ideas which solitude generally produces, he divested himself of all the shackles which superstition is ever ready to infuse, and always will inspire; he left his retreat teeming with large notions and fond conceptions; the pruriency of his imagination sought different objects upon which to exercise itself; love, philosophy, and philosophic politics, had each their turn. It often happens to persons who seclude themselves from society, because only conversant with themselves, that they are apt to see but one side of a subject; and he imagined he could as easily surmount difficulties in deed, as in thought. It is peculiar to great minds to overlook obstacles. He did not suffer these to deter him from his love addresses; above superstition, he surmounted those strange notions which priestcraft inculcates, which, as they are of the orthodox kind, do gender doubts, which contract the desires, which condemn hypocrisy, which say that every man shall have his own wife. These doctrines, ministers are always insinuating to the saturnine, melancholic, and enthusiastic of both sexes.

To a mind like his, enlarged by a Voltaire, Toland, and afterwards confirmed by a Godwin, Woolstoncraft and a Tom

Paine, there was nothing he had imbibed from the contrasted ideas of priests, conversant in that antiquated book called the *bible*, comparable to those great ministers of unbounded freedom and strength of philosophic principles, which inculcate that we were made to enjoy an unbounded range among the species, disown a seventh command, live in common as the beasts of the field, and "ut puella mollior canora dulcedine et saltationis lubrico exercet illecebris philosophantes."* This is an excellent mode of making the most of our abilities, and discovers an exalted way of thinking, indicating nothing less than universal love. A certain great man's vindicator declares this principle of indiscriminate love, might have the sanction of justice to defend it. He says, "If the tale of a man's loving another man's wife was rehearsed to a nation of Anchorites, they would smile at the absurdity—for a man forty years since having felt an improper passion: at a time when youth, exemption from matrimonial obligations and the force of feeling might be pleaded with justice." I only add, that it is natural for old habits to return. How sweetly they must play upon the imagination. For the rest hear what the poet says:

Forsitan expectes, ut Gaditana canoro
Incipiat prurire choro, plausuque probatoe
Ad terram tremulo descendant clune puellæ,
Irritantium Veneris languentis, et acres
Divitis uricæ. Juv.

* Macrobius, lib. 2. Saturn. cap. 1.

Friends of the Administration, at Charleston, South-Carolina.

The following Resolutions would have been published before if they had not got mislaid. We are credibly informed by a gentleman direct from Charleston that the meeting at which they were adopted, consisted entirely of democrats, and that all federalist were scrupulously excluded. Considering them then as containing the language of those who call themselves *friends of the administration*, we have not seen any thing more keenly reprehensible. [N. Y. E. Post.]

CHARLESTON, May 16.

At a meeting held at Planter's hotel on the 12th inst. by the *American* masters of vessels in this port, to adopt some mode of expressing their disapprobation of the recent conduct of the British armed force at New-York upon our fellow citizens, when in the pursuit of their lawful business, and within the jurisdiction of these United States.

And likewise in paying a tribute of respect to the unfortunate John Pierce, who fell a victim to British cruelty and injustice, by a shot from the British ship *Leander*, commanded by Henry Whirby, when within a quarter of a mile of Sandy Hook, on the 25th day of April, at 5 P.M.

Capt. DAVID JEWET, in the chair.

On motion, *Resolved*, That captains Peter Wm. M'crenner, Charles Cromwell, Daniel Jones, Isaac Lescén, Wm. Brewster, Daniel Bragdon and Isaac Seymour, be a committee to prepare and report to this meeting resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, to be proposed

to a subsequent one, to be held at Solee's long room, on the 14th inst. at 7 P. M. Which meeting being held according to appointment: the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it accords with every sentiment expressed by the citizens of New-York upon the late unwarrantable, wanton and cruel violation, on the part of the British cruisers off Sandy Hook, of the laws of humanity, hospitality, and the rights of neutral country, which should be sacredly preserved and firmly strengthened by all civilized nations.

Resolved, That this meeting sympathize warmly with the relatives of the unfortunate John Pierce, murdered, while in the peaceful execution of his duty as a seaman, by a shot from the British ship of war *Leander*, commanded by Henry Whitby; and, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, and our detestation of his murderers, it is requested that the American masters of vessels in port do wear their colors half mast, from sunrise to sunset on Saturday next.

Resolved, That as, from our peculiar situation, and the walk of life in which we are destined to tread, we are more exposed to similar injuries than any other class of our fellow citizens, we feel that we have a right to the particular attention of our country to defend and protect us: The *ægis* should be placed before the assailable: That government, notwithstanding our just claims to protection, has beheld us exposed to the alternate buffeting of contending Europe; has beheld our property destroyed, our persons insulted, and our lives jeopardized by foreign and lawless force, without resorting to effectual means to redress our wrongs and ensure our future safety.

Resolved, That the tame suffering of injustice or insult, is utterly unworthy of an independent nation, and invites to a repetition of such acts, to the entire annihilation of the spirit of patriotism, which should glow with fervor in the breast of every American; that it is derogatory to the glory of our ancestors, who fought and bled for the independence of this our country, and that we shall merit the execration of posterity unless we transmit to them the splendid fame which we have inherited unfulfilled and without one corroding stain.

Resolved, That the timid councils of a morbid prudence and the treasonable fears of pusillanimous moderation, are in direct opposition to the indignation which every American should feel in his bosom upon the occasion of the late insult offered to our national honour; and that it becomes all parties and all Americans, to join in one common call for the most ample reparation from offending nations, for wantonly sporting with the lives of our citizens, and for their encroachment upon the sovereignty of the American government.

Resolved, That the American people cherish the people of Great Britain with a becoming and friendly zeal, when rules of justice, propriety, political and civil harmony are preserved by the said people of Great Britain; but that we should hold all nations to be *Enemies in war, in peace, friends*; and, that it behoves the people of the United States to take high and commanding ground as a great and growing nation, full of resources, and confident in her virtue, generosity and greatness: and that national honor and private reputation, respectability abroad, and peace and happiness at home, are inseparable, and must ever remain so.

Resolved, That the people of the United States expect from their rulers, protection against the aggressions of any power, whatever be its name, whatever be its force: and that the confidence of the American people will depend upon the wisdom and integrity, and firm and manly conduct, which the present administration of the union may exert to preserve our country from future aggression.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

DAVID JEWITT, *Chairman*,
CHARLES CROMWELL, *Sec'y*.

Editor's Closet.

Independence.

We deem it unnecessary to give a minute account of the late celebration of this anniversary, in this city. It is sufficient to say, that the day was observed, by different parties, in different places, and in different manners. The democrats had an oration delivered by a strange young man, whose name we have not learnt. It was principally a tissue of frothy declamation, delivered in a style of ridiculous affectation and pomposity, and accompanied with a profusion of hacknied gestures, studied, rehearsed and practised, as we are informed, amongst the cedar bushes, round about the city. On the part of the federalists, little previous arrangement had been made. At a few days' notice, however, Mr. JAMES POWERS prepared a very appropriate oration, and delivered it with that boldness, spirit and energy, that has ever distinguished the friends of order and good principles. Of the merits of the performance, we forbear to speak, as it will be presented to the public, through the medium of the Balance. A respectable number partook of an entertainment at Stocking's Inn, and drank the following toasts:—

1. Our Independence—born on the 4th of July, '76—may it survive its late wounds, in spite of our political quacks, and live to an honorable old age.

2. The memory of Washington.

3. The memory of Hamilton.

4. Adams, Jay, Pickens, and all other federal sages, who are now enjoying that post of honor, the private station.

5. Peace—but not at the price of dishonor.

6. Federalism—pure, unmixed, undiluted.

7. Connecticut—the rallying point of federalism.

8. Massachusetts—in a rough sea, with a heavy gale—may her *Cable Strong* hold her to her moorings.

9. May we have no monarch—no tyrant—no despot—no emperor—but a good federal *King*: and let his name be—*Rufus*.

10. The murder of Pierce—the wound in our national dignity, is too great to be covered by a proclamation.

11. Millions for tribute, but not a cent for defence—or national honour and the treasury-trunk turned topsy-turvy.

12. John Randolph—a two-edged sword, keen and high-tempered, but of little strength.

13. His excellency the Governor of New-York—may he continue to perform a sufficiency of good deeds, to deserve the censure of his enemies.

14. The Clintonian faction—From dust thou art, and to dust thou shalt return.—*Three dismal groans*.

15. Bribery and corruption—a new system of legislating—brought in fashion since democrats came into power.

16. Louisiana and our 15,000,000—a mill-stone about the neck of the nation.

17. Two millions—may this little sum be given to France to induce her to compel Spain to sell us the Floridas—and when bought, may they be given to France to induce her to take Louisiana off our hands—and if this will satisfy her, may heaven be praised.

Volunteer.

[After Mr. Powers had retired.]

The Federal Orator of the Day.

We are informed, that, on the late anniversary, the democrats gave *Morgan Lewis* for a toast, and ordered the band to play the *Rogue's March*; and that the musicians, to their honor, absolutely refused to comply.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

IT must be acknowledged, as a general truth, that man cannot be more worthily inquisitive than how he may best employ his time, or that portion of his time, which he may be able to redeem from the necessary troubles of this world? To be wholly immersed in action, even of the more reputable kind, were but to be engaged in a more reputable kind of slavery. If a true estimate could be made, even of much reputed laudable activity, how mortifying would it be, to a serious and wise man, to find, how many of his efforts and anxieties might have been spared, without any real disadvantage to society! And God himself, to whom the value of all our best-intended employments should be humbly referred, is infinitely exalted above the possibility of being made more happy by any thing which we can do.

How large a proportion of mankind are there apparently straining every nerve to grow greater as they think, by the possession of more wealth and more influence over their fellow-beings! but what is this, but to increase trouble, and augment envy?

The pursuits of the artizan are commonly applauded, and placed to the general credit account of improvements and convenience. If variety of elegance, form, and facility, in human works, were essential to human happiness and pleasure, or to the general accommodation of mankind, much exertion in the mechanic arts, and the practice of the greatest ingenuity, would ever be public and social virtues: but man may be more simply, and consequently more greatly happy in those pursuits, and the modes and degrees of those employments, which are most immediately productive of the supply of nature's wants; of the health of the body, and an unperplexed state of the mind.

Miscellany.

A Toy for full-grown Children.

From the New-England Republican.

MR. PRINTER,

AMONG the characteristic virtues of the present day, and perhaps not the least laudable, may be ranked a disposition to instil into the minds of the rising generation a knowledge of, and a veneration for the political institutions of our country. It is the opinion of some, that ballads, and light or familiar poems, are well calculated for this end. The an-

cient poem, entitled "*The House that Jack built*," is familiar to every body; while the original sense and spirit of it is probably in a great measure lost. It was thought that a parody of that poem, adapting it to some of the important events of the Nineteenth Century, might not be unacceptable to the public.—Rhyme and numbers, we know, lay hold of the mind more tenaciously than prose; and the addition of scenical exhibition certainly very much increases the effect. Perhaps it is a liberty not strictly allowable to parody; but as it was not convenient to accompany this work with the advantage possessed by the original poem, (that of plates, or cuts,) the writer has ventured to give it a dramatic form. By this means, perhaps, it may be made productive of greater good among our young patriots, by actual theatric exhibition on some of our national festivals. It may be considered as a species of *Pantomime*; the poem, or long, explanatory of the action or scenery, to be performed by a Chorus, in the ancient manner.

It may be sufficient to premise, that by the "*House that George built*," is intended the Constitution of the United States, formed under the guiding influence of the immortal GEORGE WASHINGTON; and that the "*Trunk*" is the Treasury.

The HOUSE that GEORGE BUILT;

A Dramatic Parody of the ancient Poem, entitled the "*House that Jack built*;" adapting it to some of the important events of the Nineteenth Century.

SCENE—A spacious and elegant House, supported upon marble pillars of the most exquisite workmanship; some of which, however, seem to have lost their original perpendicular position, and others discover dangerous cracks and breaches; but these seem, for the most part, to be in some measure concealed by being hung round with tinsel fringes, and gaudy trappings, although at variance with the original plan of the architect; and from the windows of some of the best apartments are seen suspended sign-boards and other insignia, indicating their being prostituted to some of the meanest and most contemptible occupations.

Music—*Reelin Castle, very slow.*

Chorus—This is the House that GEORGE built.

SCENE—A broad folding door opens—a large empty Trunk is seen, lying open and shattered, upon the ground—several suspicious-looking foreigners, particularly Frenchmen and Spaniards, passing over the Stage with great earnestness.

Music—"I lock'd up all my treasure."

Chorus—This is the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built.

SCENE changes to an apartment in the imperial palace at St. Cloud—Two immense Caskets are discovered, under the charge of an imperial guard; inspecting one of them, "*Louisiana, 15,000,000*;"

the other, "*AMERICAN TRIBUTE, 2,000,000*."

Music—"Jefferson and Liberty."

Chorus—This is the Treasury, five millions and more,
That was lodg'd in the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built.

SCENE again changes to Washington—Drawing, discovers a venerable Philosopher sitting in the middle of an immense map, marked with vast prairies, huge rivers, and mountains of salt; surrounded by piles of Mammoth bones, cockle-shells, stuffed squirrel-skins, and horned toads. A cage in a mountain seen at a distance.

Music—"O my Kitten, my Kitten!"

Chorus—This is the Man, with his toads' horns good store,
That squander'd the Treasure, five millions and more,
That was lodg'd in the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built.

The Philosopher rises, and, with an appearance of ecstacy, points to several parts of the map; recurring often to the mountain of Salt, and shrugging his shoulders significantly. Music playing all the time—"Over the Hills and far away."

Chorus—This is the Land, without limit or shore,
That was bought by the Man, with his toads' horns good store,
That squander'd the Treasure, five millions and more,
That was lodg'd in the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built.

SCENE draws, and opens a distant view of a Spanish Don, sitting in a thoughtful posture, reading very attentively the treaty of St. Idelphonso.

Chorus—This is the Don, all phlegmatic and sour,
That quit-claim'd the Land, without limit or shore,
That was bought by the Man, with his toads' horns good store,
That squander'd the Treasure, five millions and more,
That was lodg'd in the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built.

A flourish of martial music. Enter Bonaparte in his imperial robes. At the sight of the Emperor, the Treaty drops from the hand of the Spaniard, and he instantly disappears.

Chorus—This is the Gaul with imperial power,
That are up the Don, all phlegmatic and sour,
That quit-claim'd the Land, without limit or shore,
That was bought by the Man, with his toads' horns good store,
That squander'd the Treasure, five millions and more,
That was lodg'd in the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built.

A grand and solemn procession. One Hundred and Twenty Waggon, drawn by Two Hundred and Forty Horses, and loaded with Sixty Tons of American Dollars, pass in review.

Music—"Hail, Columbia!"

Chorus—This is the little Two Million Douceur,
That was sent to the Gaul with imperial power,
That are up the Don, all phlegmatic and sour,
That quit-claim'd the Land, without limit or shore,
That was bought by the Man, with his toads' horns good store,
That squander'd the Treasure, five millions and more,
That was lodg'd in the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built.

SCENE changing, represents a Ship un-

der full fail; with a distant view of the Leander, Cambrian, and Driver, firing into an American vessel. The crew of the ship give three cheers, and shout, "MILLIONS FOR TRIBUTE, NOT A CENT FOR DEFENCE."

Music—"Adams and Liberty."

Chorus—This is the Ship, call'd the Hornet, that bore

O'er the ocean the little Two Million Douceur,
To the menacing Gaul with imperial pow'r,
That ate up the Don all phlegmatic and sour,
That quit-claim'd the Land, without limit or shore,
That was bought by the Man, with his toads'-horns
good store,
That squander'd the Treasure, five millions and more,
That was lodg'd in the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built,

BACK SCENE opens, and discovers a group of solemn-phizzed sages, in secret conclave, whispering round the circle—the doors and windows all closely barred and bolted. Over the scene is inscribed, in large capital letters, the word "MUM."

Chorus—This is the Cabinet, galled and sore
That freighted the Ship, call'd the Hornet, that bore

O'er the ocean the little Two Million Douceur,
To the menacing Gaul, with imperial pow'r,
That ate up the Don, all phlegmatic and sour,
That quit-claim'd the Land, without limit or shore,
That was bought by the Man, with his toads'-horns
good store,
That squander'd the Treasure, five millions and more,
That was lodg'd in the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built.

SCENE shuts. A voice within, "Make way for the State's Evidence." Enter John Randolph in a violent rage, holding in one hand the President's confidential Miffage, announcing the threatening demand of France; and in the other, Secretary Madison's confession and declaration, that "Money must be given;" and swearing by the life of James Monroe, that the door should be shut no longer.

Chorus—This is the Man who burst open the door,
And exposed the Cabinet, galled and sore,
That freighted the Ship, call'd the Hornet, that bore

O'er the ocean the little Two Million Douceur,
To the menacing Gaul, with imperial pow'r,
That ate up the Don, all phlegmatic and sour,
That quit-claim'd the Land, without limit or shore,
That was bought by the Man, with his toads'-horns
good store,
That squander'd the Treasure, five millions and more,

That was lodg'd in the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built.

SCENE—A grand display of the United States upon a splendid Map, supported by the Genius of Liberty; ornamented with a superb representation of the Monuments of Washington and Hamilton; and hung round with elegant medallions of other American Worthies; exhibiting also the population and revenue of the Union.

Music—"Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise!"

Chorus—This is the Country that winks at the bore,
Thus disclos'd by the Man who burst open the door,
And exposed the Cabinet, galled and sore,
That freighted the Ship, call'd the Hornet, that bore

O'er the ocean the little Two Million Douceur,
To the menacing Gaul, with imperial pow'r,
That ate up the Don, all phlegmatic and sour,

That quit-claim'd the Land, without limit or shore,
That was bought by the Man, with his toads'-horns
good store,
That squander'd the Treasure, five millions and more,
That was lodg'd in the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built.

SCENE shuts. Enter the Author from his garret, with a dirty shirt, and holes in his stockings; advancing thoughtfully to the front of the stage.

Music—"Yankee Doodle."

Author—And this is the Poet, who asks how much more

Will his country be gull'd, and put up with a bore,
Thus disclos'd by the Man who burst open the door,
And exposed the Cabinet, galled and sore,
That freighted the Ship, call'd the Hornet, that bore

O'er the ocean the little Two Million Douceur,
To the menacing Gaul, with imperial pow'r,
That ate up the Don, all phlegmatic and sour,
That quit-claim'd the Land, without limit or shore,
That was bought by the Man, with his toads'-horns
good store,

That squander'd the Treasure, five millions and more,
That was lodg'd in the Trunk, all rifled and tore,
That lay in the House that George built.

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

Resources of the Country.

LET no man fear taxation in future, and let foreign nations tremble when they consider what are the resources of the United States. In a statistical table, lately published by Mr. Blodget, we are told that our country now possesses the following resources, viz.

	Dolls.
4,500 lots in the city of Washington worth	1,500,000
235 millions of acres of land limited by law to be worth, or to net not less than 2 dollars per acre	470,000,000
Half the United States Louisiana lands at the same limit, may net for posterity	600,000,000

Making TEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ONE MILLIONS, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

In addition to this we may calculate upon two hundred million more, of Florida land, now treating for, and as good as purchased. And if Bonaparte should be pinched for money he can sell us Mexico, and then figures will hardly be able to reach the value of our territory. Although we are really charmed to perceive the mighty resources of our country we cannot forbear remarking that the French Emperor will be harder in the next bargain we have to make for land, when he perceives that for fifteen millions of dollars, we have got lands worth by our acknowledged six hundred million of dollars!

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Boston, June 21.

Naval News—Extra.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1806.

Every thing is bustle here.—Our Word-wrights are busily employed, even by *Lump Light*, in equipping and her *Proclamation*; which is to be sent in pursuit of the hostile cruisers on our coast. The failure of the first experiment of this sort is attributed to the weakness of its metal; the new one will therefore be at least twenty times bigger, and instead of *words and cracks*, will carry a new species of artillery, called *Pong-syllables*, and other pieces of equally as great a bore. There can be no doubt of the efficacy of this new experiment; and that after its thunders are heard on the ocean, not a stick of hostile timber will be found floating on the American seas; and the plundering *Wharves* and *Blacklegs* will be sunk never to rise again.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

The Attorney General.

OUR readers are doubtless as tired of this name as his supporters of the task of veiling and misrepresenting the real state of facts, with respect to his official conduct. We shall therefore be brief.

When the legislature assembled, our only wish was, that a committee, no matter of what politics, should be empowered to enter into a full and general examination of his accounts, as Attorney General, and of his management of monies, belonging to the commonwealth, which it can be amply proved, he receives from various quarters. We confess we had expected that a proposition to this effect, so plausible in itself, so necessary to the justification of Mr. Sullivan, if he was innocent, could not be opposed by any party.

Had the measure been adopted, we should have been perfectly satisfied, knowing well that the result would have justified our charges, heretofore published. But though disappointed in our first wish, in our second we have been gratified. The majority have now shewn to the people of Massachusetts that they will not suffer an investigation of Mr. Sullivan's conduct. The proposition to empower a committee to inquire, and report, the next session; and in the mean time to allow Mr. Sullivan six months, to examine and prepare his accounts, was voted down. A committee was raised, with instructions to report immediately, though they could not possibly avail themselves of evidence, nor ascertain the facts relating to their commission. Short however, as was the time, evidence appeared proving that the account which had been rendered was incorrect. One of the senators, (Judge Brigham) declared at the bar, that within a few days he had seen the books of the treasurer of the county of Worcester; and from personal observation, he could affirm, that instead of 17 \$ and 50 cents credited by Mr. Sullivan, there were charged against him 58 dollars, for which the treasurer had receipts. This one item would have altered the balance of the account rendered and made Mr. Sullivan debtor to the commonwealth. In spite of oath, honesty and evidence, the majority still voted that the account was correct and the commonwealth indebted to Mr. Sullivan!!

Interested as we feel for the character of the Commonwealth, such outrageous conduct is humiliating; but as having accused Mr. Sullivan of peculation, we are satisfied at measures which will open the eyes of the people. Let it now be remembered, that Mr. Sullivan has been allowed already to state a first and second time, all the credit he has to give. We have already compelled him to give credit for 250 \$, actually on hand at the time (last March) when he solemnly declared he had no money belonging to the commonwealth for which he had not accounted, and for which he had not receipts, except a certain 150 \$ not in question. By the next session of the legislature we shall be prepared to report progress, and certain tyrants will find to their own shame, that votes are not omnipotent, where there is a free press.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

We feel ourselves indebted to the author of the following well written communication.

MR. JOHN RANDOLPH.

THERE are three ways by which men, in public life, most usually attract the attention of mankind: By the extent of their talents, and the soundness of their judgment;—by extreme timidity, and a want of political knowledge; by such eccentricities, in their career, as to manifest shining qualities, rather than deep erudition; and a species, rather than a sound policy. To this last trait, the political character of Mr. Randolph must be circumscribed. His first step on the public theatre was marked by imprudence and self-conceit. In his progress he has added much to his shrewdness, but not to his argumentative penetration; much to his pertinacity, but not to his vigor of intellect. He never descends to vulgarity, and seldom rises above mediocrity. He is neither an indifferent dabbler, nor yet touches with the hand of a master.

Two evens in his political life, serve to unfold

his character: the impeachment of judge Chase, and the attack on the present administration.

While the subject of that impeachment was under consideration, he manifested a rancour and bitterness unworthy a statesman: he seemed to want that steady decorum, that propriety of demeanor, always expected in public debate. As a manager of that impeachment, before the senate, he disappointed his friends, and afforded to his antagonists a theme of ridicule. He neither understood the laws of his own state, nor the judicial practice under them—much less was he acquainted with the common law of the land, on which the issue mostly depended. On this subject, the persecuted judge and his counsel assumed and maintained an elevated ground, at which Randolph aspired, but could not occupy; and he felt himself humbled at the disparity. He was neither able to meet them on the subject of legal disquisition, nor was the cause he espoused capable of support. This is evidence of his want of judgment in the first instance; and he will probably derive instruction from the result.

His philippics against the present administration are the more extraordinary, as he was always considered the leader of the democratic party in congress. Only three motives can be assigned for this dereliction of conduct: Either that he found his own friends solicitous for another leader, and to counteract their views, he endeavored to render them unpopular; or that, to preserve his influence in the house, he had it in contemplation to form a third party; or that, from a sense of duty to his country, about to be degraded, as he believed, by the ineffectual and pusillanimous measures of the executive, he so far succeeded from the democratic party as to aim at the revival of the steady attitude and enlightened policy of antecedent administrations. Although, from experience, it be difficult to admit, that a conviction of error can possibly work a change in the political conduct of a democrat; yet I think we must allow Mr. Randolph the praise of sincerity. Whether he will pursue a steady or an eccentric course in the political hemisphere, cannot easily be conjectured.

Of his reasoning powers it may be said, that they are much inferior to those of a Griswold—much less exercised on foreign jurisprudence and the laws of nations: He argues less from fixed and well digested principles than from the suggestions of a lively fancy, and from an unpardonable irascibility of temper. Although his eloquence is not so varied, nor so copious and impressive as that of Ames—yet it possesses some intrinsic beauties, and on certain occasions the effect of it is considerable. His figures and allusions are always happy, and are generally so arranged as to afford the greatest effect. His asperity and bitter sarcasm have been severely felt; and their application, like the caustic, has caused our political dunces, and back stairs gentry, to wince and writhe on their seats. His speech on Gregg's resolution, and the one on publication of the secret message, are admirable specimens of their kind.

In fine—Mr. Randolph is a blazing comet; rather portentous in appearance. Other comets, of greater magnitude, though more opaque, revolve around and over him; but as they are now and then precipitated from their orbits, they furnish matter to supply his waste of elementary fire. We have seldom witnessed a greater conflict of those powers denominated centrifugal and centripetal.

Hudson, July 8.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

The following toasts were drank by a select company of Young Mechanics, but of different principles, who celebrated the 4th July, at Mr. Martin's tavern:—

1. The day.—May it always be celebrated with festivity, merriment, and rejoicing; and strictly observed by mechanics and farmers, while they have a foot of land to till or an instrument to use.

2. The President and heads of departments: dignified, pacific and conciliatory—the pilots who weathered the storm.

3. The memory of Washington.—May the recollection of his services fill the hearts of Americans with gratitude and adoration for the father of their country.

4. John Adams, the able statesman, the potent minister, and correct politician.—May his services be duly appreciated by every impartial American.

5. Thomas Jefferson, the practical philosopher, and unerring public functionary.—May the benign effects of his administration be acknowledged universally.

6. The memory of Franklin, the lover of liberty and hater of tyrants: the first who struck fire from the flint of patriotism with the steel of liberty, and enveloped the country in flames of freedom.

7. The memory of Warren.—May his services and glorious fall, teach Americans to revere him as long as they enjoy liberty.

8. The patriot Green, one of the brightest luminaries on the field of battle.—May his services never be forgotten.

9. The memory of Gen. Gates, who shone powerful and luminous at Saratoga.—May he be remembered while gratitude remains in the human breast.

10. The memory of Hamilton, who was great as a lawyer, orator, and statesman.—May his countrymen ever admire and eulogize his merits.

11. The Constitution of the United States.—May it ever remain unimpaired, but may its imperfections be corrected when discovered.

12. Farmers and Mechanics—the supporters of government, and the defenders and protectors of the nation.

13. The mechanical and agricultural institutions.—May they flourish under the refugent rays of civil liberty, and never be affected by the despotic sway of tyrants.

14. The commerce of the United States.—May it ever be under wise and salutary regulations—rigidly defended and protected.

15. The Press.—When it ceases to be free, and unrestrained, may we cease to exist as a nation.

16. Candidates for office.—May those who are not typographical proof, never receive the suffrages of a free and enlightened people.

17. May the thundering sound of cannon, ever recall to our memory, the toils and dangers of our revolutionary heroes.

From the Richmond Enquirer of June 24.

George W. Swiney yesterday called before the examining court of this city, on a charge of poisoning his great uncle, the venerable George Wythe, and a servant boy. He was unanimously remanded to jail for further trial before the district court to be held in September next.

Letters from New-Orleans, dated June 1, say, "Governor Claiborne has lately given his negative to two or three bills passed by the legislature. This has greatly irritated that body; in consequence of which, a resolution to the following purport, passed both houses: "Whereas the members of these houses, in accepting seats therein, were actuated by the purest wishes for the public good; and whereas the governor of this territory has successively negatived their wisest laws and proceedings; it is therefore resolved, That this house taking into consideration the heavy and unnecessary expence it occasions to the territory, do unanimously adjourn until the first week in February."

Capt. Smith, of the schooner Fox from Martinique, informs us (and some letters received in town corroborate the intelligence) that Jerome Bonaparte arrived at Fort Royal on the 6th of June in an 80 gun ship. Shortly after a British frigate appeared off the harbor, and citizen Jerome went out with the avowed determination of bringing her to action, but another frigate heaving in sight he judged it most prudent to return again into port. An embargo immediately took place, which continued four days; and when the Fox sailed the two frigates above mentioned were blockading the harbor.

[Mercantile Ado.]

A letter from a gentleman at Halifax, dated June 12, to the owners of the ship Herkimer, lately captured off the Hook by the British frigate Leander, says, "The Herkimer arrived here yesterday and lies safely moored under the guns of the captors. The captain and supercargo have both been examined on the standing interrogatories, and I presume

that the ship will be libelled in the course of three or four days." [Ibid.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Middlebury, (Ver.) dated June 9, 1806.

"The Council of Censors met on Wednesday, at the court-house, in this place. Mr. Bushnel, the minister of the town, made an appropriate prayer on the occasion.

"Their credentials being read, they unanimously made choice of the hon. Moses Robinson, esq. as president. The day following, they chose Loyal Chase, esq. secretary.

"The only business they have done, as near as I can learn, which lays claim to importance, arose out of a motion made by doctor Huntington, to the following purport: that each member should give his present opinion, whether he thought it most advisable to alter and amend any part of the constitution. After some cursory observations, from several members, gen. Clark moved to alter the phraseology of the motion, so that it might comport with the powers entrusted to them by the constitution as it stood at present, viz. whether there appeared to them at present, an absolute necessity of amending any article of the constitution, which they believed to be defective, &c. &c.

"On this motion being reduced to writing, some slight debate arose, whether they should go into any argument, or simply declare, without argument, their present opinions. Some of the members were anxious to have the constitution read, which was accordingly done. Several asserted that they were not prepared to give an opinion; Mr. Butler seemed anxious to have the constitution taken up by paragraphs, declaring himself incapable of forming an opinion, till it was fully examined and discussed in that way. To this, it was replied, that such a discussion could not be completed in a week, and that the motion was made merely for enabling each member to know the present opinion of the other members, and that each might recede from the opinion he now gave, without the least deviation from propriety, the mover declaring that it was immaterial to him whether the vote was even recorded. After a few more desultory remarks, the president observed, that the intention of the motion was now well understood, and desired any gentleman to declare whether he was for or against making any amendment, assigning, if he pleased, as concisely as possible, some of the principal reasons on which his opinion was founded, or by simply declaring it, as he might think most proper.

"On this, several members told me there was a perfect silence for about ten minutes; every one seemed to feel the weight of the subject, and was unwilling, even in this unbinding manner, to hazard an inconsiderate opinion to the world. At last Mr. Hay rose, and declared that since his nomination as a member of that board, he has bestowed some considerable time in comparing the present constitution of Vermont, with those of the other states, and was firmly and decidedly of opinion, that alterations were absolutely necessary, for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people. He said it was not his intention to go into any reasoning on the subject, just now, unless compelled thereto by observations, which might fall from other gentlemen; but he would beg leave to state a few facts, which had created a deep and lasting impression on his mind, in favor of amendments. I cannot furnish you with this statement accurately; but he undoubtedly can if he pleases. One of the board assured me, that from whatever cause it arose, every member whose opinion was against amendment, declared with the most guarded caution, and most apparent candor, that he was far from saying he would maintain the same sentiment, after the constitution had received a full discussion and he had heard the arguments, which would no doubt be presented by those who supported the necessity of alterations.

"The votes, I understand, stood five for amendments, and seven against. Mr. Austin was absent; had he been present, there is little doubt there would have been six for, and seven against amendment.

[Vermont Centinel.]

Translation of a Bulletin circulated at Carraccas.

An American newspaper of the month of March last gives an account of the intended expedition pro-

jected and directed by the self supposed general Miranda, and it affirms that although of late, few miracles have taken place, yet the success of this madman in the attainment of his ends would certainly be considered as one. The public wait with anxious impatience the result of this very mysterious expedition, and in order to gratify its curiosity we shall develope

THE MIRACLE.

On the 27th of April, the self-supposed general Miranda, without any other protection than an indirect one from a government calling itself the friend of Spain, despised and rejected by the negroes and mulattoes of Jacmel, presented himself on the coast of the province of Carracacas, off the settlement of Ocumare, 14 leagues W. of Lagaira, and he ordered five of his miserable wretched companions to land with the intention of seducing or attempting to alter the invincible fidelity of its inhabitants. Government, who had traced all his steps from the United States to Jacmel, and from thence to Orua, ordered two of the small vessels of the royal navy of Spain in this province to attack him; this was executed on the 28th with becoming ardor, and that coward who was brewing in his heart destruction by fire, murder, robbery, and every other calamity, turned all his thoughts how to ensure his personal safety by flight, leaving in the hands of his enemies two of the vessels of his expedition, with 53 accomplices of his projects, their arms, ammunition, uniforms and papers. On the 30th his five spies were apprehended without having obtained by their mission any other object save that of having most completely undeceived themselves, being thoroughly convinced that from the highest to the lowest class of people in this country, they all adore their sovereign and respectable laws.

His papers having been examined, indecent proclamations were found capable only of deceiving those madmen who have followed him, and highly injurious to the loyalty of these inhabitants. They asserted that he came moved by their repeated calls, and this step, the offspring of the lowest ignorance, has produced the following effects. Every settlement in the province, and every class therein has been elevated to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. A general and violent hatred towards that impostor has seized the hearts of all; not a moment passes without fresh proofs thereof. The traitor has been proscribed; immense subscriptions have been raised to exterminate him; the whole coast is lined with bayonets and covered with soldiers, who, joyfully abandoning their dwellings, give repeated proofs of their love to their sovereign, of attachment to their general, of the horror with which they view the machinations of the traitor, and of the power of a government directed by justice and supported by the love of virtuous citizens. His accomplices will be tried with the utmost severity of the laws, and the people, happy in not having even a single Spaniard among this gang of wretches & vagabonds, only desire the extermination of their perfidious countryman, who, born in their land, traversed Spain, Turkey, Russia, France, England, and the U. States, leaving every where traces of his perversity behind him. Let him fly from a land he would wish to stain by his impostures and perfidy, nor ever dare approach, for its inhabitants most earnestly desire to purify it by the sacrifice of his detested person, and this they certainly would have done had the traitor manifested more resolution. [Merc. Adve.]

Extracts of a letter from Carracacas.

"I anticipate your impatience, and send you the list of prisoners taken on board Miranda's schooners. It has been furnished to me by a Spaniard, acquainted with our language, and some names are copied in such an incorrect manner as to oblige me to guess their true meaning. The bubble of that adventurer's expedition is burst, and this province is in such a state of defence, both by nature and by the re-union and organization of its resources that not less than ten thousand regular troops would be required to make any serious impression. The inhabitants in general have shewn much loyalty and attachment for their government; forty thousand dollars have been subscribed and offered as a price for Miranda's head; but he has escaped by flight, and some of our countrymen are actually under close confinement, from which they will only be released by death. The most intelligent among the prisoners declare the expedition received the encouragement

of our administration: the news we received from the United States appears to confirm this supposition. If this be so, our rulers have degraded themselves indeed, and will be answerable before God and their country for the blood of these imprudent and deluded men, the greatest number of whom will most assuredly be executed as pirates.

LIST OF PERSONS

Taken in the two schooners which accompanied the Leander.

William Lippincot, jun.	Matthew Buchanan
Daniel Randall Durning	Stephen Bustis
—dead.	George Ferguson
P. A. Forge	William Cartright
Gustavus Adolphus Berg-	Samuel Tozes
gust	Abraham Head
Daniel D. Kemper	James Harghy
Bailey Negus	John Sullivan
Henry Ingersol	Thomas Donahue
Robert Saunders	Jeremiah Papulis
John Elliot	John Ferris
Henry Hervey	Charles Schuman
Moses Smith	Miles Toall
John Parcells	J. H. Sherman
Daniel Mackey	Thomas Billup
Daniel Niston	Fred Reachen
Edw. Buddington	James Grant
Joseph Renner	Francis Traughauans
Ben. Davis	Wm. Long
John Etsel or Esdel	Samuel Pring or Price
John Scott	David Heckle
Phineas Raymond	John Moore
John Burck	Thomas Gill
Elry King	Robert Huensong or Har-
Peter Awkinditry	rison
William Burnside	Benjamin Nicholson
Robert Rains	John Smith
Penfree Grant	William Pride
Joseph Ecle	James Gardin or Gardi-
Dan Newbery	ner.
Alexander Buchanan	

[U. S. Gaz.]

By the politeness of Mr. Cavan, passenger in the schr. Rachel, capt. Bolton, 13 days from St. Thomas's Barbadoes papers to the evening of the 7th inst have been received at the Coffee-House just in time to copy the following articles for this day's Gazette.

BRIDGETOWN, June 7.

General Miranda. This celebrated and distinguished officer arrived here this morning, on board the American ship Leander, captain Lewis in company with his Majesty's sloop of war Lilly, which fell in with Leander on the 26th ult. off Grenada. General Miranda, who had sailed from America in January last, on an expedition to give freedom and independence to South America, touched at Jacquemel, and sailing again from thence on the 27th of March, in company with the schooners Bacchus and Bee, and arrived near O'Cumana between Porto Cavallo and Lagaira, on Sunday evening the 27th April; on the following morning the coast being alarmed, the Leander was attacked by two stout Guarda Costas, one of twenty 12 pounders, and the other a schooner of sixteen 12's, both full of men. The Leander succeeded in beating these off; but the Bacchus and Bee, being in shore, endeavoring to land a detachment, were captured, having several confidential officers on board. In consequence of this disaster and the Leander being in want of water, general Miranda put into Buenaire, and sailed from thence on the 1st instant, intending for Trinidad, but having fallen in with the Lilly, had received some information from Capt. Campbell of that ship, he proceeded to Grenada and from thence to this island probably with a view of conferring with our respective commanders on the future execution of his laudable enterprise, in which every British subject and free government must wish him the most ample success.

The Bacchus and Bee were two armed pilot boat schooners.

From the London Gazette, May 6.

Admiralty Office, May 6.

Copy of a letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. and K B vice admiral of the blue, &c. to William Marsden, esq. dated on board his majesty's ship Foudroyant, at sea, March, 14, 1806.

Sir, I request you will communicate to their lordships that at half past three A. M. on the 13th of March, his majesty's ship the London, which I had stationed to windward of the Squadron, having wore, and made the signal for some strange sails, I directed the Squadron to wear likewise upon the larboard tack, the wind being at W.S.W. and as day light appeared, made the signal for a general chase, soon afterwards the London was observed in action with a large ship and a frigate, and continued supporting a running fire with those ships which were endeavoring to escape, until half past seven, when the Amazon, being the advanced ship, pursued also and engaged the frigate, which was attempting to bear away. The remainder of the Squadron approaching fast upon the enemy (and the action having continued from before day light until forty-three minutes after nine A.M.) the line of battle ships, bearing the flag of a rear admiral, struck; and, at forty-three minutes past the above hour, the frigate also followed her example, when an officer came on board the Foudroyant with admiral Linois' sword, and informed me that the ships which had surrendered to his majesty's colors were the Marengo of 80 guns, 640 men, and the Belle Poule of 40 guns, eighteen pounders, and 320 men, returning to France, from the East-Indies; these ships being the remainder of the French Squadron which had committed to much depredation upon the British commerce in the eastern world. I have much satisfaction in stating the meritorious and gallant conduct of capt's Sir Harry Neale and William Parker, supported by the zeal and bravery of the officers and crews of their respective ships, who claim my warmest thanks and acknowledgements; and whose exertions, I hope, will recommend them to their lordships' particular notice and favor. I cannot however avoid regretting that the force of the enemy did not afford to the officers and men of the other ships of the Squadron, who shewed the most earnest desire to have closed with the enemy, an opportunity of displaying that valor and attachment to their king and country, which I am confident they will be happy to evince upon some future and more favorable occasion. I have enclosed a list of the killed and wounded on board his majesty's ships as well as their defects; and have likewise forwarded a particular statement of the ships captured, together with an account of the loss sustained by the enemy, being the most correct that could be ascertained from the roll d'equipage. Rear admiral Linois is among the wounded, as well as several other officers.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

The Innell.

Drowned—At Coopers-town, a son of Mr. Cyrus Clark, aged 9 years.



FOR THE BALANCE.

THEOCRITUS. IDYLLIUM XXXI.
IMITATED.*

DEATH OF ADONIS.

WHEN fair Adonis was no more,
And Venus saw him stain'd with gore;
When in his face the modest blush
No more's perceiv'd with love to flush,
She thus address'd her Cupids:—'Haste!
'And swiftly glide across the waste;
'Thro' ev'ry neighb'ring forest rove,
'And seize the boar that kill'd my love.'
As birds on lightest pinions ride,
So thro' the air they swiftly glide.
Now soon the guilty wretch is found,
Who gave the fatal, deadly wound.
They tied his feet with fetters strong,
And dragg'd him hastily along.
One pinch'd his tail to make him go,
Another beat him with his bow;
But as they urg'd him on to move,
The more to stay behind he strove.
O how he quak'd when Venus 'pear'd,
For dreadful punishments he fear'd.
The goddess spake: 'O mud'rous boar!
'Why did you stain my love with gore?
'Why did'st deprive of life, the boy,
'To me a source of purest joy?'
The boar replies: 'I speak in truth,
'I ne'er design'd to hurt the youth,
'But tho't I should with phrensy die,
'Unless I kiss'd his beauteous thigh.
'My tusks, O Venus, gave the blow,
'On them permit your wrath to flow:
'My lips I'd their companions make,
'And let them of your wrath partake.'

These words so tenderly express'd,
To mercy open'd Venus' breast;
And with a countenance serene,
From her revenge relax'd the queen.
She then pronounc'd the victim free,
And gave him perfect liberty:
Yet would he not return to rove
Within th' accusom'd shady grove.
His tusks consum'd he in the fire,
Replete so lately with desire;
Then chose forever to remain
In Cytherea's brilliant train.

X. Y. Z.

[* Having no Greek types in the Balance-office, the quotation from the original is necessarily omitted.]

EPIGRAM.

All they whom life oppress, and then bequeath
Their goods to pious uses at their death,
Are like those drunkards, who, when laid asleep,
Disgorge the liquor which they cannot keep.

Diversity.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

Original Anecdote. AT a time when some of the people of Massachusetts were in doubt concerning the person whom they should recommend as candidate for the chair of government, (the narrator thinks it prior to the second election of Mr. Hancock) a number of gentlemen were assembled at Brackett's tavern, in School-street, among whom was Judge Sullivan. In the room in which they met was a gentleman from Connecticut, who boarded at Brackett's, was acquainted with some of the company, and was not a stranger to Mr. Sullivan.

After they had talked a long time about a proper person to govern the State, and could not agree upon a man, Mr. Sullivan, with an affected air of pleasantry, asked, "Why not make me governor?" Immediately the Connecticut gentleman, turning to one of his acquaintances, said, loud enough to be heard by Mr. S. that he could tell a story on the occasion, if he was not afraid it would offend him. Mr. S. desired him to tell his story, promising not to be offended. The Connecticut gentleman proceeded in the following manner:

A colonel of militia, belonging to Litchfield, in Connecticut, died while the general assembly was sitting at Hartford. As soon as he was interred, a gentleman of Litchfield, who was fond of office, repaired to Hartford, and with the interest of his friends, obtained the colonel's commission. No sooner was he elected, than expecting that fame would bear the glorious news before him, he hastened home to enjoy the congratulations of the town. He arrived at sunset, and after communicating to his wife the enrapturing news, he seated himself in the great chair in the big parlour, and there spent a long evening anxiously awaiting the arrival of his townsmen. To his great mortification not a soul appeared. What were his nocturnal dreams is left to conjecture. The morning came and brought with her no congratulations. He ordered his man Quako to the field, which adjoined the road, and remained some time at home, fondly hoping that every minute would gratify his wishes; but in vain. He then, to divert his anxious feelings, visited his field, turned his eyes frequently to the road, until his patience was quite exhausted, he then commenced the following important dialogue with honest Quako.

Col. Quako, do you know that col. — is dead?

Qua. On yes, Massa, Quako know it bery well; and be bery sorry, for he was good man.

Col. Well, Quako, who do you think the general assembly have chosen in his room?

Qua. Lud a massy, Massa, how can poor negur tell?

Col. (Looking as much like a col. as he could) Quako, guess.

Qua. To bleege Massa, Quako will try.

He tried, but to no purpose.

Col. I wonder, Quako, you don't guess right, when it is as plain as the nose on your face. You have guessed and guessed, but it is at a distance. Come nearer home, Quako.

Qua. Well a Massa, to please Massa, Quako will try once more; and he confirmed his guesses to the neighborhood, but never once thought of his master.

Col. I am astonished, Quako, at your stupidity; and advancing with his head raised, and eyes sparkling, he exclaimed, "Quako, I am the man."

Quako, more astonished than his master, cried out, "Lud a massy, Massa! you, Massa, YOU!! Why you be de last man Quako would have tought of."

To remove and keep clear of Bed-Bugs.

ALOES of the Succotrina kind, to be had from most druggists and apothecaries, dissolved in any kind of spirit to the consistence which may be applied to the joints and crevices of the bedsteads, or elsewhere, with a feather, will certainly kill and remove them. About an ounce of aloes, in a gill of spirit, will clear several bedsteads, and the cost be but a few cents. It is a good method to mark the breadth of a finger with the solution round each foot of the bed-posts.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

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To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

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The four together,	\$

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The COLUMBIAN Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JULY 15, 1806.

Original.

ORATION,

Delivered at Hudson, July 4th, 1806,

BY JAMES POWERS.

REQUESTED, fellow-citizens, at a late hour, to deliver a discourse, suitable to the occasion for which we are now assembled, I appear to satisfy your polite invitation, and to perform the duty of a free citizen. This day reminds us of the most distinguished event, in the annals of American history. It is in remembrance of that grand and important resolution of the American people, to be free and independent, that we at this time assemble to celebrate with unity of hearts a day sacred to us all. The thirty-first year of our independence is now arrived, and liberty, that well earned prize, still wings her eagle flight throughout the union; and calls upon the American people to shout for joy. She this day pours forth the spirit of seventy-six and spreads the flame of patriotism in every breast. Each one's pulse beats high at the recollection of so glorious an achievement, in contemplating the height of prosperity to which we have arrived in this new republic; and viewing with hopeful probability our success, in attaining the topmost cliff of glory and happiness. Slow and ardent, cool and persevering, we escaped the grasp of British influence, and bid defiance to her power. To separate ourselves from that nation was a task of considerable fatigue, and employed much time, trouble and expence. The pressure of slavery which they bestowed on our predecessors, could not be endured, and with one mind, and one inclination, they resolved to cast off the yoke of vassalage which bound them to their rulers; to wear no longer the vestige of dependence, to which their minds could not submit, nor

their feelings support. With a firm appeal to God for the justice of their cause, they drew their swords from the scabbards, and marched to the field for victory or death. Great-Britain asserted, that they had a right to bind the American colonies in "all cases whatsoever." It was in the execution of this pretended authority, which destroyed the future prospect of the mother country and forced us to leap from the bosom of a nation that we felt proud to own as our common parent. That nation was once endeared to the American heart, and the latter felt a pride in co-operating with the former, as long as the spirit of ambition and self-aggrandizement, passed mutually into each other's concerns. They acted in unison in the attempt, which France made to connect her extensive dominions, by adding Canada to Louisiana. In resisting that undertaking, like one people, they bore equally the fatigues of a war; which more strongly stamped in the hearts of the American people, a principle of respect towards the British nation. But soon after this joint and interesting enterprise, Great-Britain strove to assume a power, unlawful and unjust. She, precipitately lifted the rod of oppression, and aimed the blow of tyranny at the American colonies. Her ministers at this time, saw with jealousy and distrust, the strides of improvement that were making in this western continent; they beheld a spirit of enterprise and unequalled patriotism issuing from this country, which they apprehended would in a short time, rival their own nation. To oppose and destroy such prosperity, they commenced the attack, to subjugate the Americans by taxation; which was resisted with that spirit and energy, that distinguished the freeman from the slave. They boldly asserted their rights, and in the language of that respected statesman Mr. Pitt, ordered the stamp act

to be repealed "absolutely, totally and immediately." On this subject the English parliament was much divided. Those who opposed the resolution, protested on the ground, that as the colonies were not permitted to enjoy the right of representation in the government, they were not liable to a tax. The act was finally repealed, though accompanied with a declaration asserting the power to bind the colonies in "all cases whatsoever." Thus arose the cause of the American revolution. It is from that source our independence originated. The American yeomanry were not made to crouch to the will of a foreign power. Nor force nor fraud, bribery or corruption, could oblige them to surrender their rights. They, like Cincinnatus, abandoned the plough, and marched forth to battle for the public defence. Private interest yielded to the public good. The arts and the sciences were almost neglected. The patriot and the statesman, the old and the young in unity of heart rallied round the standard of independence which was erected in defiance of foreign power. It would be impertinence to enter into a recital of those glorious achievements, before the audience I am now addressing, and particularly to those, who have perused the works of the present American historian.* That work is nearly completed, and a candid people will say, it is written with ability, selected with judgment, and dictated by an impartial hand. The soldier's labour is there recorded, and Cæsar's maxim, *veni, vidi, vici*, gloriously illustrated. When peace was concluded, the revolution was but half completed. Although our independence was declared, affirmed and supported, although the war-hoop no longer resounded on the continent, although the destructive ravages of the sword were al-

* Marshal, the writer of Washington's Life.

laved, and the soldier returned to visit his little family, who had survived the flames of the general conflagration; yet, a more interesting and important work remained untouched: that is, the formation of a government. In considering that part of the task, more difficult than any yet experienced, the mind must have sunk, unavoidably, under a weight of difficulty that could hardly be surmounted. Gloomy and discouraging indeed must have been their situation. But Americans were made to endure every trouble; to lay prostrate every obstacle that tended to impede their career, and to accomplish every undertaking which they had begun. Without hesitation or delay they proceeded to institute a government that would be lasting. A government that would secure to every individual, both safety to his person and property. A convention was called and a constitution formed, which still exists in part, and still prescribes the mode of government, under which we now live. Whether a proper selection was made, or whether it is far preferable to any that could be devised, experience only will determine. In making this choice, we were in one respect highly favored above other republics that had gone before us. Their ruin and downfall gave instruction, and warned us to avoid those delusive arts which ensnare the people and render government unsafe. They could see that republics had fallen; that the people might grow corrupt as well as virtuous; that representation was fleeting and transitory, and that society might be destroyed for the want of a proper constitution.

Rome, an ancient republic, was once the mistress of the world, but now destroyed: her government depended upon the representation of the people; her continuance upon their virtue. Athens also, though at first ruled by kings, threw off the yoke of regal dominion, and established a government that vested the chief authority in the people. Lacedæmon likewise bears a distinguished character in the history of the ancients, as boasting for a time its liberty and independence; but finally, like the other free states, was destroyed by the common evils incident to every free government. Those governments originated either by force or fraud, and as such, did for a time receive the support and attention of the people. So far as the state of society then would permit, they progressed in the road of improvement and prosperity: but finally were contaminated by the poison that may issue from a republican government.

Under what government do we live? Is it monarchical? Is it despotic? Certainly not. It is a republic, and without doubt superior to any that has ever been established: founded on the principle of giving and securing to the people, the right of choosing those who govern and those who shall represent them. It did not originate in corruption, nor was it palmed upon them through fraud. The wisdom of our

statesmen planned and devised it in council, and it grew in strength and energy as long as the administration continued in the hands of Washington and Adams. They preserved and respected that grand palladium of our rights, which bound the several states into one general or national government.

Every constitution is the index to the stability of every nation, and to us it points out the system of our government; the different departments of power; the quantity given to our rulers, and the manner by which that authority is balanced. Its construction gives to each department an equal weight of influence in the affairs of the nation, and so distributes the power as to create a check on each branch of the constitution; by which an accumulation of authority is prevented, which if exercised without restraint, might prove ruinous to the country. An union of the several states was thereby effected, and they are pledged by solemn compact to defend the liberty of their country together. It is like the Amphiction council distinguished in the Grecian history, which established a grand assembly of the states of Greece. The founder of that institution intended to unite in the sacred band of amity the people of those states; and to oblige them, by this union, to undertake the defence of each other, and be mutually vigilant for the happiness and tranquillity of their country. Though the duration of that council was short and but transitory in its operation, the establishment was useful and calculated to resist the influence of such *powerful individuals*, who live in this and in other states, and who are enemies to a general national government in every possible shape. Seeking for superiority, ambition gnaws them to the extremity of feeling; harmony, integrity and honor become odious and disgusting. By exertion and management they attain eminence and power; naturally aiming at greatness and aggrandizement, which when acquired, bring slavery upon those who raised them to their station, and eternal ruin upon themselves. Our government is so formed that it guards against the tyrant, the despot, kings and emperors. With us they can find no asylum, no shelter, but the *demagogue*, the *infidel*, the *hypocrite*, the *unprincipled*, the *factious*, the *ambitious* and *foreign outcasts* all find their way into the councils of our nation. They receive patronage and support, attention and honor; while the real American is despised and drifted upon the sea of destruction.

What is the evil, that has reduced every republic to insignificance and infamy, to complete ruin? The introduction of foreign disorganizers; they who know no difference between a king and a president, between liberty and licentiousness; who are familiar with the guillotine in surrections at home, and who know of no other fear, but that which the gallows inspires, or which falls from the brow of an emperor. And here let it be remarked, if this

is not in a great measure the origin of party that now threatens the overthrow of every political institution among us?—There was no division of consequence during the continuance of the revolution; that was supported with unanimity and perseverance. When then did we begin to see and feel the exhibition of party spirit, once inoffensive and harmless, but now greatly to be dreaded? At the close of the revolution, when the task was but half completed, a government or constitution remained to be formed. That instrument created partisans, and the establishment of a national government received opposition. Here federalism was combated, and those who advocated the adoption of the constitution were opposed by an unprincipled faction; the furious torrent of democracy rushed forth to inundate our country whose independence we had secured. This was the time that democracy began to be adored by the faction that now rules and governs us; though at its commencement the alarm of danger was not sufficiently considered, it has since become a strong and powerful enemy. A line was drawn between the government and the people, and the friends of the government were marked as the enemies of the people. They who considered the constitution as securing all the principles of rational and practical liberty; who were unwilling to embark upon the tempestuous sea of revolution in pursuit of visionary schemes, were denounced as monarchists. Those who wished to form a federal compact, and unite the several states into one confederacy, and to effect thereby a constitution, were denounced as enemies to the country. Divine providence seemed however to be then watching our safety, and anxious to secure that independence which we had won, forced the demon of democracy to give way, and a federal government was established. The American chief, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was induced into the presidency. He reluctantly accepted the invitation, wishing to live retire from public duty; but the claims and wishes of his countrymen were too interesting to be neglected, he therefore obeyed their call and founded the federal administration. Democracy disappeared, and shrunk at the presence of this inimitable man. Peace returned to bless the country; order and communion every where prevailed.

Against the administration of Washington no objections of consequence were made; the government and the people were then the same; our rulers ruled in fear, and the people were contented. Then Genet a French disorganizer attempted to excite disturbances and breed discontent in the minds of the people, he was soon stopped in his career, and his plans entirely frustrated. This gave rise to French prejudices, and French measures soon grew under the cultivation of the then anti-federal party, and by French mis-

ance have increased in number and in strength.

From Washington the administration passed into the hands of Adams, who has fought a good fight, and continued the contest until the arts of faction prevailed, and democracy rose triumphant.

The present ruling party do not claim to be real Americans; men educated in our climate, and instructed in the principles of our government; but a mixture, composed of French outcasts and foreign renegades, who earnestly wish to trample the liberties of this country in the dust, who would rejoice to see whiskey insurrections patronized, and internal commotion pervade every part of the union.

Adams pursued the measures of his predecessor, and kept constantly improving the works which he had begun, by which the country flourished at home, and commanded respect and attention abroad. What was the situation of our country, during the political life of this man? That "hoary headed incendiary," as called by the friend* of Mr. Jefferson. Was his conduct censurable and oppressive to the people? It has been urged and still is alleged, that internal taxes made one of the crimes of federal measures. They were imposed say our opponents, to create a host of dependents on executive favour. This supposes the past administration to have been not only very wicked, but very weak. They impose taxes, to strengthen their influence! Who is so ignorant as not to know, that the imposition of a tax, would create an hundred enemies to one friend? the name of excise was odious, the details of collection were unavoidably expensive. This measure was to operate upon that part of the community, least disposed to support public burthens, and most ready to complain of their weight. Who is so prejudiced or obdurate as not to confess that without taxes our government would have been inefficient, weak, and contemptible? Taxes raised our country to its once elevated station of honor and respectability. It gave to it a standing, superior to foreign powers, and challenged their exertions to injure us with impunity. A navy defended our merchants on the ocean, from the depredations of foreign invaders, and the American flag waved triumphant in every sea. Another crime charged to Mr. Adams, was the support of a standing army, considered by democrats as an outrage on our liberty, and a measure unwarrantable. This charge has been repeated again and again, until the people have become gulled by the outcry, and have been induced to withdraw their support from an administration, extremely enlightened and highly virtuous. In adopting that measure, was there no sentiment of applause bestowed on the conduct of Mr. Adams? Was there no necessity of that preparation to defend the country? Was there no wish to avert war and preserve every thing we hold dear and

sacred? Was not the cup of reconciliation exhausted to the last drop? Yes. The arbiter of both parties, the man who has never been sullied with political infamy, or charged with the want of moral integrity, has declared in a letter to Mr. Adams, *the conduct of the Directory of France towards our country: their insidious hostility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their arts and those of their agents to countenance and invigorate opposition; their disregard of solemn treaties and laws of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace; and their demands amounting to tribute; excited indignation in the heart of the American chief and compelled him once more to resume the duties of a public character. Believe, sir, says Washington, no one can more cordially approve of the wise, and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence.* This language, held forth by the man, who founded the empire in which we live, ought to be conclusive to the people of the United States, as to the utility and propriety of that measure.

The administration of these two men, who were the ornaments of our country, devisers of our government and the advocates of correct principles, continued till the year 1801, when Thomas Jefferson was elected president of the United States, in consequence of the ascendancy acquired, by the democratic party. He was the political Messiah, who appeared to congratulate the American people, on his election to the first office in the union. He was *the man, the philosopher, the soldier, the statesman*, who was elected by foreign and jacobinic influence, to conduct the affairs of this country, to a pitch of grandeur, from which it would never fall. And how did our country stand at that time? Who wrested the nation from the imbecility, and anarchy of the old confederation? Who proposed and adopted the constitution of the United States? Who carried that constitution into operation? and by whose efforts, was the country raised in a few years, from a state of discord and bankruptcy, to a proud eminence of dignity and prosperity? Were not these things accomplished by federalists? and did they not transmit to their successors with Mr. Jefferson at their head our republican institutions in full health and vigour? The man that will not confess these facts is knuckled to the anvil of bigotry, and his heart impenetrable to conviction.—Mr. Jefferson then came into an office, that could almost support itself. A government that required, but ordinary management, in conducting its concerns, and in which a small degree of exertion was only requisite to increase its prosperity. What was the conduct of this man after his election? What promises did he make? Has he performed them? To this audi-

ence I put the question. Did the real, or the spurious illegitimate American receive patronage at his hands? Has merit been duly rewarded, and those services, performed in achieving our independence faithfully compensated? Have the offices of this country, been filled with men who have claims superior to all the rest of their countrymen? Or have they not been and are they not now held by individuals professing to be attached to foreign powers, and who assist France in robbing us of more millions, than all other nations put together. It was hoped as he proceeded he would pause at each step and feel the public pulse. The fever however increased, and the paroxysms of delirium seized the philosopher's mind and incited him to finish at once the great work of destruction. The judicial branch of the constitution was attacked, with all the malice and venom that political phrenzy could inspire. Although it was viewed, as the source of safety, of peace, of honor and of prosperity to the country, the prospect is changed: it is but the instrument of *wild and dark destruction*. The weapon by which every thing estimable is assailed, and security destroyed. This destruction of an important branch of our constitution is but a prelude to the progress of that factious disorganizing spirit, which seeks the extinction of every vestige of government and order, in its attacks upon the constitution of every country. We have seen the consequences resulting from the efforts of faction in republican France; may the people of this country, from her example, be convinced of the dangerous tendency of innovation in any established system. Persecution of individuals, of private and public standing, followed this bold and unprecedented outrage upon the rights of freemen. The venerable Chase was summoned to appear before God and his country, to answer charges originating in malice and hatred. Charges which were represented by the tools of Jefferson, as crimes of the deepest die. The aged patriot in obedience to the commands of his country, answered the allegations against him, which discovered the infamous designs of his accusers. The progress of democracy, so far penetrated the very heart of our government, as to deprive the union of an important link, in the chain, which bound them firmly together, and which intended to sacrifice the reputation of an individual, whose services are invaluable. These attacks on the government itself did not interest sufficiently the attention of the people, whose nod decides every concern relating to the preservation of our country. They must be touched with the fine needle of *economy*. They must be pleaded and cajoled; and every art practised by the new philosophic administration to retain the confidence of the people. To promote that grand design, taxes were in part abolished. And who were exempted from the payment of them? Was the farmer, the mechanic,

* Callender the drunkard.

the common class of mankind, relieved from the pressure of federal tyranny, which has been so much complained of? No. The rich, the wealthy, the independent part of the inhabitants are screened from taxes, and they only. The agents of democracy have employed every art, which they are capacitated to invent, to impress the public mind with a belief, that this is an indisputable proof of Mr. Jefferson's economy, and that taxes no longer deprive the public of the honest earnings of their industry.

In the purchase of Louisiana, we behold a glaring effort of deception, to squander public money, under the specious mask of economy. It is represented as an important bargain, which will supply the treasury of the United States, with money adequate to bear every expence, which the government may incur. Not money merely is the production of this new paradise, discovered by that extraordinary man, who now directs the concerns of this country; but provision grows spontaneously without manual labor. To make that purchase, fifteen millions of dollars were drawn from our treasury. And for what purpose? It is said for a rich and vast territory, which will in time amply pay every expence and trouble the government may have incurred in the acquisition of it. But the question has yet never been answered, where is that country so much admired by Mr. Jefferson? One thing is certain, that it is as yet undefined and extremely uncertain as to its location. Why was this purchase made? Because we are under the controul of France and we must obey her commands. Because she asked, and money must be given to her. Because she knocked and the doors of the treasury department flew open. Because we dared not refuse to lend assistance to France in her wild schemes of dominion. Where is the money that was paid for that country? deposited in French coffers to enable France to carry on the war in which she is now engaged.—Thus you see that democracy began trading upon federal capital, and, says Mr. Randolph, *I am fearful when that capital is exhausted, we shall prove bankrupt, both in resources and reputation.*

But, fellow-citizens, a more interesting and important part of the democratic administration remains untouched. A part, which ought to interest every American, and which directly concerns the preservation of our country. In viewing the situation of foreign powers, we see them engaged in war and marching to the field of battle. England and France have again drew the sword of destruction, and are making every effort to annoy each other. Animated by ancient resentments which never will effectually subside, they flew to arms; and it was the duty of every nation not engaged in their quarrels, to observe the strict rules of neutrality, conformable to the laws of nations. How far our merchants have extended the construction of the right given to neutrals, is not now the subject of inquiry. They have continued their trade as usual, until harassed and captured by belligerent nations, to such a degree, that they are almost deprived of the means of support, and consider their persons and property unsafe, unless they can find some protection at home. Protection at home? Gracious God! and has it come to this, that America no longer waves the flag of independence in contempt of the pirates of the ocean? Has she become subservient to British influence, or a tool in the hands of a French despot? With shame are we compelled to declare that this has been the case, since the Jeffersonian administration commenced. And what a sad reverse! Was not the merchant in federal days, when federal men had power, protected from the insults and depredations of foreign invaders? And how was he protected? By a navy, which is now destroyed; which was built during the federal administration, to strengthen our power at home, and to secure respect and attention abroad. At that time none of our citizens were ashamed to be called Americans. Our commerce flourished to a degree before unknown; our manufacturing and agricultural interests progressed rapidly in the road of improvement. *There now is that navy, established under the auspices and approbation of Washington; which has been considered by the sages of our country as our only resource for defence against the aggression on our commerce. Letting it run, is a great mistake, as said the Bay of Pigs. Where is that navy now? It is a mere shadow, a mere name, a mere title, a mere honor.*

till then unstained and a name respected by all nations? *Betrayed at Tripoli; abandoned on the Mississippi! And where is the grave of Pierce? Insulted and degraded people, wait it, weep over it, for it is the grave of your national honor. You are tributaries to France, and the English butcher your citizens with impunity.* Thus has fallen the federal government, plundered and shaken to its centre by the hands of infamous and designing individuals.

Perhaps it may be asked, if the measures of the federal administration were attended with the advantages before recited, why did the people, whose voice must ever be conclusive in republics, why did the will of the majority operate so strongly in favor of democracy? To explain this question with that precision, which the importance of the subject demands; the means which have been devised and put into operation by the agents of democracy; how they attained the power; to trace the evil to its baneful source, would lead to a detail, which would at this time be uninteresting. It has been laid down as an indisputable truth, that the great mass of the people, when rightly informed on any political question, seldom judge wrong. Errors indeed there may be in that judgment; but whenever those errors are discoverable, and when by their commission inevitable evils will result, the people will gladly retrace their steps and retrieve past errors. This government is a government of public opinion. When therefore any great political question presents itself, it becomes necessary that the public mind should be informed as to the remote consequences and tendencies of such a procedure, if carried into execution. The people are accustomed to look up to certain sources for correct information, that they may decide properly on questions of public concern. But when the channels of public information become contaminated; when falsehoods, base as hell, come forth, clothed in the garb of truth; when an unprincipled faction employ the whole force of their influence to level the fairest characters in the country prostrate to the ground, for the purposes of aggrandizement; when characters come forward and boldly assume the specious names of patriot or republican, the better to conceal their nefarious projects from the keen eye of public inspection; when great public characters can be found to patronize the productions of the infamous *Callender*, the renegade *Duane*, and the slanderous *Chittam*; it is then that public opinion becomes perverted; it is then that licentiousness begins her baneful career; it is then that public virtue is assaulted and the weight of authority becomes even scepticism itself.

To trace the base and infamous means, by which the present administration attained public confidence, and the arts which have been practised to retain it, would be a very easy task. An outline must at the present time suffice.

It will be recollected, that it was a principle of federal policy, to have, if possible, ready at command an efficient force, to repel with the dignity becoming a free and independent nation, every flagrant violation of our rights. It was a maxim of that administration, *"Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute."* The formation of a navy, which if not sufficient to withstand the formidable fleets of Britain, yet to defend our trading vessels from the depredation of every freebooter on the ocean, was a grand object of federal policy. Because if America is a commercial nation; if our merchants, who pay more into the treasury than any other class of people for the support of government, have a right to the protection of that government, then the federal rulers were justifiable in their strenuous efforts for the accomplishment of this grand object. This measure, established too at a time when France, proud of her victories over the combined powers of the continent, aimed at nothing short of universal dominion, when she had extended the rude grasp of conquest to all the powers within her reach; when Switzerland, Venice and a great part of Italy had already bowed down to the yoke of an overbearing power; when our ministers deputed to that republic with full powers, were dejected and dismissed from that country with every mark of contempt, after having heard indirectly from the great Talleyrand, the infamous proposition for tribute: It was then, that the glorious flame of patriotism burst forth in the bosom of every real American. The public pulse beat high at the indignities offered to our citizens, and a general cry for efficient measures for defence, resounded from Georgia to the Maine. This voice was heard and recognized

by the fathers of our country. They awakened at the alarm, and measures of defence were taken, such as would be sufficient to deter a further violation of our rights, and divert the French from their wild schemes of dominion and conquest. Can there exist a doubt, as to the efficacy of the measures at that time taken by the federal administration? Were not these measures approved by Washington? Did not that hoary veteran step forth from the shade of retirement and resume that sword which he had often wielded in the service of his country? Is it not preposterous to suppose, that Washington could legalize corruption? That he, when just on the verge of dissolution, could tarnish a life of unparalleled glory? That he could for a moment adhere to schemes for the subjugation of that country, whose welfare and prosperity was the first grand object of his life, the consummation of his hopes and wishes? Was not Adams one of the foremost in withstanding the gigantic efforts of British power? The most active in promulgating the system of opposition to the unwarrantable demands of British authority? Yet the conduct of these sages has been reprobated; their private characters have been assailed, and every effort which envy and malice could inspire, has been employed to bring them into the contempt and abhorrence of their countrymen. And who are these characters who have thus wantonly attacked the fathers of our independence, the heroes of our country? Are they those, who have the least claim on the country for their services? Are they those, who bore the dangers and difficulties of the revolution, during the time that *tried men's souls*? Are they patriots in deed or in name, or have they assumed the specious names of republicans and friends of the people, without a single qualification, or a single deed to entitle them to that appellation; the better to deceive the people and supplant characters of integrity and worth.

In speaking of public characters, it is ever the duty of the citizen to observe decorum, and not to injure the cause of truth by unfounded representations and unmerited censure; not to injure the privilege incident to a republican system, to speak the language of truth and sincerity. But what man effecting, of independence and integrity, can withhold his indignation and resentment, when marking the modern patriots, who now govern the country? Men who were nursed in the lap of infidelity; whose hearts are rotten to the very core. We ask, who is the philosophic chief that has been elevated to the presidency of the United States? Where are those revolutionary services and patriotic exertions, that entitle men to eminence and superiority? Where is that consistency and moral virtue, due to the chief magistrate of a nation? Are these things attached to the character of Mr. Jefferson; the man who could shed a tear over the tomb of the departed Washington, and ere the hypocritical witness was dried on his cheek, could patronize, cherish and lend assistance to the wretch who had been guilty of libeling and traducing the same illustrious character? Where is the stability and consistency of that man, who at the commencement of his presidential career, could speak the soothing words of peace and harmony to his constituents; who could reprobate the system of political intolerance as despotic and wicked, and when clothed in authority, could commence a system of persecution and proscription, more violent and dangerous than even the terrors of the inquisition? Where is the boasted public liberality of that man, who held forth the system of economy to the people; who promised a diminution of taxes; who talked, in the true style of a demagogue, of "reducing the mouth of laborer of the bread which it had earned," and at the same time, contrary to the very system and design of a just taxation, withdrew the taxes from articles of luxury and extravagance? The inquiry I submit to you; and I trust in God, that this country will rise in improvement, without the aid of philosophical experiments, and that we shall be governed by men, who will defend the liberties of their country, or be buried in its ruins.

Having thus adverted to the general state of our country; having shewn the origin and progress of the federal government, it now becomes necessary to speak something respecting the progress of that factious, disorganizing spirit, which has infused itself into the bosom of our state governments, which poisons our harmony and disturbs our repose, and which, if not checked by the united wisdom of the people, will sap our political institutions to the very foundation. In contemplating this subject, a vast

field opens to our view. The dangerous career of faction has been strongly marked in several of the states of the union. Few if any have been free from its influence.

In the state of Pennsylvania the demoralizing spirit of democracy has exhibited itself in a conspicuous point of view. Under the specious pretext of reforming the constitution, we have there beheld a faction, with the infidel Thomas Paine at its head, aiming a deadly blow at all government, order and subordination. Was it not sufficient for this character, this detestable blasphemer of the Author of our religion, to direct the hurricane of revolution in republican France? Were not the eyes of that monster sufficiently satisfied with the havoc and destruction which his principles had already produced? Blood flowing from the guillotine, cities wrapt in flames, cruel assassinations, rapes and robberies, these are the objects most familiar to the eye in that country; consequences which follow as naturally from the wicked principles which he has endeavored to propagate, as any effect follows its cause. But this is the worthy character that must be invited by our philosophic president into the bosom of our country, in which, with shame are we constrained to say, that infidelity had already made too vast strides: This is the character, who is to teach our ignorant countrymen the science of politics. He must be invited into the bosom of our country to kindle the flame of discord, to alienate the affections of mankind from the religion of their fathers, to undermine the grand fabric of law and order, and prepare the way for a fearful anarchy. Be assured, my countrymen, nothing is too daring, nothing too diabolical for the spirit of disorganization to attempt. It was fondly hoped, that after having accomplished their nefarious projects in that state, after having prostrated to the dust every vestige of order and government, the transition would have been easy to other states, and thus universal havoc, spoil and ruin would have closed their career. But the good sense and virtue of the people predominated. They were yet too wise to listen to the voice of faction; too attentive to their own safety to plunge themselves into the vortex of ruin: they saw the huge gulph of anarchy yawning beneath their feet; they retreated with hasty steps to the constitution, the ark and safeguard of their freedom. Stung with disappointment, abashed and confounded, the foes of order relinquished for a while their wild and infamous projects. But let us not flatter ourselves that the spirit of faction is to be depressed by defeat: Like the arch apostate described by the poet, faction

..... "casts his baleful eyes around,
To seek what reinforcement he can gain from hope,
If not, why resolution from despair."

Observe the recent conduct of the leading democrats in the state of Massachusetts. What has been done by those boasted friends of the people, to render the suffrages of the people ineffectual? Who are the characters who have attempted to palm a governor upon that commonwealth, contrary to the wishes of the majority? The self-styled republicans, those who profess to believe in the maxim, *ex populo, et pro Deo*; these are the men who can cavil and quibble about the trifling omission of a letter in the name of a candidate, and yet, in the presence of God and their country, that such an omission should deprive a freeman of his suffrage and place a governor in the chair of state, contrary to the wishes of the people. To such vile quibblings, such contemptible subterfuges can democrats have recourse, to gratify private resentment or for the purposes of personal aggrandizement.

In our own state too, this spirit of faction has made a fearful progress. The views and designs of certain ambitious individuals, have here been illustrated in a conspicuous light. The friends of order and good government have long observed with regret and honest indignation, an overbearing faction, whose sole object has been to obtain power and exercise authority, which the free constitution of our state never contemplated that any individual or body of men should possess. Destitute of those talents which should ever be the passports to honor, we find the chiefs of that faction aiming at the most important offices in the state. When advanced to power we have seen them denouncing the most virtuous men in the community; we have seen a system of political intolerance and persecution commenced and carried into operation; we have seen the heroes of our revolution, those who had fought for that independence which we now celebrate, those

who bore the tolls and dangers of war while our mushroom patriots were "mewling and puking in their nurse's arms;" we have seen these heroes displaced from the offices which had been bestowed on them during the federal administration as a reward for their services, "and cast abandoned on the world's wide stage." Where is the boasted freedom of that government, where a man, highly competent to the discharge of the duties of his office, whose moral and political integrity have never been questioned, must be driven from his station because his political opinions happen not to coincide with the dogmas of the predominant faction. Is not such a procedure a direct insult to that country which is deprived of the services of such an individual? Is it not highly oppressive and tyrannical to the subject? To speak in the language of Mr. Jefferson, is not this "to feel power and forget right?" That such has been the conduct of the dominant faction in our state, is notorious and cannot be denied.

In despotic governments party spirit can scarcely ever exist, because the will of the despot is superior to the voice of party and even to the law itself. His arbitrary mandate decides every difference; every subject is considered equal, and no ambitious chief can form designs to lord it over his fellow man, with the least hope of success. But can such a state of things exist under a republican institution? If an ambitious overbearing faction, by the practice of the most nefarious arts, obtain the ascendancy; if they obtain a power of dispensing the most important offices in the state, and if this power is exercised more to gratify the private feelings of the breast than to promote the interests of the community; if the people have not the wisdom or inclination to arrest the progress of the faction in its wild career, where is the difference between such a state of things and an absolute despotism? On the one hand, the country is under the dominion of a despot who resides perhaps at a distance; on the other, there are numbers of petty despots to controul the people, residing, perhaps, in their own neighborhood. Hence we find many persons, who, upon the organization of our government, were not unfriendly to republican institutions: When they have beheld the wild career of democracy, which for a number of years has disgraced our country, when they have beheld such a strange perversion of the principles of republicanism, such shameful inconsistencies in the conduct of those who bask in the sunshine of popular favor, they have been induced to declare in the sincerity of their hearts, that such a state of things was but little superior to the government of Turkey.

To show that there are, at least, some grounds for this complaint, let us take a short view of the conduct of certain individuals: the heads of an unwieldy faction in our own state, towards those whom they had enlisted and supported as friends and confederates. The result of this examination will shew whether these characters are the genuine friends of the people, whom they profess to respect as the source of all government, or whether personal power and aggrandizement are not their leading objects. To promote party purposes has been the leading motives of the faction, in their elevation of characters to posts of honor. What man of independence, who has a single drop of the blood of a freeman circulating in his veins, would consent to become the miserable tool of an unprincipled faction? Such a man would deserve the execration of every honest citizen: That the object of the Clintonian party, has been to render every officer of government subservient to their views, is a demonstrable truth. We find it strikingly illustrated in the conduct of that faction towards his Excellency the Governor. He was the man of their own choice, a character who was eulogized as possessing unrivalled talents, of profound integrity, adorned with all the virtues which do honor to human nature: Not long after his elevation we beheld these same men denouncing him as an apostate from his principles, representing him as weak and imbecile in judgment, destitute of political integrity; as a man who could basely stoop from the height of his official dignity to sanction fraud and legalize corruption. We have seen, with astonishment, every art which the ingenuity of democracy could devise, employed to render him odious and contemptible in the eyes of the people; and what is the ostensible cause of this secession of support from the governor? Because Dewitt Clinton and his coadjutors had mistaken the character of the man! Because the governor of an-

ed with the dignity becoming his high official station, the imperial dictates of these republican gentry: Because he scorned to become the miserable dupe of their ambition: because he dared to be independent. To this source may be traced the vile and contemptible arts which have been employed to supplant him; and to shake the confidence of the people in his administration. I stand not here, fellow citizens, as an advocate of Gov. Lewis; but if it does appear that democrats can be unjust towards each other, if a man must be hunted up and down in the community by the dogs of faction without any reasonable cause, the conclusion is irresistible, that the federalists, that every honest man in the community, have just and reasonable grounds of complaint. What then, is the great crime laid to the charge of his Excellency, by which he has forfeited all claims to public confidence? Because, he gave his sanction to the charter of the Merchants' Bank, after it had received the approbation of both houses of the legislature! Yes, my fellow citizens, the united wisdom of the state had declared that the charter should become a law; and forsooth, because his Excellency did not set his face against the institution, because he did not oppose the majority of both houses of the legislature; because he did not concur with Mr. Justice Spencer in his famous protest, he must be denounced as unworthy the confidence of his constituents. But, say the faction, it was highly criminal in the Governor to give his sanction to that charter because bribery and corruption were employed to carry it into effect! Bribery and corruption!—Is it possible that immaculate republicans could be guilty of this abominable crime? Men who profess to despise monarchical systems, because the corruption and venality of courts has become proverbial among democrats! Are these the men, who, when placed in high official stations can condescend to handle bribes, and "sell the mighty men of their great honor for so much trash as may be grasped thus: I had rather be a dog and bay the moon than believe it. But, say they, Judge Purdy did take a bribe we all know: The thing was proved! Granted. But does it become the modesty of democrats to make a clamor against a man, whom we have been accustomed to consider a staunch republican! But are all those who voted for the merchants' bank implicated in the charge? Yes; the impudence of that faction has no limits. Although the charge of dishonesty in the whole majority of our state legislature has not positively and directly been made, yet in a late anonymous publication* issuing from Cheekham's press, a publication which speaks the sentiments of the faction, written no doubt by their chief, attempts are made, by ill founded insinuations and false surmises, to induce a belief that not only the Governor but all those who voted for the bank were corrupted! This charge, as false as it is unfounded, is too ridiculous to merit a serious refutation. But governor Lewis knew that bribery and corruption had been employed by the agents of the bank to obtain a charter; therefore he should have rejected it. If full and substantial evidence had appeared before the council of revision that the majority of both houses had been corrupted by the agents of the bank, and if it had likewise appeared to the judgments of the members composing that council that the incorporation would have been destructive to the commercial interests of the community, then they would undoubtedly have had sufficient reason for its rejection. Under these circumstances to have carried that law into operation would have been highly reprehensible. But did evidence of such corruption appear? Overtures had indeed been made to Judge Purdy by the agents of the bank, and the senate passed a vote of censure on his conduct. But was the abstract question, whether the incorporation of the bank would be advantageous to the commercial interests of the community, settled by the conduct of the agents of the bank, or by the corruption of the republican Judge Purdy? The preceding abstract question had been already decided by the majority of both houses, and surely evidence of corruption, as it respected them, had never been suggested to the council of revision. If, from this decision, the governor's own opinion as to the expediency of its incorporation had been confirmed, as undoubtedly it was: why withhold his sanction, and where is the criminality of his conduct? Or to place this subject in another point of view, to contrast the conduct of

the republican judge with that of his accusers, those who have made all this noise and clamor about bribery and corruption, let us examine this subject a little farther. Suppose that no overtures had been made to judge Purdy, and he had voted for the incorporation of the bank under the full conviction that the incorporation would have promoted the best interests of the community: in such a case would not his conduct have been as highly reprehensible as if he had voted, as is alleged, under the influence of a bribe? In either case he would have acted from unworthy motives, and his conduct could not have been justified. If, therefore, in the discussion of this question, the faction were determined to shut their ears against the voice of reason; if the boisterous voice of party would have stifled all reason and conscience; if they were determined to vote against the incorporation, right or wrong—where is the criminality of Purdy, when contrasted with that of his accusers? When arraigned in opposition against him, the judge might have exclaimed, in the language of scripture, "Let him who is without political sin cast the first stone." Where is the difference of voting under the influence of a bribe, and voting contrary to all conscience, to subserve the purposes of party?

On every question presented before the legislature, whether for the purpose of reducing the enormous salary of a corrupt mayor, and curtailing, in some measure, his dangerous influence; or, on a question respecting the life or death of a citizen, where the voice of party should be silent, the same democratic host has been arrayed to bear down all opposition. With them the question has not been, Will this decision be salutary, will it be just? but, Will it subserve the purposes of our party? How will it affect a distant election? Such has been the language in caucuses, in midnight meetings, where all these questions have been previously discussed, the more effectually to carry on the solemn farce of legislation.

In pursuance of the same design of retaining ill gotten power, we have seen the Clintonian faction suddenly form a shameful coalition with the Burr-ites, a party on whom they had just before bestowed every abusive epithet which rage and malice could devise. Yes, we have seen the infamous Cheetham, the shuffling Bailey, who no doubt were active in obeying the commands of their masters, come forward openly in the face of day, and avow the existence of this coalition; and we have seen these same men utterly deny the transaction, as soon as they found that the people condemned the unwarrantable proceeding. The citizens beheld, with a just indignation, this infamous sport of public opinion; and the event of the last election has sufficiently testified, that the chiefs of that faction may in vain hope to regain public confidence. Soon will the stern voice of the public consign them to that obscurity they have so richly merited; there may they bid "farewell, a long farewell to all their greatness."

Federal fellow-citizens, you who have not bowed down the knee to the Baal of democracy, you have as yet no reason to be ashamed of the principles which you have hitherto professed to support. These are the principles, which under the auspices of a Washington, Hamilton, and Adams, rendered this country powerful at home, and respected abroad. We have observed with regret and indignation, the shameful reverse since the administration passed into the hands of our political opponents. An overflowing treasury exhausted by the purchase of useless territory; by the payment of a tribute to satisfy the demands of a foreign usurper; our commercial interests neglected; our harbors blockaded; our citizens wantonly murdered on our coasts; a government weak and imbecile in its operations, split into divisions, destitute of the means of repelling these aggressions or making a single effort worthy the dignity and independence of a great people. The democratic leaders now begin to see the necessity of federal policy; and we trust in God that the time will soon arrive, when federal principles and talents will be duly estimated. Though the prospect has been gloomy, let us, my friends, not despond. The night of political delusion is passing rapidly away, and the effulgent sun of federal glory will light up the blushes of the morning. Let us then indulge the pleasing hope, that the grand fabric of our constitution, reared by the wisdom of our sages, will yet survive the rude attacks of sacrilegious hands; that it will remain unimpaired till time shall be lost in the great ocean of eternity.

Editor's Closet.

Extract from a Letter.

"The celebration of the late anniversary of independence, in the city of Albany, recalled to my mind old federal times. The procession from the city-hall to the north Dutch church was large and respectable. In the church, after prayer and a hymn adapted to the occasion, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Van Schaik. Though I am opposed to the reading of this instrument, particularly the list of injuries imputed to the king of Great-Britain, yet I was much pleased with the manner in which it was read. Mr. Van Schaik is a *federalist*, and is generally, as I have been informed, engaged as the reader. It may be that those who have usurped the name of *republicans* have none qualified for the office; nor would this be strange were they more numerous and more wise than they are in this place; for a good reader is extremely rare. Indeed, the *Clintonian*, or, as they have called themselves, *genuine republicans*, appear to have dwindled, since last winter, into great insignificance.

"An Oration was delivered by young Philip Van Vechten, who gives a "fair promise to future excellence." The oration contained just sentiments, was well composed, and delivered with propriety and force. Mr. Van Vechten is a *federalist*. He dwelt chiefly on the feelings which the return of the day inspires in different classes—in the singular and happy event of the adoption of our constitution—on the dangers to which all republics are exposed—and concluded with an animated address to his fellow-officers. His oration was more original than was to have been expected, from the triteness of the subject. I was peculiarly struck with the solidity of his remarks on the miserable *economy* of a government, and the necessity of the United States, in their present situation, to provide a navy. His thoughts also on an exemption of the people from taxation, cursorily expressed, were very just. The *Clintonians* present could not but approve of them; or, if they did not, they have neither courage nor strength now to gainsay them. Such was the bold, convictive, and at the same time, modest manner in which Mr. Van Vechten advanced his sentiments, that he could have none but either stupid or interested opponents.

"It is probable that we shall have, as

usual, an inundation of toasts from the democratic presses. I wish that those who print them, would make a selection of the best. Superabundant as is the wit of democrats, they sometimes sink into a flatness which is disgusting to repeat, and gives an unfavorable impression to foreigners. Every thing respecting the present administration in this state, the merchants' bank, capt. *Whitby*, Louisiana, the elective franchise, the hoary patriot and statesman, ought to be omitted. Mr. Jefferson, the *Jupiter* in politics, comes of course; and his exploits can never be fully told. I would have no objection to a clever toast on Tunis Wortman, the modern *Polybius*. The citizens of Orange will be ungrateful, if they do not toast him, as he labors industriously to open their eyes.

"I suppose you have seen what is said to be the original draught of the declaration of independence. My opinion of this, and of the project to bring forward once more, him who has been 21 years governor of this state, under the superintendence of a *Regent*, I must defer until another opportunity."

Dudson, July 15.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the county of Columbia, last week, at which his honor judge Tompkins presided—

BEN, a slave, considerably advanced in years, was convicted of committing a rape on the body of an orphan girl of 13.

Soartless, so affecting, so conclusive was the testimony of the unfortunate subject of this abominable deed, that the eyes of the court, the bar, the jury, and the audience, were suffused in tears, during the shocking relation—a relation, broken, interrupted, almost stifled by excessive weeping. When the question was put to the poor girl by the district attorney, "Have you a mother?"—the answer (for tears only were the answer) struck the hearers like an electric shock. We even thought that a spark of humanity, at this moment, shot across the countenance of the culprit.

The sentence, imprisonment in the state-prison, at hard labour, for life, made no visible impression on the obdurate wretch. The law (too lenient in such a case as this) had thus fixed the punishment.

A free negro was convicted, by confession, of burglary, and received the same sentence.

COMMUNICATION.

The 4th of July was celebrated in the town of Clermont, by a very numerous and respectable company of gentlemen, in the vicinity and from Dutchess county. In the forenoon, an appropriate oration

tion upon the occasion was delivered, by James S. Livingston, Esq. At 2 o'clock the company partook of an elegant dinner at Gale's Hotel. After dinner, the following toasts were drank, accompanied with music and the discharge of cannon:—

1. The day we celebrate, and all who honor it.
 2. Those patriots and heroes who planned and achieved our independence.
 3. The memory of Washington—may his successors imitate his splendid virtues.
 4. The United States of America—may they ever remain one great and independent nation.
 5. The constitution—may it remain unimpaired as the bond of our union.
 6. Our naval and military establishments—may they continue to be the avengers of our wrongs abroad, and the supporters of our liberties at home.
 7. The yeomanry of the state of New-York, success speed their plough—may they ever remain free and independent.
 8. The President of the United States.
 9. The Vice President and constituted authorities.
 10. The State of New York.
 11. His Excellency the Governor—the statesman, the soldier, and patriot.
 12. The Lieutenant Governor and Legislature—free and uncontrolled.
- The militia—may they continue to progress in military improvements, and be respected as our chief defence.
14. Agriculture and commerce—may the one be encouraged and the other protected.
 15. The rising generation—may they emulate and exceed the patriotism of their ancestors.
 16. Liberty without licentiousness.
 17. The American fair—virtue and beauty united.

After Robert R. Livingston retired, the following volunteer was given by the president:

Robert R. Livingston, late minister to the court of France.

Published by order of the meeting,
SAMUEL TEN BROECK, President.

New Tons.

Exported by the Legislature, at their last session.

German, in the county of	Chenango.
Fulton,	Ibid.
Stonington,	Ibid.
Plymouth,	Ibid.
Coventry,	Ibid.
Stockholm,	St. Lawrence.
Jot Elm,	Ibid.
De Kalb,	Ibid.
Hounsfield,	Jefferson.
Le Ray,	Ibid.
Henderson,	Ibid.
Orisco,	Onondaga.
Hannibal,	Ibid.
Berlin,	Rensselaer.
Phillipstown,	Ibid.
Pinefield,	Delaware.
Hancock,	Ibid.
Newport,	Herkimer.
Union,	Ibid.
Spencer,	Tioga.
Lisbon,	Otsego.
Hadley,	Saratoga.
Putnam,	Washington.
Fredericksburgh,	Oneida.
Reading,	Steuben.
Warrensburg,	Ulster.

[*Adv. Reg.*]

A Good Haul.

A Mr. Chase, of Newbury, caught at one haul, in the Merrimack, five hundred and thirty-three Eels, weighing from six to fifteen pounds a piece—they were plentifully exposed for sale in our market on Friday and Saturday.

[*Newbury Port Herald.*]

The ship *Perseverance* arrived at Philadelphia, on Sunday from Amsterdam, while off the coast of England was boarded by several ships of war and privateers and treated politely: but on the 2d instant off the capes of the Delaware the day the pilot was taken on board, she was boarded by an officer from a British 38 gun frigate, who was either afraid or ashamed to tell the frigate's name. They

pressed the mate, a Philadelphian born, and took him on board where they maltreated and insulted him some time, when they returned him to his ship, having robbed him of his journal and some other small matters.

The above frigate was seen off the Capes on the 1st, 2d, and 3d inst. and is supposed to be the *Caribbean*.
True American.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile gentleman in Kingston, Jamaica, dated the 13th of May, to his friend in Charleston, S. C.

"I informed you that we had been boarded by 2 French privateers, who, by the bye, behaved much better than could have been expected. You recollect the French privateer *Creole*, which captured the ship *Esther* off your bar sometime ago, the crew of which were so inhumanly butchered by the privateersmen; she has been brought in here, and I am glad to inform you that the despicable and bloody monster, *Ross*, is here snug in goal, and will be taken care of to answer to his country (Great Britain) for all his foul deeds."

A letter from a gentleman on-board the *Leander*, dated Barbadoes, June 12, mentions that Admiral Cochrane had delivered to General Miranda, forty Spanish prisoners, equal to the number of Americans the Spaniards have in their power—that Admiral Cochrane had supplied Gen. Miranda with 4 vessels, which are to accompany him to Trinidad—that he was to sail on the 19th for Trinidad where a number of the General's friends were waiting to join him, and where he expected to receive every necessary assistance for the enterprise. The letter mentions that the son of Colonel Smith, whom report has frequently placed among the captured, is still with Miranda.

Mr. Peter Rose, who went out with General Miranda in the ship *Leander*, and returned yesterday in the sloop *Atlantic* from Barbadoes, gives the following statement of circumstances which transpired since leaving this port:—

"February 12th, spoke ship *Cecropia*, who pressed 19 of the *Leander's* men. 16th arrived at Jacquemel, and lay there until the 26th of March; then sailed and arrived at Aruba on the 5d April. 14th, had a general muster on shore, and sailed on the 16th for Porto Cavello. 26th, engaged a Spanish brig and schooner, who captured our two schooners with 79 men on board. Made sail for Bonaire, and arrived there the day following. Sailed from thence May 1st, spoke ship *Lilly*, who supplied us with bread and water. 27th, anchored at Granada, and sailed again on the 28th in company with the *Lilly*. Four of our men were sent on board the *Lilly* for presuming to enquire of the captain what was the destination of the ship; and three Spaniards were sent in their place on board of the *Leander*. June 7th, arrived at Barbadoes under the direction of the lieutenant of the *Lilly*. 14th, when captain Lewis was on shore, the mate was sent for on board the *Lilly*, and an officer from the *Lilly* came to take charge of the *Leander*, and impressed fourteen or fifteen Americans, notwithstanding they had good protections. The people in the *Leander* offered to relinquish their wages if they might be permitted to return home, but this was refused."

It was reported that Admiral Cochrane, with 9 sail of armed vessels, was to accompany Miranda on his expedition; and that Colonel Armstrong, who was at Trinidad, had enlisted 700 men for that purpose. They were busily employed in enlisting at Barbadoes when our informant left it.

Mer. Adv.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 22.

The *Hamburg* mail, arrived last night, and has brought intelligence of a most important nature. The steps adopted by this country have occasioned a *Change in the cabinet of Berlin*.

Count Haugwitz who has been the fatal adviser of those measures which have produced, and threatened still greater mischief to his country has retired from an office which he had neither the talents nor in equity necessary to render efficient for the public good, and has left Count Keller in the full administration of affairs. The circumstances which produced this event, are stated to have proceeded from the king's request to the latter minister,

to suggest the means most likely to bring about a reconciliation between the courts of Berlin and London. The first step taken has been to produce orders to the Prussian ports in the Baltic, not to obstruct the entrance or departure of any British ships, but on the contrary, to treat them in a friendly manner. Other measures were in contemplation to forward the renewal of a good understanding between the two courts.

Will Prussia still maintain that she occupies Hanover as a rightful possession? Will Napoleon suffer Frederick William to open his ports to British commerce? These are questions which a little time will solve.

It is possible this change may lead to the sending over some diplomatic agent to this country to endeavor to open some negotiation for accommodating the differences between the two countries; but in the present state of Europe, the public should not be hasty to encourage a hope, in which they may be disappointed.

England and America.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. secretary Fox to the American minister.

"*Downing-street, May 16, 1806.*

"The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Monroe, that the king taking into consideration the new and extraordinary means resorted to by the enemy for the purpose of distressing the commerce of his subjects, has thought fit to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of the coasts, rivers, and ports, from the river Elbe to the port of Brest, both inclusive; and the said coasts, rivers, and ports, are and must be considered as blockaded; but that his majesty is pleased to declare, that such blockade shall not extend to prevent neutral ships and vessels, laden with goods not being the property of his majesty's enemies, and not being contraband of war, from approaching the said coasts, and entering into, and sailing from the said rivers and ports, (save and except the coasts, rivers and ports from Ostend to the river Seine, already in a state of strict and vigorous blockade, and which are to be considered as so continued) provided the said ships and vessels so approaching and entering (except as aforesaid) shall not have been laden at any port belonging to, or in the possession of any of his majesty's enemies, and that the said ships and vessels so sailing from the said rivers and ports (except as aforesaid) shall not be destined to any port belonging to, or in the possession of any of his majesty's enemies, nor have previously broken the blockade.

"Mr. Monroe is therefore requested to apprise the American consuls and merchants residing in England, that the coasts, rivers and ports above mentioned, must be considered as being in a state of blockade, and that from this time all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

"The undersigned requests Mr. Monroe to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

"C. J. FOX.

"James Monroe, e. q. &c. &c."

To Correspondents.

"Our correspondents will excuse the postponing of their several favors, when they observe, that a large portion of this paper is occupied by the animated oration of Mr. POWERS.

"We are much pleased with the manner in which 'A.' has treated the poor persecuted *poplar worm*.

"X." deserves, and shall receive, attention.

The irony and satire of "*PELOPIDAS*," will ensure him a place.

"We hope the imaginary toasts of the Albany *ge-nuines* will not be out of season next week."

"The new *Yankee Doodle* has humour, at least; so recommend it.



EXTRACT.

In the poems of the celebrated Ramsay, there are some lines on the *Eclipse of the Sun*, in April, 1715:—They are sufficiently elucidative of the rare phenomenon of the 16th ult. to interest the reader: [Bost. Cent.]

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

"OUR rolling globe will scarce have made the sun
Seem half-way up Olympus to have run,
When night's pale queen, in her oft changed way,
Will intercept in direct line his ray,
And make black night usurp the throne of day. }
The curious will attend that hour with care,
And wish no clouds may hover in the air,
To dark the medium, and obstruct from sight
The gradual motion and decay of light;
Whilst thoughtless fools will view the water-pale,
To see which of the planets will prevail;
For then they think the sun and moon make war,
Thus nurses' tales oft-time the judgment mar.

When this strange darkness overshades the plains,
'Twill give an odd surprise t'unwarned swains;
Plain honest hinds, who do not know the cause,
Nor know of orbs, their motion and their laws,
Will from the half plow'd furrows homeward bend,
In dire confusion, judging that the end
Of time approacheth: thus possest with fear,
They'll think the general conflagration near.
The traveller, benighted on the road,
Will turn devout, and supplicate his God.
Cocks with their careful mates and younger fry,
As if 'twere evening, to their roosts will fly.
The horned cattle will forget to feed,
And come home lowing from their grassy mead.
Each bird of day will to his nest repair,
And leave to bats and owls the dusky air:
The lark and little robin's softer lay
Will not be heard 'till the return of day.
The unlearn'd clowns, who don't our era know,
From this eclipse their ages they will show.

Not long shall last this strange uncommon gloom,
When light dispels the ploughman's fear of doom,
With merry heart he'll lift his ravish'd sight
Up to the heavens, and welcome back the light.
How just's the motions of these whirling spheres,
Which ne'er can err, while time is met by years!
How vast is little man's capacious soul,
That knows how orbs through wilds of æther roll!
How great's the pow'r of that omnific hand,
Who gave them motion by his wise command,
That they should not, while time had being, stand." }

On an immoderate snuff-taker.

HERE lies an old fellow, who took so much snuff,
Whilst alive by Tobacco befriended,
That I safely aver, 'tis more dust than enough,
To bury him now that life's ended.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION,
BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

NOTHING is more obvious, or generally acknowledged truth, than that it is impossible to please all men; and indeed that man is exceedingly unwise or inconsiderate, who, in any action or undertaking, expects to escape censure from all quarters: it is enough that he undertakes nothing but with a good design, and endeavors all he can to guard against giving a reasonable cause of offence to any one.

The far greater part of the foregoing "Maxims and Thoughts" were written without any consideration of praise or blame, because without an intention of publication.

The step last taken, of bringing them into publick view, is therefore that alone which requires any apology: and the only apology which their author can now make, is a very short one; *he has arranged and brought these sentences before his readers with a good intention*; and humbly hopes, that if the wise and the religious cannot profit by them, the unwise, the irreligious and the proud, will not have read them without some seasonable instruction, admonition, or rebuke.

Diversity.

Anecdote of Talleyrand.

DURING the Easter week, 1768, Talleyrand went with some debauched associates to a public brothel, kept in the *Rue Croix petits champs* by a woman of the name of *La Duboise*. He was there involved in a quarrel with some mousquetaires of the king's household troops, and in consequence of declining to give one of them the satisfaction demanded, he was thrown from a two-pair of stairs window into the street, and both his legs were broken by the fall. Refusing to tell the *guet*, at that time the police soldiers at Paris, his name and place of abode, he was carried to the hospital, *Hotel Dieu*, where he remained four days, before the superior of the college and his friends could tell what had become of him. The lieutenant general of the police, influenced by his relatives, gave out that the fracture was produced by accident in the street, and ordered him to be removed back to the college. But there, by the confession of one of his associates, the real cause was already known, and his readmission therefore refused. It has been related, that when he was informed of his disgrace, though lying on a bed of sickness, he flew into a passion, swearing that it should not be for want of his active endeavors and philosoph-

ical zeal, if twenty five years afterwards Christian teachers and Christian pupils were still found in France, or if Christian churches were not changed into theatres and Christian colleges, into brothels. That he has kept his word, France has experienced and all Europe can attest.

Mem. of C. M. Talleyrand.

ROBERTSON, the celebrated aeronaut, who ascended from Petersburg, last year, is endeavoring to obtain the necessary assistance at that place for the construction of an air-balloon on a very large scale; he proposes that it shall be 722 feet in diameter, which he calculates will carry up 37 tons, and which he supposes therefore, will easily support 50 people and all necessary accommodation for them. It is to have attached to it a vessel furnished with masts, sails and every other article requisite for navigating the sea in case of accidents and provided with a cabin for the aeronauts, properly fitted up, gallery for cooking, proper stores for flowing provisions, and several other conveniences. To render the ascent more safe, it is to take up another smaller balloon within it, and a parachute, which will render the descent perfectly gentle, if the outer balloon bursts. From its construction it will be calculated to remain in the air several weeks.

[N. Y. Paper.]

A CAUTION.

WHEN warm at this season, beware of drinking too much spring or cold pump-water, as it certainly has the most baneful tendency. A healthy strong young man named James Smith, who followed the sea, on Tuesday morning being fatigued at work, on Fell's point, on returning to breakfast, and being very warm, stopped to drink, and in less than five minutes afterwards, dropped, "never to rise again." It would be well, if drinking water is necessary, first to wash the wrists, & cool the mouth, observing the precaution of sipping gradually, and not to swallow greedily. By observing the above, many useful lives may be preserved; the non-observance, may, during the warm season prove to many an infant and premature death... *Baltimore Telegraph*.

Terms of the Balance,

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HARRY CROSWELL,

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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The Balance, COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

DEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JULY 22, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring.
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

"I will unmask a set of villains."
Cheetham's Manifesto.

MR. EDITOR,

IT is with indignation, that I find so little notice has been taken of a most spirited and able manifesto, published by the redoubtable captain Cheetham, not many years since. For matter, manner, and effect, I hesitate not to affirm, that it is entitled to a conspicuous place among the most ingenious productions, that have distinguished this or any other age. In fact I have no scruple in saying, that every man of judgment and penetration, will at sight, pronounce it a master-piece in politics, unequalled by any state paper that has appeared since the time of Philip of Macedon.

Candor requires us to do justice to the performances of genius, and to bring to light those original strokes of policy, which discover not only the talents of the statesman, but also that superiority of discernment, which points out the individual calculated to command the opinions and controul the sentiments of mankind. With this intent, I have assumed a task which I with might be discharged by abler pens. The name of Cheetham, however, presents an interesting theme. The importance of the subject will claim attention; and if I should not treat it with the ability it deserves, I feel confident that the indulgence of the liberal will consider the imperfect execution of the design amply compensated by the generosity of the motive.

The merits of a politician are tested by his conduct, his measures, and their effects. We pronounce him a great states-

man, who has the art of turning every important incident to his advantage; who has the perspicacity to perceive, and possesses the faculty of making subservient to his purposes, those apparently unimportant circumstances, overlooked by ordinary minds, but which may materially contribute to the success of deep laid schemes. It is the greatness of the conception that characterizes the dignity of a plan, but the policy of the execution consummates the glory of the conductor. In whatever point we view Cheetham, whether in the ingenuity of contrivance, fertility in expedients, facility of invention, or ability in execution, his merit stands confessed and undisputed. In reading the manifestos and declarations of a Philip of Macedon, of a Frederick the Great, of a Bonaparte, we admire the style of performance, the copiousness of invention, the energy of the expression, the force of the reasoning, the regular order of the arguments, the clear bold exposition of facts, and the strength of the conclusions from those facts; yet we must allow that the power of the sword communicated an adventitious energy to the pen, and that the character of the composition was fixed by the point of the bayonet.

An hundred thousand soldiers are employed by Bonaparte to enforce the most convincing arguments. These, indeed, carry with them a persuasive eloquence, altogether irresistible. But Cheetham, no less terrible on paper than Bonaparte is in the field, threatens to "unmask a set of villains," (political villains I presume) unless they comply with his demands; and, without the effusion of blood, his demands are complied with. He is satisfied with their compliance, and thereafter preserves a stately dignified silence on the subject. The villains remain unmasked. Cheetham's anger is appeased, and he rests contented. By this bold step, he has raised

himself above the condition of a common mercenary. The concessions made him by the party for which he engaged, is a virtual acknowledgement of his power. He now commands, and is obeyed. He denounces and his denunciations are carried into effect. The honorable appellation of *Clintonians*, which formerly distinguished the party, is now changed into the more illustrious one of *Cheethamites*. We shall now no longer hear of the conduct and successes of the Clintonians. In the narrative of their affairs, whenever occasion requires the mention of the party by name, the dignified appellation of Cheethamite will add fresh splendor to the elegant and instructive columns of *Gazettes*.

As the distinguished qualities of Cheetham have elevated him to the rank of chief of his party, and first member of council of intrigue and deliberation, I presume that the confidence reposed in him and his information with respect to the state of his party, must be commensurate with his influence and power. It would be offering the highest insult to his understanding, to indulge for a moment the supposition, that he was unacquainted with the character and conduct of his principal adherents and supporters. As the main depository of political secrets, we have reason to believe that he is sufficiently informed of all the important incidents and circumstances in the lives of those individuals who are of conspicuous standing in the party. He undoubtedly makes it a point to know the vulnerable parts of their character, in order effectually to protect them in time of danger, and in case of detection to take an aim that will give a fatal direction to his fire. From these causes, much greater importance will be attached to his declarations, his opinions, and his actions, than to those of the minor spirits of the party. The proceedings

of conclaves lay open to him the designs of the heart, and the spring of actions. Even the corruptness of his own principles, favors a correct judgment of the principles of those with whom he acts.

Although Cheetham maintained a powerful influence with his party, from the commencement of his editorial career, yet I fix the era at which he became leader in form, to the term of his declaration of threats. "I will unmask" says Cheetham, "a set of villains," unless they comply with my demands. Spare us, say the objects of his threats, and we will submit to any terms you choose to impose. Methinks I see Cheetham, in the fury of passion, correcting with malicious accuracy, the proof sheets of the paper containing the article fraught with denunciations against some of his party. Now I behold him, with all the self-importance of revenge, giving emphatical marks to some cutting passages. Now the paper issues from press, bearing in fable characters, the angry denunciations of the highly incensed Cheetham. I figure to myself the carrier, in the act of handing one to a certain great personage, who receives it with customary complaisance. I imagine I see him open it, and turn his eye to the editorial department. He begins to read. Before he has completed three sentences, he stops—he pauses with surprise. He proceeds, and is filled with apprehension. The threatening passage meets his eye. He is paralyzed and confounded. He sits mute and motionless for several minutes. At length, as if frightened from a deep sleep, he starts up from his chair. And now, as if by electric impulse, he starts again—walks precipitately across the room, uttering, with vehement rapidity, incoherent sentences that keep time with the movement of his feet. In the height of this tempest of mind, enters little Manikin Rikert; (the angry threats of Cheetham had been read by him, and sunk deep in his mind) his countenance and mein exhibiting a most comical spectacle of ridiculous affliction. A pitiful figure he truly seems. Methinks the sight of him, places me in a dilemma somewhat like that of the father of the great giant Pantagruel, whose wife died in childbirth, and left him in a quandary, whether to weep for the loss of a wife, or laugh for the birth of a son. How he behaved at last is not mentioned by the indefatigable Rabelais; but I think it highly probable, that he neither laughed nor cried, which I believe will be the right course for me in the present instance. That sensibility which is forcibly touched with sympathy for the calamities of our fellow-creatures, is equally touched with derision for their follies; and while contemplating folly in distress, we perceive as much cause for laughing as weeping. These causes being exactly equipollent, produce that proper balance of mind, so necessary to a steady view of of passing transactions. At the sight of Rikert, the great man casts a rueful, woeful look around him, and catching

up the paper, points out to him the source of his trouble; and then sits down in gloomy silence. During this solemn stillness, the renowned Tunis Wortman, accompanied by the American Cicero, the great orator Few, make their appearance. Melancholy clouds their aspects, and anxious care sits brooding in their breasts. A weight of grief bears down customary etiquette; each takes his seat penfive and downcast. Doleful glances communicate a contagious sympathy; and the briny tear rolls in sorrowful streams adown their piteous cheeks. At length the great man rises majestic as M'Fingal in turnip bin, and with a pathos that would melt a stone, explains the sad cause of his affliction. As he proceeds in this affecting strain, the venerable Osgood shows his reverend scone—thrice rolls up his devout eyes—thrice heaves up three pious ejaculations, and thrice lifts up his hands in fervent ecstacy. The great man sits down. An awful silence prevails, and in silence I will leave these worthy compeers. In what manner and by whom I conceive this silence to have been broken, I reserve for relation at a future time. The glory of pacifying Cheetham, I am willing should be ascribed to them alone; and for the purpose of placing the merits of their services in the most luminous point of view, I engage, in proper season to introduce to the public the Manifesto of Cheetham, in a manner suitable to its importance and the dignity of his character.

Before I conclude, permit me, Mr. Editor, to observe that although Cheetham's threats of hostility are couched in general terms, setting forth general causes, without reference to particular facts, or to particular individuals, yet the circumstances under which he made the declaration, and the peculiarly pointed mode of expression adopted by him, carry an irresistible presumption, in respect to the persons for whom those threats were meant. Their fears were alarmed. They sacrificed to his resentment, and found means to appease his wrath. Had this not been the case, transactions of iniquity and disgrace would probably have been laid open, that would have fixed a stamp of infamy on those concerned, too deep to be effaced. The impression would remain, as long as there was the least appearance of soundness in their characters, and only disappear when their characters mouldered and perished away by the operation of the inherent principles of corruption. For my part, I trust in the good sense of the people; and though passion, prejudice, and delusion may endeavor to bar every avenue to the understanding, there is always left open a pass to conviction. Let us make use of every honest exertion to seize that pass. Let us try what we can effect by ridiculing the follies and denouncing the knaveries of vice. With perseverance in our labors, success will be the issue of our toils. I know there are some men, with ambition so grossly perverted, that they prefer liv-

ing in satire and reproach, to the enjoyment of honorable obscurity. Let us endeavor to convince them that their ambition is too meanly poor, to possess even this miserable gratification. They are raised, soon to fall below contempt, and to sink into perpetual oblivion.

PELOPIDAS.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE scheme, as has been reported, to set up GEORGE CLINTON for the next governor of this state, would betray at once the weakness and the ambitious views of the faction. Their *weakness*; because they must be extremely poor, if they are obliged to propose a man who has been already 21 years governor, and is nearly worn out. Retirement must be acceptable to him; and should he consent to run another career, it must be evident to all men, that his faction cannot find a candidate so likely to succeed against the powerful and increasing influence of governor LEWIS. But, whatever has been the popularity of Mr. Clinton, it is now at an end; whatever have been his services, they have been highly rewarded; and whatever have been his talents, his last administration has proved that they have failed. To bring him forward again, would be so barefaced a measure, that every free and independent citizen would spurn it as an insult.

Such a thing would show not only the weakness, but the *ambitious views* of the faction. Why should they desire Mr. Clinton? Besides the hope of success by him, they know from experience, that he would be easily managed. There is not another by whom they would so readily and safely promote their designs. All the violence during his last administration, and the neglect of many meritorious citizens who had inconsiderately joined the party, are not to be imputed to him, but to those who counselled and swayed him. He was *nominally* governor, but the *acts* were those of others, or of *one*; and so it would be again.

If it be really the intention to run Mr. Clinton, to add 3 years more to his 21, and thus make, as it were, the office hereditary in the family, the virtue and good sense of the electors, it is believed, will defeat it. Those whom one of Cheetham's writers has been pleased to ridicule as "*men in the woods*," had their eyes sufficiently opened last winter.

To haul Mr. Clinton from the chair at Washington, and to push him again for governor of this state, would be such a bold attempt, and so evident in its design, that only a junto in the city of New-York, have so far lost all sense of decency and regard to public opinion, as to propose it. Even they will be restrained by the fear of a disclosure of their desperate projects. Where then will they find their man? Where one who will stipulate to be their dupe and tool? X.

FOR THE BALANCE.

DEMOCRATIC GLEE.

A SELECT company of *genuine* republicans are imagined to have met in the neighborhood of Albany, on the late anniversary; and, after reading the original draught of the declaration of independence made by Mr. Jefferson, and eating heartily of sturgeon, cooked in different ways, to have given the following toasts:

1. THE DAY—May its return always shine upon democrats in office; and may there be many offices where now there is one, that so all may participate.

2. THOMAS JEFFERSON—May he be forever "seated on the top of Olympus, viewing in serenity and silence, the fate of empires."

3. Morgan Lewis—"Curse on his virtues."

4. THE COCKED HAT, or the chairman of the federal citizens in Albany—How fierce he looks!

5. THE FIRST CONSUL—May he become the emperor of America, as Bonaparte has of France.

6. HAIR-TRIGGERED PISTOLS—the surest shot with a steady hand.

7. THE COALITION of Burrites and Clintonians—Let it be perpetual, mutually reflecting lustre on each other.

8. THE POPLAR-WORM—May it bite none but *Lewisites*.

9. The present COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT, the fountain of all virtue and honor—May they have courage to make a more thorough sweep when they sit again.

10. TUNIS WORTMAN, who, as he assumes the name of every celebrated Grecian and Roman, possesses the talents and virtues of them all.

11. THE TOTAL ECLIPSE—May federalism be thus ever eclipsed.

12. LOUISIANA—the ancient garden of Eden.

13. Capt. JAMES CHEETHAM—He handles the sword and the pen—is a true republican printer, and the author of several pamphlets—May he continue his labors for the public good.

14. ABRAHAM BISHOP—The Connecticut statesman and orator.

15. The extension of the elective franchise.

16. TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—We are able to pay still greater tribute.

17. TREASURER LANSING—If Cramer be obliged to eat him, next winter, may he not be booted and spurred.

VOLUNTEERS.

1. THE MEN IN THE WOODS—If they desert the principles of *genuine* republicanism, or be not perfectly obedient to the dictates of the *First Consul* and those employed by him, may their hair and tails grow again.

2. THE NEW-YORK ROOSTER—May he continue to crow.

3. OLD ADAM COMSTOCK, and JEDE-

DAH PECK—Philomathematicus, forever.

4. Bad luck to capt. WHITBY—If the proclamation of the president does not frighten him, may the frigates requested by the corporation of the city of New-York be speedily sent to chase him off.

5. SIMON SNIDER, the unfortunate candidate in Pennsylvania—May this state be more successful at the next election, and find a man who is more pliable, and will hearken more to the advices and commands of those or of *him* in whom all political wisdom centres, than the present governor.

The utmost unanimity and decorum prevailed. Not a man but thought himself qualified for any office, and appeared willing to undertake it; for the sake of the public good. Those who had no offices, were flattered with expectations; and those who enjoyed offices, were deliberately of opinion, that there never existed since the beginning of time, so wise, impartial, and just an administration as the present; except in the mournful instance of governor LEWIS, who was a spot in the sun of republicanism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BALANCE.

I HAVE read, with great pleasure, the oration delivered at Hudson, on the late anniversary, by Mr. POWERS. If the delivery was equal to the composition, it must have had an agreeable and powerful effect upon every friend to liberty and lover of his country. There is a more than common animation uniformly and happily maintained. Mr. Powers is entirely a stranger to me; but this performance has given me the most favorable opinion of his principles and his talents. As I read, I marked with my pencil, the passages which struck me as deserving of praise; but these so multiplied, that I was puzzled to make a selection, and concluded not to quote any of them.

There are a few things of the propriety of which I am not convinced. I am sorry that Mr. Genet is introduced. He lives retired on his farm; and, so far as I know, does not meddle with politics. From his intelligence, information, and acquaintance with mankind, I do not conceive, that he, possibly, can approve of the proceedings of what is called the *Clintonian* faction. I rather believe, that he condemns them; though from his connexion, and other circumstances, he avoids taking an active part on either side.

In another place, where mention is made of "French outcasts and foreign renegades"—of "whiskey insurrections," &c. there is an evident allusion to Mr. Gallatin, among others. This gentleman who emigrated from Geneva, is, perhaps, the most efficient character in the present administration. He emigrated at an earlier day than Duane, Cheetham and Callender; and, certainly, is entitled to greater

merit than any one of them. Mr. Powers, however, is very excusable in his reference; for Mr. Gallatin never would have been the choice of the federal republicans. Decency and a regard to the talents and virtues of our own native citizens forbade it. There was a report once that president Adams had nominated Mr. Gallatin to office; and a gentleman of the first political knowledge, being asked, whether he believed it? He answered, No—Mr. Adams is not so bad.

The expression, "*knuckled to the anvil of bigotry*," is to me new. "*Touched with the fine needle of economy*," is not explicit enough. The speaker must mean a needle endued with a magnetic quality; for really, if democrats were touched with the finest common needle, in their tender parts, they would complain, though done by the hand of a philosopher. But all their needles, touched by economy, point now to Louisiana. "*Have drew the sword of destruction*." It should be, *drawn*.

I have thought that it might be useful to print the oration of Mr. Powers in a pamphlet. The necessity for this is not great, since your subscribers preserve and bind up your valuable papers. In this way, the oration will be better perpetuated, and the circulation more extensive than even in a pamphlet. The faults which I have endeavored, according to the custom of critics, to find, are few and immaterial. The production is evidently that of a man found in his principles, and eloquent in his manner. It does honor to the federal republicans of Hudson.

CRITICUS.

Editor's Closet.

Dr. Crouse closed an oration, delivered at Catskill on the late anniversary, in nearly the following terms:—

"Chentlemen, dat puppy, vat you call Holt, has growlt at me, has snarl't at me—showt me his teeth—but he gannot pite. He's mat but—he's cot the hytrophopa—but he was not pit py an hanimal—he's mat of de tousand tollars—because why? he did not ket it himzellef. He's cot his matnefs denatgural way—'tis pon de prain—and his cafe is very tesberate, for his skult is so tam tick, dat no meticine can com py de tisorder."

I am resolved, that every attempt of the "obscure" gentleman, who modestly assumes the signature of "*Columbia County*," to creep into notice, shall avail him nothing. His name shall never extend farther than the glimmer of the Pittsfield Glow-Worm.

Communication.

THE POPLAR WORM.

THE absurd and ridiculous tales propagated of the poplar worm, and the terror and needless anxiety which they have excited far and wide, serves admirably to illustrate the origin of harpies, dragons, salamanders, *et hoc genus omne*, which in early times, antecedent to the discovery of the true system of nature, haunted the imaginations of people; a belief in the embodied existence of those fictitious animals was then not confined to the populace; eminent authors decorated their works with minute descriptions of them: Pliny has amused his readers with some curious recitals of this kind, and the elegant Tacitus tells a story of the Phoenix, which no longer serves any purpose but to excite a smile at his credulity. At last the light elicited by a study of the analogies of nature dispelled this cloud of ideal monsters. It is moreover known, that like a provident parent, nature never trusts her mortal poisons to be sported with by a class of animals which she generates by millions; still less is she ever known to place, insidiously the sting of the scorpion in the tail of a caterpillar; every intelligent person, therefore, will be cautious how he yields with facility, his assent to the tales told of this miraculous reptile, viz. that its bite or sting is instantly fatal, and that it is formed of materials that resist the action of arsenic, vitriol and aquafortis.

It is to be regretted that a shade tree, useful and ornamental as the Poplar, should be in danger of suffering, so whimsically, the loss of its reputation; it is the experience of ages, and numerous instances might be adduced to illustrate the fact, that in all towns built with open areas and spacious streets, shade trees, by arresting the violence of the sun's rays, contribute to the health of the inhabitants.

A.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Mr. Editor,

NOTWITHSTANDING the ill success with which the experiments of those sage philosophers the mob, upon the poplar tree worm, have been universally attended, they do not seem a whit disposed to retract from the belief of their poisonous nature. Walking thro' Wall Street yesterday morning, I saw a large crowd collected at one of the corners;

the persons composing which were all standing with their mouths and eyes distended, and with their heads eagerly reaching over towards the centre. Having heard that the Tunisian Ambassador was in town, I did not doubt but that, with the civility usual upon such occasions, they had surrounded the Musselman in such a manner that he could not proceed until he had satisfied their curiosity. Being, in some measure a slave to that passion myself, I hastened to the spot, and pushing boldly forward notwithstanding the four looks of those I incommoded, gained a place in the midst of the crowd—when lo! Instead of beholding a *great plenipotentiary* standing with all the dignity of Mahometan pride, I saw nothing but a *great worm* creeping with all the submission of reptile humility. A lad stood near with a stick in his hand, & executed with implicit obedience the directions of a raw-boned Scotchman behind him, who frequently ordered him to "gie the beeftie another wee poke i' the baggie." My attention was diverted from the writhings of the poor creature by a cry that pervaded the street of "a cat! a cat! a cat!" who it appeared, had very imprudently ventured from his own habitation to visit a female friend across the way, and in a few minutes a countryman, followed by a tribe of ragged boys, triumphantly brought Grimalkin into the midst of the circle. Here he was immediately subjected to the *modus operandi* of a sailor, who *Jackknifed* (as he termed it) the poor creature in several places about the head, and then placing the worm upon the wounds by means of a stick, "*punched*" him until he ejected a quantity of green matter into each. Poor Puffy bore it all with much firmness, and excepting a stiff tail and advanced whiskers, exhibited no signs of resentment. In order to discover whether the effects were fatal, it was proposed that some one present should take the cat home with him, and a little German stepped forward and offered himself for "dat sarvice." A wag, however, who came up at that moment, begged him as he valued life, to desist from so rash an undertaking, observing with forced gravity, that the scratch from a cat poisoned by the poplar worm was equally pernicious with the bite of the worm itself. There was no need of repeating his solicitation; Puff was liberated in an instant, and soon made his way through the terrified crowd, who gave place on all sides to release him.

The unoffending worm was yet to be disposed of. A youth, with a countenance that evinced him free from the vulgar prejudices of those around him, interceded in his favor, and entreated them to restore "the poor innocent thing" to the tree from which they had taken it. This raised a universal uproar, and I was under serious apprehensions that he would be grievously maltreated for this instance of humanity. In this my expectations were agreeably disappointed; but one of the crowd, an Irish-

man, to shew his utter contempt of such advice, swore that "even if they were an innocent animal, they ought to be *extarminated* for their ugly *appareance* gra!" I involuntarily cast a look round as Pat made this remark, and although I durst not *speak*, I could not help *thinking*, that if such a criterion was established, few of us ought to outlive the poor thing we were tormenting.

I was aroused from this reflection by a tall Frenchman near the outside of that part of the mob directly opposite me, who bending over those in front of him in such a manner as to throw his long stiff queue in a direct perpendicular to his neck, cried to Pat with a sarcastic smile "if you will give him to me, begar, me vill eat him." The advocates for the poisonous nature of the worm forwarded him to Monsieur with eagerness, not doubting, that the moment he should take him in his hands he would be a dead man, and thereby establish the correctness of their opinion beyond dispute. *Bagatelle* received him with much calmness, rubbed him roughly across his face several times, and then rolling him between his palms crushed him to death.

When I first saw him put into the possession of the Frenchman, I had great hopes that the poor worm would still obtain his freedom, and I was considerably chagrined to find that whether he fell in the power of *poisonist* or *nonpoisonist* he was still doomed to suffer the pangs of death. I reconciled myself to it, however by reflecting that possibly this adventure of Monsieur might have some good effect upon the multitude, and that "it is better that an individual should die, than a whole nation perish."

It may be satisfactory to some of your readers, to add, that *Bagatelle* is not merely *still living*, but is in perfect health, and has felt no inconvenience whatever since the occurrence of the circumstance above related. This they may be assured is the fact, since a *poisonist* this instant gave me the information with a face full of mortification and regret.

B.

Laws.

LAW OF NEW-YORK.

AN ACT, to incorporate Medical Societies, for the purposes of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this state. Passed April 4th, 1806.

WHEREAS well regulated medical societies have been found to contribute to the diffusion of true science, and particularly the knowledge of the healing art: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly, That it shall and may be lawful for the physicians and surgeons in the several counties of this state, now authorized by law to practice in their several professions, to meet together on the first Tuesday of July next, at the place where the last term of the court of common pleas next previous to such meeting was held in their respective counties, and the several physicians and surgeons so convened as aforesaid, or any great

of them, being not less than five in number, shall proceed to the choice of a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their places; and whenever the said societies shall be so organized as aforesaid, they are hereby declared to be bodies corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the names of the medical society of the county where such societies shall respectively be formed, and by that name shall be in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places and in all matters and causes whatsoever, and shall and may have a common seal, and may alter and renew the same at their pleasure.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be a general medical society, to be composed of one member from each of the county societies in the state, elected by ballot at their annual meeting who shall meet together at the city of Albany, on the first Tuesday of February next, and being so met, not less than fifteen in number, may proceed by ballot to the choice of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their places; and the said society, being so organized as aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name by the name of "The Medical society of the State of New-York," and by that name shall be in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places and in all matters and causes whatsoever, and shall and may have and use a common seal, and may alter the same at their pleasure.

And be it further enacted, That the Medical society of the state of New-York, and also the Medical societies of the respective counties, shall and may agree upon and determine the times and places of their next meeting, and the time so agreed upon shall forever thereafter be the anniversary day of holding their respective meetings; and it is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the Medical society of the state of New-York to lodge in the office of the secretary of this state, a copy of their proceedings had at their first general meeting; and the said clerks and secretary are hereby required to file the same in their respective offices, for which they shall receive the sum of twelve and an half cents.

And be it further enacted, That the medical societies established as aforesaid, are hereby respectively empowered to examine all students who shall or may present themselves for that purpose and to give diplomas under the hand of the president and seal of such society before whom such student shall be examined, which diploma shall be sufficient to empower the person so obtaining the same to practice physic or surgery, or both, as shall be set forth in said diploma, in any part of this state, and the person receiving such diploma shall, upon the reception of the same, pay to the president of said society, the sum of two dollars for the use of said society.

And be it further enacted, That if any student who shall have presented himself for examination before any of the medical societies of the several counties of this state, shall think himself aggrieved by the decision of such society, it shall be lawful for such student to present himself for examination to the medical society of the state of New-York; and if, in the opinion of such society, the student so applying is well qualified for the practice of physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, the president of such society shall give to the said applicant a diploma agreeable to such decision, the said applicant paying therefor to the said president the sum of two dollars.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the medical societies so established as aforesaid, at their annual meetings to appoint not less than three nor more than five censors, to continue in office for one year, and until others are chosen, whose duty it shall be carefully and impartially to examine all students who shall present themselves for that purpose, and report their opinion in writing to the president of said society.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of September next, no person shall commence the practice of physic or surgery within any

of the counties of this state, until he shall have passed an examination and received a diploma from one of the medical societies to be established as aforesaid; and if any person shall so practice without having obtained a diploma for that purpose, he shall forever thereafter be disqualified for collecting any debt or debts incurred by such practice in any court of this state.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the medical societies of the respective counties in this state, which shall be established by virtue of this act, and also the medical society of the state of New-York, to purchase and hold any estate real and personal for the use of the said respective societies: *Provided,* such estate, as well real as personal, which the county societies are hereby respectively authorized to hold, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars; and that the estate as well real as personal, which the medical society of the state of New-York is hereby authorized to hold, shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the respective societies to be established by virtue of this act, to make such by-laws, rules and regulations relative to the affairs, concerns and property of said societies; relative to the admission and expulsion of members; relative to such donations or contributions as they or a majority of the members at their annual meeting shall think fit and proper: *Provided,* that such by-laws, rules and regulations made by the society of the state of New-York, be not contrary to nor inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state or of the United States, and that the by-laws, rules and regulations of the respective county societies shall not be repugnant to the by-laws, rules and regulations of the medical society of the state of New-York, nor contrary to nor inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state or of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of each society established as aforesaid, shall receive and be accountable for all the monies that shall come into his hands by virtue of any of the by-laws of such society, and also for all monies that shall come into the hands of the president thereof for the admission of members or licensing students, which monies the said president is hereby required to pay over to the said treasurer, who shall account therefor to the society at their annual meetings;—and no monies shall be drawn from the treasurer unless such sums and for such purposes as shall be agreed upon by a majority of the society at their annual meeting, and by a warrant for that purpose signed by the president.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of each of the medical societies to be established by virtue of this act, to provide a book, in which he shall make an entry of all the resolutions and proceedings which may be had from time to time, and also the name of each and every member of said society, and the time of his admission; and also the annual reports relative to the state of the treasury, and all such other things as a majority of the society shall think proper, to which book any member of the society may at any time have recourse, and the same, together with all books, papers and records which may be in the hands of the secretary and be the property of the society, shall be delivered to his successor in office.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for each of the medical societies established by virtue of this act, to cause to be raised and collected from each of the members of such society a sum not exceeding three dollars in any one year, for the purpose of procuring a medical library and apparatus, and for the encouragement of useful discoveries in chemistry, botany and such other improvements as the majority of the society shall think proper.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to prevent any person coming from any other state or country from practicing physic or surgery within this state, such person being duly authorized to practice by the laws of such state or country, having a diploma from a regular medical society, nor to compel any student who may have commenced his studies previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and five, to be examined by such society and licensed in manner aforesaid, if such student shall choose to study four years and be licensed in the manner now prescribed by law: *Provided*

however, That none of the societies established as aforesaid, shall proceed to the examination of any student in order to license him for the practice, until such student shall have produced satisfactory testimony that he has regularly studied physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, with one or more reputable practitioner or practitioners for the term of three years.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be in the power of the legislature to alter, modify or repeal this act, whenever they shall deem it necessary or expedient.

And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled "An act to regulate the practice of physic and surgery in this state," be and the same is hereby repealed from and after the first day of September next.

And be it further enacted, That if there should not be a sufficient number of physicians and surgeons in any of the counties of this state to form themselves into a medical society by virtue of this act, it shall be lawful for such physicians and surgeons to associate with the physicians and surgeons of an adjoining county for the purposes hereby contemplated.

And be it further enacted, That if the physicians and surgeons of any county or counties of this state should not meet and organize themselves at such time and place as is required by this act, it shall be lawful for them to meet at such other time as a majority of them shall think proper, and their proceedings shall be as valid as if such meeting had been at the time provided for by this act.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and hereby is declared to be a public act.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT, regulating the currency of Foreign Coins in the United States.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act, foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz:

The gold coins of Great-Britain and Portugal, of their present standard at the rate of one hundred cents, for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof; the gold coins of France, Spain and the dominions of Spain, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains and two fifths of a grain, of the actual weight thereof. Spanish milled dollars, at the rate of one hundred cents for each, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen pennyweights and seven grains, and in proportion for the parts of a dollar. Crowns of France at the rate of one hundred and ten cents for each crown, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than eighteen pennyweights, and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to cause essays of the foreign gold and silver coins made current by this act, to be had at the mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress, for the purpose of enabling them to make such alterations in this act, as may become requisite, from the actual standard value of such foreign coins. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to cause essays of foreign gold and silver coins of the description made current by this act, which shall issue subsequently to the passage of this act, and shall circulate in the United States, at the mint aforesaid, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to congress, for the purpose of enabling congress to make such coins current. If they shall determine the same to be proper, at their real standard value.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the first section of the act, entitled "An act regulating foreign coins and for other purposes," passed the 9th day of February, 1793, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the operation of the second section of the same act, shall be, and hereby is suspended for, and during the space of three years from the passage of this act.

Approved, April 10, 1806.

J. H. JEFFERSON.

Political.

FROM RELF'S PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

COMMUNICATION.

The National Intelligencer at Washington, and the Aurora of this city, have lately attempted to refute the imputations against the administration relating to Miranda's expedition. The feebleness and incoherency of these productions, show rather the difficulty of the task on the part of the writers, than the purity and integrity of their employers. We shall content ourselves at present, with opposing to the silky sophistry of the one, and the boisterous scurrility of the other, the following

FACTS.

1st. It is a *fact* that Miranda has been, and is an outlaw in Spain for more than 20 years past, and that this circumstance was long ago perfectly known by Mr. Jefferson.

2d. It is a *fact* that Miranda arrived in this country in November last, and that administration were immediately acquainted with the object of his errand to fit out an expedition from a port or ports of the United States to revolutionize Carracas.

3d. It is a *fact* that previous to Miranda's going to Washington, a friend of the president warned him, in an indirect manner, to beware of Miranda.

4th. It is a *fact* that Miranda went down to Washington some days after the opening of congress in December last, and that altho' well known as an outlaw of a government at peace with the United States, yet this adventurer was cordially received by both the president and secretary of state.

5th. It is a *fact* that this man, divested of all character from any foreign power, and only known as a political twindler for many years past, was not only well received at the house and table of the president and secretary of state, but that he also held frequent, long and secret conference with them both.

6th. It is a *fact* that the day previous to Miranda's leaving Washington he dined with the secretary of state, and that immediately after dinner, and when some of the company were yet at table, Mr. Madison and Miranda were closeted together in the next room for a considerable time.

7th. It is a *fact*, although the president and the secretary of state, were acquainted with Miranda's object of fitting out an expedition from the United States against the Spanish Main, his motions were not watched, and that no orders were given to the collectors and other officers of the federal government, to be vigilant over his conduct, so as to defeat any attempt of his to commit the peace, honor and the interest of the country, as it was their duty to have done.

8th. It is a *fact*, that Miranda, immediately on his return from Washington to

New-York, set himself at work with an activity and frankness, which indicated a confidence of not being interrupted, and the certainty that his considerable expences would not become useless by any superior official interference.

9th. It is a *fact*, that the official and sociable communication or intercourse had not ceased to exist between the secretary of state and the minister of Spain; that their visits, during Mr. Madison's residence in Philadelphia, were frequent; that he dined at the minister's country house; and that the very day previous to Mr. M's return to Washington, the minister of Spain was engaged to dine with him, although he could not accept the invitation, owing to a previous engagement.

10th. It is a *fact*, that from that period to the minister's journey to Washington, no circumstance did occur which could alter this reciprocal friendly intercourse.

11th. It is a *fact* notwithstanding the friendly footing on which they parted at Philadelphia, and that no incident of a disagreeable nature had taken place in the interval, the secretary of state sent to the minister of Spain, a few hours after his arrival at Washington, a *lettre de cachet*, or an order to quit the city.

12th. It is a *fact*, that the legitimate minister of a power with whom we appeared disposed to live with in peace and good harmony, was thus publicly insulted, a traitor, an outlaw of that very power, had been friendly and cordially received by the officers of government.

13th. It is a *fact*, that timely, official representations were made to our government, to send the Hornet, then ready for sea, after Miranda's vessel, with the intimation that this marauder was to touch at a port in St. Domingo, previous to his enterprise against Carracas; that the application was disregarded, and no effectual measures taken to defeat one of the most odious attempts which disgrace the annals of civilized nations.

14th. It is a *fact*, that had the Hornet, or any other vessel been sent after Miranda, the expedition would have been destroyed in its bud, our national honor retrieved, and the blood of our fellow-citizens, prisoners at Carracas, spared by this step, as just as it would have been politic.

The foregoing are *incontestible facts*: their lists could be increased. We abstain from all observations or comments, they are too obvious, and we leave them altogether to the reader. C.

Hudson, July 22.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have inserted, in this day's Balance, the law "to incorporate Medical Societies," &c. Pursuant to the directions of this act, a number of the physi-

cians of Columbia county, met at the court-house in this city, on the first instant, and proceeded to the choice of officers, &c. The society then agreed on the first Tuesday in October for their next, and their future anniversary meetings, to be holden at the same place.

"THE CHANGE, No. I," is received, but necessarily postponed until next week, when it shall take precedence.

The continuation of Political Reflections, also postponed.

We have received a communication, under the signature of the celebrated Doctor Crouse, in which he makes our neighbor Holt, the butt of his ridicule, and subject of his reproach. We certainly do not wish to be instrumental in blowing up the flame of contention between these two worthy gentlemen; nor is the communication quite decent throughout: But to shew what an able antagonist Holt has provoked, we select a few passages:—

"I have long perceived that Holt's pericranium was turned—he has been so stung and bitten by certain venomous animals, that he flew his own native country, and came to Hudson; and if you, gentlemen doctors, don't cure him, he will have to push for Canada."

"Gentlemen, Brothers, Doctors, take pity of him—examine him—if bitten by a dog, in the room of a jaw-bone of a dog, you must use the jaw-bone of an ass—in the room of a false tongue of a colt, you must take the false and more lying tongue of Holt, being more venomous, and better calculated for madness, craziness, folly, viciousness, decent, meanness, rascality."

"If bitten by an asp, send speedily for me—if bitten as before-mentioned, you, gentlemen doctors, will not want my assistance; but if I have absolutely to come, I will sting him harder than ever the Wasp stung him; or as the Lewisites stung the democrats at last election!

(Signed)

JOHN M. CROUSE.

Another communication, purporting to be from Doct. Crouse, but without his signature, shall receive due attention.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis, to his friend in Louisville, (Kentucky) dated May 21.

The people of this place are much alarmed at the hostile proceedings of the Indians since the troops left this: the following is a specimen of some of their late conduct. A few days since some Kickapoo Indians came here and drank rather too much whiskey—one of them went through the town and threatened to kill several women and children, and at length attacked Judge Meggs, and struck at his head with a tomahawk which was turned off by his hat. Meggs seized the Indian by the hand; he then drew his knife out of the scabbard. At this moment a young man by the name of Hammond, drew a pistol and shot the Indian through the back; but he did not appear to mind it much, and was apparently more resolute and ambitious to kill colonel Meggs. Hammond saw this and drew his dirk and stabbed the Indian twice; he ran about two hundred yards and fell dead.—This circumstance has caused great disturbance among the Indians. Mr. Hammond will have to stand his trial; but the general opinion is that he was very justifiable in killing the Indian. Four or five Indian prisoners are in jail for killing white people."

Interesting extract of a letter received this forenoon from our correspondent at Nantes.

NANTES, May 24, 1806.

"Negotiations are going on in Paris relative to the purchase of the Floridas. Mr. Skipwith brought out with him three and an half millions of guilders, which with 7 millions of dollars, claims on the part of the American merchants on Spain, will, if all consumed in the purchase, be paying dearly enough for these provinces.

"The appointment of Gen. Armstrong as joint minister, shews the strength of party attachment and party spirit in the American government, for certainly no minister was ever more disliked by his

own countrymen or by the people of the country to which he has been sent. Nor has any official character ever gone out who so much sought to advance his own selfish views, or to gratify private pique. He is a bitter enemy, and I believe a friend to no one but himself." [Ev. Post.]

From the Mississippi Herald of May 20.
TORNADO.

Pinckneyville, May 19, 8 P. M.—Yesterday there passed through this place a violent tornado, which has nearly destroyed the village; a heavy rain had fallen on the evening of Tuesday, and the morning of Wednesday was cloudy. About a quarter before 7 o'clock the firmament became much darkened, and in a few minutes the awful approach of this whirlwind was announced by the falling of trees in the vicinity. The general course of the tornado was from the south west to the north east, and its duration about a minute, accompanied with some hail and a torrent of rain; the following statement comprizes the damages—commencing at the south west end of the village—Mr. Curtis's blacksmith shop unroofed and nearly blown down; Mr. Curtis and journeyman sought and found safety in a neighboring cluster of woods, by laying flat on the earth—the dwelling house of Mr. John Horton unroofed; the top of his kitchen blown away, and several hundred feet of paling tore down; Mr. Horton, his wife and children were injured in the dwelling house, and several servants were in the kitchen. A small frame store house belonging to Mr. Mace, in which his clerk, Mr. Morrow was in bed, was blown 16 feet into the street. A large building of captain Randolph's occupied by Messrs. Folks, and who were in it at the time, was unroofed. The roof of the meeting house was crushed in, and the body of the house with its contents, raised from the blocks and carried one hundred and seventeen feet in a course of north, 54 degrees west. A new heavy log building, 22 by 18 feet belonging to 'quire Dawson, was levelled, and not a vestige standing but the chimney: at the time of its tumbling, Thomas Lilley, his wife, and three children, who had moved into the house but the day before, were in one corner of it. A large log building belonging to Mr. Samuel Perry blown down, and a considerable part of the fence carried away: In this house was a woman and one child—A log building occupied by William Dawson as a saddler's shop, blown down. Capt Randolph's building occupied by Mr. Nathan Kemper as a tavern, a stable, and some other small buildings were unroofed; in this house were Messrs. Kempers and six other persons. One side of the dwelling of Mr. Lyons was uncovered and a corn house and his fences blown down: 1,200 feet of new cypress paling from around captain Randolph's lots blown down; and two brick chimneys from his dwelling, to the hips, a small covered way between his warehouse and store crushed in, and the warehouse which was large and contained a quantity of heavy goods, moved 5 inches on the blocks. A pigeon house underpinned with brick and one other small building blown down. A small log stable belonging to Dr. Backus unroofed; and two old buildings belonging to John Wall, Esquire, were blown down, and the building of John Sampson was unroofed.

Fortunately no lives were lost, and with the exception of Thomas Lilly's wife and Mrs. Simpson, who were in Mr. Perry's house, no one was hurt and these but slightly. How it could happen that in this general wreck of matter so little personal injury was sustained is a cause of astonishment, and to be attributed only to divine providence.

The place for a few hours looked gloomy, but some of the humane planters of the neighborhood, having sent in some of their negroes, and a few houses that were susceptible of temporary repairs have undergone them, which has afforded a shelter to the distressed citizens during the torrent of rains that have since fallen.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

At Kingston, by the rev. Mr. King Mr. JOHN M. JANSEN, to the amiable and much admired Miss MARIA LOUW, daughter of Cornelius Louw, esq. of New Brunswick.

The Knell.



At Claverack, on the 10th inst. Mrs. LOVE BARNARD, wife of capt. Enoch Barnard, of this city, aged 52.

At Poquogue, in Dutchess county, about the middle of June, of a long and painful decline which he bore with becoming patience and christian resignation, VALENTINE JENKINS, in the 76th year of his age.

At Charleston, S. C. in the 26th year of his age, Mr. ANDREW McFARLAN, printer, and joint proprietor of the Georgetown Gazette.

"At Providence, R. I. on the 8th inst. Mr. BENJAMIN ALLEN, in the 78th year of his age. In the profession of an architect, he manifested great ingenuity, industry and fidelity, and his whole life was uniformly devoted to virtuous pursuits. The Association of Mechanics (of which he was a member) and other citizens, duly appreciating his worth, attended his funeral on Thursday, and solemnly paid their last tribute of respect to this truly venerable character." [Providence Gazette]

Browned—at Hadley, Mass. Mr. Samuel Warner.

—At Kennebeck, Mass. a son of Samuel Titcomb, esq. aged 9.

—At Alexandria, Virginia, a son of Mr. John Cranston, aged 9.

Killed by lightning—in Rhode-Island, Mrs. Martha Paine, of Rehoboth, and Miss Morris, of Cumberlandland.

Killed—by a waggon running over him, John Potter, esq. of Hoosick.

—At Greenbush, in a similar manner, Mr. Abraham Van Alstyne, of Kinderhook.

Executed—at New-York, John Banks, for the murder of his wife.

Abel Clemmons, of Virginia, who murdered his wife and eight children, pursuant to sentence, was to be executed, on the 30th ult.

Horrid murder. On Wednesday last was committed to the jail in this village, Jesse Wood, of the town of Fishkill, charged with the murder of his own son Joseph. A brother of the deceased (Hezekiah) was committed at the same time as an abettor. The circumstances attending this awful transaction which have come to our knowledge, are as follow.

On Wednesday, the coroner, Major Sayrs, was called to hold an inquest over the body. It appeared in evidence that, on Tuesday last the said Jesse Wood, with his two sons, Joseph and Hezekiah, had been at work in the harvest field; that on their return home toward evening, being somewhat intoxicated, they got into a quarrel about some domestic affairs. The father (Jesse) entered his house, took down a loaded musket, and immediately went out; in a few seconds his wife hearing the report of a gun, ran out, and about 100 yards from the house, found the dead body of her son Joseph lying on the ground, and the father and other son near the place. The gun discharged by not far from the body. Other corroborating circumstances appeared in the testimony. Verdict of the Inquest, "WILFUL MURDER, by the father Jesse Wood, abetted by his son, HEZEKIAH."

The deceased, we are informed, was about 24

years of age, and had but recently been married; the father upwards of 50, and his son Hezekiah about 22. The gun was loaded with a heavy charge of slug shot, the whole of which appeared to have entered his right breast, and to have put an immediate period to his existence.

[Barometer.]

Laws.

AN ORDINANCE,

For registering Births and Deaths, within the compact part of the city of Hudson.

Passed 5th July, 1806.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Hudson, in Common Council convened, That on and after the first day of August next ensuing, it shall be the duty of every householder or head of family, (including the overseers of the poor house and hospital,) living in the compact part of the city of Hudson, as designated by Jonas Smith's plat, on the event of the birth of any child, also on the decease of any person in any manner appertaining to such household or family, (vagrants or transient persons excluded,) to make report of the same, to the clerk of this city within the term of one week after such birth or death, at the same time giving notice of the day of birth and the name and sex of the child born, and the names of its parents, and also the name and age of the deceased, and the disease or accident as the case may be, of which the person so reported died, all which the said clerk shall enter and record in a book to be provided and kept for the purpose of recording all births and deaths, which shall take place after the date aforesaid and within the limits aforesaid; for entering which the clerk shall be entitled to, and receive ten cents for each and every birth or death so recorded, to be paid by the person so reporting.

And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That any householder or head of family as above said, neglecting to comply with the requisitions of this ordinance, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars to be recovered with costs of suit on complaint, by action of debt or otherwise, before any justice of the peace within the said city, in the name and for the use of the mayor, recorder, aldermen and commonalty of said city.

The following Ordinances have been renewed and are now in force in the City of Hudson.

An Ordinance to regulate the selling of Lime within the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance for regulating the Ferries within the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance for restraining Swine and Geese running at large within the compact part of the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance for the better preventing and extinguishing Fires in the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance to prevent the running of Horses in the Streets of the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance to prevent riding Horses on the Pavement in the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance vesting the Scavengers of the city of Hudson with certain powers.

An Ordinance to prevent the slaughtering of Cattle within the compact part of the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance prohibiting inoculating for the Small Pox within the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance for keeping clean the Streets in the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance to prevent any person from Bathing or Swimming near the Ferry Stairs in the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance to preserve the Turf or Sod on the Parade, and to regulate the sale of Lamb in the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance to prevent the smoking of Pipes or S. gars in the streets of the city of Hudson after sunset in the evening.

An Ordinance to prohibit the chopping of Firewood, with axes, on Warren and Front streets in the city of Hudson.

An Ordinance for the better regulating of the Aqueducts in the city of Hudson.



FOR THE BALANCE.

NEW YANKEE DOODLE,

Composed for, and sung on the late anniversary of
American Independence, at Redhook.

HERE's yankee doodle, strike the tune;
Join all in jolly measure;
Here's yankee doodle, mind the tune,
The song you'll learn at leisure.

This tune, once play'd for apron-chaps,
Such power did impart, sirs,
Made red-coat courage sink to feet,
And legs make off with hearts, sirs.

E'en bravo John; when coop'd by Gates,
Like hen in cage, most snugly,
To yankee doodle forc'd to march,
Swore out it sounded ugly.

Sweet was the tune to freedom's sons,
In times that tried the soul, sirs;
Dreadful to foe, Mars' terror spread
And bade his thunder roll, sirs,

Nor crimson plain it only suits,
Nor sanguine field of battle,
Nor shouts victorious, dying groans,
Nor the loud cannon's rattle.

For Independence, blithe and free,
When gladness lifts the voice, sirs,
And jovial mirth rears up the crest,
We'll sing it and rejoice, sirs.

For pious cant 'twill also do,
And eke for solemn whine, sirs;
Drawl out the notes with nasal twang,
You'll think it quite divine, sirs.

In lively dance it is the thing
Makes maidens move so sprightly,
And lazy lads, that weigh ten score,
Hop, skip, jump, caper, lightly.

O, then, my stars! how charming fine
For the poor love-sick noodle,
To bill and kiss, and kiss and bill,
To the tune of yankee doodle,

Come, then, pledge high the sparkling glass,
And drink unto the Day, sirs;
Let joy unclouded, take a place,
And drive dull care away, sirs.

Our heroes never fought and bled,
That we should always weep, sirs;
They left us blessings to enjoy,
Not, miser-like, to keep, sirs.

Great Washington looks from on high,
Complacent, full of love, sirs;
Rejoice, he says, with decent joy,
'Tis what we feel above, sirs.

EXTRACT.

[That our *Wreath* may, this week, appear in full bloom, we add the following song, composed and sung at Salem, Mass.]

Tune—Yankee Doodle.

YANKEE Doodle is the tune

Americans delight in;

'Twill do to whistle, sing or play,

And just the thing for fighting.

Should Great-Britain, Spain or France,

Wage war upon our shore, sir,

We'll lead them such a woundy dance,

They'll find their toes are sore, sir.

Should a haughty foe expect

To give our boys a caning,

We guess they'll find our boys have learnt

A little bit of training.

I'll wager now a mug of flip

And bring it on the table,

Put Yankee boys aboard a ship,

To beat them they are able.

Then if they go to argify,

I rather guess they'll find too,

We've got a set of tonguey blades,

T'out-talk 'em if they're mind to.

America's a dandy place:

The people are all brothers;

And when one's got a pumpkin pie,

He shares it with the others.

We work and sleep and pray in peace,

By industry we thrive, sir,

And if a drove went do his part,

We'll scout him from the hive, sir.

And then on INDEPENDENT DAY

(And who's a better right to?)

We eat and drink, and sing and play,

And have a dance at night, too.

Our girls are fair, our boys are tough,

Our old folks wise and healthy;

And when we've every thing we want,

We count that we are wealthy.

We're happy, free, and well to do,

And cannot want for knowledge;

For, almost every mile or two,

You find a school or college.

The land we till is all our own;

Whate'er the price, we paid it;

Therefore we'll fight till all is blue,

Should any dare invade it.

Since we're so bless'd, let's eat and drink,

With thankfulness and gladness;

Should we kick o'er our cup of joy,

It would be *sartain* madness.

Diversity.

From the Emerald.

Desultory Selections and Original Remarks.

PREFACES.

THE Italians honor these compositions
with the title of "*Salsa del libro*"—*The salt of the volume*. In fact a judicious

preface is the stimulant source which excites the appetite of the reader, and occasions him to devour the contents of the book with the greediness of a glutton.

DR. DARWIN, who has the happy art of illustrating from the most familiar circumstances in real life the abstract theories of philosophy, gives us the following picturesque instance of the use of varying motives to prolong exertion:

A little boy, who was tired of walking, begged of his papa to carry him. "Here," says his father, "ride on my gold-headed cane." The pleased child, putting it between his legs galloped away with delight.

Alexander the Great, also, one day saw a poor man carrying upon his shoulders a very heavy load of silver for the royal camp: the man tottered under his burden and was ready to give up the point from fatigue. "Hold on, my friend, the rest of the way, and carry it to your *own* tent, for it is *yours*," said Alexander.

IN a German advertisement for the sale of the machinery of a theatre, the following N. B. is added:—"To be sold at the same time 32 *ghosts* with a new *devil*, a striking likeness of Bonaparte."

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume, unbound..	\$ 2,
Second Volume,	\$ 2, 50
Third Volume,	\$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume,	\$ 2, 50
The four together,	\$ 8

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added—An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 75 Cents.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with
elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, JULY 29, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE CHANGE. No. I.

IT being now fully evident that those who have ruled the state for several years past, must shortly lose their influence, the circumstance ought not to pass without some improvement. Experience, though often severe, is the best teacher. Having a little leisure, and being not the most inattentive observer of human affairs, I purpose, in the course of several numbers, to point out,

1. Wherein the late party have erred.
2. The conduct which those who succeed them ought carefully to pursue.

The first of these will in a great measure anticipate the second; for when errors are shown, the inference naturally is, that they ought to be avoided. Something, however, will still remain which may be profitably mentioned.

I begin with saying, that the slanders which have been published respecting our greatest and most virtuous characters, is a heinous crime; and that, whatever temporary elevation it may produce, will, in the end, work the downfall of those who are guilty. Charges of the most serious nature have been brought against men; none of them ever proved, and now universally acknowledged to be false. One officer has been charged with embezzling the public money; another with setting fire to his office; and these called *federalists* have, in general, been reviled as *monarchists* or *aristocrats*. Attempts have been made to fally the same even of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, than whom more en-

lightened and distinguished patriots never existed in any age, or in any country. It is true that some who abused them while living, wept at their tombs—an inconsistency which could not escape remark, and which clearly proves the source of all the opposition. When ADAMS, JAY, KING, and others, are numbered with the dead—when they are no longer objects of envy, nor eclipse certain ambitious men, they also will receive their due praise.

No person is to be condemned for seeking an office which he is capable of filling; but only for unjustifiable methods to obtain it. He is not likely to discharge faithfully an office, nor will he, probably, long retain it, who has wormed himself in by misrepresenting and injuring his neighbour. In what way did those succeed who hold places, at present, in the general government and in this state? Let the appeal be made to all acquainted with the public affairs. Let it be made to their own consciences. They must know, and every body now knows, that they obtained their ascendancy by calumny and deceit. There may be an use in the change of men; but they are foolish and wicked who would either aspire to or hold a place acquired by dishonest means.

Calumny is the original error of those who have reigned of late years, and to which most of the other mischiefs are to be imputed. Having begun with iniquity, nothing was to be expected than that they would continue and increase in the same. One lie leads to another; one trick to a second; and roguery is reduced to a system. Hence, all but themselves have been constantly held up as inimical to the public good; they have called themselves exclusively *republicans*; the country is to be defended without money, ships, or men, while these blessed republicans are filling their own pockets; all offices are in their choice, or at their disposal; not a turn-

pike can pass this or the other man's house, unless he engage to be friendly and active in their behalf, at an election; and even the hanging or respiting of a man depends on their pleasure. How long have some of the people run after these state-jugglers! The deception is now over; and *Punch* with his *puppets* appear just as they are.

WARREN.

FOR THE BALANCE.

POLITICAL REFLECTIONS.

(Continued from No. 27.)

I MUST beg pardon of the reader, whilst I digress for a moment, to give him some information respecting Tom Paine, that man of useful labors, especially as he is concerned very nearly in this most meritorious work. I am confident it will not be an unacceptable thing, to inform him of this consequential gentleman, especially if he be lately initiated into the divine science of revolutionizing, the new philosophy, infidelism, and democracy, as it is now practised in the new order of things.

In those perilous times, when men's hearts began to fail with fear, among the foremost to defend the cause of a brave people, stood Paine, and our matchless chief; the latter by his counsels, and the former by his writings, were, to the great and good WASHINGTON, equal to an host. Among the writings of Paine, to inspire our countrymen with a belief of the justness of their cause, in throwing off the government of a king, there is one which wrought up their minds to a degree of enthusiasm beyond any other, and interested the good people who believed the bible to a great degree. Mr. Paine proved, by a passage taken from the book of Samuel, the great iniquity of the Jews, in rejecting the spiritual head, and requesting a king, who should go before them and fight their

battles against the surrounding nations. This, like the potent charm of Aaron's rod, worked miracles throughout America; and nothing could prejudice them more with a determination to pursue with alacrity, the war they had undertaken: the adaptation of this singular passage to the design in view, was happy; many might have read their bibles several times, and yet have overlooked this place; without animadverting farther, there appeared to be no straining of any point to adapt this passage to them; here was none of the hypocrisy of Cromwell to seek the Lord all night, that he might murder a king in the morning; but was a doctrine a priest would not be reprehensible to preach from the pulpit. Job says, "Great men are not always wise;" and Tom Paine, in one of his papers addressed, I think, to one of the Howe's, observes, that "he who lives in a glass house should not throw stones." If he had profited by this caution, it might warn him against contradicting himself when he was in France.

The course that morals and religion took in their late revolution, is fresh in every person's memory. In that, both bible and priests were of no use; not like Maurice of Saxony, to suspend a reformation for a time, until his end was answered, they on the contrary abolished the whole. To this kind of revolution, Paine was exactly fitted; he wanted one of morals and religion, of politics and government, of which I presume he expected to be high priest, or one of the great officers. It is a maxim that holds true, equally in the body natural as well as politic, "that it is easier to throw down than build up." He was instrumental in one revolution, and supported by the good opinion he always entertained of his abilities, he wished to promote that of the French.

To the actors of the French revolution, Paine's Age of Reason was a most acceptable book; to sanction the murder of a king, and the execrable butchery of a queen, nothing could be more agreeable; he made his book philippize in favor of all the massacres, robberies, whoredoms, impurities and treacheries, that the wildest jacobins, democrats and infidels could devise. Thus then, this man of consistencies, was with the Romans a Roman; when he wrote under Washington, he introduced the bible as a book of the highest authority, veracity and profoundest veneration, entitled to our most thankful acknowledgments and grateful remembrance; when with the French, he propagates a doctrine calculated to suit their ideas of revolutionizing mankind. To effect this the better, every idea of moral and religious sentiment is obliterated, and that whoredom might now effectually be promoted, he accuses the Virgin Mother of bringing forth a child unlawfully begotten. That these ideas were very acceptable to them, we may reasonably judge; for they now had banished all virtue, modesty, chastity and honesty from their thoughts, their delibera-

tions or their future expectations. Paine, upon the old plan of Spinoza, Voltaire, Gildon, Hume, Gibbon, &c. revives, under a new title, the wretched creed of all incendiaries, jacobins and infidels, by publishing the heart-easing doctrine of having no Saviour, and consequently no accountability; he let the wretched people adrift to commit all manner of licentiousness. With them whoredom was more agreeable than chastity; vice than virtue; robbery than honesty; and murder, by the activity of the infernal machine, the guillotine, was *mere lusus*—that is, only sport. Without enquiring whether a man who propagates such doctrines, and sets the wildest passions to rave with unrelenting and ungovernable barbarity, is not accessory, nay, the inspirer of these flagitious acts, I pass on.

With St. Paul, we can easily agree, that there are vessels made to honor, and some to dishonor; the difference not being so much between golden and wooden, as the use to which the vessel is put; either can hold nectar, or the juice of the hemlock; however, some poisons, naturalists say, are so subtle, as to be contained only in the hoof of an ass. Paine must have forgotten the piece he wrote, to reconcile the minds of our people to throw off the monarchical government, in taking an instance from the bible to justify their proceedings; when with the French, he denies the same book, to reconcile their minds to the same thing; which amounts to this, to the former he declares *that* for truth, which to the latter is a falsehood. If, according to his Age of Reason, the bible be a lie, he imposed an egregious one on us; if true, he has done the same with the French.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE BALANCE.

THERE must be under every democratical form of government, but especially under one where the licentiousness of the press has become the absolving sanction of profligacy and crimes in civil magistrates, a certain class of political pretenders, who, being somewhat exalted, indeed, above the ordinary rabble of their species, account themselves wise and great. For, under every such form of government, there will be thousands, in whose estimation to be wise and great is but another phrase for being writers in some newspaper. Hence the crowd of insipid and corrupt writers, who at present disgrace the literary, and degrade the political character of some of the American prints.

Had not one of this crowd, who in his last essay omnipotently styles himself "The AUTHOR of Columbia County," discovered himself to be less sensible than conceited, less learned than thronical, less witty than contumelious, and somewhat more of a clown than a courtier; were it possible to discover aught in his essay favouring either of genius, learning, poetry, or invention; were there any order or regular-

ity about it; had it a beginning, a middle, and an end, with so much of due connexion between them, as might indicate some design; in a word, were it not intimately allied to former essays from the same pen: or, had "it fallen to the share" of its great "author" "to have received a polite education;" did he know, as he professes he does not, any thing about "*latin*;" or, did he not know, as evidently he does, but a poor penny worth of his mother tongue: *then* should he have a reply. But, inasmuch as these essential conditions do not exist, he cannot be thus noticed. The mantle which he has endeavored to throw over his natural stupidity, in the bare-boned apology for his ignorance under the pretext of disadvantages in his education, would not cover the indignity of another confutation, to take any formal notice of his writings. Indeed, to have noticed them at all, is, perhaps, to have ridiculed the discernment and insulted the judgment of those who have read them. Surely they could need no exposition, no commentary. They are too frivolous to admit of sober criticism, and too absurd to be travestied. If retaliation is any way practicable, it must be by attacking the *author*—not his *works*. But even this also would be equally inglorious, and perhaps more ungrateful. *Inglorious*, for there could be no "difficulties to encounter" in pushing the ass down the precipice: *ungrateful*, because humanity would not allow the indulgence of a laugh at his fall. Therefore the beast with soft horns may begin to bray—VICTORY—VICTORY.

LUQUS.

P. S. The only inducement I have felt to resume, even for a moment and in this indirect way, a subject, which, for its insignificance and futility, ought never to have been thought of but to be despised, did not involve the gratification of any wish to answer the continued scurrilities of a writer, whose pen, I am sorry to say, is never employed, but to reveal the crude conceptions of a vulgar, paltry and polluted mind. It was founded wholly on a conviction of having heretofore committed an injurious mistake, through a misapprehension as to the real author of an address, which has been regarded as the production of somebody in New-Lebanon. Nor can I take any just blame to myself on account of that mistake. The writer of the address is alone responsible for injuries incurred by his deception. Willing, it seems, on that, as on a former occasion, (*he will recollect what occasion*) that some honest fellow-laborer should reap the honor, or abide the infamy, of patronising a spurious offspring, he stepped out of his own proper precinct, and in a moment's grace, by writing "Lebanon," committed his discarded bantering to the protection of a stranger. A most unnatural parent, surely, thus to abandon almost the first fruits of his intellect, to the mercy of any body to whom conjecture, always officious in such cases, might happen to impute the brat. So those who may think

themselves to have suffered from such an imputation, while regretting the cause of their unhappy dilemma, I have only to say, if they have been cruelly treated, they have been found in bad company.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A STRANGE APPARITION.

IT is to be lamented, that reports are not pursued in time, and that notes are not taken by some intelligent person, of certain events. Rumors go abroad, and are altered and magnified, so that the truth becomes uncertain, and posterity are deprived of the benefit which they might otherwise receive. For want of this necessary attention, and due pains to obtain exact information, the following story cannot be fully depended on:

A certain democrat who had been busy for three days, at a late election, in distributing hand-bills, bawling for Clinton and liberty, and swearing that the federalists were all monarchists or aristocrats, returned home, alone and late in the evening, after the poll was closed. As he passed through a solitary place, shaded by a thick wood, he heard the rattling of a chain behind him; on looking back, he saw something dismal and ferocious approaching him. The size seemed at first not much above that of a common man; but suddenly increased to the height and thickness of a large hay-stack. He attempted to run, and his joints failed him. He fell flat on the ground, and muttered some words which he cannot now recollect. After laying some time, he recovered his senses; and the vision having disappeared, he was able to totter home, the sweat pouring from his body, his eyes staring, and his hair standing on end; to the consternation of the family who had sat up waiting for him, and expecting to hear whether the election had gone in favor of republicanism.

Some of the neighbors to whom the story has been told, are of opinion, that there was nothing but the working of an imagination overheated with the ideas of the public good—an exemption from taxes—and the expectation of an office. The man himself insists upon it, that he saw OLD NICK, who was mistaken as to the time in which it had been agreed for him to come. Though the relater is not positive that he discerned either horns, or wings, or tail, or even the cloven foot, yet he has a faint remembrance of fire coming out of its mouth, and of its vanishing in a whirlwind. He also says, that satan might have been angry with him for dropping some expressions favorable to the federalists and those who voted for the Merchants' Bank; and he has determined to be more cautious, and to double his diligence, in the true cause, hereafter.

The account is evidently so short, imperfect, and carries so much improbability in the very face of it, that it is hard to pronounce any sentence. What was seen could not have been a ghost; because this always appears in white. It could not have been his satanic majesty; because it is not his interest to frighten democrats. It may have been an old stump or hemlock bush, which, conscience burdened with lies, conjured up in the terrific form, and put the poor democrat into all the horror. The notion of its being a witch ought to be altogether rejected; for she always rides on a broom-stick, or skips like a cat about the fences. It is hoped that some account more full and satisfactory will soon be published.

AN INTERPRETER.

Communications.

SEVERAL reasons may be given for the low spirits of the Clintonian faction, on the late anniversary. 1. There were not so many removals from office as was wished, expectants were grievously disappointed. Those who have been waiting for years, thought that their turn would now surely come. 2. No motion was made in the Legislature to take away the charter of the Merchants' Bank. After the denunciation of it in the Clintonian paper, and no attempt following this to correct what was said to be a monstrously wicked thing, tended to dispirit those who had formerly listened to the whinings of demagogues. 3. The cases of Purdy, Arnold, and Thorn, had no small effect. 4. The refusal of the mayor of the city of New-York, at least it was so understood from the conduct of his partisans, to receive a handsome salary, and allow some of his present enormous income to go to the support of the poor, strikingly showed that he was not so disinterested as had been pretended. A SPECTATOR.

IT must be allowed that the Militia of this state were never in such order, and so inspired with the notion of discipline as since the administration of governor Lewis. He has been uncommonly attentive both by his direction and presence to render the militia, indeed, the surest defence of their country. C.

THE supposition is certainly false, that the poplar worm was generated in the time of Mr. Adams's administration. If it was, it was not discovered until the second reign of Mr. Jefferson. The latter is more likely to be the epoch of its introduction; and it may have been brought from Louisiana, where are salt mountains, horned frogs and prairie dogs, &c. Repeated experiments have shown that the worm is harmless; and that even cats, democrats, and puppies, may eat it without injury.* The decision, however, of the great philosopher himself is anxiously wished for, and will put an end to all doubt on the subject. A NATURALIST.

[* My correspondent has good authority for this assertion. A puppy in Philadelphia ate one of the worms—a cat in this place did the same—and serjeant Holt, of Herkimer, says, that a Frenchman in his neighborhood, has eaten several.

Edit. Bal.]

IF gen. Armstrong acts abroad, unworthiness of his nation, the fault ought to be imputed to Mr. Jefferson. Complaint was made before Mr. Armstrong received his last appointment; and it is, therefore, to be presumed that the president had the full-

est confidence in his talents and integrity. No other possessed equal means of information. There is something mean in the Clintonians accusing Mr. Armstrong, and thus indirectly attacking Mr. Jefferson, merely because the former is connected with the Livingston family. A. B.

THE sentiments and characters of men may be often discovered by small circumstances. Let it be remarked, that the Clintonian faction or Cheethamites, never assume in any of their publications, the term FEDERAL. They call themselves merely republicans, which is liable to various interpretations. As they violently opposed the present constitution of the United States, so they seem to retain their old enmity. S.

Editor's Closet.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"YOU will see in a late Albany Gazette, under the head of '*Poplar-worm*,' a whole string of lies, which it is a wonder that any printer should publish for truths. No sow, calf or horse is known here, on the strictest inquiry, to have been slain by the worm. Nor is there a shadow of truth, that a young democrat engaged and overcome in single combat, one of above three feet long. The democrats are more careful of their lives, and busy in attending to their offices for the 'public good.' It is not impossible that one of them might have discharged a pistol at the ugly animal, as the law against duelling does not extend to a case of this nature.

"I have not been able to discover in what place 'in the neighborhood of Albany,' the toasts which you mention, were drank by a 'select company of genuine republicans.' They did not appear in the *Albany Register*; though I think them more worthy of insertion than any which I have seen in that paper for a long time. They are truly original; and while they discover the usual malice of the faction, show a wit of which they have not been thought capable.

"Doctor Crouse and Mr. Holt must 'manage their own affairs in their own way.' I have little faith in the doctor's cure for the hydrophobia; and am sure that he can never cure Mr. Holt. I think him judicious, however, in applying caustics, blisters, and frequent venesections. The substitution too of the jaw-bone of an ass for that of a dog, may have a good effect. At any rate, let it have a fair trial."



Agricultural.

FOR THE BALANCE.

NEW-BRITAIN, 7 mo. 18, 1806.

Friend Harry,

SOME good may possibly result to the public at a future day from the prevailing practice of starting and publishing new theories and new projects: it may teach us to examine, compare and select—for a little part of almost every “infallible” may be founded in nature, and worth attention.

To every whole, there must be many parts—and the great atmosphere which surrounds our globe, is diversified with almost as many different atmospheres, as there are bodies of different qualities on its surface: these are some of the localities of nature, and

If more understood,
Might be productive of extensive good.

Reasoning on subjects of this nature, has frequently induced me to try theory by practice: and the subject of this paper is to inform thee of the result of one of my little experiments.

The different temperatures of the air, surrounding substances equally exposed to the influence of heat in summer, had suggested a thought that this circumstance might be improved to advantage; especially in defending our tender garden plants from the influence of extreme heat and drought.

The common, coarse, grey flint stone, is known by its coolness till late in the morning, to be very slow in yielding to the influence of heat; and by its temperature through the day, joined with its moisture in excessive dry and warm seasons, may be seen its properties of counteraction to heat. When I planted my cucumbers, and other vine seeds last spring, I covered the hills with small flint stones, until time for them to sprout, when I removed them till the plants were out of the ground, and then carefully replaced the stones. As the plants grew, I moved the stones and hoed the plants twice; they continued to flourish, blossom and grow till since the present drought. I was gone twelve days to New-York: on my return they showed some small symptoms of decay; and as the drought continued very severe, (so that some few vines began to wither) I removed the dirt around those to the depth of two or three inches, and then on the moist earth laid larger stones of the same kind; filling the crevices between with fresh and moist dirt.

I had the satisfaction immediately to

see my plants revive, even within twenty hours, and they have not shown any symptoms of want of sufficient moisture since: they grow, blossom, and bear exceedingly.

The bugs, worms and drought, have almost wholly destroyed the tenderest of our garden plants, excepting where the stones have been placed for their protection.

If people would consider that melons, cucumbers and squashes grow mostly in the night, because the intense heat of the day, in our climate, is often-times too great for their constitutions; then they would see the necessity of counteracting the solar influences, and of changing in some degree the temperature of the air around such plants, from the scorching heat of day into the cooler and moister temperament of night air, and would learn the means.

I remain thy friend,

* * *

P. S. I meant to inform thee also, that some few plants which I have tended otherwise equally well, have stonied, yielded long since to drought and vermin.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

EXTRACT.

A VERY singular sermon was lately preached before the magistrates, &c. of Grantham, in England, in which the preacher, Mr. Carr, inculcates the dignity of magistrates and their obligation to act uprightly. In this extraordinary production, published by desire of the magistrates, is introduced the following curious calculation:

“It is generally supposed that this earth is inhabited by one thousand millions of men, or thereabouts, and that thirty-three years make a generation, and therefore that in thirty-three years there die one thousand millions. Thus the number of those who die on earth, amount to

Each year, thirty millions.

Each day, eighty-two thousand.

Each hour, three thousand, four hundred.

Each minute, sixty.

Each second, one.

“This calculation must necessarily strike us: if the mortality be so great every year and every hour, is it not probable that he who reflects on it, may himself be one of those soon to swell the list of the dead? It is at least certain, that it ought to lead us to think seriously and often on this subject. Now at this very moment, one of our fellow-creatures is going out of the world, and before another hour be past, more than three thousand souls will have entered into an eternal state.”

Literary Notice.

Albany, July 18,

BACKUS & WHITING, will shortly put to press, to be ornamented with a beautiful Frontispiece, that elegant and useful work, FENELON'S *Treatise on the Education of Daughters*, translated from the French, and adapted to English readers, with an original chapter on *Religious Studies*, by the rev. T. F. DIBDIN, B. A. F. A. S. &c. &c.

On a subject so highly interesting as that of the *Education of Daughters*, the pen of the great and good Fenelon has not been employed in vain; and the publishers flatter themselves that they will perform an useful and acceptable service, by giving to the American public a neat edition of this valuable work, at about *one fourth* the price of the London copy, which sells at *three and a half dollars*.

“Delightful task! to rear the tender thought
“To teach the young idea how to shoot——!”

Miscellany.

“HEAR BOTH SIDES.”

FROM THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR courtesy will excuse the present trespass on your attention. I address them to communicate an important fact. It has been, in the form of experiment, laid before the public, that the numerous class of reptiles which inhabit the Lombardy Poplar, is fatal to animal life, it provoked to attack and successful in the infliction of a wound. To the authenticity of the communicated I objected; because it was anonymously handed to the world. Nevertheless, as it had obtained considerable credit in respectable private circles, I was induced, in company with several other gentlemen, to institute experiments whereby we might ascertain the fact.

The first subject of experiment was a pigeon; but either defended by its plumage or fate because the reptile procured to inflict the wound, had in its efforts to defend itself against the rough usage of the experimentalists, exhausted its store of poison, and required some time to be again furnished with its weapon of mischief, the pigeon escaped unhurt and now lives in good health.

The second experiment had for its subject a young guinea pig. Two of the reptiles were applied to this little quadruped, which, during the experiment, frequently uttered plaintive cries, as if wounded. The worms were applied to the mouth, nose and ears. They were irritated by unfriendly treatment to attack the pig.

About five minutes subsequent to the time of making the experiments, the pig appeared to be unhurt, and possessed its usual powers of life.

Called away by my professional duties, I left the pig with one of the gentlemen, who in fact was one of the chief conductors of the experiment. When I returned to the pig, it was dead, and the gentleman assured me that it died precisely forty-nine minutes after I left it.

At the moment of my return, there were ten or fifteen gentlemen in my surgery, engaged in experiments on a kitten, with two worms. I was much pleased at the choice as the cat is vivacious and possesses a strong hold on life. In a few minutes after the worms were removed, the kitten gave evident and unequivocal signs of pain and distress. Great agitation of body and limbs were succeeded by long and suspirious breathing; which, in turn, were followed by quick and convulsive acts of respiration. These symptoms of expiring life continued for about forty or fifty minutes, when they in some degree relaxed. The kitten for several hours remained low in its powers, and was scarcely able to maintain its ground in a contest so unequal. In the evening it was restored to its mother lest it might suffer thro' inanition. It took nourishment and for a short space its claims to life brightened up, but this morning it is dead, and no adventurous agency hostile to its life, can be traced out.

The above experiments were performed in the presence of a considerable number of gentlemen. The agonies of the kitten were observed by at least forty or fifty persons. The experiments were conducted fairly, and every care was used that we should not be imposed on. The animals chosen for the experiments were possessed of their usual vigor and vivacity.

If the death of these two animals be not attributed to the venom of the reptile, to what hidden cause, eluding the vigilance of so many persons, each anxious to ascertain the fact, shall they be referred? To mere incident? Surely not.

The subject opens to us a field of experiment. It is interesting and highly important to society, and should not remain as only suited to the curious investigations of the philosophic naturalist. Its claims rise above the mere inquisitive researches of speculative philosophy. That poison which is destructive to the inferior animals, particularly the feline species, cannot be considered as safe to man.

The reptile of which I treat, is pretty evidently of the species of caterpillar, and in all probability, of that genus termed, by some of the enlightened French naturalists, the false or spurious caterpillar, which does not after its chrysalis state pass into a butterfly. This genus so nearly resembles the real caterpillar, in figure and general appearance, as to be frequently, while in its repulsive state, taken for the genuine caterpillar. Some tribes of the caterpillar, so far from being innoxious, as they are generally conceived to be, are really poisonous. So far indeed as to occasion great pain, and excite high inflama-

tion upon having the down on their bodies slightly touched. And many other tribes if we are to believe the histories given to us by those who have paid attention to their economy, have near their stomachs small bladders or vesicles, filled with an acid to the smell quick and penetrating, and very active properties. Is this their mean of annoyance or defence? Is it their magazine for war?

Accept the homage of my esteem, most respectfully yours.

J. B. DAVIDGE.

THORGOOD SMITH, Esq. Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

The same newspaper of a subsequent date contains the following on the other side:

COMMUNICATION.

THE public mind has been for some time past, considerably agitated concerning the propriety of destroying one of the chief ornaments of our city—namely the Lombardy Poplars.

Before we proceed to the destruction of this beautiful tree, it ought to be clearly ascertained that the insect it produces is really in its nature fatal to animal life. From a number of experiments made here and elsewhere, it seems to be unequivocally proved, that the bite, or sting of the insect, is not venomous. It is not necessary to recapitulate in this place, the experiments made in other places; for them, I refer the reader to Parish's letter. A number of experiments were also made in this city, all of which, except two, tend to corroborate the opinion that their bite or sting, is not venomous.

The two experiments alluded to above were instituted by Dr. Davidge of this city. Notwithstanding the high opinion I entertain of the character of Dr. Davidge, as a physician and a gentleman, I am inclined to believe, that neither the experiments themselves, nor the conclusions drawn from them, ought to be sufficient to effect the destruction of the Poplars.

The Guinea pig used in the experiment, from the best information I could obtain, was about three weeks old—the kitten was at most two. It is, I believe a well established physiological fact, that the younger animals possess a greater degree of irritability. The Guinea pig particularly, even in its adult state, is one of the most irritable of all animals. The cat though when full grown, very tenacious of life, is, when so young extremely irritable.

There is in the adult man, at particular times, such a degree of irritability that he may be thrown in the most fatal convulsions by the mere prick of a needle; why then is that attributed to a deadly poison, which is merely the effect of nervous irritation?

This subject should engage the attention of all who respect the beauty of our city and the health of its inhabitants. Should it be ascertained that this insect is really poisonous, every tree that supports it

should be instantly destroyed. But I trust, that upon an impartial examination it will be found that this insect, so terrible in imagination, is as harmless as any other insect.

A FRIEND TO THE POPLARS.

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

To the Editor.

The following is a letter received from a valuable friend, with my answer thereto, which you will be good enough to give a place in your paper.

W. S. SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1806.

SIR, I HAVE just received from Carracas a list of the names of the Americans taken by the Spaniards on board of Miranda's schooners. The name of Smith is twice found in it. I suspect the last to be the son of Colonel Smith, and grandson to Mr. Adams. Although I had some political differences with him when he was president, this circumstance has not deprived me of that particular regard and respect toward such a distinguished character, and particular consideration for his family. Not the least doubt exists but the greatest part of the prisoners will be put to death as pirates, and I would be very happy to be able, by a timely and immediate interference, to save the life of the unfortunate youth, grandson to the venerable Mr. Adams and his worthy spouse. But, to render my intercession effectual, I would require, as the only condition, that Col. Smith would disclose to me, through you, on his word of honor, all the knowledge he has of Miranda's plans, of his intended points of attack, of the persons with whom he had connexions in Carracas, and of the name of any Spaniard in this country, who shared in his scheme and expedition; in fact, all the material information he may be possessed of, the knowledge of which may be useful to my government, and for the preservation and the tranquillity of the provinces Miranda had in view to revolutionize.

As I remember your attachment for Mr. Adams, I take the liberty to make this suggestion to you, who no doubt will employ all the means to relieve from affliction a worthy and disconsolate family. At all events, I expect from you a prompt and decisive answer on this head. I remain, sir, with particular regard and consideration,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

To — — —

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

ACCEPT of my warmest acknowledgments for your very interesting communication of this date, presented by your son, accompanied with the letter addressed to you from the Marquis De Casa Yrujo, which, after maturely considering I return agreeable to your request.

I am sure I shall do justice to the feelings of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, if in their names I thank the Marquis for his very polite attention in a case, no doubt, near interesting and affecting. I am sure, when I do him the justice to communicate his tender solicitudes for the protection of their grand son, it will not fail of exciting those sensibilities and acknowledgments, which from them the Marquis is highly entitled to.

For myself, not having the honor of his acquaintance, I had no right to expect any other attention to feelings or dignity of character, than what would naturally spring from his own mind when making so interesting a communication.

He informs you, he has just received from Carracas, a list of the names of Americans taken by the Spaniards on board of Miranda's schooners, that the name of Smith is twice found in it, he suspects the last to be my son, and grandson to Mr. Adams, and says, that he should be very happy by a timely and immediate interference to save the life of the unfortunate youth, grand son to the venerable Mr. Adams and his worthy spouse; he having no

doubt but the greatest part of the Americans will be put to death. But, to render this intercession effectual, he requires as the only condition, that I disclose to him, through you, on my word of honor, all the knowledge I have of Miranda's plans, of his intended points of attack, of the persons with whom he has connections in Carracas, and the name of the Spaniards in this country who shared in his schemes and expedition, in fact all the material information I may be possessed of, the knowledge of which may be useful to the Spanish government, for the preservation and tranquillity of the provinces Miranda has in view to revolutionize.

When the Marquis De Cassa Yrujo takes a dispassionate view of the circumstances connected with general Miranda's visit to Washington, his subsequent conduct here, and clearly ascertains that the persons accompanying him in the Leander, were not informed of his projects and plans, he will permit his benevolence to expand and shelter all those taken in the schooners, from harsh treatment and unmerited punishment, he will induce the government of his country to view the question in other lights than those which may tend to expose it to more severe animadversions than have hitherto been made, or to the rousing of that spirit of indignation and resentment, which if once permitted to burst forth, cannot fail of being attended with strong marks of just revenge.

With respect to my son, he was not made acquainted with the plans of general Miranda, he went with him as a young companion, to share his fortunes and his fate, he was accompanied by some of his friends capable of deeds of hardihood and valor—worthy their leader, worthy his cause.

Whatever may be the situation and fate of the persons taken on board the schooners, I can never tacitly sanction the lash of tyranny on his associates, and snatch my son from a participation in their fate, whatever it may be. Nothing but the Marquis's want of an acquaintance with me, can plead in excuse for the indelicacy of his propositions. Do me the favor my friend to assure him, that were I in my son's situation, I would not comply with his proposals to save myself, and I would not cast so great an indignity upon my son, my family and myself, as to shelter him under the shield of infamy and disgrace. I have no doubt the Marquis will give such advice to the governor of Carracas, and make such a statement to his king, (by whom I may have the honor to be personally recollected) as will induce them not to tarnish the dignified character of the Spanish nation by any acts of passion and barbarity connected with the present case.

I am, dear sir,

With great respect,
Your obedient friend and
Mumble servant,

W. S. SMITH.

FROM THE NEW YORK SPECTATOR,
Of July 15.

TRIAL OF SMITH AND OGDEN.

THE Circuit Court of the United States commenced its adjourned session this morning, at the city hall. We are happy to find that the indisposition of Judge Patterson is so far removed, that he is able to preside at this session. After the court was opened, and the customary oath administered to the Grand Jury, an impressive charge was delivered by the presiding judge. The petit jury and the witnesses in the case of the United States, against Col. William Smith, and Samuel G. Ogden, were then called; after which a motion was made by the council for the defendants, that a compulsory process be issued to secure the attendance of Mr. Madison, Mr. Dearborne, Mr. Smith and other absent witnesses. In the course of the altercation, to which this motion gave rise, Judge Patterson read a letter, (signed by the gentlemen above-mentioned) stating, that the President of the United States had communicated to them his decided opinion that the present situation of public affairs would not admit of their absence from the seat of government. The court decided that, in order to determine the propriety of granting a compulsory process, it was necessary to hear the nature and extent of the testimony expected—and that, although the judges were ready to hear the motion discussed, yet they could not decide upon it, until they had decided a

prior motion, offered by the District Attorney, the discussion of which was postponed until to-morrow. The council then consented that the discussion of this motion be deferred, and the court adjourned.

United States, vs. William S. Smith.

SECOND DAY.

The court met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Present judges Patterson and Talmadge.

Mr. Colden, counsel for the defendant, offered the affidavit of W. S. Smith, to prove that the witnesses against whom an attachment for a contempt had been moved on Monday were material witnesses. He proceeded at length to prove his right to the attachment.

Mr. Hoffman followed on the same side, and strengthened the arguments and authorities urged by his colleague.

Mr. Sanford, District Attorney, replied and argued, that the process by attachment was neither conformable to the practice of the courts of the United States, nor allowable in this case, as the witnesses were not guilty of a contempt, by their non-appearance.

Mr. Pierpont Edwards supported Mr. Sanford, on all the grounds he had taken, by several law authorities.

It was apparent that judge Patterson was in his weak state greatly exhausted, and the court at half past two o'clock, adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.—*Evening Post, July 16.*

THIRD DAY.

The court met at 10 o'clock pursuant to adjournment.

Present judges Patterson and Talmadge.

The jury and witnesses for the prosecution were called over, and dismissed until 10 o'clock this morning.

After some desultory observations by the counsel who spoke yesterday, Mr. Edwards was heard in continuation of his argument.

Mr. Emmet replied in a speech of great length. We are sorry that the rules of the court do not permit us to give a detail of a speech so argumentative, eloquent and impressive.

He was followed on the same side, by Mr. Harrison, who spoke at considerable length.

At half past two the court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when it is expected they will determine on the further proceeding in the trial, or the issuing an attachment against the witnesses who have been subpoenaed and do not attend.—*Id July 17.*

FOURTH DAY.

The court met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Present judges Patterson and Talmadge.

Judge Patterson delivered the opinion of the court on the questions raised by the counsel for the defendant.

On the first the court agreed that the trial must come on at this sitting.

On the second they disagreed. One being of opinion a rule might be granted to shew cause why an attachment should not issue; the other, that neither an attachment nor rule to shew cause could be granted.

Judge Patterson being much indisposed, retired after delivering the opinion of the court.

An affidavit on the part of W. S. Smith was offered, stating the absence of the captain and supercargo of the Leander, who are material witnesses in this case, and who will be here some time in September.

Upon this affidavit a motion was made to postpone the trial till the next regular term of the court.

This was refused by judge Talmadge. And the trial was ordered on.—*Id July 18.*

[We have not room to add the details of this trial this week. We can only say, that judge Talmadge alone was present—that all testimony offered by the defendant, was rejected, particularly that which went to shew the knowledge and approbation of the government, as to the expedition—that the judge in his charge, was pointedly for conviction—that, nevertheless, the jury brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY. Edit. Bal.]

Hudson, July 29.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Nearly Fifty Thousand barrels of Flour, were inspected in the city of Baltimore, during the three months preceding the 30th of June last.

Extract of a letter from Castine, dated June 23th, to a gentleman in Boston.

"Among the indictments at the supreme court, (which set here last week) was one against George Tyler, esq. late post-master of this place, for forging his brother's name to the bond given to Gideon Graeger, esq. as post-master general. In this indictment he plead guilty, and the court have sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the common goal of the country. This shows the repute the man was in at the time he was appointed by Gideon, 'to promote the public interest.' It appears that his character was then so bad that he could not procure a bondsman for five hundred dollars—not even his own brother, but was obliged to have recourse to forgery, to enable him to hold the office.

Query. Did not a great man know something of his character when he recommended him, 'more or less.' If he did not, it is strange, passing strange."

The U. S. brig Argus, captain Hull, arrived at Washington on the 13th inst, in 39 days from Gibraltar. She brings no news of importance.

On Tuesday the president of the United States, attended by the heads of departments, visited the Argus, when she was dressed on the occasion. A salute was fired on their going on board, and another on their departure. The state of this vessel indicated the utmost order and cleanliness, which is further evinced by her not having a sick man on board, although directly from the Mediterranean.

We understand that appearances in the Mediterranean are perfectly pacific toward the U. S. who are invariably treated with respect on all public occasions. As an evidence of this, it is said that Commodore Rodgers was admitted by the Dey of Algiers to his presence with a sword by his side, a mark of respect hitherto unpaid to the representatives of any foreign power. [Nat. Intell.]

The ship Cyrus, capt. Paul West, arrived on the Patagonian coast of Chili, gives information that the British armed whaling ship Minerva, capt. Cottle, of London, had mutinied and shot their captain. They then commanded the mares and apprentices to be put in two boats and committed to the seas, and were taken up two days afterwards. Capt. Cottle has left a family in Nantucket.

LONDON, June 11.

RIOT NEAR THE LONDON DOCKS.

On Sunday afternoon a desperate affray took place between a number of Irish labourers and some American seamen (belonging to ships in the London Docks) in the Broadway adjoining the Docks.

The quarrel originated between an American and an Irishman, respecting a woman of the town. A battle ensued, and the Irishman having got the worst of it, went away, and returned in the course of an hour (about five o'clock) with a strong reinforcement of his countrymen, armed with broomsticks, bludgeons, pokers, and various other sorts of weapons, which they brandished in the air, and with violent imprecations, dared the Yankees, as they termed them, to the fight. The Americans who were numerous, assembled in a body for their own protection, but did not attempt to commit or provoke any breach of the peace. Their forbearance, however, only tended to render the Irishmen more furious, and they shewed every disposition to commence an immediate attack. Some of the Americans, induced by the threatening aspect of affairs, procured from on board a few weapons, but not sufficient to arm the whole. This was taken by the sons of St. Patrick for a challenge to a trial of skill with the shillela, and they instantly made a ferocious attack upon the Americans, who defended themselves stoutly, but were defeated in the end, with broken heads, legs, &c. after a most severe and

bloody contest. Upwards of 20 Americans were wounded more or less; six of them so dangerously, that they were obliged to be carried off the ground. A young man had his skull fractured, and lies without hope of recovery at the White Hart, Neptune street; one had had both his legs broken, and was taken in a hopeless state to the London Hospital; another unfortunate man had one leg broken, and is by no means free from danger. An American capt. we understand, is among those most hurt in the fray. The success of the Irish made them quite outrageous: after the result of the battle was known reinforcements were constantly arriving, who enlisted under the banners of Mortoch Sullivan, the reputed leader.

This serious commotion excited general alarm in the neighborhood and notice of the proceedings were transmitted to the police office in that district, when Sir D. Williams, Mr. Davies, of Lambert street office, and other magistrates, assembled together with a large posse of constables, headboroughs and police officers, and repaired to the spot where the rioters were still together in great numbers. About forty of the most active were apprehended, and lodged in the several watch houses in the vicinity of Tower Hill. Guarded from the volunteer corps in the district, were placed over them all night.

Yesterday morning the rioters were escorted to Lambert street office, Goodman's fields, where they underwent an examination. About 15 of the wounded Americans (all who were able) attended to give evidence against the Irishmen. They exhibited a deplorable sight. On investigation, it appeared that the Irishmen were the aggressors: 23 out of the 40, brought up for examination, were clearly identified to have taken an active part in the affray; 15 of these were fully committed for trial, and eight who had been less violent than the rest were sent on board the tender. A woman who was identified among the crowd on the outside of the office, as the person who gave to an Irishman, at the time of the conflict, a clasp knife for a weapon, was taken into custody, examined and fully committed.

Before the American seamen were suffered to depart the court, one of the Magistrates called their attention to a few words he had to say. He reminded them of a riot which took place sometime ago, in the neighborhood of Wapping, in which some American seamen were the principal actors. On that occasion, the Americans were found culpable and punished accordingly. He did not mean to say, that any of those present were concerned, but he wished to impress upon their minds that the laws of this country were equally administered to persons of all nations. The Americans were in this instance the injured parties, and justice should be done them. He was happy to say, that from all that appeared, the Americans had conducted themselves in this unpleasant affair, with prudence and discretion; and any violence that had been manifested by them was only in their own defence. He concluded by exhorting them on all future occasions to act with prudence and due forbearance, and they would be sure to meet with the same respect and protection from the laws as British subjects.

The Knell.



At New-York, on the 19th inst. in the 41st year of his age, the rev. PIERRE ANTONIE ALBERT, Rector of the French Protestant Episcopal Church Du St. Esprit.

— On the 21st inst. after a short illness, ROBERT I. THURSTON, of that city, merchant.

Mungo Park. We are sorry to communicate to our readers, the death of this enterprising and inde-

fatigable traveller, whose researches in Africa have been read with so much avidity, and have afforded so much instruction. He had been amply supplied by the British government with every thing necessary to render his second tour through the interior of that country, of the highest benefit to mankind.—He arrived at Goree in a British ship of war in the month of March, 1805; from which he ascended the river Gambia, with about forty attendants, provided with portable canoes, and every thing necessary to render their travels easy and speedy—they had penetrated about 1500 miles into the interior, to a place called Sage, which Mr. Park has described in his former book of travels. The number of his attendants had been reduced by sickness and death to three, exclusive of himself: the king of this place, after carrying him into every part of the city, which is walled in and considered the largest in Africa, and shewing him every curiosity which it afforded, had cruelly and brutally murdered him, together with his attendants. This intelligence is furnished us by a gentleman recently from the Rio Pongus, who received the information from traders from the interior country, and on whom reliance might be placed. [Charleston Courier.]

AUGUSTA, (Maine) July 11.

Horrid murder! At an early hour on Wednesday morning last, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed with the dreadful information, that Captain James Purinton, of this place, in cool blood, had murdered his wife, six children, and himself.—His oldest son, with a slight wound, escaped, and his second daughter was found desperately wounded, and probably supposed dead by the father.—Between the hours of two and three a near neighbor, Mr. Dean Wyman, was awakened by the lad who had escaped, with an incoherent account of the horrid scene from which he had just fled; he, with a Mr. Ballard, another neighbor instantly repaired to the fatal spot, and here, after having lighted a candle, a scene was presented which beggars all description.—In the outer room lay prostrate on his face, and weltering in his gore, the perpetrator of the dreadful deed—his throat cut in the most shocking manner, and the bloody razor lying on the table by his side—in an adjoining bed-room lay Mrs. Purinton in her bed, her head almost severed from her body; and near her on the floor, a little daughter about ten years old, who probably hearing the cries of her mother, ran to her relief from the apartment in which she slept, and was murdered by her side—in another apartment was found the two oldest and the youngest daughters, the first aged nineteen, dreadfully butchered; the second desperately wounded, reclining her head on the body of the dead infant 18 months old, and in a state of horror and almost total insensibility—in the room with the father, lay in bed with their throats cut, the two youngest sons, the one 8 the other 6 years old—and in another room was found on the hearth, most dreadfully mangled, the second son, aged 12; he had fell with his trowsers under one arm, with which he had attempted to escape—on the breast work over the fireplace, was the distinct impression of a bloody hand, where the unhappy victim probably supported himself before he fell. The whole house seemed covered with blood, and near the body of the murderer lay the deadly axe. From the surviving daughter we have no account of this transaction; her dangerous situation prevents any communication, and but faint expectations are entertained of her recovery.—From the son, aged 17, we learn the following.—That he was awakened by the piercing cries of his mother, and involuntarily shrieking himself, he leaped from his bed and ran towards the door of his apartment; he was met by his father with an axe in his hand (the moon shone bright) who struck him, but being so near each other, the axe passed over his shoulder and one corner of it entered his back, making a slight wound; his father then struck at him once or twice and missed him; at this moment his younger brother, who slept in the same bed with him, jumped from it and attempted to get out at the door; to prevent this the father attacked him, which gave the eldest an opportunity to escape. During this dreadful conflict, not a word was uttered. From the appearance of the wounds generally, it seems to have been the design of Purinton to dismember the heads from the bodies, excepting the two youngest, whose throats it is supposed were cut with a razor.—The eldest daughter and second son had several wounds, the probable

consequence of their resistance. We have no evidence to lead us satisfactorily to the motives for this barbarous and unnatural deed. Capt. Purinton was 46 years of age, and had lately removed from Bowdoinham to this town—an independent farmer, with a handsome estate, of steady, correct and industrious habits, and of a good character and fair reputation, and strongly attached to his family. He had been heard lately to say, that he felt much distressed at the unpromising appearance of his farm; that he should be destitute of bread for his family, and hay for his cattle, and dreaded the consequences. The Sunday before his death, it is said, he wrote to his brother and informed him that on the reception of the letter he should be dead, and requesting him to take charge of his family. In the letter was a death's head marked out, and it was sealed with black.—It was found on Monday by his wife, and gave her the greatest alarm and uneasiness. This her husband perceiving, and learning the cause, he attempted to console her by assurances that he had no intention of committing suicide, but that he had a presentiment of his approaching death. Captain Purinton was a warm believer in the doctrine of universal salvation, though it is not said of him, that he was a bigoted fanatic or a religious enthusiast—His whole conduct the day preceding and during the last bloody scene of his life, seems marked with the utmost coolness and deliberation. Towards the close of that day he ground the fatal axe, and when the family retired to bed, he was left reading the bible. The jury of inquest have brought him in guilty of wilful murder on his wife and six children, and that as a felon he did kill and murder himself. We do not recollect that the annals of Massachusetts can furnish a transaction so distressing.

The ways of providence are dark and mysterious! yet God is just! and man, weak man, must tremble and adore!

After the coroner's inquest had executed its office the select men took charge of the dead. Their remains in eight coffins were conveyed to the Meeting-house.

Mrs. Purinton and her children were placed in the body of the house; captain Purinton in the porch.

Their funeral took place yesterday afternoon, attended by an immense concourse of people.

The public services at the meeting-house were solemn and pertinent—commenced by a funeral anthem—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stone—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Taylor—a prayer by Reverend Mr. Merritt.

The bodies of Mrs. Purinton and her children were interred in the common burying ground; Capt. Purinton in the highway adjoining the same; and the deadly axe and razor buried with him.

They were attended to their graves by a numerous and respectable procession, which was arranged by John Davis, Reuel Williams, and H. W. Fuller, Esquires, appointed and acting as Marshals on the occasion.

The procession moved over the bridge and through the principal streets, to the place of interment in the order following.

Senior Marshal.
The Coroner, and
Inquest.

Rev. Mr. Haskell, Rev. Mr. Stone.

The corpse of Mrs. Purinton, And her six children, according to their ages, supported by bearers attended by pall holders, followed by

The surviving son.
Other relations.
Selectmen.
Clergy.
Sheriff of the County.
Judges of the courts.
Military officers.
Magistrates.
Citizens.
Marshals.

A cart bearing the body of Capt. Purinton, closed the procession.

The church service was performed at the grave over the bodies of Mrs. Purinton and children by the Rev. Mr. Haskell, in a very solemn and impressive manner. The procession then returned to the Meeting-house, where the solemnities of the day were closed by another and an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gilet.



SONG,
FOR THE CELEBRATION OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1806.
BY J. M. SEWALL, Esq.
Of Portsmouth.

HAIL Independence! happy day,
That gave Columbia sov'reign sway!
Let ev'ry heart with rapture spring,
On ev'ry tongue loud pæans ring,
And with united ardor rise,
In grateful incense to the skies!
Though vice and folly rule the helm,
And honor, justice, truth, condemn,
Let Fed'ral pride suppress each fear,
The rising sigh, th' indignant tear!
Chorus—Short, tho' triumphant, *falsehood's* reign,
While TRUTH eternal shall remain;
Heav'n still o'ersees this favor'd land,
And shields us with its guardian hand.

What tho' those blissful days are fled,
When Washington and Adams sway'd,
Whose smiles their grateful country cheer'd,
Whose frown the mightiest nations fear'd,
Who silenc'd party, faction aw'd,
At home belov'd, rever'd abroad.
What tho' a *Chief* presides, the worst
That e'er an injur'd nation curst,
Let Fed'ral pride suppress each fear,
The rising sigh, th' indignant tear!
Chorus—Short, tho' triumphant, &c.

Though to wise policy succeed
Each hateful scheme, disgraceful deed;
Hypocrisy that hides its plan,
With guile and malice, in the van,
Base arts, that shock the gen'rous mind,
While abject terror sneaks behind,
And *French philosophy* and *lies*,
Which e'en the very French despise,
With solemn pomp, bring up the rear,
Yet Fed'ral pride forbids the tear!
Chorus—Short, tho' triumphant, &c.

What tho' no Navy guards our shore,
And Commerce bleeds at ev'ry pore;
A prey to pirates, and in fear
Of ev'ry upstart privateer—
And, spite of *Gun boats*, scuds amain
From Gallia, Tripoli, and Spain.
Pow'rs whom each sea-god gay derides,
While laughing Nereids shake their sides,
Yet, Fed'ral pride forbids our fear,
The rising sigh, th' indignant tear!

Chorus—Short, tho' triumphant, &c.

What tho' no bulwarks guard our land,
Our Capitals defenceless stand;
While those who should our shores defend,
Our wealth, for *moon shine* wasteful spend.
With *left hand* prudence, save each mite,
And squander millions with the *rights*.
Complaints in vain assail our *Chief*,
He and his myrmidons, are deaf,

Still Fed'ral pride forbids each fear,
The rising sigh, th' indignant tear!

Chorus—Short, tho' triumphant, &c.

But when a host of Satellites,
Echoes of echoes! in their flights,
Their fawning adulations vent,
And *laud* the present government,
Which infamy shall oft recall,
'Till dark oblivion shrouds them all,
Philosophy forsakes the breast,
Beneath the pond'rous load oppress!
Contempt and indignation frown,
And tears of scalding rage pour down!

Chorus—Yet joys to think their downfall sure,
While Fed'ral virtue shall endure,
For heav'n o'ersees this favor'd land,
And shields us with its guardian hand!

Sons of Columbia! still oppose,
And hold no commerce with her foes!
Detest the sycophantic tribe,
And scorn the hand that holds a bribe.
Remember Washington, your sire,
Whose god-like deeds, the vet'ran fire;
And dauntless Adams, stern, yet mild,
Unrival'd both, yet both revil'd;
Soon may such patriots rise elate,
And Gilmans once more guide the State.
Chorus—Short, tho' triumphant, *falsehood's* reign,
While Truth eternal will remain.
Heav'n shall dispel Columbia's woes,
And doom to infamy her foes!

A PRODIGY INDEED.

To Cato once a frightened Roman flew;
The night before a rat had gnaw'd his shoe,
Terrible omen, by the gods decreed!
Chear up, my friend, said Cato, mind not that
Though if, instead, your shoe had gnaw'd the rat,
It would have been a prodigy indeed.

BONAPARTE AT PLAY.

"What *tricks* this Bonaparte plays!
His *cut* false honor brings;
He *deals* in Queens in various ways,
And makes his *Knaves* all *Kings*."

EPIGRAM.

On Tom Paine's asserting that "the term *good behaviour* had neither a legal nor a moral definition."

Tom Paine want's explain'd what is call'd good behaviour,

He may well be suppos'd not to know,
Who denies the existence *above* of a Saviour,
And abuses all kingdoms *below*.

[*Virginia Gazette.*]

Diversity.

From the Emerald.

Desultory Selections and Original Remarks.

PEDANTS.

"I HATE" says Montaigne, "those scholars who can do nothing without their books." In fact, men of this description have no knowledge, but can tell you where

some may be found. They serve as *indexes* to good authors. Their conversation will inform you, that in such a passage and chapter of Cicero and Seneca there is a fine thought. Montaigne has observed, with much truth in the sentiment, and with great beauty of expression, that science is a sceptre in the hands of some men, and a bauble in those of others.

OPULENCE.

A RICH officer of revenue, one day asked a man of wit, what kind of a thing opulence was? "It is a thing," replied the philosopher, "which can give a rogue an advantage over an honest man."

AN epigrammatist has the following pointed sneer at what may be called *sentimental charity*:

Such fine-spun pain does want excite,
When beggars near Penuria stray;
From fear of fainting at the sight,
She turns her head another way.
Her generous notions *partial* call
The hand that grants a penny;
So, as she cannot give to *all*,
She never gives to *any*.

The following extracts are taken from a popular translation of a work, entitled "The French Anas."

MY friend M. Benferade had a witty and very singular method of expressing himself on every occasion. We were one day conversing on poetry, and he, commending his favorite bard Adam Menufier, observed, that "No person since his time appeared capable of imitating him." "Sir," says Benferade, "the fellow climbed Mount Parnassus with a ladder, and when he had ascended, he drew it up after him."

BOLAEANA.

BOILEAU, in his satire addressed to Moliere, wrote the following lines on the shackles of rhyme:

Curs'd be the man who first, with addled brain,
By me're dar'd the pow'rs of wit restrain;
In verse imprison ev'ry thought sublime,
And, slave-like, hug the clanking chains of rhyme.

Terms of the Balance,

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The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, AUGUST 5, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MR. EDITOR,

I THINK it proper to inform you, that the performance of the engagement I made to introduce to the public the Manifesto of Cheetham in a manner suitable to its importance, will be postponed for some time longer than I could have wished.

The reasons which induce this postponement, it is not necessary to mention. All that I mean to say at present is, that I believe I have found a key that will unlock one of the doors leading to the *penetralia* of the temple of democrat cabal.

A few words more, Mr. Editor. I have heard it observed, by some, that they perceive a determination on my part, to build up the glory of Cheetham at the expense of the importance of some of the most efficient characters in his party, and particularly of one of the most prominent individuals in the same. To observations of this sort, I answer, that I do by no means feel disposed to detract from the merits of others, to increase the fame of Cheetham—that I believe that De Witt Clinton is (after Cheetham) the most powerful individual in the Cheethamite party—that Cheetham is the sun that illumines the party—that two suns cannot shine in the same firmament—of course, that De Witt Clinton must appear as an inferior luminary. But I consider him inferior only to Cheetham. The one the greater light, to rule by day—the other the less, to govern by night: and to evince how sincerely I wish to advance the glory of Mr. Clinton, I propose to all poets, philosophers, histo-

rians, and orators, that they, in compliment to his worth, hereafter assign to the moon, the masculine gender.

PELOPIDAS.

FOR THE BALANCE.

NO wonder if the democrats, or *genuine* republicans, should complain of the proceedings of their leaders last winter. They were able to effect nothing, except to pass a law against "bribery and corruption," for which the *federal republicans* were advocates; but which, it is feared, will be as little availing as the law against duelling. Those who wished to have their zeal remarked, may be the first transgressors in the former case, as they have been in the latter. Instead of being deprived of their offices, they have been continued and promoted.

For the removals from offices no reason has been given; and the places have been strangely supplied. Nor were the removals so numerous as had been expected. Two of them which that double-sighted man, capt. Cheetham, had long announced, took place; few more of any consequence. This is calculated to give dissatisfaction; and is contrary to the republican principle, a *rotation* in office.—When a *comptroller* is made *secretary*, and a *clerk* is made *comptroller*, what benefit results to the mass of republicans? Where is the turn of those who have been kept so long in anxious expectation? Where the promises which have been held out to them at every election? Why was not the treasurer removed? The threat of one Cramer to eat him, if he should be appointed next winter, is considered as idle. The treasurer is known to be tough, and might occasion an indigestion not easily removed. The governor having no power of nomination more than any other

member of the council, and only a casting vote, no blame is imputed to him. His republican friends wholly excuse him, as he stood in opposition to a fierce *Clintonian* band determined to thwart him in whatever measure he proposed. Though it is confidently said, that there was a majority in the legislature, advocates for the constitution and sound principles, yet the Clintonians, by early, industrious, and artful management, obtained a council as much to their own mind as possible. After all, they have displeased their former adherents, who have shown their displeasure at the last election. Thus it is, that men of selfish and ambitious views, often work their own downfall.

POLITICUS.

FOR THE BALANCE.

POLITICAL REFLECTIONS.
(CONTINUED.)

OUT of the same mouth, can there proceed blessing and cursing? Can a fountain send forth sweet water and bitter? This apostle of revolutionizing, (Tom Paine) for farther he does not go, addresses the credulity of mankind, which certainly has a stronger influence than reason, because it lies more in men's way, is more easily arrived at, and the more wonderful and strange, produces the greater pleasure; as the feats of a mountebank, by how much the more dextrous and amusing they are, so in proportion he sells his nostrums: let a quack perform one cure, he is sure of being employed by the ignorant and the credulous; for when the imagination gets finely in train, the delusion is the sweeter, and produces the greater fund of happiness.

It is observable that some of nature's most disagreeable productions are of very great benefit. Naturalists say, that the fin-

est eyes are found in the toad's head. Asses' skins make the best heads for drums; and the rattlesnake, hideous as it is, affords an excellent oil for some diseases; the skin is said to be serviceable in rheumatisms; and excrements have been, in several cases, used by philosophers as salutary medicines.

It is the philosopher alone that can investigate the properties of things, and can infer their immediate uses, or their remote effects; for from their nature, construction, and component parts of material things, he is enabled, by certain arcana, to estimate their effect upon the mind. Now since Paine may deservedly be ranked among the things which, to some of our species, create more or less abhorrence, yet our all-wise philosophers know how serviceable he is to the body politic; and one amongst the rest, appreciates his labours as of the most useful kind. Indeed in our great cause of republicanism, now lately adopted and received by us, as genuine, (distinct from that Lysander instituted among the Athenians) Paine's labours were most singularly useful, not serving as an opiate, but as a vomit, that would free men from certain baneful ideas, which might, and did arise in their minds. In any kind of change in the natural, or body politic, whether by purge or vomit, there are uneasy sensations excited, and there must be an irritation of the vessels in either case. We were apt to get into steady habits, quite foreign to the purposes of republicanism, and to esteem them in a measure agreeable to a mode of pursuit repugnant to that of the genuine kind, and sanctioned by Paine himself.

I own I may have been a little harsh in my opinion respecting Mr. Paine; but as I judged agreeably to the old-fashioned mode, I have been thought bitter by the new, and now apprehend in the plainest manner, there were several errors we ought to have eradicated from our own minds. Of these, several instances might be given.

Was it not a shame to our country, that George Washington should engross all the fame of fighting Britain, and ruling this country, when others as good as he, ought to enjoy their share? Mr. Paine himself would have been forgotten, had it not been for his appearing now and then in print. However that was his own fault, by staying too long in France, to instruct that people, who as they stood in need, so they found in him a most excellent instructor, every way suited to their wants.

There is no man of reflection, who can deny, but that we would be at a loss what to have thought of the abilities of Mr. Washington, were it not for this superior, this sagacious man, Tom Paine; his big I could see, his perspicacious mind perceive, and his large ideas conceive: add to this, his wonderful abilities unravelled all the wickedness and designs of Mr. Washington. I freely own I am at a loss to know, or my memory does not serve

me, whether he assisted him in the excellent retreat after Braddock's defeat; but no man can be foolish enough to think, that general Washington could ever have fought the battle of Brandywine, that of Monmouth or several others, without him. Does he not deserve equal praise with Tirtæus, the lame poet, who inspired the Spartans by his poems, to continue the war against the Messinians, and rouse the soldiers against that renowned hero, Ariomenes. Let us suppose the Athenians consulted and received answer from the oracle of Delphos, that they should find this general: It is agreed that poet and prophet were synonymous, amongst the ancients, and assuredly amongst us moderns, there are none who pretend to more knowledge concerning oracles than Paine; for he has proved, *sine contradictione*, that prophecies are only the fabrication of designing men, who pretend to publish them five hundred years before they come to pass, or themselves are born, and then have the assurance to obtrude themselves with another name to shew their fulfillment.

I have understood that Mr. Washington, notwithstanding the adventitious fame he has acquired, had not a sufficient knowledge of composition to write the letters to Congress, which go under his name, but was obliged to have recourse to a secretary; and who so well adapted to that purpose as Paine? I was not aware, at first, of all the excellencies of this man: He revolutionized America, taught Washington the art of war, and directed, (for who else could) the inditing those sagacious letters to Congress in the late war.

(To be continued.)

Selected.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

No circumstance transpired during the late trial of Mess. Smith and Ogden, which gave more reasonable cause of suspicion against the government, than the refusal of Mr. Madison and other executive officers to attend as witnesses, on the pretence that their services could not be dispensed with at Washington. Of this circumstance, reasonable and impartial men can have but one opinion; and this opinion is well expressed in the following communication, which is copied from the *Boston Gazette*, of the 24th ult. [Edit. Bal.]

COMMUNICATION.

THE broad indelible stamp of the Aurora, is unequivocal wickedness: but the Richmond Enquirer, is such a mongrel mixture of what is knavish and what is silly, that I can never peruse it without feeling at once two sensations equally predominant, viz. Contempt and Detestation. In the Aurora I am never disappointed; I expect political baleness, and always find it. It is not, like the Enquirer and National Intelligencer, constantly profess-

ing candor and impartiality, and praising neither. It is bold and unblushing; but the others will be equally guilty of political cheating and falsehood; yet, at the same time, with a modest blush urge the necessity of fairness, and descant on the beauty of truth.

The prattling of children is sometimes amusing. On the question whether or not Mr. Madison ought to attend the trial of Ogden and Smith, the Enquirer says:

"The prosecution of Mr. Ogden is instituted by the government itself, for the general good of the country. But the absence of Mr. Madison from the seat of government, may produce still greater injury to the country than even the complete failure of that prosecution. He is the great responsible agent of the executive. Into his hands the most material interests of the union are confided. Would it not therefore, be better to encounter the risk of seeing a prosecution *dismissed* by the judge on account of the non-attendance of witnesses, whom he might even deem essential to the defence of the accused, than that the secretary of state should be absent, and the *wheels of the government itself possibly arrested?*"

Who is not delighted with this shrewd, this profound paragraph? The prosecution of Smith and Ogden, was for the good of the country. How so? Is it for the good of the country to punish Ogden and Smith? Allowing *they only* were concerned in the equipment of the Leander, there might be a propriety in their punishment. But the administration itself is solemnly charged with knowing, conniving at, and encouraging this expedition. The good of the country requires their vindication from these charges. The good of the country requires that Mr. Madison, Mr. Wagner, Doctor Thornton, &c. should repair to New-York, and there under oath vindicate the Executive. What vast good will the country receive from the acquittal or condemnation of Ogden and Smith? The honor of the Executive, and the good and the honor of the country, depend on the acquittal or condemnation of the Administration. What part they took in Miranda's expedition, is what the country is solicitous to know; and the country might know, were the Executive so disposed. It is all sham, all idle, for the president to pretend that the secretary and others *cannot* be spared from the seat of government. Who believes it? I have asked several democrats, who candidly acknowledge that the secretary's refusal to attend the trial is the *strongest presumptive evidence*, that the Administration was concerned in the expedition. One may ask indeed, with an air of plausible triumph, can Mr. Jefferson have ordered the prosecution of Smith and Ogden, when he was a *partaker* in the enterprise? Little indeed do men know what Mr. Jefferson is capable of advising, or to what Mr. Madison will not yield, who believes such duplicity foreign to their characters.

Would Mr. Jefferson *privately* give Callender at different times, one hundred and sixty-six dollars; Callender, who called Washington and Adams all that was base; and at the same time *publicly* speak in the most exalted terms of Washington; and of Adams solemnly declare before the senate of the United States, that his *talents* and his *integrity* had been long known to him; and would he *pray* for his continuance in the presidency, when he had been doing, and was still doing all in his power to thrust him from the helm, that he might obtain his place? Would Mr. Jefferson do this, yet shrink from the duplicity manifested in this expedition of Miranda? I never can believe him guiltless of any particular charge, merely because inconsistency, meanness or hypocrisy, are the leading traits in that charge. Miranda told a plausible tale: Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were willing to assist all they could *with safety*. If Miranda succeeded in revolutionizing, liberating, and republicanizing South-America, the administration were to have half the credit of it; if he failed, it was not to be known that the administration knew aught of the plan. We did not war with Spain; had we done so, the *forefight* and *gagacity* of Mr. Jefferson in assisting Miranda, would have been the theme of eulogy in all the democratic papers from Maine to Georgia. Miranda was bold, open, careless; his object, known to government, and many in New-York and elsewhere, became soon generally notorious; the administration was accused of participation. What shall be done? We will *prosecute* Ogden and Smith. This will be in *appearance* point blank evidence of our innocence; and, if it come to trial, witnesses shall be out of the way, or the prosecution shall be dismissed; at any rate we'll be clear; the majority of the people are for us, 162 to 14, and our newspapers can easily prove us innocent. Such a plan might have answered, if Miranda had been more private.

To Mr. Madison, the Enquirer says, are confided "the most material interests of the union;" and, if he goes to New-York, the "wheels of the government itself may possibly be arrested." If it were possible for a child of three years old to beget offspring, I should have supposed this sentiment to have proceeded from such offspring. The wheels of government may be stopped. But if Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Smith, Dearborn, Ganger and others, be absent months together, there is no danger of government's stopping. "It would be better to encounter the risk of seeing a prosecution *dismissed* by a judge," &c. This was written before the trial commenced in New-York. The Enquirer is contriving how to screen the government. "Dismissed by the judge." What can more evidently show that the Enquirer thinks the administration guilty, than this advice and contrivance beforehand how to be rid of their difficulty? The administration would do better to tie

the editor of the Enquirer to some tree in the woods, than to suffer his use of a pen; one so leaky and silly is constantly bringing them into a hobble; and when he tries to vindicate, he fixes them deeper in the mire.

All that Mr. Ogden can hope for, says the Enquirer, is, "that by *proving* the government was *concerned* in the expedition it may serve to *lessen* his *fine* and imprisonment." It seems predetermined then, that Mr. Ogden shall be *fined* and *imprisoned*, but, if he shall prove that he acted with the knowledge, consent and advice of the administration, that administration will not *fine* and *imprison* him to much nor so long for having *conformed to their wishes*; but even in this case he must be *fined* and *imprisoned*. And this is an editor of a newspaper who writes thus: Pho! Pho!

"It is no doubt to be desired, that Mr. Madison *could* attend the court to refute the unfounded suspicions that have been levelled against our administration, on account of the Miranda affair. But we *must* wave the *pleasure* and *advantages* of this event, in consideration of the superior interests of the state."

How did the editor of the Enquirer know beforehand that Mr. Madison *could* not attend? "We *must* (how was that known?) wave the *pleasure* and *advantage*," &c. *Fear* and *guilt* will be supposed rather the causes that keep Mr. Madison at home.

Editor's Closet.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"I have just read the oration, on the late anniversary, by P. H. WENDOVER, in the city of New-York. The printer was wise in not setting his name to it; for he has made the most unpardonable blunders; such as *groaning* for *groaning*; *revive* for *review*; *insatiable* for *insatiable*; *threatened* for *treated*, &c. &c. Never have I seen such a miserable specimen of typography; and I suspect the printer to be a democrat more than commonly stupid. Admitting that Mr. Wendover could not, or did not spell, it was the business of him who superintended the press, to make the necessary corrections.

"On the oration I shall make a very few remarks. "Governed by laws emanating from the people," says the orator, "and faithfully administered by the wisdom of a JEFFERSON—Excellent citizen—enlightened statesman! In vain shall cruel slander attach the epithet *infidel*! Thy FAME shall live in the breasts of *freemen*—thy VIRTUES and REPUBLICANISM shall be celebrated by the *world*, and, with the glories of WASHINGTON, descend to unborn millions," &c. This is, perhaps, the most animated part of the oration, and yet it falls below what one Allen B. Magruder has done, in seating Mr. Jefferson "like Jupiter on the top of Olympus,

viewing in serenity and silence the fate of empires." It cannot be agreeable to *federal republicans* to see Jefferson compared to Washington. This is a trick of the *Clintonian* faction, and has strikingly shown their hypocrisy. As to the *infidelity* of Mr. Jefferson, it will require at least another pamphlet by *Timoleon*, said to be *Tunis Wortman*, to disprove it.

"There is one part which I wonder that Mr. Wendover ventured. "In single combat," says he, "spill a brother's blood. Shall an American, contending for the right of government by the *voice of the people*, assume the prerogative to slay a fellow-man? Shall our citizens be permitted with impunity to stain the heroism of Columbia, with the name of murder? Forbid it," &c. This is a severe censure on the practice of *duelling*; and though this was to be expected from the religious principles of Mr. Wendover, yet considering that his leaders were guilty, and that he held an office under them, it is remarkable that he declares his sentiments so freely. It is to me a proof of his integrity, however mistaken he may be in his political opinions. When persons are continued in office, and even promoted, who are guilty of what Mr. Wendover calls *murder*, surely every virtuous citizen will cry aloud.

"The damages given against captain Cheetham I think high. Though I wish the licentiousness or the press to be corrected, yet I do not approve of persons being *whipped to death*. Cheetham, Holt, and all such creatures, are less culpable than their employers. If the money come out of the pockets of the latter I have no objection. Any mayor of the city of N. York can easily afford a greater sum from his enormous income.

"I observe that Cheetham promises, in giving an account of the trial of Col. Smith, to "pay the strictest regard to truth." There may have been a necessity for this promise; and every body will believe it, just as much as they would his oath. Col. Smith was a principal person in the famous coalition of *Burrites* and *Clintonians*; though Cheetham did not toast him, but *John Swartwout*.

"The ground of controversy between *Crouse* and *Holt*, is not understood here. Will you please to inform me what is the matter?"

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The case of Selleck Osborn, having for some days, occupied much of the public attention, we propose to copy into our next paper, a statement of the affair under the hand of the sheriff.

No full and accurate account of the late total eclipse of the sun, as it appeared to observers in this place, having been published, we have copied a very minute description from the *Anthology*, published at Boston, where the appearance was so similar that *Hudson* might with propriety be substituted for *Boston*.

"FASUS," next week.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BALANCE.

SIR,

WITHOUT any intention of defiling a deviation from your resolution against admitting religious controversy into the Balance, I pray you to insert the following remarks, submitted for good and useful purposes, to the public, and occasioned by the relation contained in your paper of last week, of the horrid and inhuman murder committed at Augusta, (Me.) by capt. James Purinton, on the bodies of his wife, six of his children, and at last on himself, with an axe and a razor.

From this melancholy publication it appears, that he sharpened the axe the day before this horrid deed took place—and previous to which he wrote his brother a letter, informing him of his intended death. It appears also, that he was a man of property, an industrious and respectable character, and strongly attached to his family; and the publication further adds, that he was a warm believer in the doctrine of universal salvation.

This abominable doctrine, when believed and brought to practice, causes almost all the suicides of which we hear; its votaries, being convinced by their false and intemperate teachers, that none will go to hell, but all must receive happiness after this life, let their conduct in this world or their exit out of it be what it may—a doctrine not more false than inconsistent with common sense.

Is it not rational to believe that a just God will punish such grievous and aggravated offences? Certainly it is. Hence, then, the doctrine of universal salvation is erroneous, and illy calculated for moral examples in civil society.

From every rational conclusion I can make, those persons professing the doctrine of universalism and deism, ought not to be admitted as evidences in a court of justice; for the one believes in being eternally happy hereafter, do what they please; and the other denies the scriptures of the old and new testament, the only basis of testing the truth on which we can build our civil and moral government, for the benefit of society, and our hopes of future happiness in the world to come.

ZADOCK.

Miscellany.

FROM THE MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JUNE 16th, 1806.

A TOTAL eclipse of the sun is a rare and interesting occurrence. In May, 1706, there was one observed in Switzerland and in the southern parts of France. On the 22d of April, 1715, the sun was totally eclipsed at London. Accounts of both those

eclipses were published in the transactions of the Royal Society. The last was observed by Dr. Halley, who remarks, that there had not before been seen a total eclipse of the sun at London, since the 20th March, 1140. "Having found," says Dr. Halley, "by comparing what had been formerly observed of solar eclipses, that the whole shadow would fall upon England, I thought it a very proper opportunity to get the dimensions of the shade ascertained by observation, and accordingly I caused a small map of England, describing the track and bounds thereof, to be dispersed all over the kingdom, with a request to the curious to observe what they could about it, but more especially to note the time of continuance of total darkness." It is to be regretted, that some such method had not been adopted in this country, previous to the remarkable eclipse which we have recently witnessed. We hope we shall be pardoned, when we remark, that our Savans appear to have been somewhat remiss in omitting to invite and direct the public attention on this interesting occasion. At the same time we must express our acknowledgments to the ingenious author of a pamphlet, which, to the extent of its circulation, in a great degree accomplished the desired purpose. It was written, we understand, by Mr. Andrew Newell, a young printer of Boston, whose predilection for astronomical studies has prompted him to assiduous application to that sublime branch of science, and whose advances therein are said to be respectable.

A number of gentlemen in Boston, who had furnished themselves with proper instruments, agreed to meet on the morning of the 16th at the house of Mr. Benjamin Bussey, in Summer street, for the purpose of observing the eclipse. Their observations, as communicated by their committee of arrangements, are as follow.

"Our observations were made in Mr. Bussey's garden with three achromatic telescopes, which we shall distinguish by the numbers 1, 2, 3. No. 1 magnified about 45 times; No. 2 was furnished with a double object glass, and magnified about 70 times; the magnifying power of No. 3 was small, but it gave a clear and distinct vision. The time was determined by an excellent watch with a second hand. Observations of corresponding altitudes for adjusting our time were omitted. Suitable instruments on which we could rely were not readily to be obtained, and it was not found convenient to pay the requisite attention, without which such observations would have been nugatory or delusive. We therefore determined to consider president Webber's clock, at Cambridge, as our standard, and to compare our watch with it immediately after our observations should be finished.

The gentlemen at telescopes No. 1 and 2 were placed near to each other. Their observations corresponded, excepting as respects the end of the eclipse.

By telescope No. 1 and 2:—	
Beginning,	10h. 3 21
Beginning of total obscuration of the sun,	11. 22 31
End of the same,	11. 27 09
End of eclipse by No. 1,	12. 48 01
Ditto, by No. 2,	12. 47 59

Observations with telescope, No. 3:—	
Beginning,	10h. 3 20
Beginning of total darkness,	11. 22 40
End of the same,	11. 27 08
End of the eclipse,	12. 48 07

The duration of total darkness, according to two of the observers, was 4 minutes 38 seconds. By the other, 4m. 28sec. Two other gentlemen also noted the time of total obscuration, as nearly as they could by their watches, and both pronounced it to be upwards of 4 minutes.

The duration of the eclipse, was, by	
No. 1,	2h. 44 40
No. 2,	2. 44 38
No. 3,	2. 44 47
Mean duration, by the three observations,	2h. 44 41 2-3.

The watch was found to be 14 seconds slower than president Webber's clock, with which it was compared in the afternoon. Adding 14 seconds to each of our observations, they may be considered as having been made by the clock used by the president; allowance should be made however for the small difference of longitude between Boston and

Cambridge, and for the possible variation in the rate of going of the watch, between the time of our observations and the comparison made with the clock at Cambridge. The president has not yet finished his observations for the correction of his clock. When they shall be completed, and, together with his observations on the eclipse, shall be communicated, the use and value of our observations will be better determined.

In this vicinity, and probably throughout New-England, this interesting phenomenon was observed under very favorable circumstances. The day was remarkably fine. Not a cloud obscured any portion of the hemisphere. The air was dry and clear, and the heavens, before the obscurations, were in a robe of brightest azure. The wind was north-west in the morning, but shifted to north-east after the eclipse commenced, and continued easterly until its completion. The thermometer, exposed to the open air, in the shade, on a north wall, fell eleven degrees. No dew fell. This was ascertained by placing on a board a piece of soft paper, twelve inches square, which was accurately weighed before the commencement of the eclipse and immediately after the emergence of the sun. No difference in the weight was perceived. There was a sensible chilliness however, in the air, and some of the company found an outside garment very comfortable. The mercury in the barometer stood at 30.2 from 8 o'clock, until 2 P. M.

Venus appeared in the south-west, about 15 minutes before the total obscuration, and was visible more than 20 minutes after the appearance of light. Our situation was not favorable for noticing the stars. From a comparison of the accounts of different persons in our circle, with reference to a celestial globe, it appeared that Aldebaran, Capella, Castor, Procyon, and two of the stars in Orion, were noticed.

A little before the total obscuration, a deep dark shade, resembling an approaching thunder storm, was observed at the westward. As the eclipse went off, a similar appearance was noticed on the eastern side of the horizon. The departing light of the sun was supportable to the naked eye. It was otherwise with the first returning light, which was an extremely vivid and inexpressibly rapid in its access. The portion of the sun which first re-appeared, was, to the naked eye, of a globular form, and seemed like a ball of fire.

A luminous ring surrounded the moon after the sun was totally hid. From the accounts given of former total eclipses of the sun, this appearance was expected; but in brilliancy and magnitude it seems to have exceeded any of which we find an account. In the eclipse of 1715, above mentioned, Dr. Halley computes the luminous ring to be about a "digit, or perhaps a tenth part of the moon's diameter." We were not prepared to measure the breadth of the ring, that appeared at this time, but should judge it to be at least double the dimensions of that recorded by Dr. Halley. The light was of a pale white, and the ring was, externally, irregular. Vivid corrugations, of a reddish or purple color, were seen through the glasses, proceeding from the moon's edge. One of our company, at one moment, counted six of these lucid pencils, issuing from different parts of the orb of the moon, at irregular distances, and with smaller illuminated points between them, in form and disposition resembling the points on the card of a common compass. The darkness was not so great as expected. It was found necessary however to make use of a lantern to ascertain the time precisely by our watch. If we were to judge from the number of stars that appeared, the light must have been greater, than at the time of full moon; this light, however, did not wholly proceed from the luminous ring above mentioned, which though bright and exhibiting a strong contrast to the dark body of the moon, which it inclosed, did not cast any sensible shadow. A crepuscular brightness appeared all around in the lower parts of the hemisphere, at the time of total obscuration of the sun. Doctor Halley notices a similar brightness round the horizon in the eclipse of 1715, and gives a satisfactory explanation of it. "So much of the segment of our atmosphere," he observes, "as was above the horizon, and was without the cone of the moon's shadow, was more or less enlightened by the sun's beams, and its reflection gave a diffuse light, which made the air seem hazy, and hindered the appearance of the stars." This brightness he remarked as more distinguishable in the southeast.

The same remark was made here, by those, most favorably situated to notice this appearance.

During the total obscuration, some of the company remarked, that the moon, with its surrounding glory, appeared nearer to the eye, than the sun or moon usually appear. The exhibition was wonderfully magnificent and sublime, and inspired one universal sentiment of admiration and awe, which we shall not attempt to describe. We seemed to be in the more immediate presence of Deity, while this interesting spectacle was exhibiting in his august temple. The morning was ushered in with the usual hum of business, which gradually diminished as the darkness advanced. One uninterrupted silence at length prevailed. A fresh breeze which had prevailed, now subsided, and all was calm; the birds retired to rest; the rolling chariot and tumbling car were no more heard; the axe and the hammer were suspended. Returning light re-animated the face of things. We seemed as in the dawn of creation, when God said *let there be light, and there was light*, and an involuntary cheer of gratulation burst from the spectators, especially the youthful groups in the streets, and on the surrounding hills.

The committee, in pursuance of their commission, proceed to report some particulars, that escaped their personal observation. The cows on the common, we are told, discovered sensible marks of agitation—some of them left the ground and proceeded homeward, the rest gathered round a person, who was crossing the common at the time, and followed him with apparent anxiety, as if soliciting protection.

We have heard, from several persons, a remark, of a singular appearance in the shade of trees. The figures of numerous little crescents were observed in many places. We first heard them mentioned by some gentlemen in the government of the college, who assisted President Webber in his observations at Cambridge. The same thing was observed by several persons in this town in yards and gardens, and in the mall. A gentleman at Plymouth, with whose letter we are favored, remarks a similar appearance there. They were called by some the shadows of the leaves. This seems to be incorrect. They appeared as lucid spots, of a faint white light, and their direction and figure varied with the different phases of the eclipse. It has been suggested, that they were the image of the sun, produced by rays, shining through the interstices of the leaves, on the principle of the Camera Obscura. This explanation appears satisfactory, and from the best accounts we can procure of the direction, they exhibited an inverted image of the sun, as they should do if produced on the principle above mentioned. It has been asked indeed, if this solution be correct, why does not the entire image of the sun appear in similar situations to daily observation? The fact is, that it does thus appear, though it may not have been observed, of which any person may be satisfied, who will examine the shade of trees, on a smooth surface, when the sun is near the meridian. Faint light spots of a circular form, are very perceptible. They were stronger and more distinct during the eclipse, from the deep surrounding shade. Several persons have remarked the distinct and well-defined shade of objects, when the sun was nearly obscured. It seemed to them that a profile might be taken as perfectly as from a shade thrown on a wall by means of a lamp. We do not find, however, that this appearance under the leaves of trees has been before noticed on similar occasions.

We wish for further observations on this subject, and that other explanations may be offered, if what is here suggested be not satisfactory.

We have taken some pains to collect accounts from other places of observations on this remarkable eclipse. We were particularly desirous of ascertaining the northern and southern limits of the shadow. At Newport, Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard, the eclipse, we are informed, was not total; but it was total at New-Bedford, at Rochester, at Wareham, and at Falmouth, on the northern side of the vineyard sound. It was not total at Portland, nor at Biddeford; but it was so at Kennebunk, between Biddeford and Portsmouth. If this information be correct, the breadth of the shadow was about 120 miles, and enveloped the entire territory of Massachusetts proper, excepting Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Some persons, who were on the water in the har-

bor, noticed during the total obscuration, particles of congealed mist, resembling snow, flitting through the air. The same appearance is said to have been noticed at Gloucester, on Cape Ann, but we have no accurate information on the subject. At Plymouth, the fishermen in the bay observed the luminous appearance of the spray of the sea, which is frequently apparent in the night on the ocean. Dr. Halley intimates some appearances of alarm among the fish, during the eclipse of 1715. We have not heard any similar remark at this time.

No spots were seen upon the face of the sun. The luminous drops, which are mentioned by many astronomers as very apparent in former eclipses when the sun is reduced to a small thread of light, were noticed by some observers; by others they were not seen. Some small inequalities were observed, by some of our company, on the lower edge of the moon; but they could not be perceived by others. Some persons have remarked, that the luminous ring round the moon, at the time of total obscuration of the sun, was smaller and of a fainter light on the upper side, than on any other part of her circumference.

Some further particulars, which we have not leisure at present to digest, may be the subject of a future communication.

Boston, June 30th.

FROM THE FREDERICK-TOWN HERALD.

FALSE RUMOURS:

WE take the liberty to express our disbelief of the reports:

That our august President Jefferson is about uniting himself in marriage with Letitia Raniolini, the pious mother of the imperial family of the Bonapartes.

That in consideration of said marriage, the Emperor Napoleon is to ensure to the President Jefferson the presidency permanently to the said Napoleon in default of male heirs special to the said President Jefferson and the said Empress mother Letitia, but in the meanwhile defendible and inheritable according to the succession of the Salique law, established of old by Pharamond king of the Franks, and lately revived and confirmed in the new Corsican Dynasty.

That the property of the Angloman federalists (being themselves exterminated according to a secret article of the compact particularly insisted on by the President) is all to be put in requisition so as to render the revenues of the American chief more worthy of the fortunes and dignity of the imperial Letitia, who is stated some years ago to have received from her bountiful son two millions of livres as an establishment, besides presents to the amount of 600,000 livres, and an annuity of 1,200,000 livres.

That the two millions of dollars, under pretence of being designed to buy the Floridas from Spain, lately carried to France by the new envoy Skipwith in the brig Hornet, are actually intended to be laid out in trinkets and jewels and sympathetic powders and philtres and wedding paraphernalia and other spousal gifts from the said President Jefferson to his said intended consort, once known by her maiden name of Letitia Raniolini the daughter (as is said) of an attorney or a blacksmith, afterwards the wife of the soldier Carlo Bonaparte and the mistress of Mr. De Mar-

bœuf, commander for the king of France in Corsica, but now the mother of the great emperor of emperors and of princes and princesses, besides being herself a most illustrious saint.

That as soon as these grand arrangements are carried into effect, and the new regimen is completed, Mr. Duncan McFarland is to be made a titular of the grand dignitaries of the empire, coat of arms a whip and a halter, motto from the order of the knights of the Garter, "Honi soit qui mal y pense"—Evil be to him that evil thinks.

That a new paper currency is to supplant the old federal coin, to be denominated certificates, bearing on one side the stamp of Doct. Leib, and on the other an impression of the great philosopher Jefferson in the act of directing a letter to Gabriel Jones.

That all matters of religion shall be settled and adjusted by a concordat on the principles of the Notes on Virginia, in which that eminent luminary, Mr. Thomas Paine, shall be invited to assist.

That there shall be one Grand Academy of state, called the Fredonian Academy of Scavans, headed by Doctor Mitchell, who shall also be the national orator, and once in every day pronounce an eulogium on the system of government and on the Mitchillian system.

That there shall be created a legion of honour, to be styled the mammoth legion, for the reward of personal qualities, in which none shall be admitted as members, who cannot prove that they have either deserted their posts in the hour of trial, or tried to cheat their benefactor, or to dishonour their friend's wife, or have laboured to ruin their country, to degrade its constitution and laws, to vitiate and corrupt its morals, to vilify, proscribe and destroy its best and truest patriots.

That there shall be an immense flotilla of gun boats, to issue from a dry dock, and at this very favorable season when the corn fields are driest, to hold their course direct to the mountain of salt, thence to the land of horned frogs, thence to the region of hogs with their navels on their backs, thence to the kingdom of prairies, and thence with all the accumulated riches and rarities of fifteen millions purchase in a straight line to the cave in Carter's mountain, there to unload and deposit, and to be tested and examined agreeably to a lately improved "System of weights and measures."

That Louisiana and the Floridas are to be bought over again and their limits defined, about once in every three years, or oftener in case Bonaparte wants money, or in case of a new birth or a new marriage in any branch of his imperial family.

That Mr. John Randolph, for his conspiracy with the enemies of France and her good ally the executive of the United States, is to be deported to Cayenne like some of the French Moderés or sent to

Paris to be strangled in the temple like Pichegru, or to be shot in the wood at Vincennes like the Duke D' Enghein, or else be condemned a whole session of Congress to witness without exposing the folly and corruption of the public councils, and to listen in patience to "the hawl and barbarity" of Crowninshield and Sloan and Bidwell and Findley and Smilie and Alston and Gregg—"words, words, words—nothing but words," and shocking murders of king's English—compared to which he may deem the pestilence of Cayenne, the dungeons of the temple, and the horrors of Vincennes to be pity and mercy and kindness.

That William Duane is to be the minister of police, and Aaron Burr the grand judge.

That when all these events—

But why do we pester our readers with these reports and predictions and projects, which we again beg leave to doubt, which we dare say will not *all* take place, and which it is totally out of our power to stay or to prevent.

Political.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

THE MIRANDA TRIAL.

THIS trial, whose importance, in both a moral and political point of view, will bring it hereafter more at full length before our readers, will now be touched but slightly. Various considerations, however, unite to compel us to present, at this early period, some general views, which seem more particularly to be rendered necessary for the purpose of preventing artful and interested men from giving an erroneous direction to the public mind. After the Report, which is in the press, shall have come forth, we shall then resume the subject.

In some remarks which we offered on "Ogden's memorial," in June last, we declared ourselves satisfied to abide the verdict of the jury which was to pass between the accused and their country, and admitted that as "their defence would rest entirely on proving that they were encouraged by the government, the *verdict must be conclusive on the point*. If convicted, it must be believed that the administration were entirely innocent of any knowledge of the affair; if acquitted, then must the whole guilt rest on them."

The cause has now been tried, solemnly tried, and after a full, fair and impartial hearing of the whole case, the verdict of two intelligent and independent juries, have pronounced that the defendants are NOT GUILTY. It may not be improper here to remind the reader that these prosecutions have been instituted against two of their fellow-citizens by the immediate direction of the president of the United States; and that while the issues were

pending, and the accused, by the humane construction of our laws, entitled of right to be considered innocent, and to have their cases come before the jury under that favorable impression, the president availed himself of his prerogative, and actually punished one of them (col. Smith) by depriving him of his office and his family of support: thus prejudging the case, and thus presenting him before the jury, not as a presumptively innocent man, whose guilt was to be established by the accuser, but as a presumptively guilty man who was to take on himself the burden of proving himself innocent. A proceeding unparalleled in the legal annals of this country. An upright jury however, has stepped in between the oppressed and the oppressor.

We rejoice at this decision, because it is just, and because it proves that our citizens are too wise and virtuous after all, to destroy each other for party considerations, or for the purposes of promoting an insecure, treacherous and cowardly policy in the government. All the friends of humanity will rejoice at the effect which this verdict must produce in favor of our unfortunate citizens who have been captured by the Spaniards. If a hasty decision has not already determined their fate, the development of the fact, now no longer doubted by any one, that the expedition under general Miranda, was instituted *with the knowledge of the American government*, must arrest every rigorous proceeding by transferring the responsibility for what has been done, from the *individuals* who were the actors, to the *administration* which connived at and was originally the cause of their conduct.

It has been suggested, that these proceedings against col. Smith and Mr. Ogden were necessary political compliances with the wishes of the minister of France and Spain. We spurn the idea of averting public danger by the sacrifice of our fellow-citizens. If injustice has been done to Spain, let us trace the injustice to its source. It will be more safe and honorable to our country, and the reparation will be more satisfactory to Spain, if we degrade and punish the DECEIVER, than by treacherously betraying the Deceived.

But while we fix our attention on this interesting question, let us be just; let Mr. Jefferson have a fair trial—a fairer than it was intended the accused Smith and Ogden should have—*let him produce every species of evidence legal and even informal in his favor*: Let him be permitted to mitigate and extenuate what he may not be able fully to justify; but let him know that the voices of all honest men unite to concur in demanding an explicit answer to the questions—*Whether he was not fully informed that general Miranda came to this country for the express purpose of fitting out the expedition which has sailed for Caraccas? Whether it was not known to him that col. Smith was employed in those identical transactions for which*

he has been first punished by taking away from him a lucrative office, equal in its operation to a fine of six thousand dollars a year for life, and next prosecuted as a criminal at the bar of a court of justice? And lastly, Whether this same prosecution was not set on foot by his express and personal direction?

This affair cannot be smothered; public sympathy for the victims at Derne is not yet extinguished—but every nerve in our country will be agonized if the lives of the prisoners at Caraccas are sacrificed to conceal a personal error, or as the price of personal popularity. More of this hereafter. It will be to be seen if any administration can stand such conduct.

Hudson, August 5.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

WE are desired to mention, that propositions for building a Bridge across the Kinderhook Creek, between the mouth of the Claverack Creek and John Townsend's Mills, will be received by Alexander Mc Macken, or Peter I. Vosburgh, at Kinderhook Landing—James Hyatt, or Samuel Reynolds, at Hudson.

Persons wishing to contract to build said Bridge are requested to present their plans and estimate of expence, in order that measures may be taken to complete the work as soon as possible.

From the Coffee-House desk. Intelligence has been received that eight prisoners, taken in Miranda's schooners died in their chains; that fifteen officers (being the whole in number) were to be hanged, and that all the privateers were to be released. All the Spanish ports were opened to neutrals on the 8th of this month.

[Ev. Post, July 26.]

The sch'r Five Sisters of Norfolk, about 6 weeks since, sailed from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo (except a small part) taken in at this port. On the day on which she sailed a small open boat pretending (or perhaps was) to be a Spanish privateer took possession of the Five Sisters and carried her back to St. Jago, where the vessel and cargo were ransomed, as these pirates call it, for 4000 dollars.

They compelled the captain to sign a bottomry bond for 1,200 dollars, charging the vessel with that proportion of the four thousand. This instrument, the work of pirates, has been sent to Philadelphia to be enforced, and it is said that this infamous transaction has found an agent to prosecute it; but it is not even supposed that any American court will entertain a cause, replete with fraud, and having its origin in force.

[Norfolk Ledger.]

Extract of a letter dated Nachitoches, June 5, 1805.

"Mr. Freeman and his party arrived here a few days since from exploring the red river; he makes Nachitoches distant from the mouth of the river only 181 miles, in 31 degrees 46 minutes north lat. 97 degrees 39 minutes West of the meridian of Greenwich; he started again this day, and intends to go as far as the dividing ridge called the Catahaves, between Louisiana and the Pacific; the expectations of information entertained from his expedition are very high, as the distance is said not to be very great from where the Paronic Indians are settled, a rich and very productive country.

"The report you mentioned of an engagement between our troops and the Spaniards I suppose arose from the desire of some one to anticipate the

intelligence of an event which from the conduct of the Spaniards, for a time appeared inevitable; however, they found we were not to be trifled with, and after making a great bluster retired when we were prepared for them; they have appeared since more cautious, and when it is considered that the road from hence to Santa Fee, is not through marshes and ever steep mountains but through a continued prairie to the very foot of the mountains of Santa Fee, and that the city itself is only 600 miles from this place. I apprehend they will be very cautious how they lead us after them.

"We are in daily expectation of three companies of troops from St. Louis, who were ordered hither in consequence of the hostile conduct of the Spaniards; with that force we shall be able to repel every inroad, and to give a good account of any aggression.

"The climate here is incomparably fine and the lands on the Red River of the richest kind.

"P. S. Since writing the foregoing, we have received information from a source that cannot be doubted, that Guardians, a Spanish lieutenant, with fifty men, had been dispatched from Nagadeches to intercept our exploring party, and with hostile instructions; that they have, by their emissaries, already endeavored to stir up the Indians of the Con-sachy villages, about one hundred miles above Nachitoches; but measures have been taken on our part to frustrate them, and to counteract them altogether; our party consists of 45 picked men, principally from the garrison here who will be more than a match for an equal number of Spaniards at least; our party have strict orders to avoid hostility, and not to give the least colour of excuse for aggression; but if attacked to occur duly.

NEW YORK, July 30.

We learn by Capt. Wood of the brig Mary from Trinidad, that Gen. Miranda, in the ship Leander, the Lilly sloop of war in company, arrived there on the 22d of June. He brought with him about two hundred men, and had enlisted about three hundred more at Trinidad, among whom were some persons of the first respectability. Several of the inhabitants of Caraccas had fled to his standard. The Leander was under British colours, and commanded by captain Johnson. The colours intended to be hoisted, on effecting a landing on the Main, are red, yellow, and blue. The prospect of success was in the highest degree flattering.

Letters from Trinidad by the Mary, contain the following information:

"We have this day received such intelligence as places things in so favorable a point of view, that hardly a doubt of success remains. We shall certainly leave this in a few days, and as certainly effect a landing, from whence I shall immediately write you."

"We are making every preparation for the point in view, and shall leave this in six days and in ten more the fate of the country will be decided. Our force is respectable, of which I would give you a correct statement, but for a reason which has prevented my writing as fully as I wish, that is, lest my letters should fall into improper hands on the passage.

"Reports from the Maine state that the government is tremblingly alive, and that they treat the prisoners, our friends, with a degree of lenity which was not generally expected."

On the 28th of June, General Miranda issued the following proclamation.

"Friends and Countrymen,

"The glorious opportunity now presents itself of relieving from oppression and arbitrary government, a people who are worthy of a better fate, who ought to enjoy the blessings of the finest country in the universe which bountiful Providence has given them, but who are shackled by despotism, too cruel for human nature longer to endure. Groaning under their present afflictions, they hail with extended arms the Noble Cause of Freedom and Independence, and call upon you to share with them in the godlike action of relieving your distressed fellow-creatures. Hasten then to join the standard of one who has the happiness to call himself your countryman, and is determined to rescue his country and to shed the last drop of his blood in promoting its happiness; an object of which he has never lost sight, for a moment of his life.

"There will be made a liberal distribution of land at the expiration of a twelve month, according to rank;

privates, from the instant of enrolment, will be entitled to Provisions and Clothing with a quarter dollar per day as pay, not subject to any deductions.

"And you, brave Volunteers of the Islands, who have nobly come forward to partake with us our honors, and to share with us our prosperity, hasten to follow those Officers under whose care you have already been trained, and who are impatient to lead you on to Victory and Wealth.

"The Golph that Columbus first discovered and honoured with his presence will now witness the illustrious actions of your gallant efforts."

CHARLESTON, July 12.

The ship John and Francis, Silliman, of Charleston, a regular trader between this port and Bordeaux, was captured by the British ship of war the Leander, Capt. Whirby, on the 25th March last in lat. 28 N. long. 71, W. on her homeward passage. The many acts of oppression and tyranny which the American commerce has experienced from the blockading British squadron, before the harbour of New York, and particularly of Capt. Whirby, have now become so familiar to the public mind, that it is almost useless to say anything about. Notwithstanding the tremendous proclamation of the President, acts of hostility against the sovereignty of our country are still perpetrated, and the honest earnings of our citizens seized by lawless outrage. Every citizen of this state knows Mr. Mey and Capt. Baas to be American citizens, and their property entitled to the protection of our government; and the vexatious detention of their property, though it will ultimately be released, is ruinous to the owners, and must eventually ruin all those who are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. The loss sustained by the owners, in consequence of the capture of this ship, will at least amount to five hundred thousand dollars.

Extract of a letter from captain Silliman of the ship John and Francis to his owner in this city, dated

"Halifax, June 11 1806.

"Dear Sir,

"After a long contest, I obtained the restitution of the ship only last Wednesday, and the whole cargo is detailed and discharged, together with what I have claimed in behalf of Capt. Baas. The only reason now remaining for the detention of Captain Baas's property is, that they pretend to say that he had not funds in France sufficient to purchase so much property; but I hope to-morrow to be able to convince them to the contrary—if not I can do no more. I have already had six trials, and every time something else is wanting; however I hope to obtain the restitution of both his and your property, so as to sail in 7 or 8 days—this must necessarily cause 4 or 5 days detention, as the proofs are all to be copied and registered before trial. This very great detention has arisen from so many prizes being in this port, and the irregularity of the proceedings of the court. The court's expences will be very extravagant, I fear. The other day the brig Mars, capt. Hughes from St. Domingo, was restored by paying his own charges and those of the captors, which (court expences only) came to 1025 dollars; and this has been the general case with all vessels that have been restored in this port: first they detain them seven or eight weeks in port, then tell them if you will pay our court charge, you may go about your business—if you do not choose to do so you may do as you can. This has been the general proceeding and conduct of this court.

"American vessels are daily docking in here, and most of them sent by the Leander. Yesterday the ship—of New-York from Lima, was sent in, taken within 40 miles of the harbor of New-York, laden with cocoa, copper, and Peruvian bark, on her voyage fourteen months—cargo worth between two and three hundred thousand dollars, which is enough in itself to condemn her in this port. This infernal ship Leander and her notorious commander, is a greater annoyance to the American commerce than all the British navy besides. I shall be very liberal in expressing my detestation of his misconduct to me and my crew, which treatment as well to other Americans as myself, I am sure is unbecoming the character of a savage brute, much more a British officer while actually living; among these circumstances, the ship Hardware of New-York, he boarded while my mare and people were on board—she was from New York bound to Liverpool—after firing one shot she hove to; but this did not satiate the vengeance of this monster, (who had a

long chase before he came within gun shot) but he actually fired upwards of twenty shot at her before he would board her, and some of the shot are said to have hit the defenceless victim ship. These circumstances corroborating with many others of a similar nature, are sufficient to make all mankind hate and detest him (said Whirby). You'll excuse the length of this letter, and permit me to conclude, by humbly subscribing myself most respectfully, &c.

GIBRALTAR, May 24.

The following particulars of a most brilliant achievement performed by his majesty's frigate Sirius, capt. Prowse, on the coast of Italy, have been received from an officer on board the frigate, and may be depended upon. We publish them without comments: no praise can heighten the merit which the bare unadorned account bespeaks in the gallant commander and his brave crew.

H. M. S. Sirius, April 26, 1806.

"On Thursday April 17, we gained information from a vessel we boarded at sea, that a French national squadron, consisting of one ship, three brigs, one bombarde, and five heavy gun vessels, had sailed that morning from Civita-Vecchia for Naples. We immediately made all sail in chase of them, and at 4 o'clock had the pleasure of seeing them from our mast-head, and cleared ship for action; at 6 o'clock saw them very plain from our deck, under easy sail, and apparently determined to wait our attack: at half past six they hove to, and at 7 we commenced action on both sides within pistol shot; at 8, observed several of the enemy's vessels much damaged, and running in for the land, we still in close action with the ship and three brigs; at a quarter past 9, the ship ceased firing, and hailed us to say she had struck. I am sorry that we could not take possession of some other vessels, the night being so very dark, and our ship very much crippled and close to the land. However we have given them something to remember us. The ship is la Bergere, and now with us at Malta. They mounted in the whole 93 guns, and 661 men, which you will see by the list of them I send you. I can assure you we found enough to do with the whole of them; for the water was so smooth that all their guns told; and for a frigate like the Sirius, of 36 guns, and only 260 men, to have 93 guns and 661 men against her, it was serious indeed. Capt. Prowse has lost his nephew, Mr. Adair, a very fine young man; his brother was killed on board the Victory with Lord Nelson; he was captain of the marines. I am sorry to say that we had 9 killed and 20 wounded; the enemy had 50 killed and wounded.

The Knot.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. SEARS, Mr. HEZEKIAH STEEL to Miss AVIS BARNARD.

Female Tuition

At PLEASANT-VALLEY Boarding School, Near POUGHKEEPSIE, Dutchess County.

GIRLS from seven years of age, and upwards, will be boarded and instructed on the following terms, viz.

Plain and ornamental Needle Work, Reading, Grammar, Writing, and Arithmetic, at £12 10s. per quarter.

Epistolary Composition, Filligree and Sheniel Work, Embroidery and working of Maps, Drawing in Indian Ink, Painting in Water Colors, Geography, the use of the Globes, construction and delineation of Maps, &c. £14 10s. per quarter.

Books and stationery, suitable for the school, are provided free of expence; and washing, mending, &c. are included in the above terms. Payment for one quarter of a year must be constantly made in advance, and no pupil will be admitted for a shorter period than six months.

ROBERT ABBATT,
AGNES DEAN.

Pleasant-Valley, 7th Month, 10th, 1805.



FOR THE BALANCE.

THE CONQUEROR.

LO! on gory mounds of dead,
Where fallen justice vanquish'd lies,
With blood-stain'd laurels round his head,
See the immortal tyrant rise.

Hail, victor—if that bloody name
Regales thine ear—we'll loud proclaim,
Great on thy prostrate foes,
Thy fields all shadow'd o'er with death,
And blooming green thy laurel wreath,
On heaps of carnage grows.

Insatiate monster, rob'd in blood;
Thou villain—carnage-crown'd,
Go look where Alexander stood.
Is he not there? Go search the ground—
Perchance, beneath some mould'ring tomb,
Thou'lt find the hero's narrow room:—
Think, then, like his must be thy doom,
In death's cold garments bound.

How peaceably this king of yore,
Who liv'd and breath'd, like thee, in gore,
Lies now a mould'ring frame.
Can death thus lowly humble thee?

The boor who trembling hears thy name,
Shall shortly know,
That thou, who strik'st down armies at a blow,
Art just as frail as he.

Thy fame—thy bloody fame, shall raise thee
nought:
'Tis poor—'tis mortal glory;
With years of blood and carnage brought,
But vile and transitory.

Altho' thy fame away must wear,
And vanish like all other air,
Thy soul, which never dies,
When God's all-dreadful summons sound,
Forth from thy lowly bed of ground,
Shall, wrapt in horror, rise;
Then there
Prepare
The murder'd sons of earth to meet;
Then rise—all bloody rise before the judgment
seat.

CARLOS.

Diversity.

FOR THE BALANCE.

LET us suppose that captain Holt and doctor Crouse happen to enter (nearly at the same time) the bar-room of a tavern in the city of Hudson. Let us suppose that Holt takes a seat in one part of the room, near the bar, and doctor Crouse opposite to him, near the window, and that there are several other persons in the room, all seated. Let us suppose that the glass passes pretty freely about, and that a variety of criss-cross conversation takes place,

in which Holt is addressed by name. Let us suppose that at the mention of Holt, the doctor's attention is roused, and that he makes the following enquiry of the person who sits next to him, and which gives rise to a very savoury dialogue between the doctor and Holt.

Doctor. (hearing Holt's name mentioned and speaking to the person next to him) Ith dis de Holt who ith de etitur of a newf-popper in dis town, who run from de Yankees, pecaufe he dit not like to sthay, ant pecaufe dey shay he vas not so as he shoul't pe.

Stranger. This is the man, sir.

Doctor. Now I dell you vat. I pe-lieve dat dis Holt pe a pig skunkrell. He come to dis place for de munnish. De repooplickens of dis place puy him, ant pay for him, ant gib him five huntret tollars. Vell den, he pe so tam chelous ven any oter hoby ket a little munnish, dat he make fush enuff for en toufan man. You muht know dat mine name is tofior John M. Crouse, de mat tog tottor, ant dat de lechisfitter up dis shate, dit gib me en toufan tollars for making pooplick de cure for de pite of mat tog. Vell den, pecaufe he did not ket de toufan tollars himzellf, he has apoofed me ant de lechisfitter, ant tink himzellf a man of great debility, ant a mity pig fellow.

While this discourse is held between the doctor and the stranger, Holt eyes them attentively, and perceiving himself the subject of it, and spoken of in such disrespectful terms, is ready to burst with vexation. In the mean time, the glass passes round and comes to Holt. At the same moment that Holt quits the glass, the doctor quits speaking. Holt then, casting a stern look at the doctor, addresses him as follows, which opens the dialogue between them:—

Holt. (looking very angry.) My friend, I perceive from your talk with the person next to you, that you have taken the liberty to speak very slightly of me. From what I can gather from your corrupt accent, bad language, and crooked pronunciation, you have abused me. Now I tell you I don't like such lingo.

Doctor. Mifhter Holt, mine gootnefs! you talk so, dat te tevil tack me ven I unterstant de halt. You an etitur, and dont know Incklish! You talk of lingo! Now who hab eber heart de like from an etitur? I kefs you mean "Ringo," as some peeples call Hutfun rum. Now if you tont lik vat you trunk chust now, you neet not ket mat mit me for it, I tit not mak it, I tit not gib it to you.

Holt. You are a pretty critic—you who employ such barbarous language. You know what I meant. I meant that I did'n't like your abuse.

Doctor. I pe no more of an cricket dan you. I tit not spick in more *farper* house lantketch dan you. Ant if you shay dat I meant to apoofe you, I tell you I tit, ant mak de pest of it vor yourzellf.

Holt. You are a grois empiric.

Doctor. Mine name ith John M. Crouse. I pe not callt Crouse Hempernick—so I tell you dat you muht call me py mine prupper name.

Holt. Now, is it not enough to provoke any man, that the legislature of this

state should give a thousand dollars to such a fellow as you.

Doctor. Mifhter Holt, an fellow pe an sheep's teef. Tont you call me so akin. De toufan tellars trooble you mufh. Pecaufe you ket put five huntret tollars for coming from de Yankees, ant I cot an toufan for dishcoffering a cure for de mat tog pite, you make all dis flookhteration.

Holt. You are beneath my regard. I'll have no altercation with you.

Doctor. I kefs dere vilt pe halter cashun enuff vor you pefore you tie.

Holt. I tell you, you are an ignorant quack. I'll have nothing to do with you.

Doctor. You pe an stupig tunce, a nickem-poop.

Holt. It is almost a disgrace to a man's dignity to be near you.

Doctor. Vat is your ticknity? You talk of *tishgreas* up your ticknity! Do you know of an affussitation formet to mak an company in Hutfun, ven de offishurs vere agreeet shoul't pe choofet py de affussitation, ant ven you vas gone up to Albany, and cot yourzellf mate captin, py de counshill, ant ven you come pack mit your commission in your bocket, ant ten ven de company met showt it. I kefs dat tit cash some *tishgreas* up your ticknity.

Holt. I know where you got this 'bominable slander.

Doctor. It ith no *Purple Pee* slanter; It ith de trute. But sloop. I hab cot not tone mit you. Vel den, ven de company met ant you showt your *commission*, de vote vas vether you shoul't pe de captin, ant you hat four votes pefides yourzellf; ant now thee vat ticknity in caom Holt, ant his company—mit his cook's up hat, ant his ledder, ant his cuckate, ant his rebimbentils, ant his swart, ant his spatursashes up his leeks. O teare! how froush he'll pe! ant ten vat ticknity in his company! Tam me, dey pe all offishurs, pefides drummer ant fiter. Let me thee, dere pe four, pefides de captin. Vel den, dere pe two offishurs—den dere pe two more, von vor drummer and tudder vor fiter. Chust like *Virshinny* company: all offishurs pefides moofick. Vel den, de captin vill marth de offishur behind, ant de moofick before. Sworts trawn, looking tevlsh prave. Moofick play, company marth, ant if dey tont scare all pe turkeys, keefes, ganters, tucks, trakes, hens, roofhters, ant chickents, in de lant, den I will tink dey pe more corachous dan de captin.

Holt. I'm sorry that I've had any thing to do with you. I'll get out of your sight as soon as possible. (He walks off)

Doctor. Stoop, stoop, stoop, captin Holt.

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Where printing in general is executed with
elegance and accuracy.

The Balance, COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, AUGUST 12, 1806.

Political.

[We give the following extract the most conspicuous place, in preference to all original communications. We only ask, that every person who takes this paper into his hand, may not lay it down without reading this production. It must arrest attention. Edit. Bal.]

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

COMMUNICATION.

WHETHER the well-disposed and well-informed part of any free society possibly could preserve a republic from sinking into licentiousness must always remain a problem. There are periods when it seems scarcely possible that such men should heartily and perseveringly try to preserve the republic. They grow tired and discouraged, and in the progress from a good beginning to a bad end, they are brow-beaten, hunted down and sacrificed by the chiefs of an ignorant and vicious rabble. Towards the last halt of the republican race, such men thin off and disappear from the race ground.

As hitherto licentiousness has silenced and overpowered the wise and virtuous, there is reason to suppose that good men really want means, at least efficient means to protract the duration of the public liberty. In former ages, no doubt, thousands of patriots have really loved liberty, and have lost it only because they could not keep it.

This preamble is rather a disheartening one to call on the federalists to rally once more round their constitution, after its late hair-breadth escape. But false appearances, and false hopes can do nothing towards propping up our cause. If we are men, let us look our affairs in the face. Let us see that by standing still we shall be ruined, and if we exert ourselves, we can but be ruined. Indeed some stubborn hopers and self-deceivers seem resolved to ex-

pect something good beyond ruin. Order will spring out of confusion, they say, after the people have seen the trial of it. Then things will come right again. Such hopers are almost impatient for our ruin to be accomplished, that our future state of tranquil order may arrive the sooner. Vain expectation! Revolution takes no steps backward. On it stalks, like death, over heaps of slain, without the power of giving life to any thing but vermin.

The surest sign that a republic is falling, is that bad men are rising. These are the baleful signs of our times—and when such men get possessed of power, worse men, if worse can be found, may dispossess them of it; but how shall good men restore the lost authority of good principles? Will the tree of liberty, rotten to the heart, and girdled by twenty senators' axes, sprout again? Will the ashes of its temple rise once more, in all the beauty of the Grecian orders, fresh and unpolluted as tho' it had never suffered conflagration? Why then do we delude ourselves with the opinion that the deliberate preference of bad men, known and proved bad men, who sit down infamous and contented, why do we persist in thinking that the deep corruption of our citizens, in preferring such men, is not death to our liberty? And why do we hope against hope, and imagine that death will not kill our constitution? The proof of this horrible truth is not yet three weeks old.

When our citizens know, as know they must, that their candidate is a bad man, when hundreds of them, nay, thousands of them confess they think him bad, and yet vote for him because they think him a fit head for their party, and the fitter for being *very bad*; surely it is time to say, the head is corrupt; there is canker and gangrene at the heart. The people themselves are degenerate, unworthy of liberty, and incapable of maintaining it. It is too late

to save the commonwealth and it is not worth saving.

This despairing conclusion would be just if our citizens were not in fact often more corrupt in politics than in morals, and if the great extent of the state, and the obscurity and solitude of some parts of it especially in Maine, did not hinder the light of truth from spreading itself sufficiently, before an election. Luckily the constitution has escaped the death-stroke for a year. We are snatched from fate and have a year to consider. It is hard to gain the attention of people, in common life. Very hard to conquer their prejudices which jacobinism spreads over the whole land; like the hot wind in the east wafting the locusts. Men of small information are also jealous of those who have more, and truth upon their minds, like rain on the pavement, will bespatter without penetrating them.

What then is to be done? Say *nothing*, ye lovers of liberty, and then fold your arms and die quietly. For, rely on it, our constitution, if not speedily relieved, is to die of an apoplexy and not of a consumption. Let the federalists do all they can. Let them resolve to do more than they ever did before—let them conciliate the really worthy men among the democrats, and by no means enter into sharp disputations, or resort to insults or reproaches. Above all things, let them look to the honest men of the democrats as not yet lost—not wholly abandoned to party. It is hard for one party to make way for truth by admonishing and lecturing another. But men of some sense and principle should be excited and warned in every possible way to set about the work of thinking for themselves. Though federalists cannot gain proselytes, a democrat if he is found at heart, must be thick in the head, if he cannot see, in the late general court proceedings awful reasons for his fears.

It turns out that the people did choose a governor; and that the Jacobins came within a hair's breadth of imposing one upon the state without such choice by the people. Now honest men of all parties, will you say, can you say in the teeth of this tremendous fact, that the leaders of the Jacobin party mean no evil to the constitution and rights of the people? Will you say that they are the friends of liberty? Suppose a man fires a pistol at your head. If from the want of having powder enough, the ball glances from your skull, if you have any brains left will you call that assassin your friend? Will you give him your armor, your keys, your wife and your children? Such, people of Massachusetts, is the question proposed to you. If you allow this to be a party question, and decide it as all party questions are decided, you are undone. Think for yourselves—keep your first thoughts locked up in your own bosoms, until you have ripened them. Then when you have sought information, not from party men, but from the journals of the general court, when you have matured your judgment in such a manner that you can vouch for its being your own private judgment, your honest result may be trusted. If you think only party thoughts instead of your own, if you act not by the light of your own consciences, but as Bidwell's book may direct, you will vote another and another year for an unworthy candidate, and it will not be many years that the triumphant Jacobins will allow you the privilege of using and abusing the right of voting at all.—the fate of France awaits you. But perhaps many will ask, why are we unceasingly threatened with the fate of France? Answer—because *there* we see the brief history of democratic republick. It began its race with joy and ardor and ran so fast that it ran out, in less than seven years. Is it not then cheaper to be made wise by other's harms, than to wait for wisdom until our own ruin shall teach it? but shall I be told, there is no likeness between the two cases of America and France, that they were too corrupt for a republick? Remember your party for many years, boasted that the cases were exactly alike. Mr. Madison the present secretary of state, once boasted, tho' no doubt he is heartily ashamed of the boast, that the French constitution was an improvement on all free constitutions. The Chronicle said the French republick was a model for all others, and hoped we should imitate their noble example. It hopes the same thing now more than ever. The French *too* corrupt for a republick! and pray gentlemen of the majority of the Senate and house of representatives, how near being uncorrupt are we? Are we uncorrupt when we reject the people's votes; when Mr. Scattering is put on the list as a man, and Mr. Sylvan as a candidate—when one rule answers for New-Bedford and another for Troy; are we uncorrupt when a bad man is allowed to be a good republican; and though we

say a republick cannot subsist without morals, the candidate to be placed at the head of it need not have any? France might have less hypocrisy but was it cursed with a riper corruption?

Is any man so bigoted as to say, that any power in the state, any influence is a match for party? And when party dominates, will truth, reason or duty be regarded? The constitution will be a mockery; yes, we have seen it, and the people themselves as insignificant as their constitution.

This year a Mr. Goodwin and thirty others have flinched, to their honor be it remembered. Another year, party will train its soldiers better, and there will be no flinching. Sometimes in France, the revolution outran the leaders and new leaders supplanted them. At other times these leaders outran the revolution. Public opinion had glimpses of light, and honor and conscience took still moments between the explosions of ruin to whisper. But on marched revolution like a tempest, whose short calms were more ominous than its fury. Or like the tide in the bay of Fundy, that ebbs as if it would lay the bed of the ocean bare, but its first returning wave is an overwhelming deluge.

The life of our liberty is in question, and let not the friends of liberty, whether federalists or democrats, for such men are to be found in both parties, let not such men be ingenious to find out false hopes for themselves. We charge them not to say, that parties have ever subsisted; that there will be no free constitution without them, and that their contests are harmless. True they ever will subsist. But in a democracy, and our government is in *practice* little else, the struggle of the vicious the needy and ambitious is not for power under the government, but for uncontrollable power over it. It is to get where a vote will annul a choice; where 37,000 citizens, a majority, weigh less than twenty men of the party. Say now if you will, *their contests are harmless*. Say that twenty buckshot through a man's heart will not stop its beating.

Again, an uncontrollable power over the government. Have we not seen party claiming and actually exercising that power? What would have controlled it? What will control it next year? The same men will continue to be dear to party; and doubly dear, because they have not flinched to do and say, what few other men, we thought, could have been brought to do and say. Re-elect those men; do you not sanction their act? Do you not enable them to say, and will it not be true too, when they say it, *the people wish to see their constitution violated*? The people will stick to the party, though in consequence they let go their hold, their only safe hold of the constitution. Twenty men, thoroughgoing men, their hands yet soul with the life blood of the constitution, are, say if you please, re-elected in 1807. Then farewell liberty. The people themselves annul their charter. Will

not a party thus re-elected, be able to finish their work without control? And a party without control is a despotism without control; and of all despotisms, the most shameless, most unrelenting, and most in a hurry to accomplish its work. Which of the conquering factions in France ever, for a day, regarded a French constitution?

Another faction rose up and conquered them; but they tyrannized in their stead. Faction followed faction, and a committee of public safety gave way to a directory. These five tyrants yielded to a consul, and he adorns his imperial head with more crowns than the Pope. We have passed by many mile stones on the turnpike road to a monarchy, jacobin monarchy.

What is to be done? Party is not to be preached out of its purpose. Death would as soon relent. It is impossible to make proselytes among the jacobins. But among the thirty six thousand voters for the party, there may be six or eight thousand, whose passions are somewhat heated, but not yet blaze. Among the representatives we hope there are fifty like Mr. Goodwin.

To such men we turn with some remaining hope. Reflect that there may be a tyranny without a king. Robespierre and his committee were as oppressive as Bonaparte and his Senate. The caucus and its committee can vie with Robespierre.—Unless you stop your party, and it is in your power to stop it, nothing will stop the progress to ruin. Down we shall sink, as the republick of France did. Soon, very soon, things will run so far and so fast that you will not be able to stop them. You will be whirled along as the first French revolutionists were, lamenting your fate and charging it, as they did, to your having assisted to exalt bad men and to pull down good men. Your leaders have no ideas of rising to power, that you may share it with them or obstruct their abuse of it. They will be as impatient of your restraints as of those now imposed upon them by the federalists, and they will make you their second set of victims if they can make the federalists, the first. Witness *Pennsylvania*.

Be warned, then, honest men of all parties. Devote two hours of private meditation to the subject. Shut party out of your parlour; and for two hours if you can, out of your heart and affections. Do this and we may hope that some thousands of good men will in future follow their consciences instead of their leaders. Liberty is in danger, but though it is late, it is not we hope too late for remaining friends to be exerting themselves to save her.

Communication.

DUELS, as was to be expected from the examples of judges and attorneys, go on. Perhaps the most courageous one yet published, is that under the head of LEXING-

TON, July 5, between James Vann and his brother-in-law, John Falling. They fought on horse-back, and were, with their seconds, all armed with muskets and pistols. The account is, that "when they approached in sight of each other, they galloped up, so near that their horses heads were touching, when they fired nearly at the same instant. The contents of Vann's musket, which was 30 rifle bullets, entered the breast of Falling, and he fell dead from his horse; and was left on the ground until the next morning. Vann's coat sleeve was burnt with the powder of Falling's musket."

The near relation in which these men stood to one another is a proof that nothing must violate the laws of honor. The combat on horseback is certainly an improvement, as it teaches the use of cavalry. Muskets are better than pistols; and both, with the addition of a sword, best of all. Such armaments save time, and the seconds trouble in reloading pistols. When men are determined to kill one another, it should be done expeditiously, and they should be furnished with a sufficient quantity of effectual weapons. Many will be of opinion, that the charge of Vann's gun was unnecessarily heavy; nor will they approve of Falling being so long left on the field of honor. The seconds were either wanting in their duty, or, they might have been frightened at the dismal shock.

In the state of New-York, there has been no duel to compare with this. Though it boasts of men of enlarged capacity, of profound legal knowledge, filling the highest seats, and benignly smiled upon by the present distributor of offices, yet they seem not to have arrived at the pinnacle of duelling.

A PROJECTOR.

Editor's Closet.

THE ÆGIS.

A strange difficulty has lately arisen amongst the good, honest and virtuous democrats of Worcester, Mass. A mercenary print, called *The Ægis*, was set up at that place, a few years since, by Farmer Lincoln—its editor was a Mr. or 'Squire Blake—he proved rather too honest and independent, and was dismissed from his employment. Then a brazen young fellow undertook it—the types and preps were attached for debt; and the *Ægis* was thrown aside, and nobody ever thought of hearing from it again. At length, however, the democrats mustered up strength enough to drag the poor old goat-skin shield from the rubbish—the party throughout the states were called upon to contribute—new types were bought—and every thing was proceeding smoothly enough—when, all on a sudden, as if by some necromantic stroke,

two *Ægises*, the one bad, the other worse, appeared to view. Here a pretty scene of confusion ensued—every thing in the old *Comedy of Errors* is a fool to it. Every attempt to distinguish between them proves vain—there is Dr. Lincoln's *Ægis*—the junior *Ægis*—the real *Ægis*—the genuine *Ægis*—Cotting's *Ægis*—and we heard one of the subscribers in the Hudson post-office the other day, enquire for the *correct Ægis*—(as if either of them could be *correct*)—"both, however, (says the Enquirer) publishing the Laws of the U. S.—both professing to be republicans—both charging the other with federalism—both accusing the other of perfidy, scurrility and meanness"—and (we may add) both sterling democrats.

Strange! there's such difference should be
"Twixt tweedle-dum, and tweedle-dee.

ANECDOTE OF CHEETHAM.

We are assured that the following is a fact:—

When Cheetham kept a hat-shop in New-York, a gentleman purchased of him a hat, warranted for a year. Before the year expired, however, Cheetham left his shop, and, instead of blacking hats, took to blacking good men's reputations; and, the hat proving bad, the purchaser was under the necessity of seeking the warrant-er at the editor's desk, instead of the hatter's block. What was the gentleman's surprise, when, on presenting the hat to Cheetham, he exclaimed, with much mock dignity—"Oh, sir, I am an editor now—I have nothing to do with hats—the warranty expired when I quit the business."

Military.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Albany, Aug. 9, 1806.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WHEN the commander in chief issued his orders for the review and inspection of the Militia, averse from subjecting them to the inconvenience of assembling by Brigades, where a scattered population had placed the different Regiments and corps composing them, at a considerable distance from each other, he left it in the discretion of the several Brigadiers to assemble such troops as could with convenience be got together; in the fullest confidence that such discretion would have been exercised, in every instance, in such a manner as to attain, as far as practicable, his declared object. He did not suppose it possible, that the pride of the soldier could, in any instance, suffer him to resort to imaginary or factitious inconveniences, to defeat the views of the commander in chief and damp

the military ardor he labors to inspire.

To review the whole militia of the state by Regiments, is a task the commander in chief could not possibly perform in the space of three years, without neglecting his other official duties: he is therefore obliged to assemble them in larger bodies. Having had the honor of serving with a considerable portion of the militia of Columbia in the glorious Northern Campaign of the year 1777, the commander in chief cannot but believe, that the sons of such fires must possess the laudable desire of equalling, if not surpassing, their brethren in arms. Under this impression, and reflecting on the compact state of the Brigade commanded by brigadier general Ten Broeck, where no soldier can have beyond seventeen or eighteen miles to march to the centre of the county, the commander in chief feels himself justified in ordering, and accordingly does order, that brigadier general Samuel Ten Broeck, cause the whole of his Brigade, with the Horse and Artillery attached thereto, to assemble for Review and Inspection, at some central point of the county of Columbia, on the second day of September next, and that he adopt the necessary measures for that purpose.

By order of his Excellency,
SOLOMON VAN RENSSELAER,
Adjutant-General.

To General TEN BROECK'S Brigade.

IT has been proposed to the commandants of the regiments to go through the firings with powder on the approaching field-days. But if they think it not proper, as it is one of the most essential parts of duty a soldier has to perform, I would recommend going through the motions without powder. It will not only instruct the soldier in firing, but will give him some idea of the different commands of a regiment.

EXPLANATION.

A regiment is divided into two battalions, and each battalion into two wings, four grand divisions, and eight platoons: four platoons make one wing, and two platoons a grand division. A regiment is commanded by the colonel, the battalions by the majors, the wings, grand divisions, and platoons, by the officers in line. The four oldest captains are posted to the wings thus:

1-----4-----3-----2

The captains are posted to the grand divisions thus:

1.. 6.. 4.. 8.. 3.. 7.. 5.. ..2

And the officers are posted to the platoons as follows:

1-9-6-14-4-12-8-16-3-11-7-15-5-13-10-17-2

The 17th officer is the ensign of 2d company, who will lead the platoon on a march, as the captain falls into the rear. The ensigns with colors, one posted on the right of 4th, and the other on the right of 5th officer; and the 4th and 5th officers must notify 3 files on each side of the colors, and bring them to a recover as a reserve for the colors throughout the firings. The first part of the *General* is the signal for all firing to cease. The officers of platoons must pay strict attention to the rule of firing—give their cautions with firmness, and be sure to give time for the motions.

JOSEPH LORD, Brigade-Major.
Canan, August 8, 1806.

Literary Gleanings.

ST. CLOUD.

[A very interesting work has lately appeared, under the title of "the Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud—In a series of letters from a resident in Paris to a nobleman in London, written during the months of August, September and October, 1805." An immense number of this work sold in England; and it is now running a rapid career in this country. As it abounds in original and well-related anecdotes, we cannot, perhaps, offer our readers a better treat, than occasional extracts. Edit. Bal.]

TRAIT OF BONAPARTE.

"IT is very generally imagined, but falsely, that Napoleone Bonaparte governs, or tyrannizes by himself; according to his own capacity, caprices, or interest: that all his acts, all his changes, are the sole consequence of his own exclusive, unprejudiced will, as well as unlimited authority; that both his greatness and his littleness, his successes and his crimes, originate entirely with himself; that the fortunate hero, who marched triumphant over the Alps, and the dastardly murderer that disgraced human nature at Jaffa, because the same person, owed victory to himself alone, and by himself alone commanded massacre; that the same genius, unbiassed and unsupported, crushed factions, erected a throne, and reconstructed racks; that the same mind restored and protected christianity, and proscribed and assassinated a d'Enghien.

"All these contradictions, all these virtues and vices, may be found in the same person; but Bonaparte, individually, or isolated, has no claim to them. Except on some sudden occasions, that call for immediate decision, no sovereign rules less by himself than Bonaparte; because no sovereign is more surrounded by favorites and counsellors, by needy adventurers and crafty intriguers.

"What sovereign has more relatives to enrich, or more services to recompence; more evils to repair, more jealousies to dread, more dangers to fear, more clamors to silence; or stands more in need of information and advice? Let it be remembered, that he, who now governs empires and nations, ten years ago commanded only a battery; and five years ago was only a military chieftain. The difference is as immense, indeed, between the sceptre of a monarch and the sword of a general, as between the wife legislator, who protects the lives and property of his contemporaries, and the hireling robber who wades through rivers of blood to obtain plunder at the expense and misery of generations. The lower classes of all countries have produced persons, who have distinguished themselves as warriors; but what subject has yet usurped a throne, and by his emi-

nence and achievements, without intruding on the laws and liberties of his country, proved himself worthy to reign? Besides, the education which Bonaparte received was entirely military; and a man (let his innate abilities be ever so surprising or excellent) who, during the first thirty years of his life, has made either military or political tactics or exploits his only study, certainly cannot excel equally in the cabinet and in the camp. It would be as foolish to believe, as absurd to expect, a perfection almost beyond the reach of any man; and of Bonaparte more than any one else. A man who, like him, is the continual slave of his own passions, can neither be a good nor a just, an independent nor immaculate master."

DUROC.

The following anecdote is related of Duroc, one of Bonaparte's particular favorites:—

"AMONG Talleyrand's female agents, sent to cajole Paul I. during the latter part of his reign, was a Madame Bonceil, whose real name is de F—. When this unfortunate prince was no more, most of the French male and female intriguers in Russia thought it necessary to shift their quarters, and to expect on the territory of neutral Prussia further instructions from Paris, where and how to proceed. Madame Bonceil had removed to Koenigsberg. In the second week of May, 1801, when Duroc passed through that town for St. Petersburg, he visited this lady, according to the orders of Bonaparte, and obtained from her a list of the names of the principal persons, who were inclined to be serviceable to France, and might be trusted by him upon the present occasion. By inattention or mistake she had mis-spelled the name of one of the most trusty and active adherents of Bonaparte; and Duroc, therefore, instead of addressing himself to the Polish Count de S—tz, went to the Polish Count de S—tz. This latter was as much flattered as surprised, upon seeing an aid-de-camp and envoy of the First Consul of France enter his apartments, seldom visited before but by usurers, gamblers, and creditors; and on hearing the object of this visit, began to think either the envoy mad or himself dreaming. Understanding, however, that money would be of little consideration, if the point desired by the First Consul could be carried, he determined to take advantage of this fortunate hit, and invited Duroc to sup with him the same evening; when he promised him he should meet with persons who could do his business, provided his pecuniary resources were as ample as he had stated.

"This Count de S—tz, was one of the most extravagant and profligate subjects that Russia had acquired by the partition of Poland. After squandering away his own patrimony, he had ruined his mother and two sisters, and subsisted now entirely by gambling and borrowing. Among his

associates, in similar circumstances with himself, was a Chevalier de Gaulac, a French adventurer, pretending to be an emigrant from the vicinity of Thoulouse. To him was communicated what had happened in the morning; and his advice was asked how to act in the evening. It was soon settled, that de Gaulac should be transformed into a Russian Count de W—, a nephew and confidential secretary of the chancellor of the same name; and that one Caumartin, another French adventurer, who taught fencing at St. Petersburg, should act the part of Prince de M—, an aid-de-camp of the emperor; and that all three together should strip Duroc, and share the spoil. At the appointed hour Bonaparte's agent arrived, and was completely the dupe of these adventurers, who plundered him of twelve hundred thousand livres, 50,000*l.* Though not many days passed before he discovered the imposition, prudence prevented him from denouncing the impostors; and this blunder would have remained a secret between himself, Bonaparte, and Talleyrand, had not the unusual expenses of Caumartin excited the suspicion of the Russian police minister, who soon discovered the source from which they had flowed. De Gaulac had the imprudence to return to this capital last spring, and is now shut up in the Temple, where he probably will be forgotten.

"As this loss was more ascribed to the negligence of Madame Bonceil, than to the mismanagement of Duroc, or his want of penetration, his reception at the Thuilleries, though not so gracious as on his return from Berlin, nineteen months before, was however such as convinced him, that if he had not increased, he had at the same time not lessened, the confidence of his master: and indeed shortly afterwards Bonaparte created him first prefect of his palace, and procured him for a wife the only daughter of a rich Spanish banker. Rumour however says, that Bonaparte was not quite disinterested, when he commanded, and concluded this match, and that the fortune of Madame Duroc has paid for the expensive supper of her husband with Count de S—tz at St. Petersburg."

Miscellany.

FROM THE LITCHFIELD MONITOR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE noticed in the paper entitled the "WITNESS," for two weeks past, pretended statements of my conduct as Sheriff towards SELLECK OSBORN, a prisoner in the jail of this county. These statements are calculated to destroy the confidence of the public in me, as one of their officers, to induce a belief that I have adopted a course of conduct towards Osborn, entirely new, and unwarrantable by our law, or the usage of sheriffs in similar cases.

If the design of these publications was to destroy or in any way injure my private character, the public should not be troubled with any statement, by

way of defence: but as the attack is made upon my official conduct, justice to my fellow-citizens demands of me a statement of the facts.

In March last, S. Osborn was tried and convicted, by the hon. county court, for Litchfield county, for publishing a false and malicious libel on the character of Julius Deming, esq. and was by the court sentenced to "find a bond of 500 dolls. to keep the peace and be of good behaviour; to pay a fine of 100 dollars, pay the cost of prosecution, and stand COMMITTED until judgment was complied with." After consultation, O. by his counsel, made the following motion to the court: "That if he was obliged to be confined in jail at that time, for not complying with the judgment of the court, and should at any future time wish to give the bond, I might be instructed by the court to take it." The court, after hearing the motion, unanimously decided, "that they could give me no orders about it; that I must know my duty, and would do it." I then notified O. and his friends (Messrs. M. Seymour, jun. and E. Boardman) that if they intended to give bail for O. they must do it before he was committed, and before the court rose; as it was the business of the court to see the bond properly taken, and not a thing within my province, as sheriff. The court rose the day that sentence was passed upon O. which was about 11 or 12 o'clock.

The friends of O. requested that he might not be committed until 4 o'clock, P.M. to which I agreed. When taken to the jail, he was shewn the various apartments, and told that he might have his choice of the rooms. He made choice of the south room upon the lower floor, as being the best lighted, and the most accessible to his friends; from which room he has never been removed. At that time there were no debtors confined in jail, and but two criminals: one of which, a woman, by the name of Catharine Payne, was confined for burning a barn, in an upper room; the other a man by the name of Beebe, who had been tried on an indictment for murder, and acquitted, but ordered by the court to pay the cost of prosecution; for which he is now holden in jail. The day following there was a German brought to jail, charged with having committed a rape, and put into the room with Beebe. Not many days after Osborn's confinement, a debtor was brought to jail, and to save O. the inconvenience and mortification of being confined with other criminals, Mr. Cook, the jailor, entered into an agreement with the debtor, that he would take no legal advantage of Mr. Cook, if he was committed with criminals; a practice contrary to the statute law of this state, which is, "That no debtor shall be lodged in the same room with felons, on penalty," &c. This mode of confining prisoners, was practised, by consent of debtors, at various times, until the 27th of June last, for the express purpose of accommodating O. when an unfortunate young man, by the name of Baldwin, who has been in a state of derangement for some time past, was brought to the jail by Mr. N. Robins, a deputy sheriff, charged with having committed an assault and battery upon the body of a young woman. I accompanied Mr. Robins to the jail, and as Mr. Cook was not at home, assisted in putting Baldwin into the room with O. who had for a room-mate at that time, a Mr. Lee, committed for debt; a very stout athletic man. The reason why I put Baldwin into the room with O. at that time, was for the purpose of dividing the prisoners in each room, equally; there being three confined in the upper room, and but O. and Lee in the lower room, and no other room in which I could secure a prisoner for a night.

In the evening, after Baldwin was committed, Messrs. S. P. Beers, O. Seymour, and O. Lewis, jun. called on me at my house, and wished to know "if Baldwin could not be removed from the room where O. was confined;" stating, "that O. was unwell, and they were under great apprehensions for his life, if Baldwin was suffered to remain with him." I told them it was impossible for me to remove him that night, there being no room in the jail unoccupied. They urged me to go down to the jail, "and see what could be done;" stating "that Mr. Cook was not at home." I went to the jail with them, and there found 15 or 20 men assembled on the occasion, most of whom were the particular and professed friends of Osborn. Some of them proposed that I should take Baldwin out of the room in which he (B.) was confined, and put him into the north room, on the lower floor, by himself. To convince them that this request could not

be safely complied with, they were immediately conducted to the room, and shewn its insecure situation; it not having been occupied since my concern with the jail, and I presume not for several years before. It was next proposed, by those present, that Baldwin should be taken out of jail, and put under keepers. They were then asked, what apology I could make to the public, should Baldwin escape from his keepers? Or who would be responsible to me for the prisoner? To which Mr. Ozias Lewis, jun. replied, that "if I would take Baldwin out of Osborn's room, they would give me a bond so large, that if I was broken from being sheriff for it, I should get more money out of the bond, than ever I should by being sheriff." Some of the gentlemen proposed that two or three of them should be shut up in the room with O. that night, to take care of him, and to act as keepers to Baldwin, and protect their friend from harm. These proposals were considered as inconsistent with my duty, or with any former usage; and with the last, especially, I could not be expected to comply—for the number already confined in jail was so great, that I had reason to fear, that some of them might have friends abroad who would furnish instruments for the purpose of breaking the jail. But, to satisfy the applicants, and to remove all pretended uneasiness on account of Osborn's danger, I shifted from an upper apartment, into the room with Osborn and Lee, one of the prisoners, of whom O.'s friends were less afraid than of Baldwin, and put Baldwin into the room with Beebe and the German. This appeared to give general satisfaction to Osborn and his friends. The day following I repaired the north room in such manner, as was considered sufficient for the safe-keeping of Baldwin; into which he was committed, and where he has since remained by himself.

After this, I was threatened with suits, for having confined debtors and criminals in the same room, contrary to statute. Mr. Cook (the jailor) and myself, then concluded we had better lodge our prisoners in the manner directed by statute; and we accordingly took Beebe and the German from the upper room, and put them into the room with Osborn—confining the debtors in the apartment from which Beebe and the German had been taken. At the same time I told Osborn, that when the upper room was vacant, Beebe and the German should be put back, and he (O.) have his room to himself, until other debtors were committed; and that in such case they must be confined as they then were. Not many days after this conversation, the debtors who had been closely imprisoned were all discharged. I went to the prison intending to make the shift of prisoners, according to promise. Mr. Cook being absent, and not thinking it prudent to remove the prisoners without his assistance, the business was delayed. I was at the jail three times in the course of the day and evening; the last time Mr. Cook had returned—and while we were conversing on the subject of removal, Mr. Comstock, deputy sheriff, presented a debtor for commitment: informing us that the person was to be confined in close jail. This circumstance prevented, at that time, the contemplated shift—tho' Mr. Comstock did not deliver up his prisoner till next morning: since which, notwithstanding all the clamour, and complaints in the *Witness*, there has been no vacant room in the jail.

On the Tuesday following, Moses Seymour, esq. invited me to go with him to his office—telling me he wanted to talk over Osborn's situation—and made some remarks respecting the feelings of the people about Osborn's confinement with criminals. At the office we met general Skinner and deacon Lewis. Squire Seymour informed the gentlemen, that "he had invited me down there to talk over that business;" upon which the deacon immediately rose, and went out of the room, remarking, he "would go and call in them folks." The deacon very soon returned, in company with Seth P. Beers and Joseph L. Smith, esqrs. when the subject of Osborn's confinement was again introduced; at the same time Mr. Smith presented me one of the "Communications," as they please to stile them. The object of the first "communication" was to request, or rather to demand of me, that bail should be taken for Selden Osborn, and he be permitted to have the liberties of the prison yard; claiming that he ought to be considered and treated as a debtor, and not as a criminal! I told them there was no need of writing any thing on this subject; conversing it over would have answered as well. Squire Seymour observed that "he told them to put what they want-

ed to state on paper, and then there would be no disputes about it; that if they did not, we should be certificating about it next." I remarked, that the "communication" was not signed, and suggested that their names had better be put to it: They replied, it would make no difference. I then asked general Skinner, deacon Lewis, and Squire Seymour, if they meant to be considered a committee, for the purpose of addressing me on the subject? One of them replied in the affirmative. They were told, respecting Osborn's being a criminal or debtor, that as they made it a question I would think of it, and consult the opinion and advice of some attorneys, and my friends—assuring them of an answer in a few days. The next day I met with Adonijah Strong and Judson Canfield, esquires, and put the question to them: they both agreed that I could not take bail for Osborn; that he stood committed as a criminal, and not as a debtor, and that if he wanted to be released, he must give the bond required by the court, agreeably to his sentence; and that the court, and not the sheriff, must take the bond. I also obtained the opinion of Elisha Sterling, esq. of Salisbury, James Gould, Aaron Smith and Amos Benedict, esqrs. of this town, all of whom agreed with the other gentlemen, in opinion, that I was not authorized and had no power to take bonds. Squire Seymour himself, after having, at my request, considered the question, gave it as his opinion, ("as a man, not as a magistrate") that I could not take bonds for O.

The substance of the second "communication" was, that "Osborn be permitted to attend public worship, on Sundays, and join with his fellow-creatures in the worship of his God!" This request I have not yet thought proper to comply with; reflecting that if O. was permitted to this privilege, Catharine Paine would claim the same indulgence. I mention her first, because she is the only person in jail, except O. who has been convicted; therefore her case, in this respect, compare's with Osborn's. Certainly, if the persons alluded to are allowed to attend meeting, it must be conceded that Beebe's right is at least as plausible, since he has been tried and acquitted; and the German, though charged with a very heinous and capital crime, yet not having had a trial, is at present to be presumed innocent. Beside, there is generally some very honest men confined in jail for debt, who might very justly think themselves hardly treated, should they be denied the attention granted to criminals. Another reason, which operates on my mind is, that by the very act of granting the indulgence, I should be guilty of a breach of duty, and subject myself to a criminal prosecution. Upon the whole, I have concluded not to muster the prisoners on Sundays to attend public worship.

The third "communication" requests me to "restore Osborn to his former situation in the jail, with debtors, and allow him still to see his friends." If Osborn stands committed as a criminal, (as all men ought to know is the case) he is confined where he ought to be, and where he must be, until some change takes place with respect to the prisoners now in jail. As to that part of the "communication," which states, that Osborn is not allowed to see his friends! Mr. Cook, the jailor, told me this day, that he had always, when himself at home, (except in one instance, and at that time he was preparing and expected every moment to leave home) suffered Osborn's friends to go into the jail, and remain with him as long as they pleased. It is not to be expected, however, that hereafter his visitors will be allowed, in large companies, to tarry long in the room with him; as this privilege has heretofore been abused, to the purposes of DRINKING and GAMBLING. The doors of his apartment are, generally, open in the day time, except one, through which there is an opening large enough for his friends to see and converse with him.

As to the walls being "damp and ragged," and as to the state of the air, I would merely remark, that he is confined in the prison built by the county, and which I am only to keep; that he is in the same room, in which prisoners have always heretofore been confined, without any complaint, more than is usual for prisoners in any room; that others are now and have been confined with him, without exciting any public clamour; and finally that it is the very room, which Osborn himself selected on his commitment.

As to my giving Osborn no warning to guard himself against Baldwin, on the latter's commitment,

and my afterwards cautioning Beebe and the German; I have to observe, that Osborn himself and Mr. Lee had long lived in this town, and were well acquainted with the character and situation of Baldwin, and of the particular transaction, for which he was then committed. Beebe and his fellow-prisoner, on the other hand, were entire strangers to Baldwin, and as I supposed, to the transaction above alluded to.

JOHN R. LANDON.

Litchfield, July 21, 1806.

FOR THE BALANCE.

What stir is this? What tumults in the heavens?
Whence cometh this alarm, and this noise?
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,
And make a quagmire of your mingled brains.

SHAKESPEARE.

POLITICAL robbers and political assassins are unfortunately common to all nations. They live in this country; they are born here, and they die here. To despise virtue and pervert truth, is their principal desired object. They adore *falsehood*, as zealously as Bonaparte's adherents do the Pope; and spend their dying moments in the positive declaration, that *falsehood* is the true and only god that they will worship. In whatever part of the country, the independent and patriotic tongue proudly promulgates the principles that support a free government, that points out the outrages committed on the dignity and independence of a free and happy people, the couriers of the American Talleyrand, the tools of unprincipled demagogues, like bloodhounds, seize *truth* for their prey; to suppress which is their grand design. They haunt our shores, our houses, and enter even the *council chamber*, under the mask of *friendship*, the better to succeed in executing their *villainous motives*; and the better to carry on the glorious *cause* of iniquity.

These remarks have been drawn from me, by the paragraph which appeared in the Bee of the 29th ultimo, under the head of "Communications." An attempt is there made, to scrutinize the sentiments expressed by the federalists, in their celebration of the last anniversary of our independence. The oration delivered at Hudson on that occasion, is the principal subject of animadversion; and the reputation of the author is in some degree assailed. Though that author feels him self, I trust, perfectly safe from the slander of his political enemies; and does, without doubt, smile at their impudence and folly; yet I cannot permit such communications; such gross and abominable misrepresentations of truth, to circulate abroad without a few remarks. And I call upon the moral and religious inhabitants of the community, to unite with me in one serious effort, to bring these thoughtless mortals to a proper sense of reflection; to warn them of the dangerous tendency of vice; and to inculcate on their minds a due estimation of honorable and benevolent principles: to learn them the salutary maxim of doing unto others as they would wish should be done unto them—to *give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's*. The writer of that communication I know. Yes; I know him well. The leopard may as well change his spots, and the Ethiopian his skin, as for that writer to avoid detection. The style, the language, and the sentiments, all assist me in my conjecture, and bring my mind to an absolute certainty, that my eye is rightly fixed on the *wretch*, who shall be "exposed on satire's glibber ledge," and lashed with the

rod that never fails to bring about reformation. I consider it my duty to expose the author of that communication to public view; to let public detestation have its full weight; and to lay before the community, the base and dastardly motives which actuated that writer, *that man*, to engage in so meritorious and laudable an undertaking. Would it be believed, if I should *candidly* declare, that captain Holt, *alias* captain Stargazer, was the author, the writer, and the composer of that interesting communication? Will any one charge me with the want of foresight, of weakness of mind, of feeble judgment, and, above all, of mental depravity, if I should, upon my *honor*, my *strict honor*, tell him, that Charles Holt, that wise and cunning "*republican*;" the opposer of quacks; the enlightened and true blue partisan; had written, published and printed a piece that ranks high among the productions of the literary world? Will the reader be prevailed upon in any manner, (even by bribery or any other democratic means) to coincide with me in sentiment, if I should go the length of *swearing*, that Holt, the American oracle; the luminary of democratic virtues and principles, did *alone*, and in the dead of night, when all creation was at rest (except himself) bring forth, for the benefit of mankind, a production unrivalled in the literary pages of the old and new world? Will the reader be *convinced* and *converted*, and acquiesce in my opinion, if I should coolly say to him, that *I saw* Holt, that extraordinary and inimitable man, write the communication, now under consideration. No; those declarations I dare not make, (though, perhaps, if I was a democrat, I should not mind it) and, therefore, reader, remain where you are *yet*, and judge for yourself. It is a safe rule: *To try the tree, look at its fruit*. To distinguish the productions of Holt from other men's, *look at the man*. If he is white, not black nor brown, the clearness and perspicuity of the performance will lead you to a conclusion. If he is crooked, not *straight* in his built and deportment; you will discover many windings and quibblings, that will confound and perplex the mind throughout the whole examination. If he looks to the north, and to the south, to the east; and to the west, and every where else but into the *right* man's face; depend upon it, Holt is in trouble; some horrible and disagreeable dilemma, from which he finds it hard to extricate himself. After an examination of these several rules, the reader will at once be enabled to form an opinion of his own. And, be assured, that I would not, for the *whole world*, betray your understanding, or mislead your judgment.

"To err is human;" but to deceive and falsely represent, is wicked, infamous and abominable. The hypocrite, and the impostor, deserve execration; and the man, of whatever *complexion*, whether white, black, or brown, that will basely stoop to become the tool of a few unprincipled political quacks; that will in the character of a suppliant, implore *accommodation*, and, when secured in his object, wilfully withdraw from the hand that had tendered to him the full enjoyment of his wishes, deserves universal detestation. In that communication, there are two things to be considered, which, in my judgment, do away all kind of suspicion that Holt is the author, and, as to him, put the matter of conjecture at rest. Let us briefly examine the first: Holt's talents, as a writer, must be tolerably well known by this time. Do we not see, profound judgment, cogency of reasoning, and vast powers of

genius grace the columns of the Bee, almost every week? Do we not see original productions, original ideas, and original words, in almost every page of that paper: such as 'Beauties of Federalism,' a new precedent for writing democracies 'dunning letters,' written by Holt's own pen, and 'with his proper hand and name thereto subscribed?' Do we not hear of Holt's celebrity in making 'Almanacks,' (I believe perpetual) and his art and ingenuity as a disputant? Have we not lately read the wonderful dialogue, between Holt and the celebrated doctor John M. Crouse, in which Holt comes off with democratic credit and honor, by running away from his adversary. And who, after all these wonderful feats, can say, that Holt is not a spunky fellow, and a man of *high matter*? To proceed to the second consideration, and then I shall dismiss the subject, as to Holt. If he had written that communication, more fire, spirit and energy, would have been infused into it, than there now appears. For, reader, did you ever see Holt when *mad*? (he writes at no other time) not canine madness; not *ce hydropica*; but that madness which happens upon *de prais*: Oh, how fierce he looks! The heavens and the earth are threatened with destruction. The beasts of the field and the tigers of the forest, quit their native places. The watery crew almost abandon the briny deep; and man himself, trembles at the sight, and implores his God for protection. But to pursue the examination. Who is the true and real author of that communication? Aid me, ye powers above; come to my assistance, and labour with me, while I unmask the being, who speaks of 'unfledged stiplings;' of 'impudence,' as among one of the qualities of the orator; and who talks so boldly of the wisdom of our rulers; the prosperous state of our country, and the rapid progress we are making in the improvement of a government, that is superior to any in the known world. I admit that there was a time, 'when our laws and the natural blessings of our soil commanded the admiration of every other nation, and rendered our country the desired retreat of the wisest and worthiest of men.' Wise and salutary laws were enacted in federal times; and *then*, the country flourished. Our country, then, was the 'desired retreat' of the best of men and the ablest patriots. Our country, *then*, was neither *poor*, *distressed*, *degraded* nor *enslaved*. Nor was it, *then*, the resort of the renegadoes of Europe, or the refuge of the outcasts of mankind. Nor were we *then* 'curst with a government which invites and cherishes the atheists and infidels of the old world.' But what is the truth upon this subject at the present day. Are we not tributaries to France? and *despised*, *enslaved* and *insulted* by English power? Is not our government *poor*, *weak* and *inefficient*? subject to the control of every aspiring demagogue? Are not our citizens treated as *slaves*, and despised for their pusillanimity in not restoring an administration, which proclaimed and asserted the independence of a wise people? If these questions are answered in the negative by democrats, as they undoubtedly will be, I ask the people to examine for themselves; to make a thorough research into the state of our treasury; the defence of our harbours; the slaughter of our citizens; and the neglect of our rulers, to raise our country above the sneer and scorn of foreign power. Let not the sentiments of an individual, whose judgment is too weak to discriminate between *right* and *wrong*; between *virtue* and *vice*; between *liberty* and *licentiousness*; and whose heart is *treachery* and *deception*—swerve a candid people from the truth, that leads to

the discovery of correct and important information. Let not the sentiments of an individual, who possesses neither talents, industry, nor merit; whose bigotry and hypocrisy, only, will raise him from obscurity; prejudice the minds of an enlightened people, whose duty it is to decide on questions of public concern, with strict impartiality and after mature deliberation. Let not the man, whose heart is blacker than his complexion; whose disposition is envy; and whose honor, treachery, caress you as a friend, and make claims to your confidence; for depend upon it, his heart is rotten; and being once discovered in the character of a traitor, he will sin again. To that young man, that brown young man, the writer of the communication for the Bee, I would speak in the words of admonition: Be aware of those evils that lead you, step by step, till ruin overtakes the traveller, and consigns his name and reputation to oblivion. Be aware how soon you may be numbered with those miscreants, who are buried in the political grave of our country; and who have nothing left to preserve their existence but vice and folly. Be aware how you follow the dictates of passion, which often transport men into the vortex of ruin; which hurry an anxious mind to the commission of crimes heinous and barbarous. Be aware that the severe feelings of omission, neglect, and disappointment, do not bring you to some inglorious and untimely end. And above all be aware, that you do not become the scorn of vice and pity too. 'Glory is like a circle in the water, that never ceases to enlarge itself;' so your honorable fame will continue to be extended, till you become the man of virtue and strict integrity. For my part, I think, the noonday murderer is less guilty and less detestable, than the midnight assassin, who stabs in the dark.

If the brown young man, who is just stepping over the threshold of the bar, cannot understand some part of this production, who can?

AJAX.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE democrats of the state of Connecticut, are endeavoring to impress the people of the United States, with a belief, that *Selleck Osborn*, printer of the *Witness*, is immured in a dark and loathsome dungeon, for publishing his false and scandalous fabrications, on the first characters of that state. Insignificant as he is, were the statements true which have been given by himself, and the committee appointed by the democrats, to the public, it would be disgraceful to the state.

On perusing the accounts given by the democrats, and perceiving they were erroneously copied by the opposition papers in this state, we, as federalists, were astonished, to think the friends of liberty and republicanism, in a neighboring state, should exercise such tyrannical and oppressive measures on so worthless an object. But on examining the statement of the sheriff of the county of Litchfield, from the information received from a person who saw Osborn in prison, and being acquainted with the construction of the jail, we are satisfied the statements made by

the democrats and Osborn, are wholly without foundation, intended to delude the weak and misinformed, and to disseminate among the states of the union, that the federal republicans of Connecticut are despotic, corrupt and wicked.

We trembled for federalism when we saw the statements. We thought, "Oh federalism how fallen! Oh Connecticut, is it come to this! That your citizens are persecuted with inquisitorial fury! Imprisoned in pestilential and hideous dungeons! But on suspending our judgments, and receiving information that may be relied on, we are convinced the whole is "a tale told by idiots, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

SELLECK OSBORN, printer of the *Witness*, a scurrilous and abusive paper, would have lived and died in obscurity, had he not brought himself into notice by his infamous conduct. Neither would any notice have been taken of him in this production, did not he and his advocates labor to impress the people with a belief, that he is unjustly persecuted. He was brought up at the printing business, in Danbury, of that state, and probably might have become a good industrious man, had he continued to follow his occupation. But being possessed of a turbulent and factious spirit, he disseminates principles which he does not believe, nor understand, (among his supporters) which poison and corrupt society wherever they touch. He hails out for liberty when it has never been in danger—and asserts that the people's rights have been taken away, when they never have been abridged. There is no character however exalted, that he has not traduced; no man however serviceable he has been to his country, but he has attacked with his virulent pen:—The statesman and patriot, the revolutionary soldier and private citizen, have equally been aimed at by his arrows of calumny. Possessed of but small talents for political writing, his productions denote the mad-brained partizan, rather than the man of reason. In vain do you search for plausible arguments either in theory or in practice; but every column is decorated with rancorous, abusive, and seditious libels, on the lawful constituted authorities, the private citizen, and the constitution of the state. The productions of his pen are emitted more to the pity and contempt of federalists than to their resentment, as they have always been treated. Tolerated in his licentiousness he has hoped to escape with impunity; but publishing a false and scandalous libel, on a citizen of the first respectability, and fired the moderate sum of one hundred dollars, and required to give bonds for his good behaviour, as every incendiary is obliged to do, and refusing to comply, has been put in prison, and is treated as any other prisoner, and according to law.

DETECTOR.

Hudson, August 12.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

A Counterfeiter. A fellow by the name of Jesse Richardson, has been committed to goal in Canandaigua, for passing counterfeit *Twenty-Dollar-Bills* of the U.S. Bank.

FOREIGN.

HAGUE, June 10.

The following is a copy of a proclamation which was read this day to the military, and announced to the people:—

"Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitutional laws of the State, King of Holland, to all who shall see and read this, greeting! Make known to all and every one, that we, with the approbation of his Majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon, our illustrious brother, have accepted and do accept the Royal dignity of Holland, in conformity to the wish of the country, with the constitutional laws, and with the treaty presented us to day and the reciprocal ratifications by the deputies of the Dutch nation. On our accession to the throne, it shall be our most sacred care to be alive to the interests of our people—it shall be our constant wish to give them incessant and manifold instances of our love and of our solicitude; to that end maintaining the liberties of all our subjects, and their rights and continually employing ourselves to their welfare. The independence of the Kingdom is guaranteed by his Majesty the Emperor and King of the constitutional law, with our firm will serve no less for every one as a pledge to the creditors of the state, to personal security, and to liberty of conscience. Conformably to this declaration, we have decreed and do decree as follows:—

I. Our ministers of the Marine and Finances, appointed this day, shall immediately enter upon their functions—the other ministers shall continue in the discharge of their functions till further orders.

II. All the constituted authorities, civil and military, shall continue in their functions till further orders, or till other appointments shall take place.

III. The constitutional laws of the state, with the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 24th of May, 1806, between his majesty the emperor and king, and the Batavian republic, with the present decree, shall immediately be announced in the most public manner.

We accordingly charge and command, that the present be proclaimed and posted up every where in all public places, charging those to whom it belongs to take care that the contents of the same be strictly observed.

Given at Paris, June 5, 1806, being the first year of our reign. LOUIS.

On behalf of the king, VERHEUL.

In consequence of this proclamation, a discharge of the artillery in the Cow Camp took place, and the flags were hoisted on the Tower of the great Church and on the Observatory of the Hotel, in the Inner Court.

To Correspondents.

Our new correspondent, "QUIX," is welcomed with sincerity.

"POLITICUS," on the requisital of Smith and Ogden, unavoidably postponed.

"FABIUS," again deferred.

Continuation of *Political Reflections*, not received in season for this paper.

The Inell.

DIED.

At Salem, N.Y. Gen. JOHN WILLIAMS, aged 53. Foundered—in Attleborough, Mass. John Welch, supposed to have been a printer.

Execution—A negro man was lately burnt at the stake, in Georgia, for the murder of his mistress.



FOR THE BALANCE.

LINES.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE CELEBRATED
MUNGO PARK;

Occasioned by reading an account of his being murdered at Sego, the capital of Bambarra.

NIGER! thy source, what foot shall now explore,

What traveller trace the windings of thy shore?
Who, Afric! tread thy deserts, to relate
Thy hidden wonders and barbaric state;
Or reap thy spoil of geographic lore,
Since PARK and Enterprize are now no more?

Too daring soul! that wouldst again review
Thy perils past, thy perils past renew;
Cold are thy limbs, on Sego's faithless sands,
Prey to Bambarra's persecuting hands;
But Virtue, Science shall thy loss deplore,
Till Fame expires, and mem'ry wakes no more!

In future times, when Learning's genial ray
Shall spread o'er Afric's sons her mental day,
Some native bard, oh! PARK, thy fate shall moan,
Collect thy bones, and thus inscribe thy stone:—
"Bambarrans! weep; your guilty wrath deplore,
"Here sleeps the sage your causeless fury tore!"

And long the sad historic page shall tell
Where rest thy ashes, how thy virtues fell;
While giddy youth, grey age devoid of sleep
And lusty manhood, as they read, shall weep,
Recount thy sufferings and their loss deplore,
That PARK and Enterprize can be no more.

MÆONIDES.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

My soul was form'd for more harmonious sounds,
Than the discordant din of slanderous tongues.

SLANDER has been the detestation of the virtuous of every age. The sage and the moralist have labored in vain to disarm this viper of its power. It still lives. It is generated in the hot-bed of indolence, and its lurking places are the strong holds of Satan. My soul sickens with the sulphureous breath of envy and malice. I hate the baleful spirit that broods over revenge. But gratitude exalts the soul, and elevates the mind above those groveling pursuits, which belong exclusively to that portion of community who fatten on slander and detraction. Those

who are ready to make liberal allowances for the frailties and imperfections of others—are ever ready to view their faults in the most favorable light, deserve our highest veneration and esteem.

I love the salubrious regions where friendship sheds the pellucid dew of charity and benevolence—that charity which draws a veil over the inadvertencies, and exhibits the virtues of all its acquaintance to view. I honor the friend that dares maintain the cause of injured innocence in defiance of reproach.

"O for the bright complexion, cordial warmth,
"And elevated spirit of a friend."

Diversity.

FROM THE ANTHOLOGY.

BEN JONSON and COWPER.

IN his second Masque of Beauty, the counterpart of his first of Blackness, Ben Jonson introduces and presents Boreas—"In a robe of russet and white mixt—fuled and bagged, his hair, and beard rough and horrid—his wings gray and full of snow and ycycles—and in his hand a leafless branch, laden with ycycles." From this representation of Boreas, Cowper without doubt caught the leading distinguishing images and circumstances of his beautiful personification of Winter.

Oh Winter, ruler of th' inverted year,
Thy scatter'd hair with sleet like ashes fill'd,
Thy breath congeal'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks
Fring'd with a beard made white with other snows
Than those of age, thy forehead wrapt in clouds,
A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne
A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,
But urged by storms along its slippery way,
I love thee all unlovely as thou seem'st,
And dread as thou art! &c.

POPE and GRAY.

GRAY, in his poem on the Pleasures of Vicissitude, has happily imitated, perhaps he has more than equalled, a fine passage in the second epistle of Pope's Essay on Man.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train;
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain:
Those mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the balance of the mind;
The lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife
Gives all the strength and colour of our life.

POPE.

The hues of bliss more brightly glow,
Chastised by sabler tints of woe,
And blended firm with artful strife
The strength and harmony of life.

GRAY.

ANECDOTES.

WE have often heard the anecdote of the boy, who being sent by his master to heat his breakfast, construed the direction into an order to eat it, on the authority of

the old pedagogues, that "*H was not a letter.*" The lad was not without law on his side. In the case of *Shelbury vs. Bupard*, (Cro. Eliz. 172.) in error, it was moved, that the writ of error should abate for a variance between the writ and record, "for that the record was of lands in Colchester and the writ supposeth the lands to be in Colcester;" but it was held to be no variance, because "*Il non est litera, sed espiratio.*" Cro. Eliz. 198. Cale 18.

SEVERAL of our fair *British Dames* are very fond of the *Trafalgar Garter*, on which is inscribed the memorable signal—"England expects that every man will do his duty." [Lon. pap.]

AN attorney in the country advertises for a young lad that can write a legible hand, and read illegible writings.

MANY of Bonaparte's admirers in Paris have carried their adulation so far as to affix his imperial visage to their drinking vessels, &c. The Parisian wits consequently augur that the ambitious Corsican is going to pot.

MASSENA is known in France by the title of the General *with half a memory*—because he can recollect every *livre* that is owing to him but forgets every one he owes himself.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTES.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

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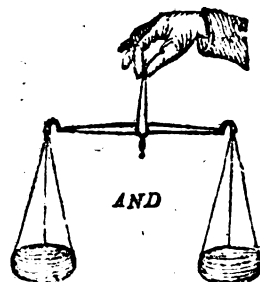
PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, AUGUST 26, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE acquittal of Messieurs *Smith* and *Ogden* will cause much speculation. It will be inquired, Who instituted the prosecution? What were the proofs against the accused? Why were the last message of Mr. Jefferson, and the testimony of his ministers, offered by the counsel for the defendants, rejected? What part has judge Talmadge acted in this business? Whether the American cabinet countenanced the expedition of gen. Miranda or not? On what principle did a jury acquit those who were prosecuted? Will the connivance of rulers justify an illegal act in a citizen? Does hypocrisy and baseness in one man, authorize improper conduct in another? These are matters respecting which the public expect some explanation. Cheetham, the mouth of the party, has undertaken the task, and has promised to "*pay the strictest regard to truth*;" by which he has occasioned, it has been said, consternation among his friends.

Mr. Jefferson has been blamed for removing col. Smith from office, while the trial was pending. In this, perhaps, Mr. Jefferson did right; and he would still do better by restoring col. Smith, now when a jury of his country has solemnly pronounced him NOT GUILTY. Though such a removal is contrary to the practice of the honorable the council of appointment in this state, who continue in office, and even promote men reported to be guilty of the most heinous crimes; yet the conduct of Mr. Jefferson has been the more moral and late. How happy for the United

States, if nothing worse can be laid to his charge! Whether he will put col. Smith into the same, or into another equal office, time will show. When a man loses his place on the charge of a crime of which he afterwards appears to be innocent, justice calls for its restoration.

There is a mystery in this business which the public are impatient to have explained. If Cheetham sticks to the "*truth*," as he has promised, he will obtain due credit. It is the unhappiness of Mr. Jefferson, that all his acts, and especially those at which his friends have rejoiced most, have turned out adverse. Nothing else was expected by the opponents of his election, nor ever can be expected.

POLITICUS.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

EVERY citizen who wishes the happiness of his fellow-citizens and the general prosperity of the United States, cannot feel otherwise than indignant at the late conduct of the Corporation of the city of New-York. The appropriation of the public property for the benefit of a few favorite butchers, with the open avowal of electioneering purposes, is inexpressibly impudent, base, and alarming. The property thus given is calculated to be above *thirty thousand* dollars; but if it had not been as many cents, the matter would be worthy of entire reprobation.

The other butchers have fully and strongly expressed their sentiments on this business and manifested that regard to their rights which freemen ever ought. I am pleased, particularly, with the following resolution: "*Resolved*, that the Butchers of this city, as well as other citizens, have a right to an opinion on public affairs, and to vote at elections, and that they are too indepen-

dent to barter these inestimable privileges for the wages of corruption, or to submit them to the controul of any man or set of men whatever." Some have feared that the scheme of the corporation would really prove effectual; that the fourteen butchers would buy all the rest; and one writer says, rather incautiously and indecently, that they would be "driven like bullocks or swine." It now appears that this will not be the case; and that virtue has not wholly fled from our land. The city must be poorly supplied with butchers, if there cannot be found many who have souls, and as good *flesh and blood*, as the fourteen who have been industriously culled. The act is so outrageous, that one would think the corporation must yet rescind it. Let them do so when they will, it is too late. No palliation or new arrangement can be admitted as an excuse. The views of a junto are fully disclosed to the meanest capacity.

The brawl between Dr. *Crouse* and Capt. *Holt* is a subject of merriment; it being supposed that no serious consequences would ensue. The doctor is allowed to have as much courage as the captain, and rather more wit and learning. I take the former to be a German by his language; though, broken as this is, the latter makes out to understand him. If the story be true of the way in which the captain entered the army, the doctor had the better of him in the last scuffle, and seems to have driven him fairly off.

I agree with you that the name *Cheethamites* is more applicable to the late faction than that of *Clintonians*; and I find that it begins to be adopted. I should not like the name of *Holtites*; there being fewer vowels in it, and less musical. I suspend any observations on the trial of Col. Smith and Mr. Ogden until I see the report. I regret that the health of judge Patterson did not admit of his attendance

during the whole trial. However erudite and expert judge Talmadge may be, and therefore selected by Mr. Jefferson, who was either personally acquainted with him, or must at least have heard of his fame, yet he was a new hand, and the cause was extremely intricate. Miranda had sailed, and might have been at the Caraccas. He fitted out his expedition in the harbor of New-York, and not a soul whispered it to government, otherwise it might have been stopped. As soon as Mr. Jefferson could possibly hear of it, he hurled Col. Smith from office; ordered a prosecution; and judge Talmadge with the attorney called the culprits before them, and asked some very interesting questions. Had Mr. Jefferson been informed that such an expedition was preparing (and there is something unaccountable that he was not during such a length of time) he could have emptied the *dry dock*, and sent frigates and gun boats to trepan gen. Miranda before he got out of the harbour. This matter has escaped the vigilance even of Mr. Jefferson, though "seated" as Allen B. Magruder says, "on the top of Olympus." Nothing remained but to order a prosecution, to show the innocence of the administration; and, behold, the persons accused are also found innocent.

FOR THE BALANCE.

POLITICAL REFLECTIONS. (CONTINUED.)

AFTER performing those meritorious acts, Mr. Paine went to France and assisted her revolution, *vi et stylis*, sung Te Deum, the Marseilles hymn, and, no doubt, taught Bonaparte the divine use of turning Mahometan. I take for granted there is a sort of *spiritus et fatum* among great men; and who can doubt, that Bonaparte, influenced, nay, inspired by him in the rage of unbounded liberty and religion, turned them both out of doors and in doors, to shew that nothing is impossible to a man under the all-powerful, energetic, enthusiastic spirit of Paine.

Insanire paret certa ratione modoque.

HQR.

Shakespeare says, "Spirits are not touched but to fine issues;" and congenial dispositions are not the exclusive growth of one country alone; as appears in the competition among the philosophers concerning the invention of the fluxionary calculus, whether it were Sir Isaac Newton, or

Leibnitz, the one in England and the other on the continent.

When the doctrines of such men as Paine are promulgated, it seems there are congenial spirits who are born to illustrate them; for the same spark of genius fires them to nearly the same deeds, and illustrates the principles in the clearest manner. May we not safely conclude, that Talleyrand might satisfactorily view the enchanting doctrine of Paine, that set men at liberty to swear and unswear whenever convenience required it. This I suppose was the reason that he did not think himself under any very strong engagements, no more than some others, who have sworn to support the *Constitution* and have nevertheless opposed it with all the virulence in their power. To what purpose would it be to impose any restraint upon their minds, when they had no fear of any thing, because annihilation, or to sleep everlastingly, relieved their minds, by its reasonableness, from every fear?

Selected.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Swartwout's Removal.

APPEARANCES strongly indicate a connection between the result of the trial of Smith and Ogden and the removal of Mr. Swartwout from the office of marshal. The administration exulting in their power, will probably disdain any explanation of their motives; humble citizens must, therefore, form their opinions from such circumstances as have come to their knowledge.

Mr. Curtenius, the present Marshal, received a commission on the 5th of August, dated the 5th of May preceding.

Mr. Swartwout is not understood to have resigned, but to have been removed from office.

The date of the commission is subsequent to the proceedings of the Grand Jury, in the cases of Smith and Ogden, the actual removal subsequent to the acquittal by the Petit Juries.

Mr. Swartwout may have been removed for either of the following reasons:

First, Because Col. Smith informed him of the objects of the Miranda expedition.

Second, Because he summoned a Grand Jury, who, though they indicted Smith and Ogden, and so far acted in coincidence with the wishes of the administration, yet by *indicting* Judge Talmadge for *arbitrary and illegal conduct*, thereby offending the same administration.

Third, It is possible that a species of *interlocutory sentence* may have been passed against Mr. Swartwout on the 5th of

May, but that final sentence may have been reserved until it was known whether he would repent and atone for his errors, by summoning *petit jurors of the right sort*—and his *obduracy* appearing from the acquittals, the first sentence may have been confirmed.

Honest men will think each of these reasons, or all united, insufficient to justify the administration. The first reason was equally forcible for the removal of Mr. Swartwout, as of Mr. Smith, who was actually removed. Besides, if the knowledge of Miranda's expedition amounted to a disqualification for office, Mr. Jefferson ought to have removed himself and Mr. Madison.

As to the characters of the grand and petit jurors, they are well known and above all exception. No man, not even Cheetham, will dare to specify objections to them. If federalists and the friends of governor Lewis, may not set on juries, what is the trial by jury worth in New-York? There were moreover on the grand and petit jury, those who have been considered as genuine republicans, who concurred in the proceedings which Mr. Jefferson dislikes.

Will any man of common sense pretend that the example of Mr. Jefferson does not tend to subvert the trial by jury and corrupt the administration of justice?

On what evidence has Mr. Jefferson formed his opinion? If on the *extorted testimony* of the parties accused, obtained in a private room, from which their counsel was *peremptorily excluded*, it was *illegal evidence*, and such as the attorney dared not to adduce at the trial; if on his *own knowledge*, this knowledge proves him an *accuser*. We have heard of offenders being admitted to testify in court for the state against their comrades; but this is the first instance, when a person, having the power to restrain offenders, has permitted them to violate the law, prosecuted them for so doing, and then prevented witnesses from testifying in their favor. Was not this enough, ought circumstances to have been disclosed which compel us to suspect that the marshal has been dismissed because the jurors were not sufficiently obsequious?

Communications.

IT is not known that a single duel has been fought higher up than the vicinity of New-York. Some may ascribe this to the coldness of the climate, which is not favorable to genius and heroic deeds. Admitting this to be partly the cause yet, perhaps, there ought to be added the uncivilized state of the country. Large cities ever have the advantage in the invention and improvement of all the fine arts. Thus we see, that in the city of New-York, besides the knowledge of the law, the use of the pistol is discovered. There are who can carry Blackstone in one hand, and a pistol in the other.

The account of a young democrat, in the city of Albany, engaging a *popular worm*, is now known to be entirely fabulous. The quarrel between *Crouse* and *Holt*, will not ripen, without a warmer sun, into a *duel*; unless *Holt* wishes to recommend himself for some office. It is dull living in such northern climes.

SPUNK.

THERE are, properly speaking, only two political sects in the United States; FEDERAL REPUBLICANS, and REPUBLICANS. Among the first are included those who while they are attached to a republican form of government, contended for the adoption of our present constitution, and have fought to preserve it inviolable ever since. The second are made up of various descriptions; some honest, but drawn aside by artful men; some visionary in their notions of government; and some actuated by ambitious views. The great leaders of the Clintonian faction come under the last class; who, as they are daily discovered, are forsaken by the virtuous, and held in utter contempt.

Q.

Editor's Closet.

I never tread on the most humble insect, if I can conveniently avoid it; but if a gnat or a grass-hopper flies in my face, the least I can do, is to brush him away, and thus rid myself of his impertinence. Sergeant Holt, who prints a paper at Herkimer, has lately ventured to give me the lie, in a case of which he is totally ignorant, or which he wilfully misrepresents. He says, that my story of the Hudson democrats toasting the Governor, and calling for the *Rogue's March*, on the late anniversary of American Independence, "is an absolute falsehood." Finding that this flat denial has imposed upon the editor of the *Barometer*, I am constrained to bring it to the test, by shewing the correctness of my assertion. The charge was made immediately after the celebration, on the authority of the musicians themselves, and a gentleman of the company. No democrat in this place, not even the editor of the *Bee*, has dared to deny it; and I pledge myself to prove, whenever the contradiction comes from any respectable quarter, exactly what I stated. The pretence that the tune was called for by "one or two giddy young men, who were instantly checked by the company," is totally false. The call was from leading men in the party; and the musicians were urged to play the tune by men of mature age and superior standing in society.

Mr. Mitchell will undoubtedly do me the justice to place this affair as it stood before he copied the paragraph from the *Monitor*.

National Egis.

It is difficult to tell what will become of the contending *Egis* of Worcester. The apprehension that the subscribers would be compelled to pay for *both papers*, is at an end, they having wisely resolved to pay for *neither*, until the controversy is amicably settled.

We intend soon to spend a leisure hour in giving a brief sketch of the state of politics and public papers in this state, when two or three new prints, particularly the *Montgomery Republican* will claim attention.

ERRATUM.

The date, on the first page of this paper, is incorrect—it should read, August 19.

To Correspondents.

"OBSERVER," on the transmigration of the popular worm—

"LIBERTY"—and

"THOMAS TINKER's" account of himself—postponed until next week.

We have received "CENTINEL's" note to *Stage Drivers*, respecting their indecorous practice of cracking their whips and blowing their horns, while passing through the street on the Sabbath; and recommending the subject to the consideration of the Common Council. We have not room for the whole of the communication: But, a word to the wise is sufficient.

Military.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, August 10, 1806.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL TEN BROECK, having yesterday received peremptory orders from the Commander in Chief, dated the 9th of this month, requiring him to cause the whole of his Brigade to parade for review and inspection, including the troops of Horse and company of Artillery attached to the same, at some central point in the county of Columbia, on the 2d day of September next, and that he adopt the necessary measures for that purpose:

The Brigadier-General, in consequence thereof, countermands his brigade orders issued on the 5th day of June last, as far as respects that part of the last mentioned orders which relates to his brigade's parading by regiments for review and inspection; and orders and directs the officers commanding regiments in his brigade, to cause their respective regiments to parade as near as conveniently may be at JACOB MOUL'S Tavern, in the town of Claverack, on Tuesday the second day of September next, at eight o'clock in the morning, armed and accoutred as the militia law directs, ready to join the brigade for review and inspection at a moment's warning.

Major Robert T. Livingston will direct the troop of horse commanded by capt. Walter T. Livingston to parade with his regiment.

Lieut. Col. J. Rutten Van Rensselaer will direct the troop of horse commanded by capt. Killian Hogeboom, and the company of artillery commanded by capt. Gilbert Jenkins, to parade with his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Cornwell will direct the troop of horse commanded by capt. John Whiting to parade with his regiment.

His excellency the Commander in Chief and the honorable council of appointment have been pleased to appoint JOSEPH LORD, esq. Major of Brigade. Brigadier-General Ten Broeck orders that he be respected as such, and that all military orders from him are to be obeyed.

The Commander in Chief strictly enjoins it on the officers commanding brigades to make their returns of vacancies, and the names and ranks of their several officers, to the adjutant general, previous to the next session of the legislature, in order that the honorable council of appointment may be enabled to fill the vacancies at an early day of their meeting.

The Commander in Chief also requires the several brigade inspectors to forward their inspection-returns within thirty days after their inspections are completed; to the end that the adjutant general may have the annual returns of the militia prepared in season for the purpose prescribed by law.

The Commander in Chief states that the delinquencies and remissness in this particular, on the part of some of the brigade inspectors, have been so frequent heretofore, that he will feel himself constrained to notice such as may occur in future with great strictness.

The Brigadier directs that the officers of his brigade pay strict attention to the militia law, which at this time is so interesting to the public welfare; and expects immediate and unremitting attention to the troops under their command, to fulfil with honor the trust reposed in them; and also directs their particular attention to be paid to the fourth section of the militia law passed the twenty-seventh session of the legislature, and to an act of the legislature passed the fifth of April, 1803, whereby the commanding officers of regiments and battalions are directed to make returns in due form of their respective corps, to the officers commanding the brigade, within one month after the annual inspection and review, together with the return of the vacancies and other casualties, naming therein the persons entitled to promotion.

As these duties are enjoined by law, and are essential to the public service, the Brigadier-General hopes they will be faithfully performed, and returns made and transmitted in proper season, and if possible on the day of inspection, as it would save trouble, and the brigade-major be thereby enabled the sooner to make returns to the adjutant-general.

The officers commanding regiments will immediately appoint boards of officers to ascertain the relative rank of the officers of their respective regiments.

Company parades are required to take place as often as the militia law directs, previous to the day of inspection and review.

Uniformity in dress on field-days, as far as may be practicable, will be expected from the officers, not only as ornamental, but highly conducive to order and discipline. By order of Brigadier-General SAMUEL TEN BROECK,

JOSEPH LORD, Brigade-Major.



Agricultural.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

From "Papers."

Published by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

ON THE MAKING OF CHEESE.

To Mr. — — —,

SIR,

AGREEABLY to your request, I have collected the following observations upon the method of making cheese. They are what arose during an experience of but two years. The intention was to have reduced this useful part of rural economy to a regular system, which in this country is left to the operation of chance. This sheet contains but little originality in the principles of this art; they were taken from treatises written in England. If any merit is due, it is for the attention with which these observations were pursued to ascertain the essential parts of these treatises. This art appears so simple, that every country woman would be offended at being thought ignorant of it; yet a few rules may be collected that require to be observed with almost a chymical exactness. They know that runnet will make a curd: a piece is therefore cut off at hazard, and thrown into the milk. If too small a piece is put in, the curd comes very imperfectly, producing what is called slip curd. This is very soft, and the curd thus made, is what is most frequently sold for *cream cheese*. In breaking up the curd, or pressing, this is chiefly squeezed out. That which remains is one cause of eyes in cheese. The fattest part of the milk is most difficult to coagulate, and it is found, that adding more runnet will not perfect the curd, when in this state; the cheese is of course impoverished, when the curd comes imperfectly. But the most frequent error is putting too much runnet, which inevitably gives the cheese a strong pungent taste and smell. It occasions that puffing in cheese which is called *hove cheese*, and being pierced with a knife, will emit a very fetid smell. It is a degree of putrefaction arising from a fermentation, caused by the runnet; a sufficient evidence that the cheese can never be good, and is invariably full of eyes. Another cause of bad cheese is bad runnet; and whoever has seen many of our country kitchens, will wonder that they ever have good cheese, owing to the very filthy manner of keeping the skins, being either impregnated with smoke, or tainted with flies, and exposed to every disagreeable effluvia that may surround it. To obviate these difficulties, the following is the

manner that the runnet was prepared in my dairy. Take the skin, or runnet bag, as soon as the calf is killed; let it be carefully cleaned by hand without touching water; let it then be put into a brine, so strong that it will dissolve no more salt; of this brine, three pints will suffice for a skin; let it be steeped in it thirty-six hours, or thereabouts; it may then be taken out of the liquor, put into clean bottles, and corked; it will keep a year, perhaps longer; the skin may then be drawn over a bow, salted and dried as usual; in two or three months, if your liquor should fail you, it may be steeped again. It is said to acquire new strength, but not so much as at first; perhaps the virtue is not wholly extracted by the first steeping, and that it will not yield it all to three pints of water. This second operation, will, however, answer as good a purpose as the first, using two or three skins instead of one. Let one general observation be made, that throughout the whole business of dairying, the greatest attention must be paid to the cleanliness and sweetness of the vessels used, and in the dairy room; and, in some instances, it may not be unnecessary to recommend it to the dairy woman in her own person. In cheese of *one meal* the milk should be kept as near as possible to its natural heat, till the runnet is put in. I find three tea spoons full to a gallon of milk, to be the average quantity required to coagulate it; but this liquor should always be tried to ascertain its strength. The object is to find the smallest quantity that will bring the curd properly, as more than that will injure the cheese. You will perceive that it is convenient to make a large quantity of this liquor at a time, or making it at different times in the spring, when you begin to make cheese, which is seldom till all the calves are killed, let it be mixed and then tried, after which there is no trouble with the runnet; and you may be certain that whatever other defect the cheese may have, it will not be strong or hove; this is solely owing to the too great quantity, or bad quality of the runnet. My cheese tub being made of the same diameter at the top and bottom, I found its contents in gallons, and made a gauging rod, marking on the depth of the tub, and then subdividing that depth, by the number of gallons the tub contained. By putting the rod into the tub, was readily seen the gallons of milk in it. The tub itself might be thus graduated; when you would make servants follow rules, it is as necessary that they should be attended with as little trouble as possible. Having put in the runnet, the milk should not be suffered to cool too soon, as the curd should be sensibly warm when broke up and put into a hoop, otherwise, the cheese will be in flakes when cut, the curd not uniting when cold. The curd must not be disturbed in the tub, till it cleaves from the sides and begins to settle. It may then be cut thro' chequerwise, and suffered to settle still more; with a proper temperature of air,

it will begin to settle in half an hour from the time of setting the milk; cold weather retards it, and may defeat it; if the curd is too long in coming, the cream begins to rise and is lost to the cheese; it should therefore be guarded against. There rises upon the whey, when the curd settles, a thin scum, which should be carefully removed before the curd is taken out, lest it should mix with the curd. As it is of a more fixed nature than the whey, it will not all squeeze out, nor will it blend with the curd, and where a particle remains, there will be an eye. The curd being well drained of the whey, by breaking it up fine by hand, is to be salted. This is an important part, and of which I am not so well informed as I wish to be. The success of experiments with salt can only be determined by the taste, and this cannot always be done, when the cheese is sold. Salt differs greatly in strength and quality, as is well known to fishermen, and packers of beef. In Ireland, the beef is first strongly rubbed with blond salt, which is mild and penetrating. It is then passed to another hand, who uses a mixture of blond and bay salt, which is harsh and drying, hardening the provisions.

From this consideration of the effects of salt, it may be concluded that bay salt is not adapted to cheese. I also took bay salt and dissolved it, and boiled it down; the objectionable parts flew off; and the more violent the ebullitions, the finer will be the grain, which indicates its strength, the large grain being the strongest. I liked the salt thus obtained, the grain being as fine as well ground meal. Some of my best cheeses were made of this salt, and the quantity used was one tea cup heaped, to six gallons of milk. This proportion is liable to error, as milk will yield more or less curd, according to the season or quality of the grass; and let it be remembered that cows should never be drove hard, especially just before milking. If the common blond salt is used, it should be reduced finer by pounding, that it may more intimately blend with the curd. The curd being prepared for the press, it appears to me proper that every heterogeneous substance should immediately be pressed out. For this purpose, my first press was powerful, being a lever eight feet long, one end fixed by a pin between two stumps set in a bench; near these stumps was placed the cheese; the other end of the lever was loaded with about two hundred weight of stones; at the other end of the bench was fixed two stumps, higher than those first mentioned, which are about six inches higher under the lever than the cheese hoops; the other stumps have a cross piece on the top to rest another lever, which is hooked to the end of the first to raise it. The cheese being tended as usual in the press, where it remained twenty-four hours, was moved to another bench containing four divisions, being each separate press, of no more weight than was immediately laid upon them, about two

hundred weight. The cheese, when taken from the first press, at one end of the second bench, and remained in each twenty four hours, moving along every day till arrived at the other end. I suppose three days pressing on this second bench, sufficient for a cheese of twenty-five pounds. It was then carried to the cheese room. Screw presses are objectionable, and the pressure does not follow the cheese as it settles. My farm house was fortunately shaded by trees; but the better to guard against the sun, I had Venetian shades made for the windows, of clapboards painted green, which were cheap and handsome. I also had made slender frames, over which calgut was stretched, of a texture fine enough to prevent the entrance of flies. When the windows were opened, these frames were put in. The cheese room should be exposed on every side except the south, and one or more windows in each side. Attention is much required to regulate the temperature of the air; strong wind admitted will dry the cheese too fast, and make it crack; to prevent this, it is customary with us, to rub the cheese with butter; In England they wash it with new whey, and no butter is used; this last method I did not try. In hot sultry weather, cheese will spread. This should be prevented by bandages of tow cloth, or by putting them into cheese hoops. The expense of this extraordinary number of hoops is not great: one cheese saved, will pay for ten hoops, and they last many years.—They seldom spread after they have been made a month. In wet weather it is advisable to burn a little charcoal in the chimney of the cheese room.—The quantity of green cheese obtained from milk, was from twenty-three pounds to twenty-five pounds, from twenty gallons. I have got twenty-seven and three quarters from 18 gallons.—They seldom lost in drying more than two and a half pounds, in a cheese of twenty five pounds weighed green from the press. If it is required to have the cheese of a Gloucester color, take Spanish annatto, rub a lump in a saucer with milk, a little experience will teach the quantity necessary for a cheese; then mix it with the rest of the milk, when it is set for cheese. One ounce will cover four or five hundred pounds, and it is bought of the apothecaries. It is perfectly innocent, and I thought the cheese coloured with it, was higher flavoured; this might have been owing to other causes. To have a good dairy it must be a particular business, and not attended only at convenient intervals from other work, as a secondary object, nor should a drop of cream be taken from milk appropriated for cheese. This must be inviolably observed; I think that large cheeses generally prove better than small ones; and for this reason should not wish to make a cheese less than twenty five pounds. But if the number of cows is not sufficient to make a cheese of one meal, the old milk should be very well mixed with the cream

that has risen, and then put into a large brass kettle to warm over coals free from smoke, the milk being frequently stirred to prevent the bottom of the milk from becoming too hot before the top is sufficiently warmed, which will be the case without attention. It should be brought as near as possible to its natural heat.—To save trouble, our women heat a part very hot, then mix it with the cold; but I have no doubt but that this injures the cheese. Putting the milk into deep vessels, and covering them in a damp situation, will prevent the cream from rising so much as it otherwise would.

Literary Gleanings.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE
COURT OF ST. CLOUD.*

BONAPARTE'S BROTHERS AND TALLEYRAND.

PARIS, August, 1805.

"THOUGH the treaty of Luneville will probably soon be buried in the rubbish of the treaty of Amiens, the influence of their parents in the cabinet of St. Cloud is as great as ever: I say *their* parents, because the crafty ex-bishop Talleyrand, foreseeing the short existence of these bastard diplomatic acts, took care to compliment the *innocent* Joseph Bonaparte with a share in the parentage, altho' they were his own exclusive offspring.

Joseph Bonaparte, who, in 1797, from an attorney's clerk, at Ajaccio, in Corsica, was at once transformed into an ambassador to the court of Rome, had hardly read a treaty, or seen a dispatch written, before he was himself to conclude the one, and to dictate the other. Had he not been supported by able secretaries, government would soon have been convinced, that it is as impossible to confer talents, as it is easy to give places to men to whom nature has refused parts, and on whom a scanty or neglected education has bestowed no improvements. Deep and reserved, like a true Italian, but vain and ambitious, like his brothers, under the character of a statesman, he has only been the political puppet of Talleyrand. If he has sometimes been applauded upon the stages where he has been placed, he is also exposed to the hooting and hisses of the suffering multitude; while the minister pockets undisturbed all the entrance-money, and conceals his wickedness and art under the cloak of Joseph; which protects him besides against the anger and fury of Napoleon. No negotiation of any consequence is undertaken, no diplomatic arrangements are under consideration, but Joseph is always consulted, and Napoleon informed of the consultation. Hence none of Bonaparte's ministers has suffered

* A few copies of this work for sale at Crosswell's Book-Store.]

less from his violence and resentment than Talleyrand; who in the political department governs him who governs France and Italy.

As early as 1800, Talleyrand determined to throw the odium of his own outrages against the *sons of nations* upon the brother of his master. Lucien Bonaparte was that year sent ambassador to Spain, but not sharing with the minister the large profits of his appointment, his diplomatic career was but short. Joseph is as greedy and as ravenous as Lucien, but not so frank or indiscreet. Whether he knew or not of Talleyrand's immense gain by the pacification at Luneville in February 1801, he did not neglect his own individual interest. The day previous to the signature of this treaty, he dispatched a courier to the rich army contractor Collot, acquainting him in secret, of the issue of the negotiation, and ordering him at the same time to purchase six millions of livres, 250,000*l.* in the stocks, on his account. On Joseph's arrival at Paris, Collot sent him the state bonds for the sum ordered, together with a very polite letter; but though he waited on the grand pacificator several times afterwards, all admittance was refused, until a douceur of one million of livres, nearly 42,000*l.* of Collot's private profit, opened the door. In return, during the discussions between France and England in the summer of 1801, and in the spring of 1802, Collot was continued Joseph's private agent, and shared with his patron, within twelve months, a clear gain of thirty-two millions of livres.

Some of the secret articles of the treaty of Luneville gave Austria, during the insurrection in Switzerland, in the autumn of 1802, an opportunity and a right to make representations against the interference of France; a circumstance which greatly displeased Bonaparte, who reproached Talleyrand for his want of foresight, and of having been outwitted by the cabinet of Vienna. The minister, on the very next day, laid before his master the correspondence that had passed between him and Joseph Bonaparte, during the negotiation, concerning these secret articles, which were found to have been entirely proposed and settled by Joseph; who had been induced by his secretary and factotum (a creature of Talleyrand) to adopt sentiments, for which that minister had been paid, according to report, six hundred thousand livres, 25,000*l.* Several other tricks have in the same manner been played upon Joseph, who notwithstanding has the modesty to consider himself (much to the advantage and satisfaction of Talleyrand) the first statesman in Europe, and the good fortune to be thought so by his brother Napoleon.

When a rupture with England was apprehended, in the spring of 1803, Talleyrand never signed a dispatch, that was not previously communicated to, and approved by Joseph, before its contents were sanctioned by Napoleon.

This precaution chiefly continued him in place, when lord Whitworth left this capital, a departure that incensed Napoleone to such a degree, that he entirely forgot both the dignity of his rank amidst his generals, a becoming deportment to the members of the diplomatic corps, and his duty to his mother and brothers, who all, more or less, experienced the effects of his violent passions. He thus accosted Talleyrand, who purposely arrived late at his circle: "Well! the English ambassador is gone, and we must go again to war. Were my generals as great fools as some of my ministers, I should despair indeed of the issue of my contest with these insolent islanders. Many believe that had I been more ably supported in my cabinet, I should not have been under the necessity of taking the field, as a rupture might have been prevented." "Such, Citizen First Consul!" answered the trembling and bowing minister, "is not the opinion of the counsellor of state, citizen Joseph Buonaparte." Well then," said Napoleone, as recollecting himself, "England wishes for war, and she shall suffer for it—This shall be a war of extermination, depend upon it." The name of Joseph alone moderated Napoleone's fury, and changed its object. It is with him what the harp of David was with Saul. Talleyrand knows it, and is no loser by that knowledge. I must, however, in justice say, that had Buonaparte followed his minister's advice, and suffered himself to be entirely guided by his counsel, all hostilities with England, at that time, might have been avoided; her government would have been lulled into security by the cession of Malta and some commercial regulations, and her future conquest, during a time of peace, have been attempted upon plans duly organized, that might have ensured success. He never ceased to repeat, "Citizen First Consul! some few years longer peace with Great Britain, and the Te Deums of modern Britons, for the conquest and possession of Malta, will be considered by their children as the funeral hymns of their liberty and independence."

It was upon this memorable occasion, of Lord Whitworth's departure, that Buonaparte is known to have betrayed the most outrageous acts of passion; he rudely forced his mother from his closet, and forbade his own sisters to approach his person; he confined Madame Buonaparte for several hours to her chamber; he dismissed favorite generals; treated with ignominy members of his council of state; and towards his physician, secretaries, and principal attendants, he committed unbecoming and disgraceful marks of personal outrage. I have heard it affirmed, that though her husband, when shutting her up in her dressing-room, put the key in his pocket, Madame Napoleone found means to resent the ungallant behaviour of her spouse, with the assistance of Madame Remusat."

Hudson, August 19.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

HUDSON ACADEMY.

An examination of the pupils of the *Young Ladies' School* in this seminary, took place on Thursday last; and we may safely say, that stronger evidences of improvement, have never been exhibited on like occasions. The good order, regularity and subordination which prevail in this school, reflect the highest honor on the preceptors, Miss SUMNER, and her pupils, and are extremely gratifying to the trustees, and every other patron and friend of the institution. Claiming advantages, in point of situation and accommodations, the Hudson Academy bids fair to become one of the most flourishing seminaries of learning in the state.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, June 5.

Presentation of the Ambassadors Extraordinary from the States of Holland.

Arrived at the hall of the throne, they went thro' the usual ceremonies, after which, vice-admiral Verheul, president of the deputation, delivered the following address:

"SIRE,

"The representatives of the people distinguished by their patience in times of difficulty, and, we dare to say, celebrated for the solidity of their judgment, and their fidelity in fulfilling the engagements they have contracted, have confided to us the honorable mission of presenting ourselves before the throne of your majesty. This people have suffered a long time under its own agitations and those of Europe. Witnesses of the catastrophes that have overthrown some states; victims of the disorders by which the whole have been shaken; they have been made sensible, that the force of interests and connexions, by which the great powers are at present united or divided, has rendered it indispensably necessary for them to place themselves under the first political safeguard of Europe. They have felt, that even their weakness has prescribed the necessity of reducing their own institutions into harmony with those of that state whose protection alone can guarantee them against the danger of servitude or ruin.

"These representatives have maturely and solemnly deliberated upon the circumstances of the present times, and the dreadful probabilities of the future; they have seen, even in the term of the calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, both the causes of the ruin evils, and the remedy to which it is necessary they should have recourse.

"Sire! We are charged to express to your majesty the wishes of the representatives of our people. We pray that you will grant us as the supreme chief of our republic, prince Louis Napoleon, your majesty's brother, to whom we deliver, in full and respectful confidence, the guarantee of our laws, the defence of our political rights, and all the interests of our dear country. Under the sacred auspices of Providence—under the glorious protection of your majesty—and, in fine, under the power of the paternal government which we require of him, sire, we dare to hope, that Holland, assured in future of the unchangeable affection of the greatest of monarchs, and strictly allied even by its destiny to that of your immense and immortal empire, will see the renewal of its ancient glory and prosperity and repose, it has so long been deprived of. Its losses then will no longer be considered as irreparable, and will only leave behind them a future remembrance."

His Majesty answered in the following terms:

"Gentlemen, Representatives of the Batavian People.

"I have always looked upon the protection of your country as the first interest of my crown. Every time I have been called upon to interfere in your internal affairs, I have been struck from the first,

with the inconvenience attached to the uncertain form of your government. Governed by a popular assembly, it had been under the influence of intrigues, and agitated by neighboring governments.

"Governed by an elective magistracy, every time this magistracy was renewed, produced a crisis of alarm to the rest of Europe, and the signal of new maritime wars. None of these inconveniences can be guarded against otherwise than by an hereditary government. This I recommended to your country by my councils, when the last constitution was established; and the offer that you have made of the crown of Holland to prince Louis is consistent with your true interests, and with my own; and it is adapted to secure the general tranquillity of Europe. France has been sufficiently generous, in renouncing all the rights which the events of war had given her over Holland; but I cannot intrust the strong places which cover my northern frontier, to the keeping of an unfaithful, or even to a doubtful hand.

"Gentlemen, I agree to the request of their high mightinesses. I proclaim prince Louis king of Holland. You, prince! reign over this people. Their forefathers only acquired their independence by the constant assistance of France. Holland afterwards became allied to England; she has been conquered; still she owes her existence to France. Let them then own to you, their king, the protection of their laws and their religion, but never cease to be a Frenchman. You and your heirs will possess the dignity of constable of the empire; you will recollect the duties you have to fulfil towards me, and the importance that I have attached to the safe keeping of the strong places upon my northern frontier, and which I confide to you. Prince! maintain among your troops that spirit which I have observed among them in the field of battle. Cherish the sentiments of union and love for France among your new subjects. Be a terror to the wicked, and a father to the good; this is the character of great kings."

His Highness Prince Louis then advancing to the foot of the throne, said,

"SIRE—I had placed all my ambition in sacrificing my life in your service. I made my happiness consist in a close inspection into all those qualities that, equally dear to myself and others, have so often testified the power and effects of your genius. Permit me then to express my regret in separating from you; but my life and my wishes belong to you. I go to reign in Holland, because it is the desire of the people, and because it is your majesty's order.

"Sire, when your majesty quitted France to go and conquer Europe, which had conspired against you, you intrusted to me the defence of Holland against the invasion that threatened it. On this occasion I appreciated the character of the people, and the qualities which distinguish them.

"Yes, Sire, I shall be proud of reigning over them; but however glorious the career may be that presents itself, the assurance of your majesty's constant protection, the love and patriotism of my new subjects, will give me the hopes of healing those wounds occasioned by so many wars, and the events that have accumulated within the course of a few years.

"Sire! When your majesty shall put the last seal to your glory, in giving peace to the world, the places which you shall then entrust to my care, to that of my children, to the Dutch troops that have fought at Austerlitz under your inspection, shall be well guarded. Unred by interest, my people shall at the same time be attached by the sentiments of love and gratitude to their king, to your majesty, and to France."

The Dutch representatives had an audience of the empress, and were afterwards conducted to their hotel in the same manner in which they left it.

MESSAGE

From his Majesty the Emperor and King.

"We have commanded our cousin, the arch-chancellor of the empire, to acquaint you, that in compliance with the wishes of their high mightinesses, we have proclaimed Prince Louis Napoleon, our well beloved brother, king of Holland; the throne to be descendible to his heirs, male and legitimate, in order of primogeniture. It is our intention also, that the king of Holland and his posterity, preserve the title of constable of the empire. This determination of ours has appeared conformable to the interests of our people. As Holland in a military point of view, included all the strong places which

protected our northern frontier, it was necessary, for the security of our seas, that the custody of it should be entrusted to persons respecting whose attachment we could entertain no doubt. In a commercial point of view, Holland being situated at the mouth of many great rivers which flow through a considerable part of our territory, it was necessary that we should have security that the treaty of commerce which we shall conclude with her, shall be faithfully executed, in order that we may adjust our manufactures and commercial interests with the commercial interests of that people.

Holland besides is one of the first political concerns of France. An elective monarchy would have produced this inconvenience, that it would have often exposed the country to the intrigues of our enemies, and that every fresh election would have been the signal for a new war.

Prince Louis, who has no personal ambition, has given us a proof of his affection for us, and of the love he bears the people of Holland, by accepting the offer of a throne which imposes upon him such great obligations.

The arch-chancellor of the German empire, elector of Ratisbon, and primate of Germany, having signified to us, that it was his intention to appoint a coadjutor, and that with the concurrence of the minister and principal members of his chapter, having conceived that it would be for the advantage of religion and the German empire, that he should appoint to that situation our uncle and cousin Cardinal Fesch, our grand almoner, and Archbishop of Lyons, we have accepted the same nomination in the name of the said cardinal. If this determination of the elector arch-chancellor of the empire, be useful to Germany, it is no less conformable to the political interests of France.

Thus does the service of the country call far away from us, our brothers and our children; but the happiness and prosperity of our subjects are also among the objects of our dearest affection."

At our palace at St. Cloud, 5th June, one thousand eight hundred and six.

"NAPOLEON"

(Countersigned)

"MARET."

TREATY.

"His Imperial and Royal majesty Napoleon, emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the assembly of their high mightinesses the representatives of the Batavian republic, presided by his excellency the grand pensionary, accompanied by the council of state, the ministers and secretary of state considering,

"I. That from the prevailing turn of mind, and the actual organization of Europe, a government without solidity, and certain duration, cannot fulfil the objects for which it is instituted.

"II. That the periodical renewal of the head of the state would always be a source of dissension in Holland, and a constant subject of agitation and disagreement among the powers friendly or inimical to Holland.

"III. That an hereditary government can alone secure the quiet possession of all which is dear to the Dutch people, the free exercise of their religion, the preservation of their laws, their political independence and civil liberty.

"IV. That its first duty is to secure to itself a powerful protection, under the shelter of which it may freely exercise its industry, and maintain itself in the possession of its territory, its commerce and its colonies.

"V. That France is essentially interested in the happiness of the Dutch people, in the prosperity of the state, in the permanence of its institutions, as well in consideration of the northern frontiers of the empire, open and unfortified, as from general political interests and principles:

"Have nominated for their ministers plenipotentiary, his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy.

"Charles Maurice Talleyrand, great chamberlain, minister of affairs, knight of the great order of the legion of honor, knight of the order of the red and black eagle of Russia, and of the order of St. Hubert &c. and

"His excellency the grand pensionary—C. H. Verheul, vice-admiral and minister of the marine of the Batavian republic, having the grand eagle of the legion of honor.

"T. T. A. Gogel, minister of finance,

"J. Van Styrum, one of their high mightinesses.

"W. Sixa member of the council of state and G. Brantzen, minister plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic, having the grand eagle of the legion of honor, who after having mutually interchanged their respective full powers, have agreed as follows:

"Art. 1. His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors forever, guarantees to Holland the maintenance of its constitutional rights, its independence; the whole of his possessions abroad and at home, its political civil and religious liberty, such as is ordained by the existing laws, and the abolition of all privileges with respect to taxes.

"2 Upon the formal request made by their high mightinesses the representatives of the Batavian republic, that prince Louis should be appointed hereditary and constitutional king of Holland his majesty has yielded to their wishes, and has authorized prince Louis Napoleon to accept the crown of Holland, to descend to him and his male heirs legitimate, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

"In consequence of this permission, prince Louis Napoleon will take the crown under the title of king, and with all the powers and authority determined by the constitutional laws, which the emperor Napoleon guaranteed by the preceding article.

"It is nevertheless, agreed, that the crown of France and Holland can never be united in the same persons.

"The royal domain consists of,

"First a palace at the Hague, which is to be the residence of the royal family.

"Second, the house in the wood.

"Third, the domain of Soesdick.

"Fourth, a landed income of 300,000 florins.

"The law besides assigns the king a further revenue of fifteen hundred thousand florins, payable by monthly instalments.

"4. In case of a minority, the regency shall belong by right to the queen, and in her default to the emperor of the French, in his quality of perpetual head of the imperial family. He shall choose among the princes of the royal family, and, in their default, among the natives. The minority of the king shall be completed within his eighteenth year.

"5. The dowry of the queen, shall be determined by her marriage contract. At present it is agreed to fix it at the annual sum of 25,000 florins, to be taken from the domains of the crown: This sum being deducted, one half remaining of the revenues of the crown shall be appropriated to the maintenance of the household of the minor king; the other half to go to the expenses of the regency.

"The king of Holland shall be a grand dignitary of the empire in perpetuity, under the title of constable. The functions of this office, however may, with the consent of the emperor of the French, be performed by a prince, vice-constable, whenever the emperor may think proper to create such a dignity.

"7. The members of the reigning family in Holland shall remain personally subject to the disposition of the constitutional statute of the 30th March last, forming the law of the imperial family of France.

"8. The charges and offices of the state, those belonging to the personal service of the king's household excepted, can only be conferred upon natives.

"9. The arms of the king shall be the ancient arms of Holland, quartered with the French imperial eagle, and mounted with the royal crown.

"10. A treaty of commerce shall be immediately concluded between the contracting parties, by virtue of which, the subjects of Holland shall at all times be treated as the most favored nation, in the ports and upon the French territory. His majesty the emperor and king also engages to mediate with the powers of Barbary, to obtain the respect due to the Dutch flag equal to that of the French.

"The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Paris within the space of six hours.

(Signed)

"C. M. TALLEYRAND,

"C. H. HENRY VERHEUL,

"T. T. A. GOGEL,

"J. VAN STYRUL,

"W. SIX, and

"G. BRANTZEN.

"Paris May 24. 1806."

[The official paper also contains another message and two decrees respecting the creation of M. Tal-

leyrand as prince and duke of Benevento, and of Bernadotte as prince and duke of Ponte Corvo.]

JUNE 6

Admiral Verheul had his audience of leave yesterday, and set out in the afternoon for Holland. The envoys of the Batavian Government are to set out this evening.

It is thought his imperial highness prince Louis will set out for Holland at the beginning of next week.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

MR. ARTHUR ANDREWS to Miss JUDITH FOLGER, both of this city.

The Knell.



In this city, on the 14th inst. Mr. SAMUEL NICHOLS, in the 84th year of his age.

—, Same day, a child of Mr. Richard Archer, aged 3 years.

On Monday morning, 21st ult. of a consumption, at her father's house (Judge TRYON's) in New-Lebanon, MRS. HENRIETTA SHEPHERD, wife of Mr. John Shepherd, of Northampton, in the twenty-second year of her age. She was truly amiable in her person, graceful and engaging in her deportment, an ornament of her sex, and greatly beloved by all her acquaintance.—In her, her husband and parents reposed the warmest affection, and indulged the pleasing hope of future happiness for years to come. But ah! Nothing is here too good to die. Her religious views, the sweet composure and tranquility of her mind in the near approach of death, her reconciliation to the character and government of Jehovah, and ardent desire to depart and to be with Christ, having her sole dependence on his infinite merits for pardon and acceptance with God, was consoling to the minds of her weeping relatives. The riches, honors, and pleasures of this world, to her, had lost their charms. She quitted every earthly tie with a noble fortitude and tranquility of mind, which manifested the excellency and power of the religion of Jesus.

Joyful she laid this body down

And left the lifeless clay,

Without a sigh, without a groan,

And stretch'd and soar'd away!

Her funeral was solemnized the next day, on which occasion a discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. ALLEN of Pittsfield, to a numerous and solemn auditory, from Ecclesiastes xii. 5. Man goeth to his long home.

Killed—at Boston, in a fracas with Thomas O. Selfridge, esq. a young gentleman by the name of CHARLES AUSTIN, aged 18. Mr. Selfridge gave himself up for trial.

Lost at sea—on his passage from St. Croix to Providence, Mr. THOMAS CLARK, of Greene county, N. Y.



FOR THE BALANCE.
ON WOMAN.

WHO represents angelic worth,
Yet dwells in realms below ;
Who is the glory of the earth,
The source of joy, the balm of woe ?

Let him who asks, to woman turn
A pure impartial eye ;
Pourtray'd in her he will discern,
A pleasing eloquent reply.

Who eases ev'ry painful state
Which man is doom'd to bear ;
Who blunts the ruthless dart of fate,
And smooths the rugged brow of care ?

Unpitied mis'ries num'rous throng,
Their grateful voices join ;
And utter forth, in accents strong,
This praise, O, lovely woman's thine.

When friends forsake and foes invade,
And ill on ill descends,
Where shall the husband seek for aid,
Where will he find a constant friend ?

When on the boist'rous sea of woe,
A hated outcast driven ;
Her bosom, tho' degraded so,
Affords a safe unrudded haven.

Who leaves the scenes of gilded life,
Nor yet the loss regrets ;
But in the duties of the wife,
The fascinating world forgets ?

That pow'r enthron'd above the skies,
Thus form'd the female mind ;
Where plac'd by matrimonial ties,
To think it right to be resign'd ?

If an infectious fever burns,
And frightened friends retreat ;
Who for the husband danger spurns,
Who at his bed-side holds her seat ?

Or, if in life's last stage he gasps,
Whose lips receive his breath :
Who then his feeble system clasps,
And with embraces mellow death ?

O, woman, boasts like these are thine ;
Justly they're thine alone ;
Here thy angelic merits shine,
Here is thy virtue truly known.

Whose is the prattling infant's care,
Who soothes it when it weeps ;
Who holds her anxious vigils where
The little helpless creature sleeps ?

'Tis woman checks the moving sigh,
That heaves her infant's breast ;
She breathes the tender lullaby,
That captivates its soul to rest.

What being's that, depriv'd of whom,
All earthly bliss is done ;
This world a wild, involv'd in gloom,
Ne'er lighted by a gladd'ning sun ?

Ah, when a faithful wife has flown,
Her hapless spouse replies :
In many a deep heart-fending groan,
With woman every comfort flies.

Yet, tho' the spring of sweetest joy,
How oft curs'd toils are laid,
To guilt and ruin to decoy
The guileless unsuspecting maid.

And dost thou thus this boon repay,
The richest treasure given ?
O, man, if from thee snatch'd away,
Just were the sov'reign will of heaven.

QUIN.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EPIGRAM.

Says Doll, tho' female merit's scant,
Yet is the palm of beauty ours.
True, answers John, the frailest plant
Bears commonly the fairest flow'rs.

QUIN.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A CURE FOR IMPUDENCE.

As a comp'ny of Messrs. and Misses, one day,
Were ambitiously striving their wit to display,
The question was rais'd, when the precepts of old,
Forbade ev'ry lady her age to unfold.
A pert forward female, by insolence fir'd,
Of a youth who as yet had not spoken, enquir'd,
What reply should I make, Taciturnian sage,
Were some person desirous of knowing my age ?
Reply, said the youth, by her impudence pain'd,
That you have not to years of discretion attain'd.

QUIN.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EPIGRAM,

ON THOMAS PAINE.

In vain, says Tom, let others write ;
I beat them all when I endite :
No man can handle pen like me,
To make his adversary flee—
I cut "down all, both great and small,"
And make the sturdiest scribbler fall.
That's true, cries PAT, (his whiskey quaffing,)
Your nonsense makes them *fall a laughing.*

TACITURN.

FROM A LATE REPERTORY.

The Chronicle of yesterday has put the following
couplet into the mouth of the judiciary—

"Should Park and Russell be indicted,
I'd punish both to have things righted."

The writer might have added—

But though th' Attorney-Gen'ral rages,
Though in the Chronicle he writes pages,
Conscious of guilt, he wastes his fury,
And dares not bring them to a jury.

Literary Notice.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

WE are happy to announce to the public that I. Riley & Co. have now in the press, a vol. 8vo. a very valuable work upon a method of building, much employed in Italy and France, known by the name of Pisè, the materials of which are earth, which promises to be of great utility in the country, more particularly as applied to farm houses, cottages and out buildings. It is the production of S. W. Johnson, esq. of Brunswick, New-Jersey, a gentleman who has long devoted his attention to improvements in husbandry and rural economy. This mode of building has received the sanction of the Board of agriculture in Great-Britain by whom it is highly recommended to the government both for its cheapness, healthiness and security from fire. The author who appears to have paid all that attention to the subject which its importance demands, has suggested some very material improvements upon the plan recommended by the Board of agriculture, together with such alterations as the difference of climate in this country may require. This publication will contain also some general instructions relative to the site and arrangement of buildings appertaining to the farm, strictures on the cultivation of the vine, and an essay on the manner of making turnpike roads, with the advantages arising from them, accompanied with scales of elevation and depression for convex and concave roads, and a number of plates explanatory of the different subjects.

From the cursory examination which we have been able to bestow upon this work, we hesitate not to recommend it to the public as one that will probably prove of the greatest utility, particularly to the agricultural interest.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, AUGUST 26, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
 Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

IT is said, that the *Cheethamites* mean to start GEORGE CLINTON at the next race for Governor of this state; that though he has won for twenty-one years, and then gained the second prize at Washington, they have determined to try him once more.

The report is not improbable. Old men are the last in discovering their own failings. The feat in the general government may have become irksome; or it may be vacated for the sake of a younger one of the family. The faction are miserably poor in character and talents; and Mr. Clinton may consider himself as having a call to offer himself another time, for the sake of seconding their despairing efforts. There is a story of a man, whose name was *George*, laying a-bed in the morning, and a wood-pecker lighting on the roof of his house, and making the noise which it often does with its bill, [whirring] the man imagined, that it called "*George! George! George!*" He cried out, "Thy servant cometh." He put on his clothes in the utmost haste, and went out; when lo! it was nothing, as he afterwards expressed himself, but "a — tree-peck."

How some of the faction will relish a movement of this sort, in their leaders, is uncertain. To their notions of republicanism they can easily reconcile it; for republicanism, they suppose, exists only among themselves. The moment the government goes out of a certain line, and offices are not distributed exclusively in the same, monarchy or aristocracy start up in hideous shape, and all becomes a scene

of darkness and horror. "Gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire."

Though one or two of the faction may think that they would make, with proper advice, tolerable sort of governors, yet they will submit to the consideration of the "public good." When three are added to twenty-one, the sum is twenty-four; at the expiration of which time, the "everlasting debt of gratitude," as one writer calls it, will be paid. Washington was president of the United States only eight years; and he received no compensation for this, nor for his services during the war; though they are generally believed to have been nearly equal to those of Mr. Clinton. But, if one servant be neglected this is no good reason why another should; besides, Washington withdrew of his own accord, being advanced in life, and always fond of retirement.

LIBERTY.

FOR THE BALANCE.

The mouth an alligator's head might grace,
 You'd think, through which so great a noise could pass.

But ah!—what power of lungs can prove, that face
 Of alligator wears the mouth of ass?

WE care not to enquire on what account Mr. Allen has consented to insult every intelligent reader of the *Sun*, by prostituting its pages, already but too much debauched without this additional pollution, to the low, sordid productions, fit only for the rabble to read, which have lately appeared in his paper. The ground of such a consent was probably understood by himself, and we hope he has anticipated no result, which that ground did not, in his conception, clearly warrant him to expect. A degree of system and policy of conduct, a mutual understanding between men of the same trade, is not incompatible with honesty. Nor does it go to invalidate this position, that policy may sometimes have been corrupt,—that among knaves it may have been made the refuge of knavery, the security against detection, punishment and shame. So frail a thing is human virtue, so inadequate to the due controulment of men's vicious and depraved passions, that, notwith-

standing their sense of moral responsibility, their fear of civil authority, or their love of decorum; they very seldom resist temptations, however vile they may be, when to resist them, would be to abandon any means of promoting their temporal interests and enjoyments. But what can be the temptations, or what the principles of a policy, which, without leaving the most distant and forlorn prospect of future possible indemnity, is at once calculated to injure and disgrace those engaged in it; we confess it is somewhat difficult to imagine.

We may repeat, therefore, without robbing curiosity, that we care not to enquire what have been the inducements of the editor of the *Sun*, to insult his readers, by publishing the several dirty productions already referred to, of which we know no epithets of contempt sufficiently vigorous to express our idea, but which have been sottishly paraded in that paper, over the signature of "Columbia County." The latest, and in our judgment the dirtiest, of these pieces, is that which purports to be a review of Mr. Powers' Oration. The first enquiry suggested to my mind upon reading this review, was not, as doubtless it was to some minds, *Who is the great reviewer?*—but, *What must the people of Berkshire have said, when they beheld the signature?* Surely, concluded I with some degree of patriotic exultation, they must have exclaimed with one accord, "Hail Columbia, happy land! Yea, thrice happy, to have produced such a redoubtable reviewer, such a formidable critic, such a prodigious genius, so great, so enlightened, so luminous a scholar! Who could have believed that the lustre of one of thy luminaries, was so soon to obscure the glory of all the philologists of the eastern world! Alas! what must be the patrimony of thy legislators, what the envious ingratitude of thy citizens, should they refuse to such a genius, and such a scholar, the fostering patronage which he merits." Such, no doubt, was the exclamation of the good people of Berkshire, when admiring the review of Mr. Powers' oration. And, should the patronage, to which they were led to allude, be really refused; how greatly must the crimes of legislative frugality and public ingratitude be aggravated by the consideration, that the gentleman, of such slighted, though undeniable parts, should, by an expedient of singular magnanimity, have nobly divided the praise of his wonderful scholastic superiority, among his friends and countrymen at large. Fearing, therefore, the event of a public delinquency, equally unjust in itself, and unfavorable to this worthy literary gentleman's labours, in the continuation of which I cannot, as a member of the community, but feel concerned, however small the comparative share of importance, which, upon a just distribution, might accrue from their continuance

to an individual of my standing; is it not proper, is it not a duty, earnestly to endeavor to prevent such a delinquency? Surely it *is* proper, and surely we will so endeavor. And, if the reader will patiently follow us a little further, we hope not without success. Under a government so young as ours, it is true, the encouragements offered to men of genius are not apt to be great. But the danger of public injustice to an author, is at least half over, when the extent of his claims to public favor has been well and publicly ascertained. Should we be able to *measure the extent of his claims*, to whose merits we shall presently pay some particular attention, the success hoped for, will, therefore, be at least half attained.

One would conjecture, from the strain in which the "Columbia County" writer has commenced his character of *reviewer*, that he spent the night before he began his *review* in Apollo's temple; that he slept with the muses; and that on his way home in the morning, he stopped at the foot of Parnassus, and took his morning dram at the Castalian spring. But whether he spent that night in Apollo's temple, or amidst the shades of Helicon; whether with muses or magpies; he has certainly commenced his *review* in all the majesty of poetical numbers. "Often (he sings) have I reflected on," &c. This discovery of the poet in the onset, will serve in a great measure to blunt the edge of criticism. For, *poete quid non licet*? Many, therefore, of those ornamental extravagancies of style, which the warm and luxuriant imagination of the *reviewer* has poured forth in such elegant profusion, and which, in mere prose composition, might be justly objected to, must here be regarded as allowable, on the ground of poetical licence. On this ground the close of this introductory strain to the *review*, is not so grossly absurd as may have been imagined. For a *poet* to talk of "mingling together those feelings, which are the spontaneous growth of a revolution, of the causes that originated them," is no violation of propriety. Even a prose writer might speak of *feelings*, (not so pathetically perhaps) as being the *effects* of their *causes*. He would not, it is true, call them *spontaneous*, if they were *caused*; for that which is properly the effect of a cause, is *necessary*, not *spontaneous*. But instances of this usurpation of *authority over rule*, are to be found in all our best poets. The remaining part of the introduction to the *review* abounds with passages highly poetical and amusing. A most lamentable falling off, however, is observable in the beginning of the next paragraph. The poet was here endeavoring to enter directly on the business of his *review*. And here, as if sorely perplexed and despairing that he should be able to proceed, agreeably to his desire, he appears suddenly to have torn the wreath from his temples, and all that magnitude and loftiness of tone, by which the reader is made to expect the relation of somewhat that is great and interesting, dwindles into the puerile invective of a feeble, exasperated *reviewer*. But though his divinity has forsaken him, the recollection of it still inspires him with a consciousness of infallibility. Observe with what assurance he pronounces his verdict upon one part of the oration: "In the first section of the performance I found very little worthy of censure. In general the ideas were well arranged, and except a few grammatical errors, met my entire approbation. But the *evidence* is a weak and silly *misrepresentation* of what the author knows to be true." Now we should like to know of this gentleman, this judge of 'ideas well arranged,' this

public inveigher against 'grammatical errors,' what *idea* that is, which he has expressed, or *tried* to express, in the last of these sentences. What is the *evidence* intended? And how is *evidence* a *misrepresentation*? But perhaps the reviewer will say he meant to have written, 'the evidence of a misrepresentation.' But what is the *evidence* of a written *misrepresentation*? Is it any thing distinct from the misrepresentation itself? What then does the reviewer say? Why the first section of the performance, except some grammatical errors, met my entire approbation. But misrepresentations are not grammatical errors. Therefore the misrepresentations in the first section of the performance met my entire approbation. We should be ready to believe indeed, Mr. Reviewer, that whatever could meet your approbation, must be a misrepresentation of truth. But you have taken care that your *ideas* should be so remarkably *well arranged*, that we can believe nothing about them.

The reviewer introduces his fourth paragraph, by expressing a *presumption*, that, if the oration he was examining had never been 'heard' of by any other persons, except 'those who most probably responded its sentiments,' such other persons 'would not have been affected by it.' Strange! He would hardly have been more presumptuous to have said, if the oration had not been written at all, he had not been able to display his ingenuity by reviewing it. Or, if his mother had been barren, he had never seen a goose-quill.

In his fifth paragraph the reviewer breaks out in the following reply to the historical part of the oration: "These are not the solitary examples of the weakness of republican governments, *that this vain young man* has spoken of—but his oration abounds with insinuations of the same complexion." That is, (to say nothing of the happy construction, the delightful melodiousness of the period) with insinuations that look like *examples*. Admirable similitude! It beats that where the reviewer says, "The complaint that our navy is sold, resembles the parent who whipped his child," &c.

"Greece and Rome did not owe their annihilation to the want of strength and energy in the form of their governments. It is true they perished. So did the monarchies and tyrannies that followed them, and they were of shorter duration than the republics that they succeeded, and aided in overthrowing." Greece and Rome *annihilated*! We never heard of it before. What a thing it would be if America should one day be annihilated, by 'the want of strength and energy in the form of her governments!' The monarchies 'were of shorter duration than the republics that they succeeded & aided in overthrowing.' Succeeded, and aided in overthrowing. How can this be? If monarchies are essentially different and distinct from republics, then they cannot be co-existent, both in respect to time and place. But the reviewer makes them both co-existent and not co-existent. For, to *succeed* is to *come after*, in the order of time. But to *aid* in removing the obstacles to that *succession*, implies existence before such obstacles are removed. Such is the unintelligible jargon of this lover of 'argument and sound reasoning.' One half of his propositions have neither subjects nor predicates, antecedents nor consequents.

'Where are your Xerxes, your Philips and your Alexanders?'—the reviewer asks—and answers, with his customary dispatch—'They have perished. Their attachment to 'regular and good government'

was sealed with blood. The instances of the destruction of monarchies are more numerous than *republics*.' We shall not controvert the reviewer's assertion, that Xerxes, Philip and Alexander are dead. But we did not expect to hear it advanced, even by the reviewer, as an argument against monarchical governments, that monarchs do not live forever. As to the particular manner of that *perishing*, which the reviewer tells us Xerxes, Philip and Alexander have experienced, it is not truly affirmed of them all, that their attachment to *any* form of government, was sealed with blood. If it was, it was not with the blood of their own veins, and therefore had nothing to do with their perishing. We grant that republics are less frequent than the examples of monarchies which have perished.

'John Langdon, the worthy governor of New-Hampshire, Nicholas Gilman,' &c. And 'These republicans are mentioned to let the world know'—what? What the world knew before; viz that 'it is true that many republicans were opposed to the constitution.' But these worthy republicans are all reconciled, and the federalists, who adopted the constitution in spite of their opposition, are become its enemies. And how has this reconciliation been effected? Why, says the reviewer, with his usual accuracy, 'after the article admitting amendments, and after amendments were added to it. I have heard of no opposition to it.' It is true that *after* I heard how a *sarting* *republican* of great *larm* was cloistered up several days, 'deliberating on this subject' I have not been disconcerted to learn how he was determined not to come out, till he could let the world know something—as how Philip is perished, and Rome annihilated, and we adopted the federal constitution. But to turn our eyes from the reviewer and speak seriously, what appearance of truth, what shadow of plausibility is there in the charge, so incessantly reiterated by democrats, that federalists are inimical to the constitution? Why should they dislike the government of their own choice? The mutilating amendments which the constitution has already suffered, and the new ones which are projected, may, it is true, be urged with some force, as a ground of repentance and reconciliation, by those who opposed its adoption. But these amendments cannot be urged with equal force, as a cause of the disaffection imputed to its original friends. Viewing it as the work of their own hands, the sacred tenura of their liberties; and remembering the struggle which it cost them; so long as it shall retain a single trait of its primitive excellence, they will cling to it, they will defend it, they will tell their children to defend it with their blood. No—it is not the government, it is the existing administration of it, with which federalists are dissatisfied. Our adversaries know this to be true. They even know that if a sincere attachment to the government; an attachment which they never felt—which excites that opposition to administration, which they endeavor to exhibit as repugnant to the constitution. And how do they endeavor to do this? They tell us plainly that federalism and democracy have changed about. That they now stand on the ground which federalists occupied ten years ago. But what did they say of federalism then? What have they been saying ever since? They were as clamorous against it then as they are now. And wherefore are they entitled to more credit now than they were ten years ago? What proofs of their veracity are now offered, which were not discovered then? Will they not say at some future time, as their political interests may require, that democracy has derived yet additional

virtues from new coalitions with new political factions, or perhaps from another commutation with federalism, and thus condemn what democracy is now, as by contending that an exchange has already taken place, they condemn what it was prior to that exchange? Surely if this piece of democratic deception proves any thing, it proves that democrats were as bad ten years ago, as they ever believed the federalists, and that they are growing no better.— But it is time to go back to the reviewer.

It was a maxim of former administrations, said Mr. Powers, 'Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute.' And the reviewer adds, 'It is well he went no further, for in saying it was only a maxim, *has saved me the trouble of calling him a liar.*' Yet the reviewer has already said to him not a minute before, 'Blush you white sepulchre for the falsehoods you have uttered.' However, we are glad that in saying any thing, could deter the reviewer; who has

'A large mouth, indeed, That spits forth death and mountains, rocks and seas.'

'What does it signify, says the reviewer, to tell the American people this stuff, when they know that the reports of the secretary were an annual deficit, and, like the budget of Mr Pitt, *more money.*' A deficit of more money! like a budget! And this, too, the reviewer adds, to give the picture the finishing touch, 'labelled with deceptive sounds!' This is no stuff. It is choice furniture.

One more and we desist:—Look, my readers, says the reviewer, at the leading federalists of this country. You hear (do they hear with their eyes? if not why does he tell 'em to look?) You hear, he says, in their common conversation, (how does he know who never was admitted into their company?) oaths too horrid to rehearse. Where is the pectigate that cannot preach? Where is the practiced, habitual swearer, that cannot prate of oaths too horrid to rehearse? The most incontinent epicurean, the most abandoned voluptuary, may talk of abstinence. The most illiterate blockhead may become a public babbler against grammatical errors.

Here for the present we leave the review. Although we have examined only a few lines, yet, as they are not the worst of it, we trust the public will be enabled to comprehend the whole extent of the reviewer's claims upon them. Should leisure permit and occasion require, we may not resume the subject hereafter. But we request the reviewer to 'keep his peace nine years.' In the mean time if the editor of the Sun, in behalf of his 'Columbia County' critico belles-lettres correspondent, will point out five sentences together in the review, which do not contain more or less of 'grammatical errors,' I hereby engage to pay him five dollars for his critical sagacity.

PERSIUS.

P. S. Since the foregoing was written we have seen a publication in the Sun, announcing, as its principal object, the design of the reviewer to write no more, for the present, either in prose or verse. This design is justifiable in principle, no doubt, but unfortunately it is too late. It does, on this account, defeat itself. For, the fatal sepulchre is past. The tortoise is already out of his shell—and the only means by which he might again swallow himself, are cut off by this design. P.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EDITORIAL EMPLOY WANTED.

I SERVED a long and faithful apprenticeship at a trade in England, which I imagine will be greatly conducive towards placing me in a situation equally as exalted as that of my countryman, *James Cheetham*. I have many acts to boast of, and many traits in my character, that will render me an useful instrument in the hands of jacobins, to subvert every thing virtuous and valuable. I know there is a party in this country who disregard the government and constitution, and whose only object is to cajole the people into a belief that they are patriotic, virtuous, and the real friends of American freedom, that they may thereby derive something for their own pecuniary emolument. I am not ashamed to own that I am a profligate, an abandoned wretch, fit only to be ranked with a club of villains. I committed crimes in my native country, and "came within an ace of the gallows;" but as fortune would have it, a rascally incendiary assisted me with utensils and I broke the walls of my prison, thereby making my escape. My personal safety was my next object, and I fled to one of the West-India islands, where I committed atrocities sufficient to recommend me to the countenance and support of the jacobin party. As hardened a wretch as I am, I have a trifling regard for public decorum; and that regard will restrain me from relating all those atrocities; one however of the least atrocious nature I will give to the public. The last outrage, by me committed in the West-Indies, was that of robbing a gentleman of three hundred dollars, on a highway, which sum was sufficient to furnish me with clothes (for I was almost naked) and defray my expenses on an intended voyage to this country. I embarked for the United States in the fall of 1803, and arrived in safety. Soon after my arrival I sought employ in a mechanic's shop, where I continued for sometime, and manifested a great deal of sobriety, thereby gaining the applause of my employer. I also enjoyed the consolation of being termed an excellent workman. Hardened by the commission of crimes, I utterly disregard telling an unequivocal downright falsehood; and of course I am worthy of the countenance of those to whom I offer my services.

THOMAS TINKER.

Editor's Closet.

Duane was lately arrested and committed to prison, on a state-warrant, for a libel on the Marquis Yrujo. His honor chief justice Tilghman, however, decided "that a person charged with a libel cannot, before conviction, be held to surety for his good behaviour;" and Duane was of course, released.

This question, it will be recollected, was agitated at Claverack, when the editor of this paper was arraigned for a libel on the president. It will also be recollected that Mr. Attorney-General, (now Judge) Spencer, contended for the unjust and tyrannical principle, that a person charged with a libel, *may* be held to surety for his good behaviour, *before conviction*; and that the court *here*, as in Pennsylvania, decided according to every principle of justice and reason.

We shall ever rejoice to see law predominate over passion and party zeal.

To shew what opinions candid people abroad form of our Hudson democrats, we copy the comment of the editor of the *Farmer's Cabinet* (a moderate democratic paper) on the following toast, drank in this city on the 4th ult.—

Toast.—"De Witt Clinton.—His talents and republicanism are evinced by the purest of all tests, the *abuse* of federalists."

Comment.—"While from thy declamation and violent *abuse* remain, a sure test of talents and patriotism, every scoundrel in our country may be a Solomon in wisdom, and every highwayman a Leonidas in patriotism."

A Federal Trick.

A democrat, on being told that capt. Gale had contradicted the report of his having been killed by commodore Rogers, plumply swore that it was a d—d federal trick to induce Gale to make such a denial; and that he never would believe that he was not killed, until he saw it proclaimed in the Aurora, or the President's Message.

To Correspondents.

"Lucious," in his zeal to shew the difference between *Liberty* and *Equality*, forget to pay his postage; thereby clearly proving, that, however well acquainted he may be with the subject on which he writes, he is ignorant of the common principles of justice.

"O." has some appearance of rancour, and a harshness of expression, that does not meet our approbation.

"FEDERALIST," on the acquittal of Smith and Ogden, shall be given entire next week.

The dramatic sketch of "Comicus," is necessarily postponed, as well as sundry communications of "smaller note."



Agricultural.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

CLEVE, March 13, 1806.

PRINCIPLES IN AGRICULTURE,

Leading to the improvement of land, by the mode of culture, simply, and the application of it to the Indian Corn crop.

THE sun may be considered as the great agent of vegetation; the air may be said to be the storehouse of elements, adapted under the laws of affinities to prepare the matter of earth, and fit to enter into small vessels, appointed to take in the nutriment of plants. Those agencies can only perform their appropriate functions when admitted into the soil; which is the grand purpose of culture to effect, and of man to apply it in the most efficacious way to obtain the end; that way will be found to be the best which most promotes the absorption of heat, and the imbibition of air.

The point of reflection is repulsive of heat, and concentrating it at the surface, the air there is rendered too subtil to be drawn by the appropriate organs of the earth.—This point is known to be formed by a level state of the surface, presenting to the sun at the right with his rays. As the angle is, made to incline obliquely, the rate of heat immediately on the surface will diminish, inasmuch as reflection will act less; absorption will take place, and the air there will become more fitted to be drawn in.

From what has been said, the inference to be drawn is plainly this, that more heat will be absorbed, and more aerial matter will be taken in, by presenting a ridge like surface to the sun and air. Very little consideration will be required to direct the labor conformably to this arrangement; yet I will assist with my ideas to make it easier.

Respecting Indian Corn, the operations to the effect proposed, will obtain other points beneficial to the crop. One is, that the main roots of the plant will be made to descend below the furrow, and thereby will escape the cutting of the share at an advanced period of the growth—as also the Summer's driest heats. Another is, that the plant will be induced to strike out a new set of roots to be multiplied, when the plant shall increase.

To effect the purpose premised, let the corn be planted at a near distance, say about three feet, the way the plough is to be employed. That distance may be regulated thus—when the plough has gone with the bar to the corn as near as can be

done on both sides of the corn row, the earth moved by the mould board, should just meet a ridge between, so that none of it may fall over into the other furrow. The furrows will be next the corn, with those sides most upright. They must be depended in the repetition, as the nature of the roots down into the barren earth. The culture must be continued, while the ultimate depth, and due approach to the corn is effecting, by alternative splitting the ridge with a two wing, and returning it with a one wing plough, the latter to follow close after the former, until the plant begins to flower; at that period the mould board must be turned to the corn, piling higher each time of ploughing.

Land so cultivated always presents obliquely to the sun and air. The roots are established remote from the cutting of the share, and from the dry heats of the season; loose mould is now thrown in, and that will invite additional roots to supply the added demand of the duty of breeding and nourishing its fruit.

The ploughing ought all to be directed one way, most preferably east and west; because in that direction the rays of the sun will always meet the surface obliquely: whereas if they run north and south, the morning and evening sun will strike on the ridges more at right angles. Situations will be imperious, consequently the line of direction here-proposed for the course of the furrow, must not be *a sine qua non*. The work of the hoe may be superseded tackling on a small stroking board upon the land side of the helve when the one wing plough is in use, which will suffice the earth up to the corn.

LONDON CARTER.

Miscellany.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MR. D...., of this city, among other experiments with the poplar worm (which have excited so much alarm throughout the states) placed two of them in glass tumblers on the 10th of July, and supplied them with leaves from the poplar. About four days after, the worms began to gather a leaf over them in the corners of the glasses, and cement it on every side by a web-like crust, composed of the substance of the leaves; in this situation they lay dormant until August 17th, when from the largest, a beautiful butterfly burst from its shell, and lit upon the window. The head of this butterfly very much resembles the head of the worm. The outer wings, are of a similar colour to the worm, handsomely variegated with a darker shade. The inner and small wings are of a scarlet, tipped with black.

As this beautiful insect has injured nobody who has handled it, I offer this short and early note, Mr. Editor, to calm the minds of the terrified, and induce them in case of a numerous transmigration, not to sell this ornament of our city (the Poplar) for a breast work, should a host of butterflies unexpectedly appear.

OBSERVER.

Literary gleanings.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

[Could we copy all that is interesting from the Secret History of St. Cloud, we should re-print the whole book. But our narrow limits constrain us to content ourselves with here and there a sketch. Edit. Bal.]

BERNIER.

“BERNIER was a curate in La Vendee before the revolution, and one of those priests who lighted the torch of civil war in that unfortunate country, under pretence of defending the throne of his king, and the altars of his God. He not only possessed great popularity among the lower classes, but acquired so far the confidence of the Vendean chiefs, that he was appointed one of the supreme and directing council of the Royalists and Chouans. Even so late as the summer of 1799, he continued not only unsuspected, but was trusted by the insurgents in the western departments. In the winter, however, of the same year, he had been gained over by Bonaparte's emissaries, and was seen at his levees in the Thuilleries. It is stated that general Brune made him renounce his former companions, and betray to the then First Consul of the French republic the secrets of the friends of lawful monarchy, of the faithful subjects of Louis XVIII. His perfidy has been rewarded with one hundred and fifty thousand livres in ready money, with the see of Orleans, and with a promise of a cardinal's hat. He has ally, with the cardinals Genilay, Caprara, Fesch, Cambraceres, and Maury, Bonaparte's promise, and, of course, the expectation of the Roman star. He was one of the prelates who officiated at the late coronation, and is now considered in as a person who has too far committed himself with his legitimate prince, and whose past treachery therefore answers for his future fidelity.”

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

“WHEN Madame Napoleon was informed by her husband of the necessity of choosing her almoner and chaplain, and of attending regularly the mass, she first fell a laughing, taking it merely for a joke: the serious and severe looks, and the harsh and threatening expressions, of the First

Conful, soon, however, convinced her how much she was mistaken. To evince her repentance, she, on the very next day, attended her mother-in-law to church, who was highly edified by the sudden and religious turn of her daughter, and did not fail to ascribe to the efficacious intercession of one of her favorite saints this conversion of a profane sinner. But Napoleon was not the dupe of this church-going mummer of his wife, whom he ordered his spies to watch; these were unfortunate enough to discover, that she went to the mass more to fulfil her appointments with her lovers than to pray to her Saviour; and that even by the side of her mother she read *billets-doux* and love-letters, when that pious lady supposed that she read her prayers, because her eyes were fixed upon her breviary. Without relating to any one this discovery of his Josephine's frailties, Napoleon, after a violent connubial fracas and reprimand, and after a solitary confinement of her for six days, gave immediate orders to have the chapel of the Thuilleries and of St. Cloud repaired; and until these were ready, cardinal Cambaceres and Bernier, by turns, laid the mass in her private apartments, where none but selected favorites or favored courtiers were admitted. Madame Napoleone now never neglects the mass, but, if not accompanied by her husband, is escorted by a guard of honour, among whom she knows that he has several agents watching her motions, and her very look."

MOREAU.

"BONAPARTE had so well penetrated the weak side of Moreau's character, that although he could not avoid doing justice to this general's military talents and exploits, he neither esteemed him as a citizen nor dreaded him as a rival. Moreau possessed great popularity; but so did Danton and Pichegru before him; and yet neither of them had found adherents enough to shake those republican governments with which they avowed themselves openly discontented, and against which they secretly plotted. I heard Talleyrand say, at Madame de Montlaugier's, in the presence of fifty persons: "Napoleone Buonaparte had never any thing to apprehend from General Moreau, and from his popularity, even at the head of an army. Dantonier too was at the head of an army, when he revolved against the National Convention; but had he not saved himself by flight, his own troops, would have delivered him up to be punished as a traitor. Moreau, and his popularity, could only be dangerous to the Buonaparte dynasty, were he to survive Napoleone: had not this Emperor wisely averted this danger." From this official declaration of Napoleone's confidential minister, in a society of known anti-imperialists, I draw the conclusion, that Moreau was never more, during the present reign,

return to France. How very feeble, and how badly advised must this general have been, when, after a condemnation to two years' imprisonment, he accepted of a perpetual exile; and renounced all hopes of ever again entering his own country. In the Temple, or in any other prison, if he had submitted to the sentence pronounced against him, he would have caused Buonaparte more uneasiness than when at liberty; and been more a point of rally to his adherents and friends, than when at his palace of Grosbois; because compassion and pity must have invigorated and sharpened their feelings.

"If report be true, however, he did not voluntarily exchange imprisonment for exile; racks were shown him; and by the act of banishment was placed a poisonous draught."

PICHEGRU.

"AN anecdote is related of Pichegru, which does honor to the memory of that unfortunate general. Fouché paid him a visit in prison the day before his death, and offered him "Buonaparte's commission as a field marshal, and a diploma as a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, provided he would turn informer against Moreau, of whose treachery against himself, in 1797, he was reminded. On the other hand, he was informed, that, in consequence of his former denials, if he persisted in his refractory conduct, he should never more appear before any judge, but that the affairs of state and the safety of the country required that he should be privately dispatched in his goal." "So," answered this virtuous and indignant warrior, "you will only spare my life, upon condition that I prove myself unworthy to live. As this is the case, my choice is made without hesitation: I am prepared to become your victim, but I will never be numbered among your accomplices. Call in your executioners; I am ready to die as I have lived a man of honor, and an irreproachable citizen." Within twenty-four hours after this answer, Pichegru was no more.

"That the Duke of Enghien was shot in the night of the 21st of March, 1804, in the wood or in the ditch of the castle of Vincennes, is admitted even by government; but who really were his assassins is still unknown. Some assert that he was shot by the grenadiers of Buonaparte's Italian guard; others say, by a detachment of *gens d'armes d'Elite*; and others again, that the men of both these corps refused to fire; and that General Murat, hearing the troops murmur, and fearing their mutiny, was himself the executioner of this young and innocent prince of the house Bourbon, by riding up to him, and blowing out his brains with a pistol. Certain it is, that Murat was the first, and Louis Buonaparte the second in command, on this dreadful occasion."

Military.

To General Ten Broeck's Brigade.

BY request of the Brigadier, the subscriber offers the following regulations for the ensuing brigade-day, which if strictly attended to, no doubt, the brigade will be dismissed in good season.

Regulations.

1st. Regulate the parade and draw a line; to do which it will be necessary for the Brigade-Major, Adjutants, and Quarter-Masters, in the brigade, to meet on the parade in the morning previous to brigade day.

2d. The commandant's order their regiments paraded with their flank companies, as early in the morning as may be, on or near the brigade parade.

3d. As some regiments will be formed before others, and the line of brigade cannot be formed till the whole are ready, I should think it best for the inspection to be taken by regiments, before the brigade line is formed. It can be taken without much loss of time, if the regiments begin to form by sunrise. The officers of companies must not suffer any men to straggle away in the time of their being under arms.

4th. The companies & regiments march and form the brigade line by direction of the officers of the day; the line to be formed as follows, viz: First, 1st and 3d companies of horse, on the right; Second, Artillery, leaving an interval of ten paces; Third, four light companies, formed in battalion, as shall be directed on parade, when the rank of companies is ascertained, leaving an interval of ten paces from the artillery; Fourth, Col. McKimstry's regiment; Fifth, Col. Van Rensselaer's regiment; Sixth, Col. Livingston's regiment; Seventh, Col. Cornwell's regiment; Eighth, Col. Vossburgh's regiment; Ninth, three light companies, formed in battalion as above; Tenth, the second company of horse. There must be ten paces interval between each battalion through the line.

5th. Notify the Governor that the brigade line is formed and ready to receive him.

6th. Prepare and pay the marching salute.

7th. March and pay the standing salute.

8th. Go through the manual exercise.

When a regiment wheels for inspection, the field and staff officers will remain on the right and be informed first. The captains fill their flank returns as quick as possible.

The flank companies will be arranged thus:

Brigade		Cape	
1st	2nd	1st	2nd
3rd	4th	3rd	4th
5th	6th	5th	6th
7th	8th	7th	8th
9th	10th	9th	10th
11th	12th	11th	12th
13th	14th	13th	14th
15th	16th	15th	16th
17th	18th	17th	18th
19th	20th	19th	20th
21st	22nd	21st	22nd
23rd	24th	23rd	24th
25th	26th	25th	26th
27th	28th	27th	28th
29th	30th	29th	30th
31st	32nd	31st	32nd
33rd	34th	33rd	34th
35th	36th	35th	36th
37th	38th	37th	38th
39th	40th	39th	40th
41st	42nd	41st	42nd
43rd	44th	43rd	44th
45th	46th	45th	46th
47th	48th	47th	48th
49th	50th	49th	50th
51st	52nd	51st	52nd
53rd	54th	53rd	54th
55th	56th	55th	56th
57th	58th	57th	58th
59th	60th	59th	60th
61st	62nd	61st	62nd
63rd	64th	63rd	64th
65th	66th	65th	66th
67th	68th	67th	68th
69th	70th	69th	70th
71st	72nd	71st	72nd
73rd	74th	73rd	74th
75th	76th	75th	76th
77th	78th	77th	78th
79th	80th	79th	80th
81st	82nd	81st	82nd
83rd	84th	83rd	84th
85th	86th	85th	86th
87th	88th	87th	88th
89th	90th	89th	90th
91st	92nd	91st	92nd
93rd	94th	93rd	94th
95th	96th	95th	96th
97th	98th	97th	98th
99th	100th	99th	100th

JOSEPH LORD, *Brigade-Major*.

Camp, August 15th, 1805.

FOR THE BALANCE.

To "A. B."

SIR,

I HAVE rarely observed a more malignant and wanton attack upon character, than that under your signature in the last Bee.—The wretch who could coolly and deliberately make it, could not know Mr. Powers, even "by report." For, if you had the least knowledge of him, in any possible way, no possible epithets can describe your villainy. If you do not know him or his character, then have you wantonly aspersed him—you have, like a common assassin, plunged your dagger in the dark, unmindful whether you punished guilt or wounded virtue.

In this situation are you placed; and if ever you should arrive at the honor of an acquaintance with Mr. Powers, and if then your conscience shall not have become callous to compunction, you will with me view your present conduct, as that of a dastard, a liar and a scoundrel.

Greater virtues, joined with a respectable portion of talents, rarely fall to the lot of a young man, than are possessed by Mr. Powers. I know him well—I know his virtues. And although I wish neither to veil or palliate his faults, yet I will never suffer a ruffian, (in his absence) to lacerate his character without throwing before him the shield of truth—a shield which must and will blunt the arrows of detraction; and perhaps strike terror to the black heart of A. B. himself.—Yes, sir, black as Tartarus, foul as the vapours of the Sygian lake and ulcerated to the very core, must that heart be, which would suffer a head to contrive and a hand to execute an attack designed to blast the character of a youth, just entering upon a stage, where, without character, applause and even competency, can rarely be secured.

And what is Mr. Powers' offence? what "deed of direful note" has he committed, that all the dogs of democracy are thus loosed upon him?—Why, he is a young man; and being a young man, he has dared to arraign the policy of a catalogue of demagogues. He has dared to paint them truly; to bare them to their very bones, and expose their rotten policy to the derision of some, to the contempt of others. 'Tis the length and breadth of his offending—and for this, every pop-gun folderl in the ragged ranks of democracy must assail him.—And you, A. B. among the throng, have arisen in your little wrath, and howled forth your rencour.—I know well that your howlings are harmless—I know well that, like the enfeebled wolf, your noise speaks rather the impotence of rage than the threatnings of vengeance. And therefore, perhaps, it would have been quite as prudent to avoid a contest, where I can gain no positive advantage, not now in possession, but must be exposed to the dist and filth of a flimsy antagonism.—Still, however, justice will never be satisfied, unless your malignity, however harmless, be properly chastised.

I cannot review the oration of Mr. Powers—but I can and do say, that every charge you have made against it, is false. I admit that some sentences, however true, had better at this time not have been spoken. But the honesty and zeal of Mr. Powers, would not suffer him to hide in his own breast, sentiments which he deemed correct, merely because their publication might provoke the rage of a *snipper* / *snapper* scribbler. Neither arrogance, impudence, sophistry or falshood are discoverable in the oration. Unless, indeed, those terms, in these revolutionary times, have changed their meaning. If to utter truths, bold truths, truths, which strike with terror both the venal great and the venal small; if in a plain, manly, energetic manner, to expose the little arts of the powerful, the intolerance and aristocracy of pretended republicans; if to strip the veil of hypocrisy from Mr. Jefferson, and all his minions, and expose their naked deformity to the world; if to demonstrate from facts indisputable, and arguments irrefutable, that the whole system of policy now pursued is disastrous, weak, contemptible, and destructive to the very existence of our government; if all these constitute arrogance, impudence, sophistry and falshood, then is Mr. Powers guilty; for this he has performed; and for this, he now must encounter the buzzings of a swarm of minor democrats, who call truth treason, if that truth operates to the destruction of their idol.

Your last week's production, is a wretched bombastic attempt at declamation. If by such stuff you expect to expose or detect Mr. Powers, you are mistaken. You expose the oration! It *vox preterea nihil* can do it, I admit you are in the full tide of successful experiment. But it never will do. It is superlatively ridiculous for the wisest man, because he cannot penetrate the works of nature, to call them foolish. So too if Mr. Powers' mind is so far superior; if his production is above your comprehension, it is contemptible in you to call it by such harsh epithets. You say much of federal bacchanals, &c. federal malice, brazen faced disciple, &c. and tropes and metaphors and high sounding epithets, dance through your stile with all the regularity and beauty of chaos. Why now, sir, as to all this, it is well enough; it makes a jingle. Nothing makes a very weak being appear stronger than learned and big epithets, and half begotten metaphors. They create a noble confusion; and while we are exerting ourselves to discover "what a plague he would be at," the author is forgotten and escapes. In short, I know no better method for a little malignant scribbler to escape chastisement, than to bury himself in a vast pile of terrible terms and epithets. Even a mouse is safe in a wall.

And, sir, do you really think Mr. Powers has "suffered on this occasion." If such trash as you have written, would affect any part of him but the "gravity of

his muscles," then ought he indeed to be pitied. Why, sir, the croakings of the frog or the hootings of the owl, may suddenly strike the ear, startle for a moment; but you will admit that the man who would not rather pity than fear the grovelling creatures, would be a fool indeed.

The threat at the close of your trash, is most deplorably contemptible. Why, sir, whatever you may think, your sword is of pigmy size—three inches at most from hilt to point, and incapable of hurting a living creature. You may again bluster and look big, you may call names, and wrapp'd in secrecy, you can with personal impunity abuse Mr. Powers, but you cannot injure him. His character is above your reach. "Cease, then, viper, you bite a file." The true secret of the thing is here:—The democrats had an oration, a flimsy, silly, weak, contemptible thing, the sickly offspring of an impotent father. They blushed for themselves and their oration. They were ridiculed by the federalists; and, in return, finding Mr. Powers' oration too high for their talents, they wreak their vengeance on his character. It shall recoil on their own heads.

VINDICATOR.

DURHAM, August 26.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tilings of the times.

We learn, that Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, has resigned his seat in Congress.

IN SUPREME COURT, AUGUS. 13, 1806.

Ordered, that a Circuit Court be held in and for Orange county, on Monday the 24th day of November: in and for Greene county, on Monday the 1st day of December: and in and for Columbia county, on Monday the 4th day of December next.

A copy.

FR. BLOODGOOD, Clerk.

Counsellors and Attornies, admitted in the supreme court, at its late term held in Albany.

COUNSELLORS. Roger Dougherty, David Mason, Eliza Adams, George Griffin, William Sampson, Joseph D. Mottell, Amos Douglass, John Goodrich.

ATTORNEYS. John Adams, Daniel C. Garnsey, Robert Watts, Junr, Thomas Palmer, Abijah Miller, Wessel Ganevoort, Peter Wilson, Tobias S. Dr. Camillon, Benjamin Chamberlain, Ebenezer Walden, James Caldwell Junr, Charles Blanchard, James Birdall, John Root, John Pitman, Junr, Erasmus Root.

Copy of the presentment by the grand jury of the city of New-York, against *Mitchell B. Talmage*, Esq. judge of the district court for his oppressive and illegal conduct in the case of Ogden and Smith, in relation to fitting out the *Leander*:—

"The grand jury for the circuit court of the United States for the New-York district, feel it a duty incumbent on them to present, and they do accordingly upon their oath as present to the said court, that in their deliberations and examinations of testimony as issued jurors a record it did appear that the Hon. *Mitchell B. Talmage*, Esq. judge of the district court of the United States, for the New-York district, did in the examination of Wm. S. Smith and Samuel G. Ogden, as witnesses and principals, touching certain crimes said to have been committed against the laws of the U. S. proceed in a manner unusual, oppressive, and contrary to law."

Fatal effects of foul air.—Some days past the following distressing accident happened on the plantation of Mr. Robert Sinclair, about five miles from this city. In deepening a well, two itinerant labourers, one known only by the name WILLIAM, and the other by that of PATRICK were employed. After blasting a rock at the bottom of the well, PATRICK descended, but immediately cried out to be drawn up, as he was suffocating; his cries suddenly subsiding, WILLIAM descended to his assistance; he placed Patrick in the bucket, and placing his own feet on the edge thereof held on by the rope. They had not been drawn up more than twenty feet when William uttered the most distressing cries, and although the windlass was turned with the utmost celerity, and they had nearly reached the top of the well, the effect of the mephitic air was so powerful that he could not retain his hold, and fell to the bottom. Patrick was drawn up apparently lifeless but has since recovered. The feelings of Mr. Sinclair were then wound up to the highest degree of distress; no one would venture his life to rescue the unfortunate William, until a strange negro man voluntarily offered his assistance; he resolutely descended the well, and fixing the lifeless William in the bucket, they were both drawn up; the negro man fainted, and was not, for some time restored to his senses; and notwithstanding the humane exertions of Mr. Sinclair and his neighbours, William fell a martyr in rescuing the life of his friend.

To prevent similar misfortunes, from the effects of mephitic air in wells, we offer the following receipt of an eminent writer on the subject.—"If any doubt of foul air exists, take one pound flur of sulphur, mixed with one pint of spirits of wine, or strong ardent spirits of any kind dip in that mixture sheets of paper, set them on fire and throw them into the well, if they continue to burn the mephitic air is dissipated, then any person may descend with safety." [Baltimore paper.]

The following information, received from Halifax, by a letter of the 29th ult. from a source that may be relied on is published for the information of the merchants of the U. S.

The Golden Age, loaded at Philadelphia, and was destined for Hamburgh; but in case that port was blockaded, to proceed to Tonningen.

In the case of the Golden Age, the captors failing to establish the fact of any blockade of the Elbe having existed previous to the 16th May, the court directed restitution of the ship and such part of the cargo, as is not the produce of enemy's colonies in the West Indies, which latter is all held for further proof of property. The captors' counsel made a formidable stand on the much contested ground of this vessel being illegally employed in carrying the produce of the enemy's colonies to Europe, but the Judge in the present case overruled it—because the ship was not going to an enemy's port in Europe, and signified, that if she had been bound to an enemy's port he must have condemned her, and that part of the goods which had been purchased in the enemies' colonies.

We hope Mr. J.—will be able to produce evidence, that the colonial produce imported by themselves, was purchased from their own funds, transmitting attested copies of their letters upon the subject and accounts current, between them, and the parties, who were shippers in the West Indies [Phil. Gaz.]

FOREIGN.

London dates to the 1st of July, have been received, by a late arrival at Boston.

Rumors of peace had prevailed in England, and the funds experienced a considerable rise, in consequence. A correspondence had been carried on between England, France and Russia; but its success was considered as very doubtful.

The funds declined considerably on the 30th June, in consequence of a report that Russia had made a separate peace with France.

LONDON June 23.

Princess of Wales.

Reports of the greatest delicacy and importance respecting this illustrious personage have been in circulation for some days. Her infidelity to her husband has been the subject of general conversation. This is laid to have originated in information given by Lady Douglas, in so solemn and circumstantial a manner, as to render it incumbent on the Prince of Wales to consult Counsel on the subject. He accordingly communicated the information to Lord Thurlow; at the same time observing, that he had declined paying the least attention to the report until it had been urged upon him, in the most forcible manner. His Lordship advised the Prince to lay the several allegations before his Majesty; which was done without comment, or observation on his part.—His Majesty immediately appointed a select Committee of his Privy Council to proceed to an investigation of the charge without delay. The Committee is composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Spencer, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Grenville. Lady Douglas has been examined before the committee on oath. The Duke of Kent went specially to inform the accused of the nature and extent of the charge, and to notify that six of her female domestics were required to appear before the Committee.—This immediately took place and they were examined on oath. The illustrious Lady, on this occasion, observed, "I shall insist on an investigation; and lest it should be imagined I might tamper with my servants, I will discharge them all immediately."

Her Royal Highness yesterday paid Mr. Wincham (Secretary of State) a visit; which also has excited attention. It is a proof that not the slightest distrust of the Cabinet is entertained upon the case, and that her Royal Highness is confident of having done nothing that can possibly call for any proceeding on the part of Government, further than the present solemn enquiry, which was highly desirable, and as highly desired by her, for the purpose of shewing the total falshood of the calumny, and those subsequent proceedings for the punishment of the calumniators, which will become an indispensable duty upon the acquittal.

The secret committee have not yet reported. The Commissioners will probably state their progress to the King this day; and make a full report to him in the course of a few days. Reports on this subject multiply and vary every hour; but they form no basis on which any solid opinion

can be possibly supported. The Baronet and his Lady, in whom the charges are said to have originated, entered the gala at Vauxhall, on Monday.

Throughout the whole business, we are able positively to state, that the Prince has behaved with the strictest decorum, and with an anxiety, that every possible means may be taken to assert the innocence and vindicate the character of the exalted personage. His Royal Highness, so far from being either prosecutor or accuser, has not even been a complainant in the cause.

Mr. Pinckney, who has been selected by the president of the United States to enter into a discussion with the British Government respecting the mutual causes of complaint subsisting between the two countries, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday. We have no doubt that there is every disposition on the part of his majesty's ministers to redress any real grievances of which the American government may have to complain; but they will not, on the other hand, we are convinced, compromise the dignity or sacrifice the interests of this country, to the clamor of a party in America, whose object evidently is to obtain from this country the most degrading concessions, or to provoke a war.

The kingdom of Naples is stated to be in the most disturbed situation. Insurrections take place daily, and the people are so disaffected to the new king, that a reinforcement of French troops has been deemed necessary.

King Louis had scarcely set his foot in his new dominions, when he began to exercise his royal prerogative. He has announced that it is his intention to confer the following dignities upon some of those persons who have been most instrumental in placing him upon the throne of Holland: Verhuell is to be created Count of Vianew; Gagel, Baron Breda; and Six, Count Kogtenberg.

The new king of Holland has promised his vassals a new coinage—provided they will furnish the bullion.

The British have captured the Island of Capri, a spot which Augustus dignified by occasional residence for recreation and health; and which Tiberius disgraced by the most infamous debaucheries. Capri is a good station for watching all operations in the gulph of Naples.

Lord Melville, after an absence of several months, attended yesterday in his place in the House of Peers.

Rome, May 20.

It is confidently reported, that the Emperor Napoleon will crown his brother Joseph, King of Naples, in the Church of St. Peter.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. at the house of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, jun. esq. at Union, JOHN A. SCHUYLER, esq. of New Barbadoes Neck, (N. Jersey) to Miss CATHERINE VAN RENSSELAER, of Claveack, daughter of the late gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, deceased.



FOR THE BALANCE.

Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur.

HORACE.

HOLD, hold! in troth I shall go frantic! Pray,
Is chaos come again? Lord, what a fray!
Sure old Amsanctus' jaws are dislocated,
And Pluto's realm on earth eviscerated.
Else whence this noise, this womanish pow-wow,
This semi-toned embrace of discord? How
Comes it about that such a pestilence
Of ranc'rous babbling and impertinence,
Infests me round? Whether I go—I'm haunted;—
Or stay—on every side belied and taunted.
Dame Nature's self with malice seems to heave,
And not a gale—but needs a purgative.
It comes so cramm'd with mouth malignity.
Was honest Job afflicted too?—Ah me!
How grievous slander! sores—not worth a sigh.—
He with one fiend was plagu'd—ten thousand I.
And what makes them thrice formidable is,
They screw such wreaths of pleasure on their phiz,
Look righteous, as they bargain'd for a job,
Just at the nick of time they give the lab.
Do I sit, sleek as Hebe and demure?—
Their false-fac'd impudence receives no cure.—
Or stride menacingly, like Polyphemus,
When pacing thro' the sea to catch great Æneas?
Or nod like Jupiter, or grimly scowl,
Like Neptune when Acolus 'gins to howl?—
Alack, whate'er I do—'tis all in vain;
I get no peace, no recompence I gain.
With bleek, unhely aim, they do first peep
Thro' the key-hole of privacy; then creep
Abroad, and sp—w on reputations's face:
And I, in turn, with meek, unhandsome grace,
Must plead, excuse, my charac'er to clear;
Like as a toad, to whose incau'ous rear
Some ugly serpent hath laid siege, swells big,
Lest he should be ingulph'd—Curse on a rig
That wears a sting of serious offence
In the long, tedious tail of consequence.—
O, 'twere as well not be, as have stirr'd up
The ravenous wrath of such a green-ey'd group.

And wherefore I obnoxious to their ire?
What fact of direful note is done? What fire-
Brand is begot? What beauteous Helen ravish'd?
What golden apple on bright Venus lavish'd?
How have I scratch'd their liliputian souls,
That they so twinge, when conversation holds
My name in peradventure?—Once, indeed,
I did salute a salutable maid.—
The grats look'd sideways, and—"why raly, chuck,
"You have been notic'd by the Canaan buck!"—
Beside this—nothing. What then is the great,
The mighty stimulant of wondrous hate!—
I should do something. Aye, there's the touch!
'Tis doing nothing, lo! has wrought so much!
Strange, marvellously strange! Although, forsooth,
The best bred utterance of a simple truth
Doth sometimes gail them to the very quick;
Who'd think the point of nothing would thus prick?

But so it is; and to avenge the goad,
They puff their small, licentious breath abroad.
A smirk of surface pleasantry ne'er misses
Their latitude of visage superfluous;—
Yet fierce as vultures, as the grave insatiate,
They ever prey on all that's not ingratiolate.

And what can turn their rage? Kind condescen-
sion

To do observance, make obliging mention,
Wink lovingly, mux chastity away,
Praise apish forms and canker'd minds, and say,
As to the ass said Shakespeare's fairy queen,
When she beheld the smooth, enamell'd green,
"Come sit thee down upon this flow'ry bed,
"While I thy amiable cheeks do coy;
"And stick musk roses in thy sleek smooth'd head,
"And kiss thy fair large ears, my gentle joy."

Shall I not, then, to gain anew their pleasure,
Fawn on them, flatter and caress, sans measure?
Wield gallantly their parasols and nosegays?
Their sun-burnt bosoms shade with graceful posies?
Laugh when they smile, and when they frown ex-
pire,

To reinstall me in their heart's desire?—
'Sdeath! I would rather be condemn'd, a snake,
To crawl round Meic'ry with a broken back.

JOE BENT.

Diversity.

WIT.

[J. R. D. HUGGINS, whose wit is as keen as a razor, and who, like Napoleon of France, from an humble Knight, has risen to Imperial Dignity, is the pleasantest advertiser in the world. Witness the following, which is one of his latest effusions:—

Edit. Bal.]

DESPONDENCE.

Mercator Metuens.

HOR. ODS.

Navis quæ tibi creditum—
Reddas incolumem precor,
Et serves animæ dundium mee!

HOR. ODE 3. LIB. 1.

Oh ship! the trembling Huggins cries,
Preserve your trust with all your eyes!
The Wash-Balls, perfumes and pomade
To lose them would be cursed hard!
At least at half my life I rate 'em,
Fate take the whole; so thou'rt but safe, Pomatum!

IN his last communication, J. R. D. Huggins took occasion to notice the general dejection of the public village, and very humanely offered to brighten it by the use of *curling tongs and razors*. Alas! He has since become the object of his own prescriptions. An occurrence has taken place infinitely more affecting to his happiness than the *downfall of Poplars*, or the combination of *Caterpillars and of Kings*. The following will convince the citizens, how great reason he has to be *wan and woe begone*.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the *Morange*, one of Admiral Lincoln's squadron, to J. R. D. Huggins, Esq.

I AM sorry to inform you that we have been captured and carried into Plymouth. Your WIGS, Powder, Wash-ball

and Perfumes, &c. as *per margin*, are not only among the captured articles; but were instrumental in preventing our escape; and as *Powder and Ball are contraband*, will in all probability condemn both vessel and cargo. The enemy got scent of us on the evening of the 25th, and chased us until dark, when we altered our course for the purpose of eluding him; but this bringing us directly to windward, he still kept scent of us, chasing by the nose until day break, when to our great grief he came along side and boarded. On examining our papers for articles *contraband*, the *Powder flashed* conviction on him, and we were taken possession of in an instant. This was the only time the powder flashed at all; and the balls being equally *inoffensive*, I trust you will see that no reluctance on our part could be made."

J. R. D. Huggins, in consequence of the above, solicits the forbearance of the owners of said vessel and cargo. He informs them that he is very averse to *lithigation*, and although he flatters himself, with some small acquaintance with the graces, he has no particular wish, at present to become to with the "*grace of God*."

In case however these gentlemen should be inextinguishable, he throws himself upon the commiseration of the public—and to lighten the load of their sympathy, he informs them that he expects to start, by the way of England, the *Prize Hugs*, &c. &c. and has still on hand a very valuable assortment, together with hair lace, and a variety of other articles too elegant to be passed over, and yet too numerous to mention, which without either quirking or quibbling will be exchanged for *cash*.

Done at the imperial academy of fashions, No. 92. Broadway, where every other kind of *head-work* is elegantly executed.

July 25.

J. R. D. HUGGINS,
Empereur de le Mode, &c. &c.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1836.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles; or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, SEPTEMBER 2, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

ACQUITTAL OF SMITH AND OGDEN.

THE event of the prosecutions instituted against OGDEN and SMITH, must afford matter of severe disappointment and chagrin to the present administration. The motives which dictated and the objects intended to be answered by the prosecutions, reflect at once disgrace and contempt on the person at whose instance they were instituted; and his mortification must be proportioned to the confidence he entertained of the successful issue of a measure, which has terminated in a manner so dishonorable to his character and unfavorable to his views.

Fortunate has it been for the persons marked out as sacrifices to expiate the offences of the executive, that the independence and integrity of an honest jury have boldly interposed to rescue them from the grasp of executive vengeance. It is by such verdicts that we are taught properly to appreciate the benefits of trial by jury. It is by such verdicts, in opposition to the wishes of men in power, that the citizen appears with superior dignity, and reflects a splendid lustre on the institutions of his country. Such verdicts will operate as signal examples to future executives, and deter them from directing prosecutions in order to fix upon others the guilt of their own measures. They will shew that jurors are too independent obsequiously to subservethe sordid purposes of individuals, however powerful their influence, or elevated their station.

The verdict of acquittal, pronounced in the above prosecutions, completely impli-

cate the executive. To remove the impression made on the public mind, a miserable subterfuge has been employed. It has been said, that the jury was actuated by party considerations; that a majority of the persons composing the same, were hostile to the present administration. Such observations have been made with a view to insinuate a belief, that the gentlemen of the respective juries, in order to gratify a malignant spirit, violated their oaths and prostituted their consciences, with the nefarious design of criminating our wise and virtuous administration. These are calumnies which merit the severest reprehension. The authors of them ought to be held up to public odium and execration. No apology should extenuate their conduct. No concession procure their pardon. Is an honest jury, who have pronounced a verdict on oath, to be stigmatized in this scandalous manner, because that verdict is not quite agreeable to certain individuals? And will not the indignation of the country be roused? With equal propriety and decorum might we charge the judge who presided at the trial, with partiality and ignorance, with descending from the elevation of official dignity to the rank of political partisan. Who that is acquainted with the patriotism, liberality and candor of judge Talmadge, the immense field of intellect he occupies, furnished with all the pleasant and salutary plants of knowledge, would give credit to such charge? Give credit, do I say? Who would hear such charge, and not pronounce it a most atrocious calumny? Even moderation would be roused to resentment, and declare imprisonment for life too mild a punishment for the profligate calumniator. We respect the virtues of the judge. We admire his talents; and if, from the vast stores of his great mind, he sometimes does not make the most judicious selection, good natured penetration will perceive

that it arises from his being perplexed by variety, and confused with his own abundance. He is undoubtedly a great luminary, and, though he may not shine with the refulgent brightness of a Hardwicke, or a Mansfield, yet the inferiority is not to be attributed to him, but rather to nature, who sometimes observes a distant gradation in her works.

Now if judge Talmadge, possessing such superior acquirements, and directed by the light of his brilliant genius, occasionally errs, (as it is said he sometimes does) is it reasonably to be presumed, that men of inferior capacities can always be right? Are we to ascribe their errors to sinister motives? This would be uncharitable in the extreme. It would confound the imperfections of the understanding, with the infirmities of the heart. A new system of ethics must be adopted. A new scale of judgment formed; and human actions be estimated (in a moral point of view) not according to the degree of depravity that led to, but according to the degree of ignorance which might have induced, the commission of an act. If such principles be established, how highly culpable must judge Talmadge, with his superior abilities, appear. In the progress of the trials, it casually transpired, that his honor had in former instances, throughout the course of proceeding against Smith or Ogden, not acted pursuant to the *strict niceties of law*. A zeal for the honor of the executive, and the instructions he may have received, might obscure the light of his understanding, and lead him unintentionally, into error. With the liberality of candour, we admit the apology, and clear him of the charge of any improper bias in the cause. The same candour requires us not to asperse the motives of the jury, in finding a verdict of acquittal.

Let it, however, be conceded to the advocates of the present administration, that

a majority of the jury in the respective causes, were hostile to the executive, and influenced by party motives. Attend to the language of triumph upon this concession: "People of the United States, a jury of the country on the late trial of Smith—a jury of the country on the late trial of Ogden, were so lost to all principle, so completely under the influence of political prejudices, that in spite of evidence, of justice, of truth, of conscience, and in direct opposition to the laws, they found verdicts of acquittal." But stop.—Were there not, on those juries, persons favorable to the administration? It is admitted. Is it not necessary that a jury should unanimously agree, in order to find a verdict? It cannot be denied. The effrontery of these partisans is without bounds, or their folly without limits. I will not insult their understandings by calling them fools. See to what length disappointment has hurried the zeal of these furious partisans. In the mad transport of passion, they have directed calumnies against their opponents, which, in fact, contain the most bitter reflections on their friends. The several juries are censured in grots. The burden of infamy imposed upon each respective body, is indivisible. It rests equally on all the members composing that body. What then became of the staunch integrity, the obstinate virtue of the jury, the supporters of the administration? What could induce them to abandon their chief at so critical a moment? Were they corrupted, or were they weak and pliable? The dilemma is presented to the champions of the executive. Let them make a choice. Or did these jurors conceive the obligation of an oath paramount to all party consideration? In justice to their characters, I will say, I believe they did. At all events, the conduct of their pretended friends is so miserably mean, that the bitterness of animosity is completely absorbed in contempt.

It is a common observation, that no beings are more suspicious than knaves. Accustomed to fraud, to cunning, and deception, whenever they meet with an object on which they practice their arts without success, they attribute the failure to the exercise of the same arts which they have in the instance ineffectually employed. They consider it an insult to their profession to suppose that they can be defeated by fair means; and when disappointed in their plans, they refer the cause of their disappointment to the most corrupt principles of the heart. A clamor is immediately raised by them; and, in proportion to their own profligacy, are they loud in declaiming against the depravity of others. The violence of their invectives, will afford a proper criterion to judge of their progress in iniquity; and those who have violated every moral obligation, will talk most eloquently of conscience and of duty.

No man who is acquainted with the individuals who affect so much indignation

at the verdicts, can seriously believe that patriotism or truth possess any extraordinary influence over their conduct. Their morality is convenience—their justice rests on the expedient. They do not censure a measure because it is base or pernicious. Their censure is dictated by the most sordid motives. To serve their purposes they will calumniate the most upright characters, and with unblushing impudence applaud the most abandoned. In the progress of success, they are cool and calculating; but let disappointment once cross them, their passions are roused, and burst through the mask of hypocrisy. They denounce, they reproach, they inveigh, regardless of truth, of propriety, of decency. Public odium is at last excited; disgust follows; contempt succeeds; and they are blasted by its influence.

These, however, are the men who stand forth the champions of the executive.—These are the men who have represented two respectable juries, as influenced in their verdict by political motives.—Was it the fault of the juries, that, in an unlucky moment, the Spanish ambassador disturbed the tranquillity of the American Jove? Was it their fault, that the fact of Mr. Jefferson having countenanced the expedition of Miranda, was established? Did they draw him from the heights of Olympus, where Allen B. Magruder placed him, viewing in serenity the fate of nations? Or did the interrogatories of the ambassador compel him to descend? He descended, indeed, arrayed in the terrors of lightning. Alas! he forgot his eagle and his thunderbolt. He flashed tremendous, but without effect; and, like Mars,* wounded by mortal hand, sneaked off with shame to his celestial eminence. The jury were not to blame, if Smith and Ogden were not destroyed. They were bound impartially to decide on the facts of their guilt. It was not their duty to hurl the thunder of vengeance against these sinners. This is an office, according to the constitution of

* The terrible, the omnipotent Mars, the titular god of warriors and heroes, is distinguished in poetry and history only by two exploits: The one warlike, the other amorous: His combat with Diomedes, by whom he was wounded and sent groaning up to heaven, and, if I am not mistaken, was scolded at by Jupiter for his presumption: His love-affair with the wife of Vulcan, the amorous Venus, in which he was exposed to the ridicule of the gods. The President, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States, and, according to Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell, (who is the most modest man in the land and possesses no more vanity than an ape) Lord High Admiral of the Navy, is celebrated for three exploits—two of them warlike, the other amorous: His warlike exploits are, first, a certain valorous attack, made by him on a smuggling schooner.—The next, a most masterly retreat to Carter's mountain, which last has totally eclipsed the former, inasmuch as there is always more or less enthusiasm or madness displayed in attacking, but a great deal of judgment is shewn in a well conducted retreat.—The amorous exploit is so well known, that it would be superfluous to enter into particulars. Now, had not Allen B. Magruder been before hand with me, in deifying Mr. Jefferson, after the fashion of the heathen, I should have presented him in the character of Mars, rather than of Jupiter; but we must yield to superior authority.

Olympus, to be performed by Jove alone.

I will now dismiss the subject of the verdicts, by stating in form the conclusion which irresistibly follows from them:—The conclusion is, that the acquittal of the defendants, was founded on the grounds, that the officers of the executive departments, had previous knowledge of the preparations for the enterprise, which caused the prosecutions, and that they countenanced the project.

Supported by this conclusion, and having in view the memorial of Ogden, I call the attention of the representatives of the people to the matters contained in the same. If any representative (believing those matters to be true) does not move for the IMPEACHMENT of the officers of the Executive Department, named therein, he betrays the trust reposed in him by his constituents. He is unworthy of their confidence; for I do aver, that if Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, has countenanced the expedition of Miranda, he has violated the constitution in a capital point. He has given sanction to projects against the territories of a power, with whom this country is at peace, contrary to the laws of nations, contrary to the laws of the land. By the constitution it is enjoined on the president, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He violates the very laws which it is his duty to see enforced. The constitution says, that congress shall declare war. The President not only virtually assumes legislative power, by countenancing an expedition against a neutral nation, but acts under that assumption in his executive capacity, or by giving a species of indirect negative aid towards carrying it into effect.

If any man will come forward and reconcile such conduct with the spirit and letter of the constitution, I will listen to his arguments with attention. I wish to find out to what lengths sophistry will go; at what point impudence will stop. Incapable of involving truth in the intricacies of complicated discussion, my object is to exhibit it in a plain and simple form. In my opinion, the president has violated the constitution, and ought to be impeached. The grounds on which that opinion is formed, I trust, have been stated with sufficient clearness. The statesman, who is animated by the noble ambition of defending the fortress of our liberties, will judge whether they are tenable or not. To my mind, they appear solid and substantial.

I am confident it will not be stretching a point to assert, that if the president has assumed the power I contend he has done, he has made one of the most daring attacks that ever was made against the constitution of a free society. Viewing it in that light, I wish to speak in terms as severe as the act is flagrant. It is not a matter that admits of mild qualifying language. A tone must be assumed, that will command attention. Standing on the broad

basis of justice, I care not to what degree my motives may be aspersed by malignance. Here I feel bold and confident. From here, I call on the patriot to take a resolute stand. Let the virtue and genius of the country rouse into action. Let the man of abilities and honest ambition, exert himself. The whole strength of administration will be brought against him; but let him persevere. His exertions, in collision with the power of administration, will strike a fire that will spread a blaze of glory around him, and illumine every section of our country.

It is probable that a motion for impeachment will be lost. The democrats, though divided among themselves, will unite for the purpose of saving the man they have raised to power. But the mere probability of not carrying a point, is not to be put in competition with principle and with right. The motion, if pushed with vigour, will have powerful effects. The resentment of the administration will be roused; it will increase in proportion to the energy excited against them; carried to extremities, it will turn to frenzy; convulsions will ensue; and, in the violence of their efforts, they will expire.

FEDERALIST.

Communications.

MARKS by which to distinguish a true *Cheethamite*.

It you see a man either riding or walking, with his eyes staring, and his mouth wide open, you may be sure that he is a *Cheethamite*. He stares lest *monarchy* or *aristocracy* should surprize him; and his mouth is expanded in expectation of an office, in which, if disappointed, he catches flies.

If you hear a man declaim about the "public good"—the "rights of man"—the "elective franchise"—the "veteran and hoary-headed patriot"—the "philosopher and statesman"—you may set him down certainly for a *Cheethamite*. These are the usual topics with which the ignorant and unwary are gulled. So unfruitful is the invention of the *Cheethamites*, that they have not been able to introduce other subjects; except an occasional glance at the Merchants' bank, and the inconsistency of governor Lewis.

A genuine *Cheethamite* believes nothing but what is found in the *American Citizen*; just as a certain person is said to give no credit to any intelligence except what comes by the way of *Boston*. The federal printers are held to tell lies all the year round.

A *Cheethamite* believes, that Mr. Jefferson has the "profoundity of Locke and the classic taste of Addison"—that he wrote his "Notes on Virginia" to prove the truth of the christian religion—that he knew nothing at all about the expedition of gen. M'neil, having, while "seated on the top of Olympus" his back at that time,

turned towards New-York, and his face towards Carter's mountain. A *Cheethamite* believes, that *Tunis Wortman*, Esq. is better than he looks—that Mr. Gallatin has been greasing instead of "stopping de veels of government," ever since he has been secretary—and that *Philip Arcularius* pronounces the English according to Walker's dictionary.

Any one of these marks, singly, should excite strong suspicion; but where all unite in one man, there cannot remain a doubt of his being a true and thorough-going *Cheethamite*. ROBERTUS.

IN adopting the name of *Cheethamites*, some may think that it is too great an honor to be conferred upon a man who is a native of Manchester in old England, though naturalized since he came into the United States. If there be any disgrace in a sect being thus called, it belongs solely to them, who have made Mr. Cheetham their leader. The name is used by others, merely by way of distinction.

NOMENCLATOR.

THE report that col. Rutgers would be a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, if not of Governor, at the next election, seems to have died away. Indeed it never obtained much credit. Though he is as "firm and inflexible a patriot" as a man could find any where, yet he is not altogether to the mind of the *Cheethamites*. His opposition to the Merchants' bank was ineffectual, after speaking once or twice on that memorable occasion. He takes a seat once more in the assembly. It is impossible to say what may turn up.

TOBY.

IT appears by a communication, in the Albany Gazette of August 21st, taken from the Barometer, that the *Cheethamites* are extremely busy in silently traversing the state and preparing for the next election of a governor—that they have a fund of 27,000 dollars—and that their candidate is a man, the initials of whose name are A. S. If this be the case, neither old *Adam* nor *Philomathematicus*, nor even the "firm and inflexible patriot" will stand any chance.

Q.

WHAT effect the pieces signed *Polybius* (said to be *Tunis Wortman*, Esq.) will have upon the citizens of Orange County, is not yet known. It is to be wished that Dr. John M. Crouse, after he has silenced Capt. Holt, would take him in hand. The doctor is famous for curing the bite of a mad dog.

X.

THE late anniversary oration of P. H. Wendover being very inaccurately printed, a second edition might be proper, to which he would prefix his name in full. Some may be tempted now, to read P. H. for the interjection PISH.

C.

Editor's Closet.

Holt says, the federalists are "detested, dextaded, powerless and hopeless."—Well, we will return the compliment.—The democrats are loved, admired, respected, (at home and abroad) powerful, and full of hope—besides all which they are perfectly united, as honest men always will be; and, that they are honest, witness their own testimony—Oh, mercy, mercy! what will become of the poor federalists. It is a wonder that all these fine things will not make the captain hold up his head.

The tail of the heap.

Holt seems to think that the federalists must notice him, by and by, after Thomas Jefferson, Dewitt Clinton, Ambrose Spencer and Dr. Crouse, are disposed of. Let him be patient.

The Bee advocates the practice of fabricating tales "out of the whole cloth." It may be a practice best suited to the support of his cause.

The frequent attacks of Holt, on "parson ——" who is accused of sometimes writing for the Balance, remind us of Dean Swift's dog, that had a habit of snarling at clergymen wherever he saw them; a habit which, as the Dean wittily remarked, he had possessed ever since he was a puppy.

Holt seems to be displeased at the exposition of his wrangles with Dr. Crouse. They don't interest the public much at present, we confess; but as both personages are somewhat celebrated; and as their contentions may yet rise to such a height, as to involve the world in fire and flames, we believe it to be our duty to place every thing relating to the subject on record.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sensible that our readers abroad are not pleased with finding any portion of the Balance occupied by local personal disputes; and we assure them, that such matter shall be excluded, unless the most imperative circumstances demand its admission. We, however, feel justified in giving a considerable degree of latitude to the defenders of our young friend Mr. Powers, who has been wantonly, maliciously and cruelly abused in his absence on a long journey. Frank, amiable, and unsuspecting, he has been stung by a nest of vipers, who had endeavored to gain his confidence, by professing friendship, while their hearts rankled with malice and envy. To men who hate treachery, and love virtue, this is a sufficient apology for the course we have taken.

Miscellany.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A NEW CASE IN SURGERY.

MR. CROSWELL,

THE singularity of the following case induces me to offer it for publication.

Mr. GEORGE MACY, a worthy citizen of this place, after suffering the most excruciating tortures, from inflammatory rheumatism, which seemed to pervade the whole system, the head and breast not excepted, for twenty days; at the expiration of which, when to all appearance near his exit, an imperfect crisis formed, and was followed by a species of insanity which favored a determination to take his life; for this purpose, he artfully procured a large-sized tea-spoon, and impracticable as it may appear, pushed it down his throat, while his attendant was gone to the opposite side of the room by his request. The struggle was violent, and he nearly expired in the attempt; but at last crowded it so far as to fall into the stomach before assistance could be called. In this deplorable situation I was immediately requested to visit him. As every rational probability of removing the spoon from the stomach, by emetics or otherwise, would have proved abortive beyond doubt, I waited the efforts of nature, assisting her with a variety of oily and mucilaginous substances. About thirty-six hours after, he was exercised with severe spasms, (when the spoon probably passed from the stomach into the intestines), after which, his fever formed a more perfect crisis, and he continued to gain health and strength for about twenty days; when a cutting sensation led to a discovery of its situation, in one of the circumvolutions of the small intestine called Ileum, in the right and lower part of the abdomen. Unable to make the short turnings and windings of this part of the passage, it remained in a fixed position for twelve days, with considerable irritation about the parts, and frequent spasmodic contractions.

Believing that any further delay would endanger the passage of the spoon from the intestines into the cavity of the abdomen, unless removed, I, with the assistance of Doctor Talman, proceeded to the operation, as the dernier resort. As a more minute account will probably be given in the Medical Repository, suffice it to say, that the incision was made a little below a transverse line with the top of the hip, the intestine divided and secured, after the extraction of the spoon, with the glover's Rutch.

Mr. M. abhorring the principle, tho' deranged at the time that he made the above attempt, and regretting his deviation from the line of moral rectitude, for relief, suffered the operation with great fortitude without being held. He has now recovered beyond all probable danger from the operation.

SAMUEL WHITE.

Masses, August 26, 1865.

Literary Gleanings.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

A TEA PARTY.

"REAL, besides the place of a counsellor of state, occupies also the office of a director of the internal police. Having some difference with my landlord, I was summoned to appear before him at the prefecture of the police. My friend M. de Sab—r, formerly a counsellor of the parliament of Rouen, happened to be with me when the summons was delivered and offered to accompany me, being acquainted with Real. Though thirty persons were waiting in the anti-chamber at our arrival, no sooner was my friend's name announced, than we were admitted, and I obtained not only *more justice* than I expected, or dared to claim, but an invitation to Madame Real's tea party the same evening. This *justice* and this politeness surprised me, until my friend shewed me an act of forgery, in his possession, committed by Real in 1788, when an advocate of the parliament, and for which the humanity of my friend alone prevented him from being struck off the rolls, and otherwise punished.

"As I conceived my usual societies and coteries could not approve my attendance at the house of such a personage, I was intent upon sending an apology to Madame Real. My friend however assured me, that I should meet in her saloon persons of all classes and of all ranks; and many I little expected to see associating together. I went late, and found the assembly very numerous: at the upper part of the hall were seated princesses Joseph and Louis Buonaparte, with Madame Fouché, Madame Rœxlerer; the *ci-devant* Duchesse de Fleury, and Marchioness de Clermont. They were conversing with M. Mathew de Monmorency; the contractor (a *ci-devant* Jacques) Collot; the *ci-devant* Duke Fitzjames, and the legislator Martin, a *ci-devant* porter: several groups in the several apartments were composed of a similar heterogeneous mixture of *ci-devant* princesses marchionesses, countesses, and baronesses, and of *ci-devant* chambermaids, maîtresses, and poissardes. Round a gambling table, by the side of the *ci-devant* Bishop of Autun, Talleyrand, sat Madame Hounquenin, whose husband, a *ci-devant* shoe-black, has, by the purchase of national property, made a fortune of nine millions of livres; 375,000*l.* Opposite them were seated the *ci-devant* Prince de Chalais, and the present Prince Cambaceres, with the *ci-devant* Countess de Beauvais, and Madame Fauve, the daughter of a fish-woman, and the wife of a tribune, a *ci-devant* barber. In another room the Bavarian minister Ceto was conversing with the spy Mehee de la Touche; but observed at a distance by Fouché's secretary, Desmarests, the son of a tailor

at Fountainbleau, and for years a known police spy. When I was going to retire, the handsome Madame Gillot, and her sister Madame de Soubray, joined me. You have perhaps known them in England, where, before their marriage, they resided with their parents, the Marquis and Marchioness de Courtin; and were often admired by the loungers in Bond-street. The one married for money, Gillot, a *ci-devant* drummer in the French guards, but who, since the Revolution, has as a general, made a large fortune; and the other united herself to a *ci-devant* Abbe, from love; but both are now divorced from their husbands; who passed them without any notice while they were chatting with me. I was handing Madame Gillot to her carriage, when from the staircase, Madame de Soubray called to us not to quit her, as she was pursued by a man whom she detested, and wished to avoid. We had hardly turned round, when Mehee offered her his arm; she exclaimed with indignation, "how dare you, infamous wretch, approach me, when I have torbid you ever to speak to me. Had you been reduced to become a highwayman or a house-breaker, I might have pitied your intamy—but a spy—is a villain who aggravates guilt by cowardice and baseness; and can inspire no noble soul with any other sentiment but abhorrence, and the most sovereign contempt." Without being disconcerted, Mehee silently retired to the company, amidst bursts of laughter from fifty servants, and as many masters, waiting for their carriages. M. de Cetto was among the latter, but though we all fixed our eyes stedfastly upon him, no alteration could be seen upon his diplomatic countenance: his face must surely be made of brass, or his heart of marble."

Political.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

THE events of the last session of Congress have furnished ample cause of speculation to the curious, and of regret to every true friend of his country. The mystery, which enveloped their proceedings, and beneath which some of their most important transactions yet remain shrouded, could not conceal from the most careless observer, that a schism had arisen in the republican party. But the causes which led to this afflicting event, are still buried in obscurity. In the history of this memorable occurrence all is darkness, confusion and contradiction. The public mind, impatient of suspense, and as if despairing of further information, seems to have out-run the evidence, upon which alone its judgment should have been bottomed. So far as their opinion can be gathered from the public prints, the voice of the people has declared for the administration. In this decision, perhaps, it might have been the duty of the republican minority, and of their friends, to acquiesce, had a fair view of the subject been laid before the public. But knowing, as I do, from the most indisputable proof, that facts have been mis-stated, opinions misrepresented—much truth suppressed, and more falsehood suggested;—approving at the same time, from my heart, the course which they have pursued, I am impelled to offer to the

world some facts and observation, which may enable them to form a more just opinion of the conduct of the republican minority, during the last session of congress, and of the motives by which they were probably actuated.

It must be obvious to the most superficial eye, that every consideration of a selfish, or prudential nature, would have dissuaded any man, or set of men, among the republicans, from an open opposition to any leading and favorite measure of the executive, at that juncture. The president of the U. S. had just been elected by a great and imposing majority of the people. The acquisition of Louisiana had given an edge to the executive, and cast a splendor round the administration, in which every minor defect of the government was eclipsed and forgotten. The colossal popularity of the president seemed to mock at all opposition. Unmindful of past and dear-bought experience, the republicans had erected a political idol, on whose altars he, who dared to question its infallibility, must prepare to bleed. In this posture of affairs, all opposition was indeed a forlorn hope. There was every thing to lose, nothing to gain. The minority had only to compromise their principles, to betray their duty to themselves, their constituents, and their country, in order to enjoy the countenance of the administration, to ensure the approbation of the public, for a time, and their own contempt forever. They had but to acquiesce in measures which their conscience and judgment condemned, and swim in ignominious security with the current of the day. They were not insensible to the danger of the opposite course: but whilst they coolly estimated the difficulty, they had the ferocity to encounter it. Let it be admitted, for a moment, that those gentlemen were mistaken in their views: still I pronounce, that he who does not applaud their independence and firmness, is unworthy of the name of freeman. They had the courage to assert and maintain the deliberate convictions of their honest judgment against the popular authority, and preferred the hazard of their popularity, to the surrender of their understandings and consciences. Let the people look to it. Is there any danger of a dearth of time-servers, under any administration, which has the power of rewarding them? that due respect will not always be paid to the leaves as dishes? The history of this government, of every executive with legal powers, must answer the question. Let the members constituting the republican minority be dismissed from the confidence and employment of the people—can they look for any thing like independence in their successors? It would indeed be an idle expectation. They must enter upon their legislative duties with instructions to lay aside the suggestions of their own understandings, and conform themselves in all things to the wishes of the cabinet. The first lesson which they learned would teach them to consider any variation from the executive standard, as the most heinous sin in the political decalogue. Would such men dare to oppose any presidential project, however criminal? From the very nature of their appointment, they must become the puppets of the administration, for the time being. A house of representatives, so constituted must dwindle into a mere chamber for registering ministerial edicts; and whilst the forms of the constitution were reserved, its substance would vanish.

On the third of December, 1805, the president's public message was laid before the two houses of congress. The aggressions of Spain were specially noticed. "With Spain (says the chief magistrate) our negotiations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoliations during the former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated, but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them; yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. Our commerce thro' the Mobile continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Proposals for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to. Whilst however the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things, by taking new possession, or strengthening ourselves in the new territories, in the hope that the other power would not by a contrary conduct oblige us to meet their exactions, and endanger efforts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controlled. But to this hope we have now reason to add

"vidence. Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi. Our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very ports of the former which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have therefore found it necessary, at length, to give orders to our troops on that frontier to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and to repel by arms any similar aggressions in future."

It should be kept in mind that the 'piratical acts' (mentioned in the second paragraph of the same message) committed at the very mouths of our harbors, by private armed vessels, some without commissions, some with illegal commissions, others, with those of legal form, but transcending the authority of those commissions, plundering and sinking our vessels, and exposing their crews in open boats or on desert shores, were perpetrated chiefly, if not exclusively, by Spanish and French privateers, fitted out principally, from the eastern ports of Cuba.

In the third paragraph, congress was called upon to make effectual and determined opposition to the new principles interpolated into the law of nations:—in reference, no doubt, to certain decisions of the British court of admiralty. This address was echoed by a spirited (however precipitate) resolution of the Virginia Assembly.

On the 6th of December, the following confidential message was received from the president:

"The depredations which had been committed on the commerce of the United States, during a preceding war, by persons under the authority of Spain are sufficiently known to all. These made it a duty to require from that government indemnification for our injured citizens. A convention was accordingly entered into between the minister of the U. S. at Madrid, and the minister of that government for foreign affairs, by which it was agreed that spoliations committed by Spanish subjects, and carried into ports of Spain, should be paid for by that nation, and those committed by French subjects, and carried into Spanish ports, should remain for further discussion. Before this convention was returned to Spain with our ratification, the transfer of Louisiana by France took place: An event as unexpected as disagreeable to Spain. From that moment she seemed to charge her conduct and disposition towards us. It was first manifested by her protest against the right of France to alienate Louisiana to us, which however was soon retracted and the right confirmed.—Then high offence was manifested at the act of congress establishing a collection district on the Mobile, although by an authentic declaration immediately made, it was expressly confined to our acknowledged limits; and she now refused to ratify the convention signed by her own minister under the eye of his sovereign, unless we would consent to alterations of its terms, which would have affected our claims against her, for spoliations by French subjects carried into Spanish ports.

"To obtain justice, as well as to restore friendship, I thought a special mission advisable, and accordingly appointed James Monroe minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to repair to Madrid, and, in conjunction with our minister resident there, to endeavor to procure a ratification of the former convention and to come to an understanding with Spain, as to the boundaries of Louisiana. It appeared at once that her policy was to reserve herself for events, and, in the mean time to keep our differences in an undetermined state. This will be evident from the papers now communicated to you. After nearly five months of fruitless delay, to bring them to some definitive and satisfactory result, our ministers ended the conferences, without having been able to obtain indemnity for spoliations of any description, or any satisfaction as to the boundaries of Louisiana, other than a declaration that we had no rights eastward of the Iberville, and that our line to the west was one, which would have left us but a string of land on that bank of the river Mississippi. Our injured citizens were thus left without any prospect of retribution from the wrong doer, and as to boundary, each party was to take its own course. That which they have chosen to pursue will appear from the documents now communicated. They authorize the inference that it is their intention to advance on our possessions, until they shall be repelled by an opposing force. Considering that congress alone is constitutionally invested with the power of changing our condition from peace to war, I have

thought it my duty to await their authority for using force in any degree which could be avoided. I have barely instructed the officers stationed in the neighborhood of the aggressions, to protect our citizens from violence, to patrol within the borders actually delivered to us, and not to go out of them, but when necessary to repel an inroad, or to rescue a citizen or his property; and the Spanish remaining at New Orleans are required to depart without further delay. It ought to be noted here that since the late change in the state of affairs in Europe, Spain has ordered her cruisers and counts to respect our treaty with her."

"The conduct of France, and the part she may take in the misunderstandings between the United States and Spain, are too important to be unconsidered. She was prompt and decided in her declarations, that our demands on Spain for French spoliations, carried into Spanish ports, were included in the settlement between the United States & France. She took at once the ground that she had acquired no right from Spain, and had meant to deliver us none eastward of the Iberville: her silence as to the western boundary leaving us to infer her opinion might be against Spain in that quarter. Whatever direction she might mean to give to these differences, it does not appear that she has contemplated their proceeding to actual rupture, or that at the date of our last advices from Paris, her government had any suspicion of the hostile attitude Spain had taken here. On the contrary we have reason to believe that she (France) was disposed to effect a settlement on a plan analogous to what our minister had proposed; and so comprehensive as to remove as far as possible the grounds of future collision and controversy on the Eastern as well as Western side of the Mississippi.

"The present crisis in Europe is favorable for pressing such a settlement, and not a moment should be lost in availing ourselves of it. Should it pass unprovided, our situation would become much more difficult. Formal war is not necessary, it is not probable that it will follow; but the protection of our citizens, the spirit and honor of our country require that force should be interposed in a certain degree. It will probably contribute to advance the object of peace.

"But the course to be pursued will require the command of means which it belongs to Congress exclusively to yield or deny. To them I communicate every fact material for their information, and the documents necessary to enable them to judge for themselves. To their wisdom then I look for the course I am to pursue, and will pursue with sincere zeal that which they shall approve."

This message with the documents accompanying it was referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. John Randolph, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. John Cotton Smith, Mr. Mumford, Mr. Williams of S. C. Mr. Bidwell, and Mr. Brown.

It may be proper to remark that this message, although deemed by the clerk (as he stated to the house) to be a part of the secret journal, which had been ordered to be printed was nevertheless omitted; nor has the omission ever been accounted for. The house by a subsequent vote refused to make it public.

* Coalition between Austria, Russia, and Great Britain, it is presumed.

† Leaving Mr. Pickens, "to infer," that it would afford him a second glorious occasion of dipping his hands into our pockets.

‡ Our minister had proposed to surrender our claims to compensation for the withholding of the right of deposit at New Orleans, and for spoliations, Spanish as well as French, and to establish the Colorado as the western boundary of Louisiana. Although the Colorado is a vast distance to the west of the existing limit between the two nations, it was evident, from the face of the propositions, that our ministers, in agreeing to establish that river as the boundary, had been obliged to exceed the authority of their instructions; (the government of the United States claiming to the Rio Bravo.) This proposition (the ultimatum on our part) was rejected by the court of Madrid without delay; and it then ended the negotiations. Yet France, however, was disposed to a settlement on "amicable terms" although Mr. Talleyrand had, in the most official style, declared, that our claim on Spain, for French spoliations carried into Spanish ports, must be abandoned."

The Chairman of the committee to whom the confidential message was referred, immediately waited on the president, and informed him of the direction which had been given to it: expressing at the same time his willingness and readiness to cooperate, as far as his principles and judgment would permit, in such plans as the executive might have devised for the occasion. He then learned, not without some surprise, that an appropriation of two millions of dollars was wanting to purchase Florida. He told the president, without reserve, that he would never agree to such a measure, because the money had not been asked for in the message: that he could not consent to shift upon his own shoulders, or those of the house, the proper responsibility of the executive: but that even if the money had been explicitly demanded, he should have been averse to granting it; because, after the total failure of every attempt at negotiation, such a step would disgrace us forever: because France would never withhold her ill offices, when by their interposition she could extort money from us: because, if Great Britain, with whom we had serious matters of controversy, did not consider our supplying her enemies with money as a breach of our neutrality, it must inspire her with contempt for any attitude of resistance which he might assume towards her: that it was equally to the interest of Spain and of the U. S. to accommodate the matter by an exchange of territory: (to this mode of settlement the president seemed much opposed) "that the nations of Europe, like the Barbary powers, would hereafter refuse to look at the credentials of our ministers, without a previous *douceur*," and much more to the same purpose.

The committee met on the 7th of December, but came to no definite resolution. One of its members (Mr. Bidwell of Massachusetts) construed the message into a requisition of money, for purposes of foreign intercourse, and proposed a grant to that effect, but in this construction he was unsupported, and his proposition over-ruled. He himself, when the subject was agitated in the house, would not avow the same construction of the message which he had given to it in the select committee. On the 14th of December, the chairman of that committee was obliged to go to Baltimore, from whence he did not return until the 21st. During this interval, the dispatches from Mr. Monroe, of the 18th and 25th October, were received by government. Previous to the chairman's departure, having occasion to call on the secretary of state, he was told by that officer that France would not permit Spain to adjust her differences with us: that France wanted money, and that we must give it to her or have a Spanish and French war. It was when he related this circumstance to the house that Mr. Randolph said, "his confidence in the secretary of state had never been very high, but that now it was gone forever." And on the same occasion Mr. Nicholson (who had voted for the appropriation) exclaimed, that he trusted in God the negotiation would fail. Several other republican members seemed shocked at this disclosure, and expressed regret at the vote which they had given. On the morning of Saturday the 21st of December, the chairman of the select committee returned from Baltimore. The committee were immediately convened. As they were about to assemble, the chairman was called aside by the secretary of the treasury, with whom he retired, and who put into his hands a paper headed "Provision for the purchase of Florida." As soon as he had cast his eyes on the title, the chairman declared that he would not vote a shilling. The secretary interrupted him, by observing, with his characteristic caution, that he did not mean to be understood as recommending the measure, but if the committee should deem it advisable, he had devised a plan for raising the necessary supplies, as he had been requested. (or directed,) in that case to do. The chairman expressed himself disgusted with the whole of this procedure, which he could not but consider as highly disingenuous. He said "that he was as sensible of the importance of Florida to the U. S. and as willing to acquire it honorably as any man, but he would never consent to proceed in this way: that the most scrupulous care had been taken to cover the administration, whilst congress were ex-

pected to act as if they had no character to lose: that whilst the official language of the executive was consistent and dignified, whilst the president warned us of the "determination of Spain to advance upon our possessions until she should be repressed by an opposing force," and pronounced "that the protection of our citizens, as well as the spirit and honour of our country rendered the interposition of that force necessary," declaring at the same time "his determination to pursue the course which the wisdom of Congress should prescribe;" congress was privately required to take upon itself all the odium of shrinking from the national honor and national defence, and of delivering the public purse to the first cut throat that demanded it. From the official communications—from the face of the record, it would appear that the executive had discharged his duty in recommending manly and vigorous measures, which he had been obliged to abandon, and compelled by congress to pursue an opposite course, when in fact congress is itself at executive instigation." The chairman further observed "that he did not understand this double set of opinions and principles: the one ostensible, to go upon the journals and before the public, the other efficient, and the real motives to action: that he held true wisdom and cunning to be utterly incompatible in the conduct of great affairs: that he had strong objections to the measure in itself, but, in the shape in which it was presented, his repugnance to it was insuperable." And in a subsequent conversation with the president himself, in which those objections were recapitulated, he declared "that he too had a character to support, and principles to maintain, and avowed his determined opposition to the whole scheme."

(To be continued.)

FOR THE BALANCE.

TO JAMES BIRDSALL, Esquire.

I DO not address you, sir, because I believe you to be the *writer* of the article which appeared in the last Bee, with your "own proper hand and name thereto subscribed;" and in which, besides a brutal and undeserved attack on Mr. Powers, you indulge in a base, malicious and unprovoked assault upon me. Nor do I wish to obtrude myself into the notice of the public (already disgusted with the rancor of personal disputes) for the purpose of defending my character against an assailant, as impotent as spiteful, and as weak as wicked. But, sir, my object is, to convince you, and to convince those who know you only on paper (those who are acquainted with you are already convinced) that you cannot slander and traduce with impunity—that gasconading and vaporing will avail you nothing—and that treachery, deceit and falsehood, will, first or last, bring disgrace and contempt on the heads of those who practise them.

Think not, sir, that you are secure in your hypocrisy—think not that dissimulation and artifice will screen you from detection. Do not flatter yourself, because you deny the writing of the piece in the Bee of the 19th ult. that it follows of course, that "Mr. P. had nothing to justify his attack." Dare you deny the writing of a piece, if possible more scurrilous than that which appeared? If you dare not, what degree of effrontery, of boldness in falsehood, must it have required, to enable you to defy "Mr. P. or any of his tale-bearing satellites to mention a single act indicative of the least ill will towards him?" Don't start, sir, at this disclosure. You are detected. Deny it you dare not: and it is too late to gain any thing by confessing it. He is not a true penitent who never confesses until confession is rendered useless by proof.

I shall dismiss your assertion, that "Mr. P. prevailed upon me to give him the polite invitation

mentioned in the beginning of the oration—that I complied, and, afterwards, by my advice, the oration was crowded into the press," &c. by a bare denial; and leave the public to judge of the qualities of that man's heart, who can thus wantonly and wilfully depart from truth, for the base purpose of injuring the feelings of one whom he had betrayed.

You seem to disdain the idea of being an instrument in the hands of a few political quacks, to subserve their designs. It is, indeed, a pitiful business: but all the twisting and equivocation of which you are capable, will not clear you from the charge. "I tell you that which I myself do know," and which I can support by irrefragable proof.—Did you not enter the room of Mr. Powers, on the 3d day of July last, and solicit that his oration should either precede or follow the other? Did you not say it was the desire of the *republicans generally* to hear both orations? And did you not engage to attend, provided that should be the case? Dare you deny this? You may indeed have the effrontery to deny any thing: But is it probable that the federal oration would have been postponed upon the mere *ipse dixit* of James Birdsall, had he not appeared as an emissary from his party? If he did not thus appear, then he has worn the infamous mask of treacher, and deception. If he did, then he has added double infamy to his offence, by consenting to become their tool, and then disowning it in a public manner. But you add, triumphantly, that the person, whether great or small, who shall report it, is a liar and a scoundrel. You lay some emphasis upon the word *great*, thereby implying that some *great* man had condescended to report something of the insignificant James Birdsall. Do not trouble yourself, sir. Do not raise suspicions in order to shew your courage. I presume no man, either great or small, could have reported any thing to render you more contemptible in the eyes of your acquaintances. But still you are welcome to bestow your abusive epithets upon him who *shall* report it; for it is the only act by which you can do me a service. I therefore, solemnly and unequivocally REPORT that you did come to Mr. P. as an envoy extraordinary in behalf of the *democrats generally* (and I pledge myself to substantiate my assertion) whether with an intention of deceiving him or not, the public must judge.

And now, sir, it only remains for me to ask, what induced you to drag my name before the public, accompanied by a parenthesis, calling me "an object disgusting to every one of the senses?" Had you repented of the humble concessions made to me a fortnight since, when I compelled you to atone for your crimes—when you pretended that you had not borne any enmity or ill-will against me, and that the slanders you had written were not intended for publication? Or had you forgotten that a third person was present when you made these concessions? Be that as it may, I shall, when opportunity offers, take the liberty of rendering myself somewhat injurious, if not disgusting to, at least, *ONE* OF YOUR SENSES.

That you have conducted yourself in a treacherous, deceitful, and disgraceful manner, throughout the whole of this transaction, I do not hesitate to affirm. Who that has known the relation in which we have hitherto stood, but will pronounce you guilty of every thing base and dishonorable. Your having in the press, a piece designed to wound my feelings, at the moment I was rendering you the assistance of my power to facilitate your departure

from town, discovers at least one trait in your character.

Blush, sir, for your conduct; and if you have the feelings of humanity—if the compunctions of a guilty conscience can reach your bosom, you may repent. You may retire to the western wilds; but even there, the feeling of remorse will attend you. For my part, I now know you too well, to court your favor, or fear your resentment, or that of your coadjutors. I have discovered, that a man may

"Smile and smile, and be a villain."

WILLIAM WIGRAM.

Aug. 28th, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BALANCE.

REVOLVING in my mind the ever to be lamented dispute between Dr. Crouse and Capt. Holt, it has struck me that it might be made the ground of an excellent farce or comedy. This would be the way to turn the unhappy business into matter of entertainment, if not of instruction. For my own part, I have not leisure to undertake a work of such magnitude; nor do I flatter myself as having a talent for dramatic composition. If any of your correspondents would be willing to engage, I would cheerfully suggest whatever ideas occur to me respecting the arrangement and management of the subject. On a slight consideration, I have thought of the following, which I mention merely as outlines, and which an ingenious hand will easily improve:

Dramatis Personæ.

MEN.

Captain Holt,
Doctor Hydrophobia,
Serjeant Cocktail,
Rhetoricus,
Wasp.

WOMEN.

Mrs. Democratia,
Politica,

With servants, office-holders, and expectants.

SCENE, partly in the city of Hudson, and partly among the cedar bushes on the river.

Other characters could, no doubt, be introduced with propriety and force. As there is no good play without love, so the Captain and Doctor might be made to be both enamoured of Mrs. Democratia, and a duel (for there is no living now-a-days without duels) to arise between them. Rhetoricus might be conceived to pay his devoirs to Miss Politica; but to be defeated by Cocktail who marries her at last. Wasp might be represented as holding correct political sentiments, abounding in wit, appearing only occasionally, and then stinging the others almost to madness; though care should be taken that he be not made superior to Holt, the hero of the piece. Such a character, perhaps, would not destroy the unity of the drama.

I humbly offer as my opinion, that Rhetoricus ought to be the principal figure among the cedar bushes, where he ought

to enter *solus*. This will be the most difficult part to support, and will require a sobriety of animation above the ordinary style of dialogue. He might begin, by way of soliloquy, "On this auspicious morn, when drums beat and cannons roar, when birds carol their matins from every neighboring spray—Blest morn of independence, which our Jefferson has made! Jefferson, thou Luther, thou son of the morning, had it not been for thee, we had been clanking our chains in impenetrable darkness! And those veteran and hoary-headed patriots—I wonder how *Politica* will like my oration"—Here it may be proper to introduce her, who is listening all the while; and after some compliments paid by her to the orator, to speak of cupids and doves, of flames and darts, and all such things which tender lovers are wont to do. Cocktail, in the mean time, surprizes them and snatches *Politica* away.

In the last scene Captain Holt might be represented as threatening to drown himself; but is seized with the hydrophobia. The Doctor is consulted; who, in this peculiar case, prescribes the pulverised jaw-bone of an ass instead of a dog. Capt. Holt is found incurable. The lamentation of Mrs. Democratia, being the most pathetic part of the whole. They go off; and the comedy concludes with a marriage and a dance—as every good one will conclude with something that is merry and happy.

I offer these hints with diffidence, having never written in my life one scene of either tragedy or comedy. Nor am I acquainted with what is called stage-effect. Indeed, what I propose is not for public exhibition, but for the closet. I am no friend to the theatre. The dramatic form of composition is, notwithstanding, not only allowable, but entertaining and instructive.

COMICS.

Hudson, September 2.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Miranda's squadron, consisting of the Leander, the Lilly, and Express sloops of war; the Attentive, gun-brig, Prevost and Tickler, armed schooners, and four gun-boats, sailed from Trinidad for the Continent on the 24th of July—the crews all in high spirits.

The annual Commencement of Union College was celebrated at Schenectady on Wednesday the 30th July. An uncommonly brilliant audience, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, testified, by their attendance, to the celebrity which this seminary has already obtained. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and proceeded in the following manner:

Music.

Prayer.

Latin Salutatory, by Thomas Whyte.
Greek Oration, by John S. Meabon.
Intermediate Oration on the Progress of Philosophy, by Simon Van Vranken.

Intermediate Oration on the Instability of Human Grandeur, by Edmund G. Per Lee.
Intermediate Oration on the Political State of Europe, by Matthew Myers.

Poem, by Teunis A. Van Vechten.
Disputation on the question, Whether Mankind will return again to a State of Barbarism, by Cornelius C. Cuyler and Jesse Fonda.

Music.

AFTERNOON.

Music.

English Salutatory, by John Beatty.

Conference on the Comparative Importance of the Pleasures of the Eye, the Ear and the Taste, between Thomas Whyte, John Beatty and Teunis A. Van Vechten.

Intermediate Oration on the Origin and Utility of War, by Jesse Fonda.

Music.

Clypeptic Oration, by Cornelius C. Cuyler.
Orations, by John W. Taylor and John B. Yates, candidates for the degree of Master of Arts.

The following degrees were then conferred:
That of Bachelor of Arts, on John Beatty, Andrew Craig, Cornelius C. Cuyler, Jesse Fonda, Cornelius D. R. Lansing, John S. Meabon, Matthew Myers, Edmund G. Per Lee, John C. Spencer, Wm. Thomson, Teunis A. Van Vechten, Simon Van Vranken, and Thomas Whyte.

That of Master of Arts, on John W. Taylor, John B. Yates, and Thomas Dunlap.

That of Doctor in Divinity, on Henry I. Kollock, of New-Jersey, and John H. Hobart, of the city of New-York.

The Valedictory Oration, by John C. Spencer.

Prayer.

[Albany Gaz.]

Yesterday, about an half an hour after 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Powder House at Brooklyn, belonging to Mr. Lewis Sands, blew up. It contained four hundred casks of powder. The explosion was dreadful, but the persons employed in the house being at dinner, no lives were lost. The materials of the building were blown to a great distance; some of the fragments, it is said, were thrown into this city. The damage done to the adjacent buildings, by the breaking of windows, &c. is considerable. A rope walk near the spot was levelled with the ground; and the surgery garden of Mr. John Hastings sustained much injury. An opinion prevails that the explosion was not the effect of mere accident.

[Mer. Adv.]

Ship *Herkimer* condemned.—We learn from the agent who arrived this forenoon from Halifax, where he had been an advocate for the owners of the ship *Herkimer*, captured last June within sight of the Hook, by the Leander, Capt. Whiteby, and sent in for adjudication; that on the 23th July they came to trial, and on the 2d of August the Judge pronounced his decree, which was, that the vessel and the whole of the cargo, not even the captain's adventure excepted, be condemned. She was owned by Robert Guichrist, Esquire, and others, of this city, and was from Lima, with a cargo worth in the market, between Two and Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. The principal ground of condemnation is said to be the unaccustomed trade.

[E. Post]

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wigton, Mr. HENRY VAN DERBURGH, to Miss CYNTHIA DIXON, daughter of Mr. Paul Dakin, all of this city.
At Claverack, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Gebhard, Mr. HENRY VAN VALKENBURGH, to Miss ANNA VAN VALKENBURGH, daughter of Mr. Barney Van Valkenburgh, both of Kinderhook.

The Knell.

On Sunday morning, the 24th ult. the ship *Rose-in-Bloom*, capt. Barker, on her passage from Charleston, S.C. to New-York, was upset off Barnegat, and lost; and, of 48 persons on board, 21 were lost, amongst whom was Gen. Macpherson, of Philadelphia. The particulars of this distressing event, will be given next week.



SONG.

Perhaps it would be difficult to mention a similar composition that for biting sarcasm, and keen irony excels the following song, written by Mr. Charles Prentiss, and sung at the late celebration of American Independence, in Portland, Mass.

[Ev. Post.]

ROUND the festive board gathered, let's honor the day,

That of blest *Independence* first gave the bright ray,
Tho' to France that fair goddess has fled long ago,
We still have her shadow to hug, sirs, you know.

Derry down, &c.

Nor did we *Independence* for nothing exchange:
Oh what lands we'd to boot, and how boundless the range;

Lands as useful to us, lands as much too our own,
As are diamonds unfound—or as realms in the moon:

Land abounding with Salt—would to heaven that some

From the mountain of salt to our Congress might come,

For a little fine salt will make cow's young thrive faster,

And what's Congress Hall now but the nation's calf pasture?

Sister France wanted cash; nothing else would content her;

Fifteen millions of dollars we cheerfully sent her,
It is nonsense to grudge such a trifle of cash;

For "who steals my purse, sir, steals nothing but trash."

Sister France was displeas'd, and sent over Terreau,
The mighty behest of his sovereign to shew:

"With the freemen of Hayti, said he, stop your trade;"—

Mr. Jefferson trembled, and Congress obey'd.

With his whiskers of wrath, and his eyes all on fire,
For more cash the French Plenipo shew'd a desire:
Thro' fear of offending we heard, and sent o'er
Just two paltry millions, as earnest of more.

Yet still we are free—we are free, sirs, to dance
To whatever tune shall be ordered by France;
And the nation is free too—to follow the fiddle
Of Sloan, Bedinger, Crowninshield, Varnum and Bidwell.

If insulted by Britain; our seamen impress;
Our harbors invaded;—how soon we're redrest!
Redrest by a law, meant to make us look big,
A non-importation not just worth a fig.

Redrest by the building of huge seventy-fours,
And the voting of millions to strengthen our shores,
Look, in short, sirs, around, 'mid the earth's
mighty nations;
There are none have such spirit, and so little patience.

What acres of land have we purchas'd of Spain!
We've now nothing to do, but to purchase again;
After which, e'er fair peace long o'er Europe has shewn,

Bonaparte will claim the whole land for his own.

Yet still independent our country remains:

We depend not for counsel on men who have brains:
On a brave, wise or good man, to govern the realm,
We depend not—for Jefferson stands at the helm.

Yet we surely are safe from all ills that might come—

If a few geese's gabbling once sav'd ancient Rome,
What stronger protection, sirs, may not be found
At Washington, where such great numbers abound!

What patriots have we now! For Sullivan would
Serve awhile our unfortunate state—if he could:
But the people consent not to yield to his whim,
So he'll let it alone—if it's all one to him.

"Our General" was honor'd—if honor you say 'tis,
But—the road to such honor—ah, what a vile way 'tis;

He refus'd to accept—and he needs not be teas'd;
For his friends and his foes are both equally pleas'd.

There may, let it rightly, sirs, be understood,
Out of our immense evils be brought forth much good;

For with some grave divines this sweet doctrine is found:

The more sin there shall be, the more grace shall abound.

Now tho' jacobin clouds veil the hemisphere o'er,
And the winds of democracy round us may roar;
Let us never despair, but be j.und and gay;
For—the night's darkest moment is just before day.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MR. EDITOR,

THE mind of man is always busy—and some predominant thought, like a general theory will engross and preoccupy the mind of a thinking man—while the general turn to thoughtfulness and contemplation is thereby fixed.

Hast thou ever tasted the comforts of religion? was the prevailing query of my mind on a late excursion, and it seemed to revive of itself on the appearance of every new face: for blessed, thought I, are they who have tasted, and have laid up in their hearts, the choice remembrance of its sweets.

In an awful and humble frame of mind, I alighted at an inn for refreshment, in a country village.

Some "gentle" young men of the town were sipping their morning grog in "genteel moderation," and conversing on the news of the day. They spoke much of a young Mr. —, who was laboring under the evil of mental derangement, with the appearance of great pity.

Another stranger inquired, "Pray, what could have been the cause of his present situation?"

"He would be religious, and read the bible," said one of them, and left the subject as if his unhappy case was the necessary and natural consequence of religion, and of "searching the scriptures."

I had before applied the inquiry in my mind to the rosy countenances of the company, and sat oppressed with fear: but when the "young gentlemen" all turned toward the sober-faced and inquisitive stranger, I feared for him. They expected it was evident, by their looks, solidity and penetration joined, under the external of great gravity; and I began to hope. His countenance interested me, till I learned he was fluent in discoursing on the scriptures, and that "he had thought and read much of religion." Swelling into consequence—"I can talk from experience, and even shew what all religion is!" So much the worse, thought I; yours is religion of the head; and it has never softened or bettered in any way, your heart. Such men can "prove religion vain."

He joined them over another glass, and the company separated for dinner. Alas, the evils of intemperance—the bane of thought—and many in one includes the greatest ills in the dark catalogue of modern luxury and refinement.

Alas, alas, thought I, and is this balm, this only blessed solace to my wounded spirit, is it the bane of others?

But if good was meant for all, and all are not the better, where lies the blame?

Is man a free agent? If so, his actions are determined by himself, and of course the consequences of those actions: so, from the prevailing habits of the mind result our conclusions, whether good or bad, or right or wrong.

Had all been just to what they knew,
All would have formed religion true!

So I said in my heart, blessed be God, there are yet a few who prize the precious morsel, and they are unassuming and lowly minded; such only are religious.

NARRATOR.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1836.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

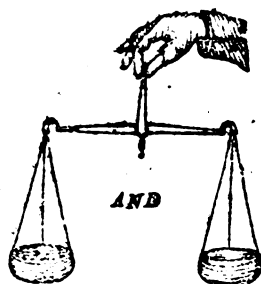
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The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, SEPTEMBER 9, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EVERY day must convince all reflecting men, more and more, of the dangerous nature of democracy. The proceedings at Litchfield, (Connecticut) on the sixth of August, were very strange and alarming. Mr. *Champion*, a venerable minister of the gospel, aged seventy-seven years, was seized by one *Smith*, and hindered from entering his own pulpit. The editor of the *Evening Post*, says, that *Smith* "seized Mr. *Champion* by the throat;" but this does not appear in the account given by the *Litchfield Monitor*. It is only said, that he "seized him." Admit that he seized him by the arm, it was such impudence and outrage, as only democracy can commit.

The favorite of Mr. *Jefferson*, *Abraham Bishop*, was present; and is reported to have composed the address which *Smith* delivered on the occasion. *Bishop* has a great facility at making orations, and is not backward to employ his talent. Little had been heard of him and *Barlow* for some time past. It appears that the former is still alive and active. Having passed, in earlier years, for a monk, he now enlightens the world by his improvements in science and politics.

Bad as the *Cheethamites* are, they are not so bad as their few, scattered brethren in Connecticut. They have not as yet "seized" any clergyman, young or old. Their chief study is to obtain and keep offices. So long as they can do this, they are quiet, and wonder why any body should make a racket. They have endeavored to mangle characters now and then, when persons stood in their way of promo-

tion; but have offered no bodily violence. They are growing more mild and complaisant; foreseeing, no doubt, that their reign is at an end. Their last attempt was in the far-known COALITION by which, instead of gaining strength, they have incurred universal contempt. The manner in which they have treated the principal men with whom they pretended to coalesce, is an irresistible proof of their ingratitude and baseness. The low state of the *Cheethamites* may have operated to excite the resentment of the Litchfield democrats, and caused them to insult the aged and venerable *Champion*. Disappointment often drives men to desperation.

AN OBSERVER.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"THE *Cheethamites* are so industrious and secret in working, that it is impossible to know the variety and extent of their schemes. I have been told that they have a pamphlet now in circulation against Gov. LEWIS; but whether it is one entirely new, or a collection of the essays written by those *asses*, "Narrator," "Watchman," &c. last summer, I cannot tell. I have never seen the pieces under the signature of "Polybius," (said to be *Tunis Wortman*, esq.) who is certainly one of the most diligent writers belonging to the faction; inasmuch that I have heard it proposed that an R should be substituted for the T in his name, and he be called WORKMAN.

"I am rather of opinion, that the report of the *Cheethamites*' proposing A. S. for the next governor, is not well founded. The office may be offered to him by way of sham, as was done to another, on the last occasion. If I am not mistaken, he is not that supple tool which would suit the

views of the faction, and would enter into no positive stipulations. He is, besides, in a very honorable station which he may be unwilling to relinquish for calumny and abuse. Only a few months would elapse before the *American Citizen* would open his batteries upon him. Though this instead of degrading would exalt him, as in the case of Gov. *Lewis*, yet most men are fond of a quiet life.

"You know how great an advocate I am for the promotion of persons who have served well; and therefore will not be surprised at my saying, that the *Cheethamites* ought to take up the present lieutenant-governor. He will not, however, be the object of their choice. I doubt whether they will continue him in his present subordinate station. Honestly cannot mix with roguery, nor a desire for the public good favor the designs of those who strive to put themselves at the head of the state.

"It is utterly denied by some that Mr. *Fox* declared, before the emperor of France, Mr. *Jefferson* to be "the greatest statesman in the world." I think those who deny have probability on their side, considering the understanding of Mr. *Fox*, and the great man with whom he was conversing. I will not say any thing decisively, until I hear further about the matter.

"I am much gratified in hearing that the warm dispute between Dr. *Crouse* and Capt. *Holt* is in the way of being amicably settled. The thing has made a great noise, and direful consequences were feared from the mettle of the two gentlemen. If the captain does not hereafter call the doctor an "empiric," but, as he ought to be called, Dr. *John M. Crouse*; and if the doctor does not call the captain "dat puppy"—say that he is "mat of de tousean tollars"—and that "his skull is so tam tick, dat no medicine can com py de tisor-der"—they will, probably, live in peace. To be telling the injuries which each may

conceive himself to have received, would be as great an absurdity as reading the declaration of independence on the fourth of July. Two men cannot be said to be friends, who are now and then calling one another hard names and clapping their fists to one another's nose.

"I have not yet read the original draught of the declaration of independence said to be made by Mr. Jefferson, further than to see that it is not the same which was reported by the committee and adopted by congress. I am surprised that the *Cheet-hamites* ever published it. I have known a school-master frequently employed to draw wills, deeds, &c."

Selected.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Association, Blount's Conspiracy and General Miranda's Expedition.

IN the history of conspiracy and secret combination, of those which have affected the United States, there are none of so extraordinary a nature, as the three above mentioned. 1st. The Kentucky Spanish Association, was formed about 1785 or 1786, continued until 1790; but how much longer is uncertain. Its general supposed object, was the separation of Kentucky and the western territory from the United States, to add them to the Spanish monarchy. 2d. The conspiracy of Governor Blount, was a plan projected in 1796, in conjunction with the British government, to invade the Spanish territories from Canada, aided by men enlisted within the United States, and by the Indians. 3d. The scheme of General Miranda, whatever it may be, is before this time either partly executed or defeated. The only authentic documents which have been published respecting it are, a letter from Stephen Sayre, which appeared in the Richmond, (Virginia) Enquirer some months since, and the memorials lately published of Samuel G. Ogden, and William S. Smith of New-York, to Congress.

Every circumstance which is clothed with the veil of mystery, naturally excites a greater degree of curiosity than incidents of more magnitude when open to the public eye. It therefore not unfrequently happens that events of the former description are scrutinized more deeply, and in general terminate with more publicity to all concerned, than if the mask of secrecy had never been used. But the Kentucky Spanish association forms an exception to this remark. Twenty years have elapsed since the formation of this plan, which originated in the woods of Kentucky, to place the western territories under the dominion of Spain, and although a majority of the respectable inhabitants then residing in the state, are said to have combined for that purpose, yet their scheme was conducted with such secrecy and fidelity, that the particulars are at present only known to a very few individuals, with the exception of the parties immediately concerned. It

would for us have ever remained buried in oblivion, were we convinced that all the agents of it had entirely abandoned their idea of effecting a division of the United States to the interest of some foreign power. But believing from various circumstances, that although the first plan has been long since dismissed, another scheme is in agitation; we deem it our duty to lay before the public such general facts as have come within our knowledge, and which we are authorized to say may be substantiated in a court of justice. The conspiracy of Blount, and the late expedition of Miranda, in our opinion, may be traced to the same source, and are only similar speculations planned to a different direction. When we say they originated from the same source, we do not mean, however, to insinuate, that the members of the first association had a part in the two latter. On the contrary, we believe that very few of them, if any, had a knowledge either of Blount's conspiracy, or of general Miranda; but that the projectors of the first scheme led others connected with them to the adoption of the two last.

The idea of a set of men conspiring together, with the intention of transferring a portion of that country of which they are citizens to a foreign power, always carries with it such an appearance of the grossest treason, that it is with extreme difficulty, any palliation for the offence can be suffered. Yet if ever the attempt was pardonable; it was pardonable with several of the members of the Kentucky association. From the public as well as private character of many of those concerned who are personally known to us, we are confident that only the most extreme necessity compelled them to take a part in the treasonable scheme.

It is extremely easy for those to prattle about liberty, independence, and patriotism, who are peaceably seated in the heart of a civilized country, and who never have experienced the calls of hunger, the fatigues of incessant marching for months together in the woods, and the horrors of an Indian war. But the situation of the Kentuckians at the period when this plan was projected, was very different from a state of peaceable quiet.—After having devoted the best period of their lives, to the establishment of the independence of their country; after having shed their blood in its defence, and submitted to all the ills of the revolutionary war, they saw themselves in the decline of age, unsupported by their country, and forced for a subsistence to traverse a wilderness of nature, where death lay concealed in every bush, and the scalping knife of the Indian threatened them at every step. When to those evils the enmity of the Spaniards was added on one side, and that of the Canadian government on the other; we ought to pause and reflect on their situation. If a parallel is to be found in ancient history, it is the case of the Britons, and their celebrated letter to Actius, imploring the aid of the Romans, may convey some idea of

the situation of the inhabitants of this state twenty years ago. The elements of destruction which hung over the Kentuckians, were, it is true, a little different from those which threatened the ancient Britons, but not less tremendous. "We know not (say the Britons) which way to turn us. The barbarians drive us to the sea, and the sea forces us back to the barbarians; between which we have only the choice of two deaths—either to be swallowed up by the waves, or to be butchered by the sword."

Under these circumstances, the cool and dispassionate reasoner will not see it astonishing, if even virtue and integrity themselves, yielded to the plausible proposal of an intriguing and ambitious adventurer.

This was general Wilkinson, the present governor of Upper Louisiana. Destitute of means of supporting a vain and ostentatious parade in life among wealthy settlers; general Wilkinson at an early period sought the woods of Kentucky, in hopes probably of having one day the controul of the state. He settled in the county of Woodford. The property he brought with him did not exceed a few hundred pounds and three or four slaves.—This, however, might have been sufficient for a person of a different character from Wilkinson to have procured all the necessities of life which the country at that period could afford. But the natural temper attendant on vanity and ambition, soon prompted him to search for another field where wealth was to be more abundant, and pomp and luxury were not to be fettered by the rules of a republican people. With this design, he made an excursion down the Mississippi, in the beginning of the year 1785; his stay was short.—He took another trip in 1786, but previously had had the policy to cause an impression to be made at Natchez, and New Orleans, by proper emissaries dispatched for the purpose, that he was a person of the first influence and consequence in Kentucky and the western country; and could command at pleasure an army of ten or fifteen thousand citizens. Gato at this period was the Spanish resident at Natchez; a man every way calculated both to be imposed upon and to impose upon others.—The manners and deportment of Gato and Wilkinson were nearly alike; both fond of show, mutually lavish of their services and promises of friendship. An understanding of the most intimate nature was therefore soon established between them. A pair of the most beautiful gellings, which Wilkinson bought for the express purpose from Col. Bannister, at Petersburg, Virginia, were the next spring forwarded to the Spaniard. At the request of Gato, Wilkinson made out a particular report of the geography, the resources, and population of the state of Kentucky. The inhabitants he mentioned were in a state of the greatest discontent, and even bordering on insurrection; and that they would cheerfully accept the yoke of any foreign power which would aid

them a separation from the union. This report was transmitted to Mero, the governor of New Orleans, and by him to the court of Madrid; but the Spanish translator in some degree betrayed its contents to the earl of Bute, then British ambassador in Spain, who procured a copy of it for his government.

Thus was the state of Kentucky to be set up for sale, and to be courted and intrigued for by two European powers.—Gardoque, the Spanish minister at Philadelphia, was applied to for that purpose on the part of Spain, while lord Dorchester, the governor of Canada, was informed with a similar view by the ministry of Great Britain. A copy of Wilkinson's report was transmitted to lord Dorchester which is probably yet in that nobleman's possession; but another manuscript is preserved in the private library of the earl of Bute, at his family seat of Mount Stuart in Scotland.

1st. With regard to the Spanish negotiation Gardoque commenced his operations by founding John Brown, member of Congress for Kentucky, then in Philadelphia, on the subject. Having discovered in Mr. Brown an accommodating disposition towards the Spanish government; he directly made proposals for a separation of the state of Kentucky from the United States, in favor of Spain, on the following conditions, with an assurance to Mr. Brown, if they were carried into effect, he himself should be raised to the dignity of a Spanish grandee with a suitable pension for life.

1st. That the citizens would be allowed the privilege of their laws, and no restraint placed on them in respect to religious matters.

2d. That the navigation of the Mississippi would be equally free to the Kentuckians, as to the other subjects of Spain.

3. That in all other matters, the Kentuckians would remain on the same footing with the Louisianians.

Whether these terms were complied with on the part of Mr. Brown, we know not, but they are narrated in a letter written at that period by Mr. Brown to the honorable Samuel M'Dowel, of Jessamine county, one of the circuit judges of the state. Mr. Brown was then said to be on the point of marriage with Mr. M'Dowel's daughter; and it is very natural to suppose he should embrace the first opportunity of informing his intended father-in-law of the honors that were to be conferred on him at the Spanish court.

Part of the scheme is also mentioned in another letter written by Mr. Brown about the same time, to judge Muter, the present president of the Kentucky court of appeals. This letter being obtained in some way from judge Muter, was published about 1789, in the Kentucky Gazette; but only one copy of that paper, we believe, is at this day in existence. It is in the possession of col. Ballitt, of Jefferson county. So careful were the members of

the Kentucky association to have every document which gave light to their transactions, destroyed.

In corroboration of this statement, we beg leave to give the substance of a conversation which passed between gov. Greenup and one of the editors, who waited upon the governor, in company with another gentleman, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the plan. Governor Greenup mentioned that Mr. Brown, soon after his return from Philadelphia, related to him in private conversation, the proposals which had been made to him by Gardoque, which were nearly the same with those we have stated; that Mr. Brown appeared, in a guarded manner, to approve of them; but upon governor Greenup expressing his abhorrence at the scheme, Mr. Brown never afterwards made any farther communication to him on that business. The governor also observed that he had seen Mr. Brown's letters to Mr. M'Dowel, and judge Muter, which to the best of his recollection corresponded with the private conversation he had with Mr. Brown.

In regard to general Wilkinson, governor Greenup said, he well remembered that Wilkinson read in the Kentucky convention at Danville, in 1788, the report or memorial which he gave to the Spanish governor at New Orleans, on the subject of the resources, geography and population of the state of Kentucky, & likewise a letter from the Spanish governor to Wilkinson, informing him his memorial had been transmitted to Madrid—that this memorial consisted of about eighty pages of manuscript; and that Wilkinson in the same convention made a motion that they should proceed to the formation of a separate constitution, independent of the approbation of the state of Virginia; which motion was seconded by judge Wallace now of the court of appeals, and warmly supported by all those members who were then supposed to be engaged in the negotiation with Gardoque. Governor Greenup also remarked, that he understood the negotiation with Gardoque had so far advanced, that even the names of the several individuals were mentioned, who were to fill the several places of honor in Kentucky, under the Spanish government; but from the length of time elapsed they had escaped his memory. He added, it was his opinion that most of the documents which could throw light on this conspiracy, were destroyed; and that if they existed, they probably were in the possession of col. Todd, who was then secretary to the convention.

The proposals of Gardoque having been agreed to by general Wilkinson and his friends; an army was to have been immediately embodied, to have conducted a revolt against the United States in favor of the Spanish monarchy. The command of this army, we are authorized to say, was first offered to general Scott; but the patriotism of this veteran spurned at the proposal. The proffer was next made to gen. . . . who was equally indignant at the plan. Wilkinson himself then volunteered the command. The raising of the army was, however, delayed, by the arrival of an agent from lord Dorchester, in Canada, offering terms from the British government. For we suppose it matter-

ed little with Wilkinson to what European power the state of Kentucky became subjected, provided he himself received a handsome provision.

The agent of lord Dorchester, was a col. Conolly, a British officer who was taken prisoner in Virginia, during the revolutionary war. The only gentleman he knew in the state of Kentucky, was the late col. Thomas Marshall, father to the present chief justice of the United States. The acquaintance between Col. Marshall and Conolly, had originated in Virginia, when the latter was a prisoner. Conolly entered Kentucky at Louisville, having only for his companion and protector an Indian squaw of considerable influence and well known among the different Indian tribes, through which he had to pass.—He repaired without loss of time to Col. Marshall's seat in the county of Woodford, only a few miles distant from the plantation on which Wilkinson then lived. He arrived about breakfast, and immediately after taking a repast, opened the object of his visit, and produced the copy of Wilkinson's report, which had been sent to lord Dorchester. The whole of this day, and the greater part of the next, were devoted to the consideration of Wilkinson's report and to the proposal which Conolly was authorized to make to the Kentuckians, from lord Dorchester, which was the following:

1st. That Kentucky, should, with the assistance of England, be erected into an independent state, and the inhabitants enjoy all the privileges of British subjects without taxation.

2d. That the town and port of New Orleans with the free navigation of the Mississippi, would be purchased from the Spaniards for Kentucky.

Col. Marshall however, terminated the conference by not only refusing directly all aid and interference on his own part, but by assuring col. Conolly, that the Kentuckians, whatever a few ambitious individuals might desire, would never agree to a separation from the United States.

Colonel Conolly, notwithstanding the opinion of Col. Marshall, had hopes, that by the powerful influence of British gold, he might prevail upon Gen. Wilkinson and his friends to break off the negotiation with Spain. With this view he waited on col. Muter, now judge Muter, whom he understood was on terms of intimacy with Wilkinson.—We have the authority of gov. Greenup, to say that col. Muter told him that upon his expressing doubts to Conolly, as to the policy of a union with Great Britain in preference to Spain, he immediately replied, "Col. Muter, Great Britain can command your country when she pleases; she has at all times an army in Canada, and a fleet in the West Indies."

What conversation took place between Conolly and Wilkinson we know not.—We have only been informed that they were introduced to each other, and afterwards became well acquainted. Col. Conolly continued at Lexington for several weeks together, where he daily received visits from Wilkinson and his friends. His stay probably would have been much longer, had he not been recognized by some of the Kentuckians, who suspecting his visit among them did not proceed from the purest motives, threatened his life. We believe too that those threats would have been put in execution, had not the interference of the lately deceased Major John Crittenden, of Woodford, prevented the accomplishment.—The last morning Conolly was in Lexington, major Crittenden breakfasted with him in a private room in a tavern. During the breakfast, a noise was heard in the passage. Major Crittenden suspecting the cause, rushed out at the moment that a huge woodsman with a large knife was attempting an entrance; and happily attempted to pacify the enraged countryman, until assistance was procured. Colonel Conolly after this circumstance, thought it most prudent not to stay longer in Kentucky. He left Lexington a few hours afterwards, attended by an escort which Wilkinson procured for him, and which saw both him and the Indian squaw safely landed over the Ohio at Limestone. Altho' we have mentioned the names of Judge Muter and major Crittenden, we think proper to observe that neither of these gentlemen were, to our knowledge, implicated in the negotiation with Spain or England.

Colonel Marshall, after Conolly left him, transmitted immediately an account of every particular to General Washington; and the interesting correspondence which took place between General Washington and Col. Marshall on this subject, we are authorized to say, is at present in the possession of Gen. John Marshall, of Richmond, Virginia.

Literary Gleanings.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE
COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

COURT DISCIPLINE.

THE day on which Madame Napoleone Buonaparte was elected an Empress of the French, by the constitutional authorities of her husband's empire, was, contradictory as it may seem, one of the most uncomfortable in her life. After the show and ceremony of the audience and of the drawing-room were over, she passed it entirely in tears, in her library, where her husband shut her up and confined her.

The discipline of the Court of St. Cloud is as singular as its composition is unique. It is, by the regulation of Napoleone, entirely military. From the Empress to her lowest chamber-maid, from the Emperor's first aid-de-camp down to his youngest page, any slight offence or negligence is punished with confinement, either private or public. In the former case, the culprits are shut up in their own apartments; but in the latter, they are ordered into one of the small rooms, constructed in the dark galleries of the Tuileries and St. Cloud, near the kitchens; where they are guarded day and night by sentries, who answer for their persons, and that nobody visits them.

When, on the 28th of March, 1804, the senate had determined on offering Buonaparte the imperial dignity, he immediately gave his wife full powers, with order to form her household of persons who, from birth, and from their principles, might be worthy and could be trusted, to encompass the Imperial couple. She consulted Madame Remusat, who in her turn consulted her friend de Segur, who also consulted his *bonne amie* Madame de Montbrune. This lady determined, that if Buonaparte and his wife were desirous to be served, or waited on, by persons above them by ancestry and honor, they should pay liberally for such sacrifices. She was not, therefore, idle, but wishing to profit herself by the pride of upstart vanity, she had at first merely reconnoitred the ground, or made distant overtures to those families of the ancient French nobility who had been ruined by the Revolution, and whose minds she expected to have found on a level with their circumstances. These, however, either suspecting her intent and her views, or preferring honest poverty to degrading and disgraceful splendor, had flamed objections which she was not prepared to encounter. Thus the time passed away; and when, on the 18th of the following May, the senate proclaimed Napoleone Buonaparte Emperor of the French, not a chamberlain was ready to attend him, nor a maid of honor prepared to wait on his wife.

In the morning of the 20th of May, the day fixed for the constitutional republican authorities to present their homage as sub-

jects, Napoleone asked his Josephine, who were the persons of both sexes, she had engaged, according to his *carte blanche* given her, as necessary and as unavoidable decorations of the drawing-room of an Emperor and Empress, as thrones and as canopies of state. She referred him to Madame Remusat, who, though but half dressed, was instantly ordered to appear before him. This lady avowed, that his grand master of the ceremonies, de Segur, had been intrusted by her with the whole arrangement, but that she feared that he had not yet been able to complete the full establishment of the Imperial court. The aid-de-camp Rapp was then dispatched after de Segur, who as usual presented himself smiling and cringing. "Give me the list," said Napoleone, "of the ladies and gentlemen you have no doubt engaged for our household." "May it please your majesty," answered de Segur, (trembling with fear) "I humbly supposed that they were not requisite, before the day of your majesty's coronation." "You suppose!" retorted Napoleone, "how dare you suppose differently from our commands? Is the Emperor of the Great Nation not to be encompassed with a more numerous retinue, or with more lustre than a First Consul? Do you not see the immense difference between the sovereign monarch of an empire, and the citizen chief magistrate of a commonwealth? Are there not starving nobles in my empire, enough to furnish all the courts in Europe with attendants, courtiers, and valets? Do you not believe that with a nod—with a single nod, I might have them all prostrated before my throne? What can then have occasioned this impertinent delay?"—"Sire!" answered de Segur, "it is not the want of numbers, but the difficulty of the choice among them. I will never recommend a single individual, upon whom I cannot depend; or who, on some future day, may expose me to the greatest of all evils, the displeasure of my prince."—"But," continued Napoleone, "what is to be done to-day, that I may augment the number of my suite, and by it impose upon the gaping multitude, and the attending deputations?"—"Command," said de Segur, "all the officers of your Majesty's staff, and of the staff of the Governor of Paris, General Murat, to surround your Majesty's sacred person, and order them to accoutre themselves in the most shining and splendid manner possible. The presence of so many military men will also, in a political point of view, be useful. It will lessen the pretensions of the constituted authorities, by telling them indirectly: It is not to your *Senatus Consultum*, to your decrees, or to your votes, that I am indebted for my present sovereignty: I owe it exclusively to my own merit and valor, and to the valor of my brave officers and men, to whose arms I trust more than to your counsels."

This advice obtained Napoleone's entire approbation, and was followed. De

Segur was permitted to retire, but when Madame Remusat made a curtsy also to leave the room, she was stopped with his terrible, *aux arrêts!* and left under the care and responsibility of his aid-de-camp, Le Brun, who saw her fate into her room, at the door of which he placed two grenadiers. Napoleone then went out, ordering his wife, at her peril, to be in time ready and brilliantly dressed, for the drawing-room.

Dreading the consequences of her husband's wrath, Madame Napoleone was not only punctual, but so elegantly and tastefully decorated with jewels and ornaments, that even those of her enemies or rivals who refused her beauty, honor and virtue, allowed her taste and dignity. She thought that even in the regards of Napoleone, she read a tacit approbation. When all the troublesome bustle of the morning was gone through, and when senators, legislators, tribunes, and prefects, had complimented her as a model of female perfection, on a signal from her husband, she accompanied him in silence, through six different apartments, before he came to her library, where he hastily ordered her to enter, and to remain until further orders. "What have I done, Sire! to deserve such treatment?" exclaimed she trembling—"It," answered Napoleone, "Madame Remusat, your favorite, has made a fool of you, this is only to teach you, that you shall not make a fool of me. Had not de Segur, fortunately for him, had the ingenuity to extricate us from the dilemma into which my confidence and dependence on you had brought me, I should have made a fine figure, indeed, on the first day of my Emperorthip.—Have patience, Madame, you have plenty of books to divert you, but you must remain where you are, until I am inclined to release you." So saying, Napoleone locked the door, and put the key in his pocket.

It was near two o'clock in the afternoon when she was thus shut up. Remembering the recent flattery of her courtiers, and comparing it with the unfeeling treatment of her husband, she found herself so much the more unfortunate, as the expressions of the former were regarded by her as praise due to her merit, while the unkindness of the latter was unavailingly resented as the undeserved oppression of a capricious despot.

Business, or perhaps malice, made Napoleone forget to send her any dinner; and when, at eight o'clock, his brothers and sisters came according to invitation to take tea, he said coldly, "A-propos, I forgot it, my wife has not dined yet; she is busy. I suppose, in her philosophical meditations in her study." Madame Louis Buonaparte, her daughter, flew directly towards the study, and her mother could scarcely, for her tears, inform her that she was a prisoner, and that her husband was her jailer. "Oh, Sire!" said Madame Louis, returning, "even this remarkable day is a day of mourning for my poor mo-

ther!"—"She deserves worse," said Napoleone, "but, for your sake, she shall be released; here is the key, let her out."

Madame Napoleone was, however, not in a situation to wish to appear before her envious brothers and sisters-in-law. Her eyes were so swollen with crying, that she could hardly see; and her tears had stained those imperial robes, which the unthinking and inconsiderate, no doubt, believed a certain preservative against sorrow and affliction. At nine o'clock, however, another aid-de-camp of her husband presented himself, and gave her the choice, either to accompany him back to the study, or to join the family party of the Bonapartes.

In deploring her mother's situation, Madame Louis Buonaparte informed her former governors, Madame Cam—n, of these particulars which I heard her relate at Madame de M—r's, almost verbatim as I report them to you. Such and other scenes nearly of the same description, are neither rare nor singular, in the most singular court that ever existed in civilized Europe.

Political.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

(CONCLUDED)

THE committee now assembled, and instructed their chairman to write to the secretary of war for his opinion as to the force which it would be requisite to raise for the defence of the southern frontier, and requesting, at the same time, to be informed what number of troops were already stationed in that quarter. In his answer, the minister stated the force which the U. S. had on the Mississippi and its branches, ready to descend the river at a short notice, to be somewhat less than a thousand men; that he had intelligence that Spain was collecting an army on the frontiers of New Mexico, and transporting troops from the Havana to Pensacola, and that the force requisite on our part, would depend upon that which would be opposed to us, which he estimated (vaguely) to be superior to our own.

About this period the news of the sea-fight off Trafalgar reached America, the event of which alarming the Spanish ministry for the safety of their W. India colonies, forbade the weakening of the important post of the Havana, and suspended the hostile movements on the part of Spain against the U. S. And to this circumstance we have been probably indebted for the undisturbed possession of N. Orleans and its dependencies.

When the secretary of war's letter was laid before the committee, Mr. Bidwell moved the same proposition which the secretary of the treasury had some days before put into the hands of the chairman, and which he (Mr. B.) afterwards introduced into the house; viz a vote of two millions and a continuance of the duties, the proceeds of which constituted the Mediterranean fund. It was rejected, and the chairman directed to draft the report which has been printed with the secret journal, and published in all the newspapers. The committee saw, in the multiplied aggressions of Spain, ample cause of war, on the part of a government with which the welfare of its citizens was not paramount to every other consideration. But conceiving that the true interests of the American people (which alone it behoved them to consult) required peace, they forebore to recommend offensive measures. They believed it to be our policy to reap the neutral harvest, and seize the favorable occasion of extinguishing the public debt—at once the price of our liberties, and the badge of our ancient servitude. So long as this debt remains unpaid, we can scarcely be considered as a truly independent people. The

sense of the committee was, neither to make war, nor purchase peace, but to provide for the defence of our actual territory, which the highest authority had announced to have been violated and to be menaced with fresh invasion. On this point they conceived there could be but one sentiment, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the wisdom of pledging the nation to protect its flag in remote seas, or its ability to afford such protection. A poor attempt has been made to reproach the committee with a want of reliance on the militia, and a preference for the standing army. When it is considered that all the protection then and since extended to the country in question consists of regular troops, and that the nearest states from which the militia could be marched for its defence, are separated from it by many hundred miles of intervening Indian country (not to mention that these states themselves are amongst the weakest in the union) the incompetency of the militia to the service in question, and the futility of the objection, must become manifest to all. Besides the president had no occasion to apply to congress for power to call out the militia to repel invasion, that force being, under such circumstances, already at his disposal; and it is worthy of remark, that the far greater number of these would-be partisans of the militia, refused to adopt the measure recommended by the executive, (or indeed any other) for giving efficient operation to that great constitutional defence.

The report of the committee, although in strict unison with the official recommendation of the executive, was rejected by 72 to 68 votes; and the proposition to appropriate—dollars for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expences of foreign intercourse, which had been previously laid on the table by a member of that committee, before their report was made to the house, was immediately taken up. The avowed object of this measure was to enable the president to open a negotiation for the purchase of Florida. A motion was then made by Mr. John Randolph to confine the appropriation to that object, and agreed to, yeas 78, nays 58. Another motion was made by the same gentleman to render the debt which was proposed to be incurred, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. This was carried without division. But afterwards, when the bill was brought in, the house rescinded its vote for a specific appropriation, and the money was left applicable at the discretion of the executive, to any extraordinary purpose of foreign intercourse whatsoever. Mr. John Randolph also moved to limit the amount which the government might stipulate to pay for the territory in question: upon the ground, that if congress were disposed to acquire Florida by purchase, they should fix the extent to go, and thereby turn their ministers with a safeguard against the rapacity of France; that there was no probability of our obtaining the country for less, but every reason to believe, that, without such a precaution on our part, she would extort more. This motion was overruled. When the bill came under discussion, various objections were urged against it by the same gentleman: Among others that it was in direct opposition to the views of the executive, as expressed in the president's official communication, (it was on this occasion that general Vanuim declared the measure to be consonant to the *secret wishes of the executive*;) that it was a prostration of the national honor at the feet of our adversary: that a concession so humiliating would paralyze our efforts against G. B. in case the negotiation then and now pending between that government and ours should prove abortive; that a partial appropriation towards the purchase of Florida without limiting the president to some specific amount, would give previous sanction to any expense, which he might incur for that object, and which congress would stand pledged to make good; that if the executive, acting entirely upon its own responsibility, and exercising its acknowledged constitutional powers, should negotiate for the purchase of Florida, the house of representatives would, in that case, be left free to ratify or annul the contract; but that the course which was proposed to be pursued (and which was eventually pursued) would reduce the discretion of the legislature to a mere shadow; that, as its ensuing session congress would find itself, in relation to this subject a deliberative body but in name: that it could not, without a manifest dereliction of its own principles, and perhaps without a violation of public faith, refuse to sanction any treaty entered into by the ex-

ecutive under the auspices of the legislature, and with powers so unlimited: that however great his confidence in the chief magistrate, he would never consent to give a president so dangerous a proof of it: that his duties as a member of the house, as the independent representative of an independent people, were paramount to every other consideration: and that he would never preclude himself, by any previous sanction, from the unbiased exercise of his judgment on measures which thereafter were to come before him: that the house had no official recommendation from the executive for the step which they proposed to take, on the contrary it was in direct opposition to its sentiments as expressed in the confidential message; that the responsibility would be exclusively their own: that, if the president deemed it advisable to purchase foreign territory, he was free to enter into stipulations for that purpose, whilst congress would remain equally free to sanction or disapprove such stipulations; or, that if he thought proper to ask for an appropriation for that object, the responsibility of the measure would rest upon him: but when the legislature undertook "to prescribe the course which he should pursue, and which he had pledged himself to pursue," the case was entirely changed: that the house could have no channel thro' which it could be made acquainted with the opinions of the executive, but such as was official, responsible, and known to the constitution; and that it was a prostitution of its high and solemn functions to act upon unconstitutional suggestions of the *private wishes of the executive*, irresponsibly announced by an irresponsible individual, and in direct hostility to his avowed opinions.

To every objection, the "*Louisiana precedent*," as it was called, formed the only answer, although in the latter stages of the discussion, no reply was attempted. The doors were closed, and the minority, whose motives were impeached, and whose persons were almost denounced, were voted down without debate. In reply to the case of Louisiana, it was said, "that it was no precedent at all: that every argument drawn from that source, was utterly inconclusive in the present instance: that no two cases could be more dissimilar: that, except the parties being the same, there was no point of resemblance: that, when Spain withheld from us the right of deposit at New Orleans, congress had acted on its own investigation alone: they had not been apprized by the executive of any hostile movement on the part of Spain: the territory of the United States had not been insulted, nor the persons of our citizens, within our own jurisdiction, violated: It had not been officially announced to congress, that their protection, as well as the spirit and honor of our country, rendered the interposition of the national force indispensable:" the chief magistrate of the union had not officially declared that the act of aggression in question, was committed by persons acting by the orders and under the sanction of the Court of Madrid: on the contrary, the house of Representatives had expressed, by a formal resolution, their belief, that the wrong in question, had proceeded from the unauthorized misconduct of certain Spanish officers, and declared their determination, in case it should be sanctioned by their government, to redress the injuries, and vindicate the rights of our citizens. On that occasion, Congress avowed, that they would resort, in the first instance, to an amicable explanation with the Spanish court; on this, the fair experiment of negotiation had been tried, and "after five months of fruitless endeavor on our part, to bring them to some definite and satisfactory result," had entirely failed. It could not escape the recollection of the house, to how great an excitement, the denial of a conventional right had, at that day roused the minds of our citizens. And it must be remembered, that the acquisition of Louisiana, which put a stop to these aggressions of Spain, (for which no satisfaction had as yet been rendered) was made, not from the party by whom the offences had been offered, but from one in no wise connected with them. And, admitting at this juncture the propriety of our making overtures for the purchase of a country, the possession of which, it was conceded on all hands, was highly desirable to us; yet, what measures had we taken, or did we propose to take, for the reusance on the part of Spain, to

ratify her convention with us, signed by her own ministers under the eye of his sovereign, pledging her to make compensation for aggrava-

mitted upon our commerce during a preceding war;—to indemnify our citizens for the renewal of the same practices, already of great amount during the present war; for the obstruction of the navigation of the Mobile; for refusing to come to any fair and amicable adjustment of the boundaries of Louisiana; and for a daring violation by persons acting under the authority of Spain and no doubt apprized of her sentiments and views, of our undisputed limits, which she had solemnly recognized by treaty." None! The denial of the stipulated compensation for the spoils of a former war; the reiterations of the same practices during the present; the obstruction of the Mobile; the peremptory refusal to adjust the boundaries of Louisiana; the insults committed on our territory, and the violation of the property and persons of our citizens within our acknowledged limits; all seemed forgotten, in the zeal to purchase Florida, or thrown with the national purse into the scale.

The bill nevertheless passed by a great majority. A motion was then made to transmit, by a committee, the following message to the senate.

"By the house of representatives, January 16th, 1806.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We transmit you a bill which has passed this house entitled "an act for making provision for defraying any extraordinary expences attending the intercourse between the U. S. and foreign nations," and in which we require your concurrence. This bill has been passed by us to enable the president of the U. S. to commence with more effect, a negotiation for the purchase of the Spanish territories lying on the Atlantic ocean, and Gulf of Mexico, and eastward of the river Mississippi. The nature and importance of the measure contemplated have induced us to act upon the subject with closed doors. You will of consequence, consider this communication as confidential." Mr. John Randolph then moved to strike out the words "*river Mississippi*," and to insert "*bay of Perdido*" upon this ground—that the country between the Mississippi and the Perdido was in dispute between the United States and Spain, being a part of Louisiana, "such as it was as possessed by France," and conveyed by the treaty of Paris of the 30th of April, 1803, to the United States. To the territory in question (embracing both banks of the Mobile, and out of which all our differences with Spain, on the subject of boundary on this side of the Mississippi, had grown) the executive had advanced what they deemed, an undoubted claim. Upon this claim congress had already legislated; having passed a law, erecting the shores and waters of the river Mobile into a collection district, and it was deemed, that the authorizing the president to purchase that portion of the country would, not only be a compromise of the national honor, but might fairly be considered as a surrender on our part of all pretension to the disputed territory. This motion however was negatived—Yeas 59—Nays 68. It is perhaps worthy of remembrance, that, on this, as on most of the other questions arising out of this subject, many of the warmest advocates of the measures eventually pursued were in the minority, (see the secret journal, since published, page 38.) But to the message itself as well as to the general course of proceeding, this strong and, (as it is presumed) unanswerable objection was taken:—That the direction which the house of representatives had chosen to pursue was to be prescribed, not to the senate, but to the president; and that it would be impossible for the executive, even with the ingenuity of Edipus himself, to divine, from a message to the senate, what was the real intention of the representatives of the people: that this message was not to be announced to him, but to the other branch of the legislature, and that even if it were, his duty was to execute the laws, which should be enacted, and which could not be enlarged, restrained, or modified in any degree whatsoever, by any message from one house of congress to the other; and the appropriation being for any indefinite purpose of foreign intercourse, and not made in consequence of any intimation, or recommendation from the president, he must be presumed to be totally in the dark, "as to the secret wishes" of the senate and house of representatives, and to be incapable of inferring the intentions of the legislature from any thing but the context of the law itself: much less should he be deemed responsible for the execution of plans, of which by the general maxims of legislation, as well as by the known principles of the

constitution, he must be supposed to be altogether ignorant. As I have said however, his, with every other difficulty that could not be solved, was overruled: and on Thursday the 16th of January, the engrossed bill, with the message, above recited, was transmitted to the senate.

On the day following, when the bill was no longer in the possession of the house, or under its controul, the dispatches from our minister at London, of the 18th and 25th of October, 1805, which had been four weeks lying in the office of the secretary, were laid before the house. Those dispatches which had a most important bearing upon our Spanish relations, which had occupied the attention of the House of Representatives for nearly three preceding weeks, during which their doors were closed, produced an instantaneous conviction on the minds of many, the best informed and most influential members of the house, who had hitherto voted with the majority, that the course which they had pursued was wrong. A feeble insinuation was indeed made by certain members of the house, presumed to be in the confidence of the secretary of state, that the dispatches had but recently arrived; and this inference was supported by this circumstance, that a single copy only (perhaps the original) was submitted to the two houses, to be interchanged between them: from whence it was concluded by many, that sufficient time had not elapsed, since their reception, to enable the clerks in the office of foreign affairs to make out duplicates of the papers. But this fact was immediately disproved by Mr. J. Randolph's calling at the Secretary of state's office, where he learnt from Mr. Wagner, the chief clerk of that department, as well as from the secretary himself that they had arrived the week before Christmas; that is, prior to the 21st of December.

The house of Representatives having resolved to incur an expence for the purchase of Florida, the second member of Mr. Bidwell's resolution to continue for—years, the additional duty of two and an half per cent. ad valorem, imposed by the "act, further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," to make good the same, came under consideration. But this proposition was, vehemently opposed by Mr. J. Randolph, who stated, that he deemed it an unconstitutional mode of voting supplies to raise taxes in conclave: that if the members of that house should once come to levy impositions upon their constituents with closed doors, while the votes which they should give (to say nothing of the discussion) from the very nature of the secret journal remained concealed from their constituents, there was an end of the public liberties. Congress might thus pass any laws, however unconstitutional and oppressive, whilst the people would remain ignorant of the part which their Representatives respectively had taken, and be consequently unable to apply the proper corrective, and that, however, reasons of state might render it expedient to proceed in this way against a foreign enemy, or to give a secret direction to military expeditions against the common foe, those reasons were totally inapplicable to the imposition of burthens upon the people, or to any curtailment of their rights, with which that enemy could have no concern, and from the knowledge of which he could derive no advantage.—The proposition was at that time withdrawn, but, on the last day of the session, April 21, this tax continued: the only ostensible motive is to be found in a message from the Executive of the 14th of the same month, intimating the existence of an unfriendly disposition on the part of Tunis towards the United States.

DECIUS

In a future number, some remarks will be offered on the proceedings of congress respecting our relations with Great Britain: a subject, which if possible, has been more misrepresented, and less understood, than that of the present communication.

Communications.

NO two men are more feared by the *Cheethamites*, than Mr. NICHOLAS of the senate, and Mr. M'CORD of the assembly. The characters of both have been assailed. We are come to a fair pass, when the talents and virtues of men are dreaded. V.

Left winter the *Cheethamites*, in the city of New-York, fixed on those whom they would make members of the Council of Appointment. Next winter, they will, probably, do the same. Important as this city is, and able as their representatives pretend to be, it is not teen why they should take this business wholly upon themselves. P.

Anecdote.

A gentleman who has a small portrait of Gov. LEWIS, the glass over which the flies had dirtied, ordered it to be cleaned; saying, "Though the *Cheethamites* abuse thee, yet the flies shall not obscure thine image." Happily the shield of his Excellency's character is not of glass, but like that of Ajax, *sevenfold*. C.

Let Mr. POWERS comfort himself under the stupid remarks made by the democrats, on his anniversary oration, with the following saying of Dean Swift: "It is the sure sign of a genius when all the dunces are up in arms against him." D.

Editor's Closet.

The Rogue's March.

Whatever opinion may be held with respect to the administration of Gov. Lewis, we think that the chief magistrate of a great and respectable state, should be treated with some sort of respect, even by his enemies. At any rate, if he does no criminal act, we can see no propriety in treating him as a *rogue*.

When we accused the democrats of this city of having, on the late anniversary, toasted the governor and called for the *Rogue's March*, we knew that no decent or reputable man would dare to deny the fact; we therefore forebore, at that time, to mention the names of those who were most clamorous for having the tune. We merely published the anecdote to show to what lengths party rage would carry some men. We were willing that the authors of this detestable outrage upon decency should be concealed. We wished not to drag them before the world; and hold them up to public scorn. We are confident, that a day will come, when they will feel grateful for our lenity.

The result has been as we expected. No man of character or responsibility, has pretended to deny the charge. Even the Bee (and that is not apt to stick at trifles) has observed the most profound silence on the subject: But a ragged, smutty imp of a paper, published a hundred miles off, by

Serjeant Holt, denies the whole charge, over and over again. We shall not descend so low as to undertake to strengthen our assertion, when merely contradicted by such a thing as David Holt. But, we repeat, let the denial come from any respectable quarter—let any gentleman come forward; or, if there is any delicacy about names, let an anonymous paragraph appear in the Bee, backed by somebody who pretends to possess a character, and whose name can be given up if necessary—and OUR STATEMENT SHALL BE PROVED.

Hudson, September 9.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the Hudson Academy, having engaged an accomplished young lady, as an assistant in the Ladies' School, are now ready to receive a few additional pupils in that department. Sept. 9.

MILITARY REVIEW.

On Tuesday last, the Brigade under the command of Brigadier-General TEN BROECK was reviewed by his excellency the Governor. To those better acquainted with military affairs than ourselves (meaning, as a bill of indictment would say, Capt. Holt) we leave the task of giving a minute account of the business of the day. We can only say, that, to us the manoeuvres were highly pleasing. The Governor's appearance was splendid, and his deportment dignified and soldierly.—We understand that he left the parade well satisfied with the conduct of the officers and men composing the Brigade.

A French frigate has arrived in the Delaware. Jerome Bonaparte has arrived at Baltimore.

It is reported that our negotiations with Spain are broken off.

The report of the execution of 10, and of the imprisonment in the mines of 48 others of the persons captured in Miranda's schooners, is said to be unfounded.

The following account of the late disastrous shipwreck, is copied from the Evening Post, as furnished by Capt. Phelan:—

On Sunday morning last, about 9 o'clock, as the ship Rose in Bloom, Capt. Barker, from Charleston, S.C. was making for this port, a sea struck her and immediately threw her on her beam ends. The cabin passengers were principally in their births, and the first notice they had of their frightful situation was the rushing of the water down the companion. They had only just time to seek the safety of their lives by getting upon deck, as fast as possible, without a moment to catch at a single article of clothing. As many as could, got out at the door. Some could not. Of those who did, some found themselves entangled among the bags of cotton that lay to the leeward, and with them were washed over-board.

The number and names of those lost are given below. Among them the fate of General Macpherson

son excites singular commiseration. Both himself and daughter were washed overboard on their coming out of the cabin; being an excellent swimmer, Gen. Macpherson made the quarter railing, but perceiving his daughter struggling in the waves and just sinking, he plunged into the sea after her, seized her and brought her to the wreck; but was washed himself off a second time, and again he made out to reach the quarter-deck, but his strength was exhausted, and he had not enough left to get on board, even with all the assistance that could be then afforded; he was drowned.

Mr. Booth, another passenger had the astonishing courage and presence of mind to make his way through the water to the after cabin, where was his wife with his little son, to shove up the dead lights, thrust out his wife & son, and to jump out after them. He was in hopes they might get hold of the quarter deck, but it was beyond the power of either. He saved himself, but both wife and son were drowned. All that could save themselves clung to the quarter railing, and it was soon contrived to cut away the masts, by which she righted, but full of water and lying level with the sea. Fifty bales of cotton in the hold prevented her going down.

Twenty-seven persons now found themselves on the wreck, without clothing or food, or any possibility of getting any. They were obliged to lash themselves on, for the sea ran tremendously, and made almost continually a fair breach over them; while the spars and loose ropes and other matters that remained along side, being washed against them, cut and bruised them in a shocking manner. In this situation they remained all Sunday, and Sunday night, during which one or two perished, but about eight o'clock on Monday morning they were spied by Capt. Phelan, of the brig Swift, from St. Johns, about 5 miles distant, who immediately hove about, and the wind being light, sent off his jolly boat ahead to their assistance. This boat took off Miss Macpherson, having hardly any signs of life in her, and the Hon. Mr. Rutledge, with one other person. The long boat was then dispatched which took off the remainder. The following is a list of the persons saved:

The People preserved were,
Captain Stephen Barker,
Captain Oliver Champlin,
Hon. John Rutledge,
Miss Eliza Macpherson,
Mr. L. Petroy,
M. Breeman,
Joseph W. Page,
B. Booth,
D. Botifour,
John Davis,
H. Turner,
N. Perry,
D. Crooker.

Seamen—Benjamin Brayton, W. Van Eighten, John W. Gibbs, Randall Cornell, Lloyd B. Burt, John Hathaway, Wm. Daws on, Lewis Riley, James Quin, Thomas Conly, Wm. Cowan, Baptiste Hurdie, John Murray, and Henry Davis, the three last men of colour.

The following Persons were lost.
General Macpherson and Servant,
Mrs. Booth and Son,
Mr. Clarke,
James Miller, junr,
Thomas Tait,
Doctor Ballard and Servant,
Mr. Henry Bowring,
Botifour's Servant,
D. Crooker's Servant.

Steering Passengers and Seamen—William Whiteledge, John Forka, D. McCarty, Wm. Robinson, Charles Bryce, Fortune Johnson, John Trusty, Adam Knor, and Harry Kid, the three last men of color. Of 130,000 dollars in bills and specie, which were on board the Rose in Bloom, less than 23,000 have been saved.

FOREIGN

Boston, Sept. 2.

Since our last, arrivals in this port have brought intelligence from London, down to the 19th of July. Many surmises were in circulation respecting the prospect of peace, between England and France. The speculations of English paragraphists, on this important subject are so extremely vague, it would afford our readers but little or no satisfaction, were

we to copy them in detail. The secrecy observed by the cabinet is represented as having so effectually eluded curiosity, that no certain data, whatever, transpired, on which an opinion as to the result could rest. The only facts of consequence, known, are in substance, as follows:

Mr. Oubril has arrived at Paris from Vienna. He was said to have received dispatches from Petersburg, before he left Vienna. At Paris, the expectation of peace was predominant.

On the 15th and 18th July, it is stated that a constant communication was kept up between the Cabinets of St. James and St. Cloud, and that the British council were deeply engaged in deliberating on the dispatches they received from Paris.

It is stated in a paper of the 19th, that Mr. Bastico the French messenger, had reached Deal, on the 18th; that he immediately embarked, and had proceeded to France.

After publishing these and many other symptoms of an interesting communication between the two countries, the London editors earnestly caution the public against a rash confidence in the probability of peace.

French influence seems to be acquiring the ascendant in Denmark. That government, like that of the United States, has consented to prohibit all intercourse between its subjects and the Haytiens, under severe penalties; thus, like ourselves, becoming a branch of the French executive power.

The Dutch Marine manifest a spirit very far from cordial, towards their new French king. It is said, the sailors declare, if force be threatened to effect obedience to the orders of their strange sovereign, they will very quickly put to sea.

The embargo on Prussian ships in the ports of France, has been discontinued. Little Gaeta still successfully resists the arms of the Emperor of France and King of Italy.

To Correspondents.

"Justice," who comes forward to vindicate neglected worth, should reflect, that too much of one thing is good for nothing.

"CRITICIS"—"POLITICUS," &c deferred until our next.

The Knot.

MARRIED.

At Claverack, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Gephard, Mr. JACOB ELMENDORPH, of that town, to Miss CHRISTINA VAN DEUSEN, of this city.

The Knell.



In this city, on Thursday evening, Miss ELIZABETH FIDLER, daughter of Mr. Robert Fidler, aged 16.

At Catskill, Capt. ELIHU HART, aged 53.

A child of Mr. Caleb Hobby, of the manor of Livingston, was lately burnt in so shocking a manner by its clothes having taken fire, that it expired within a few hours.



THE SQUIRREL.

BY CHARLOTTE SMITH.

THE Squirrel, with aspiring mind,
Disdains to be to earth confin'd,
But mounts aloft in air;
The pine tree's giddiest height he climbs,
Or scales the beech tree's loftiest limbs,
And builds his castle there.

As nature's wildest tenants free,
A merry forester is he
In oak o'ershadow'd dells,
Or glen remote, or woodland lawn
Where the doe hides her infant fawn,
Among the birds he dwells.

Within some old fantastic tree,
Where Time has worn a cavity,
His winter food is stor'd:
The cone, beset with many a scale,
The chesnut, in its coat of mail,
Or nuts complete his hoard.

Of wise prescience thus possess'd,
He near it rears his airy nest,
With twigs and moss entwined.
And gives its roof a conic form.
Where, safely sheltered from the storm,
He braves the rain and wind.

Though plumeless, he can dart away,
Swift as the woodpecker or jay,
His sportive mate to woo:
His summer food is berries wild,
And last year's acorn cups are fill'd
For him with sparkling dew.

Soft is his shining auburn coat,
As ermine white his downy throat,
Intelligent his mein;
With feathery tale and ears alert,
And little paws, as hands expert,
And eyes so black and keen.

Soaring above the earth-born herd
Of beasts, he emulates the bird,
Yet feels no want of wings:
Exactly poi'd, he dares to launch
In air, and bounds from branch to branch,
With swift elastic springs.

And thus the man of mental worth
May rise above the humblest birth,
And adverse fate controul;
If to the upright heart be join'd
The active persevering mind,
And firm unshaken soul.

MANNERS MAKE THE MAN.

This splendid dress was made for me,
Cries Sugarplum, the saucy cit;
Observers answer, that may be;
But you were never made for it.



Agricultural.

From the Pennsylvania Correspondent,

RAISING OF SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR,

I WAS, lately, much pleased with seeing a wool-carding machine in operation. It is one of those valuable labor-saving machines that perform the business completely, and much better than it could be done by hand, and at a lower rate.—The rolls will spin faster, make better yarn, and consequently will weave better, and make handfomer and more durable cloth, blankets, linsey, or stockings:—But more wool will be wanted, if it can be so much easier manufactured. Sheep are profitable animals if they are rightly taken care of; and the last winter being favorable, I believe the flock generally increased, in number at the rate of sixty or seventy per cent. The farmer has stables, racks and mangers for his horses, and gives them a plenty of good hay and grain; while not one out of ten provides for housing and feeding his sheep through the winter, in a manner that merits description or imitation; it is therefore hoped, that some short directions on the subject will not be improper, presuming that every farmer will make such additions or deviations as may suit his own fancy.

The sheep house may be situate at the end of the barn, or at the leeward of some shelter; the back side and ends should be built of stone four feet high, and the length thirty or forty feet by ten feet wide; but must be open on the front, which should face to the south-east. A small trough should be set fast to the wall, the whole length of the building, but no fodder-rack. Let the yard in front be well inclosed, in which set a small barrack, and fill it with fine hay, or corn-fodder, well cured and faked:—the sheep will eat of this, when they are hungry, without attendance. Let the flock be always put in during the cold rains in the fall of the year, and generally be kept there in the severe and stormy weather, during the winter, when the ground is covered with snow; and from about New-year's, or rather earlier, give each sheep, every day, a pint of potatoes or turnips, cut small; a gill of fine Indian meal, and a tea-spoonful of fine tar:—Let this mulling be continued until the lambs are two months old; and if the vegetable roots are not to be had in sufficient quantity, the meal may be increased in proportion. By this feeding, the sheep will thrive, even in winter. Their wool will be good, and the lambs fine, large and playful; but then be sure to keep the

best ewe lambs for breeders, and not be tempted to sell them to butchers, although they may plead hard, and offer a high price. Let them have ram lambs, fat weathers, and ewes of six or seven years old; and the small-sized, coarse-wooled, and the ill-flavored of any age, and rather at a low price than be over stocked. In England a good ram is esteemed of great consequence towards promoting a valuable breed of sheep, while breeding is mostly submitted to chance in this country, and the consequence is a great loss in the whole.

Diversity.

EXTRACT.

MR. JEFFERSON'S proclamation against Whisky, reminds us of a ludicrous event that took place at the trial at Westminster of Lord George Gordon, in 1780. One of the shorthand writers had clambered up to an elevated station of the hall to take down the proceedings, and with his ink-stand in his button-hole, and his pen behind his ear, was waiting with anxiety for the commencement of the trial, when Lord Mansfield, who had espied him, ordered an officer of the court to take him into custody; the officer looking up at him as a dog does at a cat on a tree, called out, "you fellow come down and be taken in custody" not I says the scribe, "do you come up and catch me if you can." The poor officer being heartily laughed at, not liking to risk his bones in the attempt, sneaked away and suffered the quill-driver to maintain his station unmolested during the whole trial.

A MAN who kept a tipling house, asked his neighbor what he should put upon his sign—Write, said the neighbor, "Beggars made here!"

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The Balance, COLUMBIAN AND REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !

"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, SEPTEMBER 16, 1806.

Hudson Newspaper

AND

BALANCE ADVERTISER.

PROPOSALS were issued by the subscriber, some months since, for publishing a weekly paper in this city under the above title; but, for various reasons, the publication has been deferred much longer than was at first contemplated. Encouraged, however, by a liberal patronage, I have now determined to commence the new paper, within a fortnight, or, at most, three weeks.

The object and design of the publication is fully expressed in the title. It is to be entirely devoted to business, amusement and news. Political discussions, indeed, unless of the most moderate cast, will be wholly excluded from its pages. The news of the week, will be detailed in it, with the strictest impartiality, together with as great a variety of other matter, as its limits will admit. It will be printed on a large sheet, with a fair and legible type; and will be delivered to subscribers in town, and by post-riders, while published but once a week, at *two dollars* per annum, from which price a deduction will be made to those who receive both the **BALANCE** and the **NEWSPAPER**. A suitable allowance will also be made to those who receive them in bundles at the office.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers, are requested to return them as soon as possible; and those who feel disposed to patronize the undertaking, and have not yet subscribed, will forward their names without delay.

The Balance,

In consequence of this arrangement, will appear under some improvement. It will be diversified as far as is practicable

of local matter, and the "tidings of the times" will be given in a new and concise style. **AND FURTHER**—as new types are procured for the Balance, at a considerable expence, it is hoped and expected that every debt due the establishment will be promptly paid.

H. CROSWELL.

September 16, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

WHETHER Mr. JEFFERSON means to be a candidate or not at another election of a chief magistrate of the United States, is in great obscurity. Some time ago, his friend Duane announced his intention to retire; but, of late, there are some symptoms that he wishes still to retain the office. Nothing can be certainly inferred from his past conduct; because he once retired with solemn declarations, and has since come forward again, again and again. He has not, however, been so long President of the United States as Mr. Clinton has been Governor of this state; namely, TWENTY-ONE years; though some may think that the last three years ought not to be taken into the account, Mr. Clinton having ruled little or nothing. Nor should the argument be deemed conclusive, that Mr. Jefferson will surrender in favor of Mr. Munroe; and the less so, as Mr. Randolph seems to be in favor of the latter.

The chief danger now is, that no man except Mr. Jefferson, will consent to be president, and that he will be obliged, as he ought, to accept of it. The United States have been so insulted, degraded and sunk, that hardly any man can be found

willing to venture his reputation in endeavoring to place them in their exalted situation under the administration of Washington and Adams. When it is said that Mr. Jefferson ought to be obliged to accept of the presidency, the meaning is, that he ought to restore the United States to their former dignity and strength; not that any hope is entertained from that quarter. His progress has ever been downhill, and a little longer will bring us to the bottom, if not into an abyss of disgrace.

If no other man can be persuaded to accept of the presidency, Mr. Munroe might be tried. He might, possibly, do better than Mr. Jefferson. At any rate, he could not do worse. It is taken for granted, that a President must come from the "ancient dominion" of Virginia. One could be mentioned in the state of New-York; but as he declined an office, many years ago, on account of his age, and has not since grown younger, the experiment would be perilous. Besides, he may be needed for a governor once more. This office he may execute, under proper guidance. The care of all the states, with their foreign relations, would be burdensome, irksome, puzzling, and impracticable to an old man.

POLITICUS.

FOR THE BALANCE.

I HAVE seen somewhere the remark, that Tunis Wortman, esq. is a very perspicuous writer. Perspicuity may be said to be of two kinds; the one when the scope of the writer is clearly perceived; and the other when the structure of the sentences is such as to convey the meaning to the reader, at a glance. As to the first, Mr. Wortman must be allowed to excel. His drift is, at once, discerned by all acquainted with the lucrative office which he holds. His republicanism, like that of his

faction, is to gain and keep honor and emolument. This nibs his pen and wastes his midnight lamp. As to the second quality, he does not, perhaps, equal capt. Cheetham. Both are verbose, quick at composition, not duly weighing, and some alledge, not regarding what they write; but the captain is the superior genius, his sentences are the least involved, and he discovers the most wit and understanding. How happy for themselves, were their talents employed in the cause of virtue and good government! CRITICUS.

Selected.

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

Reader, the name of general Miranda has been so hackneyed in the American papers, the head of the following paragraph may have so little of novelty, you will neglect to peruse it. But you will here find subject for extensive speculation.

GENERAL MIRANDA.

In a late English paper (Bell's Messenger) we find a long article on the character and views of general Miranda. Our readers have been furnished with the more prominent parts of the character of this distinguished adventurer; but the following extracts, contain, we believe, a course of remark and observation, that will not be read with indifference:—

"But what is the effect of the present system of government in Spain, which is decidedly arbitrary—a government, whose fundamental principle excludes all, but the privileged class, from the offices and honors of the state? What, we say, is the effect of this system upon the other orders of the people? Why simply, that having nothing to expect as a reward, they have no spur to any extraordinary exertion.—There is no effort in the absence of emulation, and no excellence in the absence of effort. The whole mind of the state is palsied; the great remain in indolence, because they can attain the ordinary objects of desire without exertion, and the lower classes will not toil, where their toil will not raise them from their destined obscurity.

"Such is the condition of the Spanish monarchy at this moment, with regard to the production of those eminent men whose aid it so much requires in this season of need. Will it not appear almost a paradox to say that Spain can only be preserved by a revolution? Yet it is only by this event that her latent powers can be called forth, that the dormant and not extinguished spark of her former national character can be reanimated. The season of peril and high reward will call this spirit forth. The necessity of the time will shake off those who are inferior to its demands.—

Rank and place—the slaves of a court or a minister—the generals of a parade—and admirals ex-officio, must then retire, and make room for men of more efficiency.

"The monopoly of Spain, and the regulations to which, in common with every other parent country, she has subjected her colonies, has long hung a heavy yoke upon the necks of the colonists. The weight of this yoke has not been alleviated by the sense of the superiority of the mother country. The colonists have not the consolation that their servitude is the tribute for their protection:—as incapable of protecting as governing them, the mother country hangs a dead burthen upon her colonies. Like Anchises, in the fable, she is supported on the back of her children, but her children, unlike Aeneas, are not much pleased with the weight. In the language of the same fable, travestied, "they care not how soon they shuffle off the old woman."

"Thus is it at present, and thus has it long been with Spain and her colonies. Her claims to their monopoly must be urged upon the former services, and not upon her present protection. But it is the persuasion of the colonies that this debt of former protection has been paid off by former servitude, and that the service of protection, having ceased, the colonial re-ditus, the monopoly and subjection, should cease with it. In a word, that they should be no longer subjects to a power, which can neither give them an intercourse of commerce to mutual advantage in peace, nor protection in war.

"The independence of North-America gave birth to these principles—the French revolution has confirmed them. South America is now restrained within her obedience by two bars only—a very weak military force, and a militia already corrupted, being in fact but the country itself.

"It was in this situation that Gen. Miranda conceived his design of effecting his favorite purpose.

"He promised Mr. Pitt that with ten thousand men he would scour South America, and effect her independence. Mr. Pitt listened to him, but there were two impediments—the state of our armies and the positive refusal of Gen. Miranda to have any thing to do with the expedition, if he were not at least second in command. There was indeed a third—a doubt as to the policy of throwing Spain into the already overwhelming monarchy of France. If France hesitated to incorporate Spain, it was in the apprehension that England would immediately seize her colonies. If the colonies were become independent, Spain would in the same instant become a province of France.

"General Miranda, however, received certain promises, which, had the late Minister lived, would have been fulfilled. Mr. Pitt had a great mind. He was not to be daunted by inconsiderable dangers. We are persuaded that his views were latterly directed to Spanish America—but we cannot say that he intended to act as subordinate to the designs of Miranda.

"What has been the subsequent course of Miranda?—He had a mind above servility; he accordingly adopted the singular purpose of attempting this boundless enterprise, the conquest of half a world, upon his own single resources."

If the English government turn their attention seriously to the liberation of South America, there is every reason to suppose that great object may be effected. The commercial advantages they would derive from a free intercourse with that immense, wealthy region, enjoying an independent government, would be incalculable. The late measures of the British parliament, putting a stop to the importation of slaves into their colonies, strengthens the probability that this vast plan is in serious contemplation. We well know that without slaves, the value of the West India islands must diminish, and possibly would not be worth the expence of defence. It is probable that a more indulgent policy with regard to slaves would favor the natural increase of their numbers in a degree; but by no means so as to equal the usual importations. But South America, abounding in every thing England can want of tropical growth, and wanting the manufactures with which she could most easily supply it, might be cultivated like our northern states, by the proprietors of the soil, or like our southern states, by slaves. Once independent, it would have a right to choose its own policy.

Miranda's expedition is directed against the northern colonies of Spanish South America, and recent accounts state that Sir Home Popham had actually sent a detachment against Buenos Ayres, and the adjacent country.

Communications.

It has been repeatedly asserted that the friends of the wise and firm administration of governor LEWIS, were more numerous, last winter, in the house of assembly, than the Cheethamites; but that a communication of sentiments, and a system were wanting. I am rather inclined to believe this, from what was observable in the close of the session. Either the Cheethamites were always in the minority, or they continually lost ground. The latter, upon the whole, is my opinion. Had the session continued a few weeks longer, the Lewisites would have carried what they pleased; and could the election of new members been deferred until the people had received full information, hardly a Cheethamite would have been returned. The faction have sunk rapidly and justly.

A SPECTATOR.

A writer in one of the public papers, calls Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, "the democratic bible." Though Mr. Jefferson pays no regard to Moses in his account of the deluge, and maintains in contradiction to said Moses, and the apostle Paul, that there are "different races of men," yet it is not known, that the democrats have professedly adopted the celebrated performance as their BIBLE. If they have, "The Age of Reason," by Thomas Paine, will be naturally added as the APOCRYPHA.

To the Public.

CONTRARY to my expectations, another piece signed by James Birdsall, appears in the Bee. Culpits "of the lower order," after justice is pronounced and punishment inflicted (which implies previous guilt and conviction) are desirous of having all matters relating thereto kept as secret as possible. Others, like the infamous Banks, boast of their villainy, and defy the wrath of justice. Mr. Birdsall takes a middle course. In his address to his friend, Captain Holt, he neglects, yet compels me, to inform the public, that, pursuant to my engagement in the Balance of the 2d instant, I, immediately on his return from New-York, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, gave him such manual chastisement as his baseness and meanness merited. Since the circulation of the Bee, even in this city, is very confined, I will inform the public that the sum and substance of his address is, that he has at length abandoned the idea of entering into a newspaper controversy with me, and "trusts his friends will approve of the resolution he has taken of not taking further notice of this *lusus nature*."!!! A prudent address, indeed, and which ought to be read by his *trusty friends* with "a feeling heart and brineful eye." Finding his slanders have been denied, and well knowing they can be proved to be absolutely false, —and after having his nose wrung and his carcase beaten, it is indeed high time to think proper "not to notice me."

Having made this disclosure, I will now suffer this democratic plant to vegetate in peace. I hope the truth of the Latin maxim, that "*justitia dormat, sed nunquam moritur*," in the course of this controversy, has been fully exemplified.

WILLIAM WIGRAM.

Hudson, 9th September, 1836.

Editor's Closet.

The squabble between the two Worcester *Egises* is kept up with all its original fervour. Such is the *style* of the combatants on both sides, that strangers might be led to suppose that Worcester had become the American *Bilingsgate*. Dr. Crouse and Capt. Holt, are no sort of match for them.

We observe, with the most sincere and poignant regret, that the unfortunate controversy which lately subsisted between Dr. Crouse and Capt. Holt, and which, it was hoped, had nearly subsided, is now likely to be revived and prolonged by the interference of meddling friends. A most bitter potion has been administered to the doctor, through the medium of the *Albany Gazette*; and, that our readers may see with what spirit the warfare is carried on, we copy the beginning and the end of the article, and will do as much for the doctor, when he answers it:

To Doctor John M. Crouse.

"I have long perceived," say you, "that Holt's pericranium was turned." You are mistaken, Doctor. He is as much in his senses as yourself. Nor is "*his skull*," any more "*tam tick*," than your own. Really, Doctor, this is language more fit to be used towards mad dogs than towards christian folks.

To convince you, sir, that Capt. Holt is *compos mentis*, read a paragraph in his paper under the head of "*Council of Appointment*." He discovers great fears respecting the next choice of a council. This is very natural, and is a sign that he is not "*mat pou de pain*," as you elegantly express yourself; for should there be a change of the council, though the captain may not lose his commission, yet he may not be advanced to the rank of a colonel or brigadier general.

I would advise you, Doctor Crouse, to keep your "jaw bone of an ass" at home, lest you should show yourself to be a *Grouse* or a *Goose*. Nor shall you "take the tongue of Holt" instead of the "false tongue of a Colt." This is no part of the remedy which you have disclosed, and for which a generous legislature gave you "*de tousan tollare*." If you be pleased with the rhyme of *Holt and Colt*, and begin to make verses, such as,

*Behold how the great Captain Holt,
Capers and skips like a young Colt,*

you will only further manifest the weakness of your mind. I wish you would first learn to write tolerable prose. The captain is, no doubt, above any thing which you have said, or can say. He is secure in the castle of republicanism which all your puny forces can never storm. What I have written is merely for your own sake—that you may duly reflect, and suffer not passion to bestride you. I beg leave just to suggest to your consideration, whether in recommending King George's coppers, you ought not to have cautioned against Wood's half-pence. The latter were made of base metal, and ought to be formed into kettles to swarm bees or muster democrats.

UMFIRE.

Callender, it is generally admitted, turned tail upon his old friends, on account of some disappointment in pecuniary affairs. Duane, having lost his *stationary contracts*, is about following the example of Callender.—On this, Mr. Coleman remarks as follows:—

Duane & Callender. Duane seems to be much vexed that I should have likened him to Callender. The truth is, I considered it rather as a compliment to Duane; for it was comparing him with a man better than himself.

Every body, I believe, acquainted with the character of the late unfortunate Mr. Callender, will allow that in point of either moral or political integrity, he was no unsuccessful competitor with William Duane: in talents he was his superior, and as to candor, his memory would be disgraced by the comparison.

Both were foreigners who came to this country to write for bread, and both were equally ready to prostitute where the bid was highest. In this respect I do not know that either can claim pre-eminence. There were some little traces of honest nature about the one and he was unsuccessful; the other was all artifice and suppleness, ready to undertake any and every peice of villainy that the greatest villains had to do, and he did it and was successful. As writers, indeed, there was no sort of similitude—Callender held an able and correct pen, and often expressed himself with felicity, sometimes with elegance. Duane, on the contrary, is on all occasions and on all topics, one of the most slovenly public writers in the United States. His style, beneath the level of vulgar colloquisms, and disfigured by perpetual tautophony, it

is only rendered tolerable by a trick he possesses of keeping the reader's attention alive, by always holding out a promise of something better. That justice, however, which it would be beneath me not to render to Duane, (for the proverb of *giving the devil his due* should never be forgotten) requires I should say he is not deficient in ideas such as they are. He is certainly not one of those anodyne editors who, having started a single thought never leave it till they have pursued it from column to column and fairly run it down, leaving the sleepy reader to yawn and wonder *what it's all about*.

Callender first lost the confidence of his party, and then betrayed it. Duane is in the same track. Callender's treachery proceeded from the immediate motives of revenge, for neglect and a discontinuance of the customary supply to his necessities. Duane's treachery has the same source.—The former asked for a couple of hundred dollars, and because it was refused, he turned upon his friends; the latter asked for the continuance of the privilege of furnishing Congress with printing and stationery at his own price, and because it has been given to others who would do it for half the money, he has in like manner turned upon those who supported him, and is now engaged in tearing them to pieces. Callender, however, had the manliness to avow his motive, while Duane disgusts you with his everlasting professions of candor, patriotism and integrity.—And herein I should say, the superiority of Callender principally and conspicuously appears.

To conclude this brief comparison, tho' there has been considerable similitude between the leading features of the lives of these two adventurers, yet in their deaths we cannot presume there will be any resemblance. *Callender was drowned*; an honorable mischance, which, if there's any truth in proverbs, Mr. Duane can never flatter himself with meeting.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"I cannot be of opinion that the *Cheethamites*, formerly called *Clintonians*, will endeavor to form a coalition with the *Lewisites*. What has induced any to be of this opinion, is the desperate state of the *Cheethamites*; but it is not considered, that were the thing to take place, it must be by bargain; and that many removals from office would be made. This would essentially affect the present office-holders; they must see it, and will oppose it. Besides, a proposal of this kind would meet the abhorrence and contempt of every reflecting citizen. Great as our folly is, we are not yet, I hope, arrived at such a pitch as to be sold and bought like cattle."

Political.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

(Continued.)

THE short statement which we have already given of the commencement of the first of these traitorous schemes, has, as we expected, drawn upon us the avowed enmity of several individuals, who, although not named by us, yet conscious of the part they acted in the negotiation of Gardoque, felt their minds roused to the memory of guilt and the blackest treason. But it is with the most lively satisfaction we learn, that we have received in general the thanks of our fellow citizens, and proffers of the warmest support in the arduous task we have undertaken of dragging before the public the enemies of our country; whether guarded by the ensigns of military power, reclined at ease in mansions erected upon Spanish bribes, or protected by the feat of justice.

It was our intention and is still our design, to touch merely upon these characters who are absolutely necessary to be named, in order to explain the history of this conspiracy. We are inclined to allow many others, equally guilty, to pass the remainder of their prostituted days unnoticed; believing that the recollection of the early period of their lives being devoted to fraud and treason, would in the decline of age be itself a sufficient punishment.

But whenever any individual, relying upon his wealth, upon the supposed respectability of his character, upon the imaginary influence he has among the citizens of the state, or upon the more slender protection of venerable deputation, volunteers himself to be called forward; let him recollect that Kentucky is not yet a Spanish province; that we have neither dukes, marquises, nor dons among us to consign authors to the dungeons of the inquisition, or send printers in chains to the row galleys.

His honor, Judge Sebastian, if his reason had ever risen to a par with his passions, would have seriously reflected upon these circumstances, before he pronounced a few days since his philippic against the editors of the Western World. If his prudence had not entirely deserted him, he would have remembered the old vulgar proverb: "*Those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones.*" He would have recollected the name of the gentleman who was appointed by the conspirators their commissioner at the court of Madrid; and most seriously would have pondered on that part of a toast given at Frankfort on the fourth of July: "*Those judges of the Kentucky courts, whose integrity has never been stained with Spanish gold.*"

With this memento to judge Sebastian, we now proceed with our narration. Af-

ter general Washington was acquainted by colonel Marshall of the several particulars of the proposals made by Gardoque and Col. Conolly, and the names of their partisans in Kentucky, he caused Doctor Stewart of Alexandria, the son-in-law of Mrs. Washington, to address a letter to the speaker of the house of representatives on the subject. A committee of enquiry was in consequence appointed; but the artful manner in which this enquiry was suppressed by the agents of the association in congress, we decline mentioning, until we have procured the correspondence between General Washington and colonel Marshall, with doctor Stewart's letter and the speaker's answer, which we are in hopes of having before our history of the conspiracy be concluded.

On Conolly's arrival in Canada, the celebrated general Bowles then at Montreal, was fixed upon by lord Dorchester as the most proper person to carry his schemes into execution in Kentucky and the western territory. Under the fictitious name of Drummond, he came into Kentucky in the fall of 1789; staid several weeks at Lexington and Louisville, and afterwards proceeded down the Mississippi to the Cherokee and Creek nations, in order to withdraw their attachment from the Spanish government, and transfer their interest to the support of Great Britain, thinking that these savage tribes would be a powerful instrument to subdue the party in Kentucky inimical to the British interest. With this view he carried nine or eleven of the principal chiefs to London in 1790, where they remained about six months. Here Bowles and Miranda were introduced to each other.—Miranda had been alternately between Paris and London for several years previous to this period, courting both the Revolutionists of France and the minister of Great Britain for employment. Had not the affair of Nooka found been settled, he probably would have been landed in California or New Mexico, with a British army; but this commercial dispute having been adjusted, all expectations of a rupture with Spain were terminated. We have not learned the particulars which finally determined him at this time to accept of a command in the French army, and to abandon his idea of conquering New Spain; but certain it is, he left the British court in disgust and came to Paris, where he became known to Joel Barlow, then an agent for the Ohio land company. Many of the members of the Ohio land company were active leaders in the Kentucky Spanish association; but we have strong reasons for believing that Barlow himself was entirely a stranger to the conspiracy. The mind of this gentleman is too much occupied with *Belles Lettres* and political disquisitions ever to make a confidential conspirator or good intriguer. It was, however, the wish of many of his employers that the Ohio state should be peopled with Frenchmen, thinking that those people being prejudiced against American manners and customs, they would

be more easily induced to take a part against the citizens of the union. But Barlow, in place of attending to the object of his mission, set off on a revolutionizing expedition to the mountains of Savoy, and left the affairs of the Ohio company in the hands of a Scotchman of the name of William Playfair, author of the work entitled "*The history of Anti-Jacobinism.*" Playfair had been employed for several years in France as a British spy, and therefore was acquainted by the minister of his court how to conduct himself in every case. He acquitted himself on this occasion in a manner, though not the most honorable, that completely defeated the plan of the company.

In place of contracting with French peasantry to purchase the Ohio lands, the only class of people whom they would have suited; he contrived to persuade about twelve hundred of the lower class of Parisians composed of barbers, fiddlers, and bakers, and such as he knew were least acquainted with agriculture, to take shares at fifty guineas each, for which they were to receive a specified number of acres and their passage to America. Having embarked this motley and frivolous company on board of three vessels bound for Alexandria, Playfair pocketed their money and set off for England, leaving Joel Barlow to account to his employers for the purchase money, and the Frenchmen to seek for the acres where they could be found.—The unhappy foreigners landed at the destined port, and were conducted by a person of the name of Le Turck to the mouth of the Kenhawa. Instead of rich fields and vineyards, which they had figured to their imagination, they found themselves in the midst of immeasurable woods exposed to the inroads of the savages and to the wants of nature. Discouraged with their situation and seeing no other prospect more flattering, the greatest number embarked for New Orleans, and thus disconcerted the original views of the company.

Returning from this digression to general Wilkinson, we shall next consider his agency in the conspiracy, until the death of Gen. Wayne, in 1796. Gen. Washington being convinced from the information of col. Marshall, of the existence of a Spanish association in Kentucky, and the strength of the party, adopted a policy which may be censured by a few, but which, owing to the circumstances of the times, was certainly the most prudent which he could pursue, after the committee of enquiry in congress had quashed the investigation. He appointed Wilkinson, in 1791, to a colonel's commission at Fort Washington, under general Wayne; having instructed general Wayne of his char-

* See a letter addressed to the people of Piedmont, by Joel Barlow, written at Chamberry in Savoy, in December, 1792, printed in French at Grenoble, in Italian at Nice, and sent from these places into Piedmont, and other parts of Italy, during that winter; afterwards translated into English and printed in London in 1795.

after and requested of him to use every possible endeavor to procure all documents which would tend to develop the plans of the conspirators. The correspondence between Washington and Wayne on the subject, with all the documents which Wayne procured, and which sufficiently explain the views of the association, we are informed are now in the possession of the son of Gen. Wayne, viz. Isaac Wayne, Esq. attorney at law, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

The enmity which Wilkinson and his friends bore to the citizens of Kentucky, who opposed their views, cannot be better illustrated, than by citing the death of the unfortunate colonel Hardin. This brave officer and patriotic citizen had uniformly opposed the views of general Wilkinson, and was most active in detecting the schemes of the conspirators.—To get rid of such a formidable opponent, was, therefore, the earnest wish of the party. Charges of cowardice were purposely whispered about and preferred against him, particularly by general Wilkinson, who publicly arraigned his conduct under general Harmer. An occasion afterwards occurred, which gave Wilkinson, as he said, an opportunity of putting Hardin's bravery to the test. A treaty was required to be effected with the Indian tribes, and Wilkinson fixed upon Hardin for this purpose, to carry a flag of truce from Cincinnati to Sanduski villages, without adopting any previous means of apprizing the savages of the peaceable intentions of Kentucky. The event was, as might have been expected; poor Hardin was massacred by the first party he met; and thus was a powerful obstacle to the views of the Kentucky association, treacherously and basely removed.

A circumstance happened in the fall of 1792, which afforded the people the first proofs of the importation of Spanish gold among the party. This was the murder of a man of the name of Owens, an intimate of Wilkinson, who was carrying from the Spanish government at New Orleans, the sum of six thousand dollars in specie, to Wilkinson. The crew, who were four Spanish soldiers, after killing Owens, made their escape; but two of them were taken and brought before judge Innis, who remanded them to general Wilkinson, then at Fort Washington. The latter, although the murder was committed within the American territories, attempted to return the prisoners to Giozo at Natchez. But Maj. Doyle, who commanded at Fort Mifflin, knowing his duty, took them into custody, and ordered them for Lexington, where they underwent a trial, but were acquitted, from the want of sufficient evidence. The particulars of the six thousand dollars were, however, fully substantiated on the trial; which would never have been heard of, if the murderers had not been carried to Lexington; and the concealment most probably was Wilkinson's motive for ordering them to New Orleans. Gen. Washington

having been informed of the circumstances, demanded an explanation from Wilkinson, who in vindication alledged, that the six thousand dollars were sent as a compensation from the Spanish government to him for the trouble he had taken and the expences he had incurred in establishing a tobacco trade between Kentucky and New Orleans. That he had presented to the Spanish Court a memorial for that purpose, setting forth that his losses were equivalent to twenty thousand dollars, and the six thousand dollars of which he had been robbed were the only remuneration yet granted.

The importation of another considerable sum to the party in 1796, was ascertained by the officer sent by Gen. Wayne to take possession of the Spanish forts of Walnut Hill, Natchez, and Chickasaw Bluffs, in consequence of an agreement to that effect entered into between general Wayne and the baron de Corondole, governor general of Louisiana. The latter had agreed that they should be delivered up in October, 1796, in consequence of which captain — was ordered to take possession. In descending the Ohio he fell in with Alfred Sebastian, a son of judge Sebastian, and at present an officer under Wilkinson. This young associate had been sent with private dispatches from Wilkinson to Giozo, but his skill having been shewn near the mouth of the Ohio, captain — took him on board his boat and landed him at New Madrid. Alfred expressed great uneasiness at first, lest captain — should seize his dispatches, and was commencing an earnest supplication for their preservation, when captain — assured him he had no such intentions, but if his orders had been such his entreaties should be of no avail. At New Madrid young Alfred was met by a doctor Powers, who had in charge a sum of money for Wilkinson. This Powers was a native of Great Britain, and had been employed for several years as the mutual agent of Giozo and Wilkinson. Alfred set off immediately with dispatches, upon the receipt of which by Giozo, intelligence was forwarded to New Madrid from the governor general of Louisiana, that the forts could not be given up, as had been agreed upon.—The excuse offered was, that the river was too low, and the artillery could not be floated off. To this circumstance president Adams alludes in his speech to congress 23d of November, 1797. "I have entertained an expectation that it would have been in my power, at the opening of the session, to have communicated to you the agreeable information of the due execution of our treaty with his catholic majesty, respecting the withdrawing of his troops from our territory, and the demarcation of the line of limits. But by the latest authentic intelligence, the Spanish garrisons were still continued within our country, and the running of the boundary line had not been commenced. These circumstances are the more to be regretted, as they cannot fail to affect the Indians in a man-

ner injurious to the United States. Still, however, indulging the hope that the answers which have been given will remove the objection offered by the Spanish officers to the immediate execution of the treaty, I judged it proper that we should continue in a state of readiness to receive the posts, and to run the line of limits."

Alfred Sebastian did not return for two years, but is said during his absence to have acted as an officer in the Spanish horse at New Orleans. Among the various documents which were collected by general Wayne relative to the conspiracy, is a letter from major Green, of Natchez, proving in the most satisfactory manner, that Wilkinson during his command at Fort Washington, also held a general's commission in the Spanish service. Mr. Ellicott who was employed to run the line, procured documents of the like import, which were delivered to the executive. The death of general Wayne, which happened in 1796, and the expiration of the presidency of general Washington alone prevented the trial of Wilkinson on charges of treason. No sooner was Mr. Adams elected, than general Wilkinson hurried to Philadelphia to obtain the favor of the new president.—The pomp, parade and artful address of Wilkinson soon gained upon John Adams. He caused the president to believe that many of the machinations of himself and his party, were the attempts of foreign agents to alienate the affections of the Indian nations and to excite them to actual hostilities against the United States.

It will be recollected that the Indians at this period were worked upon and tampered with by many different parties. There were agents among them from the Kentucky association, procuring the interests of those in favor of Spain. General Bowles was active among the Creeks and Cherokees, as likewise were the partisans of governor Blount, for the purpose of exciting them to commence hostilities against the subjects of Spain in the Floridas and Louisiana. The emissaries of Genet were equally busy, but with contrary views.

The several interests of these parties in congress, sufficiently explain the lengthy discussion which took place in the session of 1797, on the motion of Harper for an address to the president. Several days were taken up in wording the following paragraph:

"The United States have been faithful in the performances of their obligations to Spain, and had reason to expect a compliance equally prompt on the part of that power.—We still however, indulge the hope that the convincing answers which have been given to the objection stated by the Spanish officers to the immediate execution of the treaty will have their proper effect, and that this treaty, so mutually beneficial to the contracting parties, will be finally observed with good faith.—We therefore entirely approve of your determination to continue in readiness to secure the posts and to run the line of partition between our territory and that of the King of Spain. Attempts to alienate the affections of the Indians, to form them into actual hostility against the United States, whether made by foreign agents or by others, are so extremely injurious to our interests at large, and so inhuman with respect to our citizens inhabiting the adjacent territory, as to deserve the most exemplary punishment, and we will cheerfully afford our aid in framing a law which may prescribe a punishment adequate to the commission of crimes so heinous."

One of the editors being informed by Mr. Brown that governor Greenup has written a letter softening in part his conversation with respect to him, we beg leave to lay before the public the following communication from Mr. Hopkins, who was requested to favor us with his sentiments on the subject, having been present during the whole conversation between governor Greenup, and J. W***. Leaving our subscribers to decide on the preference which ought to be given to the weight of testimony; we shall conclude at present, and continue our investigation of the conspiracy next paper.

FRANKFORT, 9th July, 1806.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to your request, I feel no hesitation in communicating my impressions arising from the conversation between Gov. Greenup and Mr. Wood, relative to the Kentucky Spanish as-

sociation," during the whole of which, I was present.

I have a clear recollection that the statement contained in the first number of the *Western World*, is in substance correct; and from the willingness with which the governor seemed to impart the information, I am much astonished at the denial of any part of it. With regard to the passage to which you particularly called my attention, I well remember that governor Greenup stated that he conversed with Mr. Brown on the subject of the propositions of the Spanish minister, and that Mr. Brown "seemed in a guarded manner to approve of them;" but on the governor's "expressing his abhorrence of the whole scheme," all communication afterwards, between him and the party, was entirely cut off.

I deprecate the circumstance that has imposed the necessity of this application, and the more especially, because I had thought it would never exist; but unappalled at the idea of incurring the displeasure of *the great*, if you deem this letter important to your cause, you are hereby privileged to make use of it.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,
Your humble servant,
S. G. HOPKINS.

To the editors of the *Western World*.

ASPECT OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Groaning beneath the oppressive weight of unabsolved crimes; bowed down with iniquity, and dreading the developement of a dark and treacherous scheme; at the moment when they were basking under the fond delusion that no man had the temerity to attack them, or dared to expose to light a scheme generated in the deep recesses of dark and polluted souls: the members of the Spanish conspiracy, have clearly evinced their guilt by their deportment.

The first number of the *Western World* had not been two hours in circulation, when a general fermentation was observable among the people. The good man, and the friend to his country, pleased to see men heretofore shielded by power and guarded by wealth, precipitated from their fancied heights, and arraigned at the bar of popular opinion, looked upon them with an unjaundiced eye; the supernatural qualities which superstition had attached to their characters, disappeared at the approach of enquiring reason, and they saw beings subject to all the frailties attendant on human nature, and men like themselves. Reclaiming from their superstitious ideas of their greatness, the people have commenced an impartial investigation of the charges which have been preferred against the enemies of their country. Unbiased by prejudice, and unawed by power, the great body of the people, the honest man and the friend to his country, are now presiding in the grand tribunal of public opinion, finally resolved to support truth and justice, and lead treacherous dishonesty with the external execrations of an indignant people.

On the other hand, the members of this complicated plot, assailed at a moment when they least apprehended it, when basking in the sunshine of popular favor, encompassed with wealth and the ensigns of power, they vainly plumed themselves on the belief that no individuals dared whisper to an injured people, the dangers

that threatened them, and point the dispelling thunder at the portentous clouds of noxious vapours now gathering around their devoted heads.

The first number of the *Western World* gave the knell to the departing spirit of their fatal security. The lacerated forms of virtue and patriotism, floated in airy visions before their troubled imaginations, and flashed upon the mind of the self convicted traitor; consternation seized his polluted soul, and guilt played upon every feature of his face. In the first paroxysm of despair, his eye unaccustomed to peruse the bold and dignified language of truth, traces and retraces the self same line, dubious of the correctness of their own vision; the unsteady hand, impelled by the workings of a monitor who never deceives us, betrays the scene which is passing within: agitated at length beyond the power of restraint, he seeks composure in a momentary pause. True to his charge the messenger of darkness administers the compleating dose; the effect is instantaneous, disenthralled of his remaining honesty, relieved of his load of shame, he stands confessed, a shameless traitor and a finished villain—Plans dark as the minds in which they were generated, pass in view before the assembled conspirators. Minor projects for a moment arrest their attention, but determination ultimately fixed on the grand point of unfathomable darkness. Sorely galled in the most vulnerable part, they descend from the most dignified deportment, and mix with those plebeians, whom they were on the eve of bartering away like slaves. Inflated with anger, their hirelings, are pouring their bilingsgate abuse on those who have arraigned them. Attempts are now making to influence the popular mind, and raise the hue and cry against us, under the hope that in the general confusion they will be permitted to pass unexamined. Delusive hope;—scarcely a circumstance has transpired but what we anticipated; the point is in view, and with truth and justice on our side, we shall advance unappalled through the chaos of opinion, regardless of the clamors of intriguing politicians, the *furrility* of hired advocates, or the blustering language of their faithful satellites.

Western World.

Hudson, September 16.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

The negotiation for the Floridas (says the Washington Federalist) has failed.

One Duncan, custom house officer at Detroit, is said to have retired from office, with *seventy-four thousand Dollars* of the public money unaccounted for.

A federalist is elected to Congress in the room of Duncan M^r Farland, a democrat who once stood high.

Four federalists are re-elected to represent the town of Providence, in the General Assembly of Rhode-Island.—Six federalists are elected at Newport.

On the 22d ult. the schooner *Comfort*, bound to Charleston from Baltimore, was upset in a gale of wind, and 20 persons, including passengers and crew, perished.

Immense damage has been done both on shore, and on our coast, by the late storms; and, we are sorry to add, many valuable lives have been lost.

A frigate, belonging to Jerome Bonaparte's squadron, has arrived at Norfolk—dismasted, her stern stove in, and quarters gone.

A 74 gun ship from the same squadron, much damaged, has anchored in Annapolis Roads.

It is said that the frigate *Veteran*, under the command of Jerome Bonaparte, has also arrived off Annapolis, dismasted.

Miranda.

A schooner has arrived at Alexandria, from Carracas, the captain of which informs, that *Miranda* had landed with 1500 men.

Accounts via Kingston (Jam.) state that *Miranda* had taken Coro, and was advancing into the country, with great success.

Capt. Luckett, who has arrived at Alexandria from Curacao, left that place on the 7th of August. He furnishes the following intelligence:

By an arrival from Maraycabo, on the Main, on the 5th of August, the following information was received by a letter from a gentleman there: "We have now at anchor in Fero Gulph, two large ships, two brigs, and seven schooners, all of which fleet appear to be armed, have landed some troops and drove our men out of a small fort, which they now have in possession: We have not yet been able to learn whether they be British or *Miranda*."

No arrivals at Curacao, for ten days before I left it, from any part of the Main near Vero; this had caused Spanish vessels to remain nearly that length of time in port for information, with cargoes on board for the Main.—West-India produce rising hourly at Curacao, in consequence of this alarm—coffee 26 sous.—An express failed in company with me for Port Acavello, with the above information. From the lat. 18 to the lat. 31 north, experienced a tremendous sea. In lat 30, saw great quantities of lumber.

Naval Protection. The gun boats sent a wild-goose chase, last season, by our "lord high admiral" having been so very fortunate as to get back again, one only excepted, we understand, his highness is determined to take vigorous measures for protecting our coasts in future. And for the purpose of carrying this very laudable determination into effect with "the smallest competent force," has ordered three or four of these *scare-crow* affairs to be sta-

tioned at Charleston, a like number at New-York, and the remainder at Washington and elsewhere. Such wife and effective measures having been taken, we hope to hear no more complaints of robbery and insult by British frigates and French or Spanish privateers on our coast, or should such things again happen we hope that Mr. Jefferson is no longer to bear the blame. [Fredericktown Her.]

Extract of a letter from London to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated July 22.

"You may rely on there being no peace as yet—Those who seemed most languine are beginning to acknowledge themselves deceived, while every act of the ministry, and the arrival and departure of every courier to the continent is watched, and their intentions and business interpreted. But all will not do—the people begin to find themselves imposed on by stock jobbers. A courier arrived yesterday from France, a cabinet council was immediately held, and peace was soon after resounded on change, but it is actually understood that Bonaparte has refused to negotiate until England acknowledges his continental regulations, and then he will treat with her for peace on terms most suitable to form the happiness of Europe and the prosperity of the French Empire."

CHILLICOTHE, August 16.

The Conspiracy. When we read the first number of the Western World, we were ready to pronounce its statement correct, in respect to Wilkinson, of whom it may be recollected we made some observations concerning last winter. His patriotism was the subject of general conversation at Washington city, a few years since, and then we had it from a gentleman, high in the confidence of the republicans, that he owed his greatness to the death of Wayne. That evidence had been collected by the latter of a conspiracy to sacrifice the American army to an Indian massacre.

This statement was convincing evidence to us; but we can go further and expressly declare, that we have the authority of several of the early settlers in the state of Kentucky, that the outlines of the statement is correct, and particularly the brave and intrepid Gen. Scott, who positively says he was offered the command.

[Ohio Herald.]

Naval Engagement.

Captain Reading, who arrived this morning from Cuba, has given us the following interesting extract from his log-book:

August 24, at 6 A.M. the Moro Castle bearing S.S.W. distant 2 or 3 leagues, saw a Spanish frigate turning to windward for the Havana. A strong N.E. current, and the wind at S.W. obliged her to anchor under a battery about 2 leagues from the Moro, where she was immediately re-inforced by 10 gun-boats from the Havana, which formed a line with her under cover of the battery. At 8 o'clock, two British frigates bore in sight—Several shot were fired at them from the Moro Castle, which they little regarded—they shortened sail, and were too seemingly to have communication with

each other. At the same time the Spanish frigate's boats had great communication on shore, and we learn were landing money which they had brought from the Gulf of Mexico. At 24 minutes past 10, the two English frigates bore down towards the battery under which the Spanish force had formed a line. At 40 minutes past 10, the Spanish gun-boats opened a heavy fire upon the headmost English frigate, which was soon followed by the frigate and battery. At 52 minutes past 10, the Arethusa, who led the van of the English, opened a heavy and well directed fire upon the Spanish line. At 57 minutes past 10, the sternmost English frigate came up and commenced a tremendous fire upon the Spanish frigate, which soon occasioned her to strike her colors—she stood the fire of the British fifteen minutes. Two of the gun boats were blown up, five were sunk, and three were driven on shore. The frigates then let go their anchors and silenced the fort. They manned their prize at half past 1, P.M. cut her cables, got her out, and hauled off to repair damages. The Anson soon after fired two shot at us, brought us too, and ordered us under the Commodore's stern, which we obeyed. He ordered our boat out, and then desired the captain to come on board with his papers. The Arethusa supplied us with a boat of water, and sundry other necessities, and otherwise treated us with every degree of politeness—they then gave us liberty to proceed, but not to go into any Spanish port. The Arethusa, captain Brisbane, had two men killed and ten wounded; the Anson, captain Ledyard, none. The Spanish frigate La Pomona, 40 guns, had her captain killed: and is believed that 200 Spaniards were destroyed in the action. [Morn. Chron.]

ANTIGUA, August 16.

"Sir R. Strachan has arrived at Barbadoes with the following vessels:—

Caesar	80 guns,	Sir R. Strachan,
Beryle	74	Capt. Harwood,
Terrible	74	Lord Paulet,
Bellona	74	Capt. Douglas,
Audacious	74	Capt. Gosselin,
Montague	74	Capt. Otway,
Triumph	74	Sir T. M. Hardy
Melampus	36	Capt. Poyntz,
La Decade	36	Capt. Stuart,

And were to remain there in expectation of some French force being out.

FOREIGN.

King Louis—It appears the Hollanders are not highly pleased with their new king. He is said to be an object of universal contempt, ridicule and indignation, in the country over which he is sent to rule. Great discontent prevails in the navy. The sailors are in an actual state of mutiny. They not only refuse to obey the orders of the new government, but threaten to carry their ships to sea, should compulsory measures be resorted to.

By a late arrival at Baltimore.

Dates to July 23.

Nothing appears on the subject of Peace, except that couriers are still passing between England and France.

The crews of the Prussian vessels detained in the English ports, have been removed to prison, and the Prussian ambassador has had orders to leave England.

Calais has lately been bombarded by the English cruisers on that station, and considerable damage done.

Bonaparte has ordered marshal Bernadotte to march his corps into the country of Hesse Cassel, in consequence of the Elector having refused to lend five millions of six dollars to France.

The elector of Saxony, having also refused a loan of six millions of six dollars, is threatened with a visit.

The elector of America order these things better.

By an arrival at Boston.

Dates to July 26.

Parliament was prorogued on the 23d. Extracts from the king's speech will be found below.

Mr. Erskine is soon coming to America as plenipotentiary.

Gen. Pinckney had delivered his credentials.

Mr. Fox's health was mending.

Extract from the Speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty being always anxious for the restoration of peace on just and honorable terms, is engaged in discussions with a view to the accomplishment of this most desirable end. Their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy: and in every event, his majesty looks with the fullest confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit."

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FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

The following lines, which have never been published before, are taken from the manuscript of the author, the hon. Robert Spencer, grandson to the late and nephew to the present, Duke of Marl-



Agricultural.

FROM THE UTICA PATRIOT.

To farmers, on the subject of SMUT on WHEAT.

HAVING heard frequent complaints among the millers and merchants, that the wheat in this neighborhood is smutty: and also that some of my neighbors, this very season, are complaining that their crops are nearly ruined by the *smut*, whilst in my own fields I have not *this year or last*, found a smutty head, I am led to believe this difference arises *solely* from my cleaning my *seed wheat*, whilst they have sowed theirs without this precaution. Not having been bred a farmer, when I commenced this occupation I was led to consult agricultural books, and from reading the experiments made in England, and by our own agricultural society, I was led to try the experiments there detailed for curing the *smut in wheat*; a distemper in that grain which greatly injured my crops.—My practice now is, and for two years past has been, to wash my seed wheat in clean water, and skim off all the light grain;—if it were washed in a strong pickle made with salt, I have no doubt it would be still better, as more of the light corns would swim and thereby be separated from that which is heavy and best for seed. After the wheat is washed clean in small parcels, the better to separate all the light grain, it should be soaked about *twenty hours* in a pretty strong lie of wood ashes immediately before it is wanted to be sowed, and as sowed it must be mixed with plaster or lime and immediately sowed, or the lime will dry the wheat too much. I presume that dry ashes would answer very well for this purpose, altho' not so well as plaster, or even lime; but some such substance must be used, or the *wet wheat* will not be strewed evenly over the ground, but will stick together and fall from the hand in *lumps*, and of course render the work very imperfect. Why soaking seed wheat in the lie of ashes should prevent the smut from injuring the succeeding crop, I cannot pretend to say; I only know that simply washing smutty wheat in fair water, will not wholly prevent the smut from attaching itself to the next crop; altho' it will greatly lessen the evil—but since I have, in addition to washing my seed wheat in water, steeped it in a pretty strong lie, I have had no smutty wheat, even when sowed on *most new land*. I have not, therefore, the least hesitancy in stating, that every farmer may keep his crops quite free from this complaint by the same easy method of prepa-

ring his seed. As this is a subject of much importance to the farmers as well as to all merchants and millers who grind for market, I beg leave to add, that where the seed is not remarkably clean, it should be washed in *small parcels*, of not more than *half a bushel*, put into a common sized washing tub at once, and repeated until as much is cleaned, in *one day* as is wanted to sow the *next*, and then steeped in the lie the afternoon and night preceding its being sowed the next morning;—the same lie will answer a second or third time; yet where the grain is very dirty, the fewer times it is used the better. The expense of fresh lie is too trifling to a farmer to merit any consideration. My method of sowing is to take as much wet wheat into the field as I want to sow the same day and mix plaster with about half a bushel, or a bushel at a time, and when that is sowed, mix as much more with the plaster and directly sow it. If the plaster should be put on the grain any considerable time before it is sowed, it will render it too dry and hard, and may prevent its vegetating as soon as is desirable, should the weather prove dry: but if used as above, the grain will vegetate sooner by a day or two than wheat sowed dry and without soaking. It will come up with a strong dark colored leaf, &c. and grow much more rapidly than wheat not so prepared.

AN ONEIDA FARMER.

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FOR 1806.

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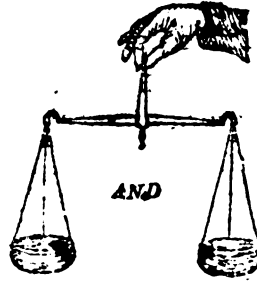
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HARRY CROSWELL,

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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, SEPTEMBER 23, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PERHAPS, the best writer who has appeared, in favor of governor LEWIS, is one in the Albany Register of the 9th instant, under the signature of "*A Militia Man of Delaware.*" The only fault is, that the irony is too much concealed, and the drift of the piece will not be perceived at first view, by the bulk of readers. Under the pretence of blaming the governor for reviewing in person the militia, disciplining and animating them; and thus preparing them for what themselves wish and ought to be, the surest defence of the country, he has, indirectly, bestowed the highest commendation.

The following parts cannot be misunderstood: "During the twenty-one years in which he (Mr. Clinton) filled the chair of state, when was it that he reviewed the militia? Never, unless some small portion and upon some public day." This is an artful stroke. "Twenty-one years he filled the chair of state!" Unless the citizens beware, some one of his family will be *Consul* for life. "Upon some public day!" In order to make a show or flash, his excellency governor Clinton put on his regimentals once a year and exhibited himself to a "small portion" of the militia most contiguous to him.

The art of the writer is still greater in introducing Mr. Jay. "In the six years," says he, "of Mr. Jay's administration, when was he seen inspecting the militia? Never. He, as well as governor Clinton, left this duty to be performed by the proper officers." What a compliment is here to gov. Lewis! He is set above Jay and Clinton, by affording his presence, as commander

in chief, to encourage "the proper officers" to do their duty. By the information that Mr. Clinton was *twenty-one* years governor, and Mr. Jay only *six*, the reader is naturally led to a comparison of the merits of the two men. There never was a truer patriot, and a more upright magistrate than Mr. Jay. During the revolutionary war, he was called to be in the cabinet, and not in the field; but he who is firm in the former, as Mr. Jay is universally known to have been, will be ever bold in the field.

The part most liable to misconstruction is where the writer says, "He (Mr. Lewis) had no command in the line of the army and must rest all his claims to revolutionary merit on his services in the staff department." Though the writer tells us afterwards, that he speaks ironically: "*Irony*," says he, "*apart*;" yet those who do not know that Mr. Lewis was young, and reflect that the staff department is a place of high trust in an army, may receive, at first, a wrong impression. The irony is not palpable enough. The meaning seems to be, that Mr. Lewis was not as old as Mr. Clinton, and did not hold equal rank; with a sort of obscure ridicule of the military services of Mr. Clinton. Upon the whole, nothing can be more honorable to gov. Lewis than the defence of him in a paper hitherto considered as under the entire influence of Cheetham,

COMMENTATOR.

FOR THE BALANCE.

NAMES.

IT has been common in all ages for a people to be called after the name of their progenitor, or of some great leader, or of the country which they inhabit. Thus we read, in the most ancient and authentic history, of the *Hittites*, the *Jebusites*, the *Girgashites*, &c.

During the long reign of Mr. Clinton (having been ~~22~~ years governor of this state, and afterwards vice-president of the United States) his followers were, generally, called *Clintonians*; but since he is now politically dead, and there is not one of the name who inherits his talents and his virtues, another name of *Cheethamites* has been naturally adopted; from *James Cheetham* who has been for sometime, considered as a principal leader. This man came from Manchester in England, and has been naturalized here; the certificate of which he published several years ago. He had a captain's commission presented to him by an ever memorable council of appointment, and is allowed to be a very soldierly looking man. His advancement, and having, finally, a party called after him, is owing entirely to his genius and his fortune.

Though it is a general rule among republicans, that there should be a *rotation* in office, yet there are exceptions. A remarkable one is in the case of Mr. Clinton. One writer has asserted, that this state owes him a debt of "everlasting gratitude." This is carrying the matter rather too far, because such a debt can never be paid, even if office should be heaped on office, to his latest generation. Few kings have reigned so long; and the community, seem not to be prepared for *hereditary* succession; or to be willing that his heirs and assigns should dictate who is to have the supreme rule.

However some may object against the use of names; they are of real convenience and advantage. We cannot else distinguish those who hold peculiar sentiments. The denomination, therefore, of *CHEETHAMITES* ought to be universally and constantly adopted; as embracing all who still adhere to the former faction of Clinton; and who, while they talk of the public good, study nothing but their own honor and emolument.

ROMULUS.

Selected.

From the NEW-YORK SPECTATOR.

Democrat vs. Democrat.—The Aurora for several days, has been preparing the way for a bold attack on the administration of the general government. The Editor considers the democrats of the Union as divided into two distinct sections or parties, and, professing to attack them both with equal vigor, expects to "excite resentment and dissatisfaction" of both. Having long served the interest of "a section," he appears to repent of his *evil doings*, and is now determined "to serve the publick instead of any interested set of individuals," and to "speak the truth, reckless alike of partial praise or partial censure."

Were there sufficient ground to believe his repentance and resolutions of amendment sincere, we should felicitate the public on his extraordinary reformation. But, unfortunately, there is too much room to apprehend, that he will soon return to his vicious habits, "*like the sow that is washed to her wallowing in the mire.*"—"Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots? Then may he, who is accustomed to do evil, learn to do well."

Even, if Mr. Duane had not informed us, that he still "*irreconcilably abhors* the practical maxims of government and policy," adopted by the federalists, we should never have suspected him of a wish to attach himself to our party. That our readers may see the manner in which this editor has begun to "*fear* the publick," we give the following extract. It will be seen that federal editors, who have been indiscriminately charged with uttering falsehood and calumny against the democratic party, are far surpassed, in bitterness of invective, by this reformed democrat.

Extract from the Aurora.

"We venture to say that we shall excite the resentment and dissatisfaction of the two sections of the republican party, because we shall dare to show that there are errors on both sides; instead of saying that one or the other is immaculate or infallible.

"We repeat it, that there have been errors on both sides,—the passions of men the most habitually sedate, have been excited to a degree that is to be lamented; and the conduct of men habitually irritable, has been beyond all former bounds intemperate. In this conflict of passions, men too cold in spirit and too little acquainted with human nature or the springs of human action, have been drawn to one or the other side, as the peculiar fitness of their faculties to receive the impressions that were directed against them, or as the influence of reason or intrigue found a passage to their minds.

"We undertake to say, that the *discontents and divisions* which were so palpa-

ble in the last session of congress, were produced and carried to their extreme, through the *artificial excitements* and prearrangements, of a few desperate and indefatigable intriguers; that the scheme embraced views and designs of various kinds; that the intriguers about a president in 1803, and the discontents of last session, had a common origin; and that the election of a president in 1808, has been thus early anticipated, and brought to produce combinations and influences, in favor of that *stupendous fraud the Yazoo speculation.*

"In other words,—there has been a tacit compromise of various interests of time-serving republicans with federalists,—to produce certain acts of reciprocal favor—appointments to high stations and offices,—and that even the acquittal of great criminals and the consequent dishonor and disgrace of the nation and its justice, have been brought about by this iniquitous co-operation.

"We have before us an affidavit, the length of which, will preclude any present detailed animadversion, which contains in itself a revelation of intrigue, iniquity, prostration of official duty, and irreparable insult and dishonor to congress, that diminish, by comparison, the atrocious corruptions of the English parliament.

"It may be recollected that at the last session of congress, a motion for enquiry was made into the conduct of the post-master-general. A motion was circulated at that period that the enquiry was founded on matters exclusively relating to the editor of this paper,—we did not think proper to notice the mistake, because although there was some matter of enquiry made in an official way by a committee of congress, but on which the editor could afford no evidence that could be received in a court of law, there was some that could be received in a court of conscience.

"The subject having been dismissed at the close of the session, in a manner that merits no present notice, the present occasion may be a proper one to develop the comprehensive schemes of intrigue which have been carried on, the effects of which are the discontents complained of by the public, and with the continuance and dangers of more numerous explosions from the same source the Union is menaced.

"The following affidavit is copied from the original, which the editor saw in the hands of a member of congress, a member of the committee of enquiry—and being an authentic act, delivered upon oath, will be appreciated accordingly:—

(Affidavit.)

I, Luther Loomis, of Suffield, Hartford county, and state of Connecticut, of lawful age, do testify and say, that some time in August, A. D. 1804, at Suffield, aforesaid, in company with the honorable Gideon Granger, post master general of the United States, he remarked that he wished to satisfy his republican

friends, who as he understood, were not altogether satisfied with his public conduct; and in the justification of his conduct, he went into a lengthy detailed account of various public transactions at the seat of government and other places, which took up the time of several hours. He said, that for a long time after he went to reside at Washington, all was tranquil with him. That he was treated with every respect and attention he could desire, both by the president, heads of departments, and by the republican members of Congress, until some difference arose between him and the hon. John Randolph, a member of congress, respecting a bill before congress relative to *countervailing duties*. He said it was true that the heads of departments generally favored the principles of that bill—that he knew Mr. Randolph was *highly in favor* of it, from being conversant with him on that subject, and that *he himself had always been united with him in favor of the bill*—and that he, the said Granger, continued in favor of the principles of that bill until some time after his return to the seat of government, the then preceding year or the year before—and until receiving an address from the chamber of commerce of the city of New-York, which was during the pendency of that bill before congress. That after receiving their address and entreaties desiring him to *intercede* for them, at the seat of government, to *make influence against the bill* being carried into a law, and being honored with their address, together with their arguments against the bill, and being acquainted with some very respectable members of that body, he set about the work; first, by making overtures to the heads of departments, one after another, with favorable prospects of success, and then to Madison. And after communicating to him the agreement of the chamber of commerce, and making use of his own argument on that subject, Mr. Madison could not see sufficient grounds to alter his opinion;—but if others were generally of opinion, that it was best to postpone the consideration of the bill, in that case although he was in favor of the bill, yet he should not advise to press it against the general opinion. The next place he went to the president, who made him, in substance, the same reply (as Mr. Madison) adding that he hoped the bill could not eventually fail of success. That he next approached Mr. Randolph, whom he knew to be one of its warmest advocates, with the papers containing the arguments of the chamber of commerce in his hand—and, after introducing the subject he stated to Mr. Randolph, the substance of the arguments, and told him that many of the members of that board were firm friends to our government—that if the bill was to be carried into a law, he feared it would tend to excite a ferment in the minds of many of the friends to the government; that the merchants' experience and judgment ought

to have weight in the decision, and urged many other reasons for the postponement of its consideration—but all this without drawing from him (Randolph) any reply, other than “ah! ah!” or some words expressive of his contempt for the arguments urged by the said Granger against the bill. At length, said Granger said he took his hat, and in a manner apparently expressive of his contempt for the said Mr. Randolph, left the room. That he set about the business in good earnest to make influence with the members of congress to defeat the bill, and had the good success to quiet the minds of many of them, particularly the western members, with whom he was in great friendship, and who had been much in favor of the bill; and others who had been advocates for the bill agreed to be passive, or manage it in a way that would lead to its postponement or defeat; and said he finally succeeded in getting the bill postponed, which finally must put an end to it.

Thus, said Mr. Granger, I succeeded against the overbearing influence of said Randolph, in spite of all his influence: and from that time to the present he has been my bitter enemy. He further said the active part he took in favor of the YAZOO CLAIMANTS had heightened his bitterness against him: and drawn from him much invective and abuse. He further stated, that he had been accused of exerting his influence to favor BURR's election in the state of New-York, yet after all the abuse he said he had it in his power to prove himself clear; that under circumstances in which he was placed, no man could have done less than he did. And furthermore said, notwithstanding all that was done and said about him respecting his influencing the Burr party election in the state of New-York, so far from true, that he was the man that caused its defeat; which he effected by sending a confidential friend with communications to Dewitt Clinton of New-York, to give notice to him of Burr's plans and operations, which was the cause of its defeat; and that through his means he had the second time saved his country from a calamity, which otherwise would have been dreadful.

Mr. Granger acknowledged that he had been strongly pressed by certain gentlemen at Washington, the friends of Mr. Burr, to make use of his influence (which they said was great in many parts of that state) to favor the Burr party election, and said he totally declined, and told them that he should take neutral ground; but at length he was hard pressed by certain gentlemen, to whom he was under great obligations, till he had at length permitted one of them to make use of his name for that purpose (to favor Mr. Burr's election!) under certain limitations, which he expressed in writing, and a copy of it retained by him. All this he said was done lest he might exceed the bounds prescribed; that he was cautious to reduce it to writing, but did not express to me any part of

its contents. He furthermore said, it was true he had written several letters on the subject of that election, to citizens of that state, but had been cautious not to implicate himself,—and in particular, he mentioned one he had written to Elisha Granger, of the Genesee country, of that state, in which he stated that he had not altered his opinion respecting Aaron Burr, but many had altered theirs, and that he should not take an active part in that election; but still remarked he was the man that prevented Mr. Burr's election. He furthermore said, that notwithstanding all the calumny and abuse, with which he had been treated, that he had saved his country from a third calamity, by quieting the members of congress who had their minds blown up into a flame, in consequence of a joint manoeuvre in gaining a vote nominating Mr. Clinton for Vice-President. He further stated, that there was among part of the members another joint plan in operation at the same time, to nominate a candidate much younger (supposed to be Mr. Breckenridge) to fill that office, that would do for a President at a future election; but Clinton was too old a man; Upon which he (Granger) made the following remark: That the seeds were sown, which after a long sleep would spring up before the second presidential election, from this time there would a fire break out in the northern states, another in the southern states, and another in the western states; that there would be great commotions in the state of Pennsylvania. Duane had been misled in regard to some publications against him; that on his return from the seat of government to this place he had called on Duane, and said, for the future he would go right.

That he had also called on governor M'Kean, and had a long interview with him, he would also go right. That all things were working well. The republican members to the north and westward would understand that they had been neglected in the nomination of the last vice-president. Elliot and other members had found billets lying on their table, threatening death if they did not vote on certain questions. And furthermore, that all was working right. At the second election (1808) the scene will be unfolded. The interests of the northern and western members would not be sacrificed, and then he said, “By God I shall then triumph over the heads of these damned rascals.” That he had succeeded in getting NICHOLSON who was an able and influential member of congress, appointed to an office, which would draw him from congress; his weight will be out of the way—some others would soon be provided for: that they did not see the objects contemplated to be embraced by it: and that Randolph would certainly be run down, if he did not quit his seat, and that he would not be again appointed on the committee of ways and means.

(Signed) LUTHER LOOMIS.

Communication.

Capt. Holt, in his last Bee, gives the following sentence, which I wish he, or some of his criticising correspondents would explain:—

“The leading quid papers say, as the reason for their no longer opposing federalism, that there is more danger to be apprehended from the federalists, and it is their duty, therefore, to pass by the latter and bend their whole force against the former.”

The above is given verbatim, and I must confess that it is either above or below my comprehension. Q.

Editor's Closet.

A WRITER in the Albany Register, who attempts to shew a contrast between the administrations of Gov. Clinton and Gov. Lewis, dishonorable to the latter, asks,

“During the twenty-one years in which Gov. Clinton filled the chair of state, when was it that he reviewed the militia? Never, unless some small portion and upon some public day.”

And when, we ask, did the militia of this state ever make a respectable or even decent appearance? Never, until since Gov. Lewis came into power. Formerly our trainings were little better than a burlesque upon military transactions; and more than one half of our citizens deemed it a disgrace to stand in the ranks of our companies. Now, let any man observe the contrast, and he will confess, whatever may be his general opinion of Gov. Lewis, that his exertions to train and discipline the militia, are highly honorable and useful.

PUN.

Shaving the beard, said one, is the strongest mark of civilization. I rather think, replied another, it is a very barbarous custom.

To Correspondents.

“W. X.” is possessed of many of the requisites for a public writer; but a little of the wire-edge should be rubbed from his style, before he can become a pleasant one.

“Y. Z.” shall be attended to.

Mr. Powers' address to the public, was received too late for insertion in this paper.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered to the Candidates for the BACCALAUREATE, in Union College, at the Anniversary Commencement, July 30th, 1806.—By ELIPHALET NOTT, President of said College.

Young Gentlemen,

MOST affecting to a parent is the moment when his children commencing masters of their fortune, leave their paternal home and enter on the world. The diffusers which may dissipate their property, the temptations which may corrupt their virtue, and the maladies which may assail their persons present themselves in clusters to his eye and crowd upon his mind. Were it possible, gladly would he accompany, counsel and direct them on their way. But it is not possible. He can, therefore, only vent his full heart in benedictions, and looking up to GOD, commit the inexperienced adventurers to His care.

Parting with a class endeared to me by a course of the most filial and affectionate conduct, my situation and my feelings resemble those of a parent parting with his children.

Dear Pupils ;—Thus far your Instructors have accompanied and directed you in your studies and pursuits. But the time of separation has arrived—we have reached the point where our ways divide. Before we part, indulge a word of counsel, the last to be communicated by him who now addresses you.

The end that each of you have in view is HAPPINESS. To be informed, before hand, of the course that will conduct to it, must be infinitely important. Because, should you mistake the means, with however much ardor and constancy you may pursue the end, your efforts will be vain and your future experience prove, but the sad disappointment of your present hopes. How then may success be ensured ; what manner of life will conduct to happiness ? To answer this interrogation, the character of man must be developed, his constitution analyzed, his capacities of enjoyment ascertained and the correspondencies between those capacities and their respective objects developed.

What then is man ? Man is a being in whom are mysteriously combined a sensible and intellectual and a moral nature : each of which should be kept in view in the present inquiry, and the comparative claims of each should be considered in making a decision.

You have been told by an author, more esteemed for the benevolence of his heart than the profoundness of his doctrines, "*human happiness does not consist in the pleasures of sense, in whatever variety or profusion they may be enjoyed.*" It is true that human happiness does not con-

sist exclusively or principally in these. The senses however are a real source of enjoyment nor would I wish you either to despise or undervalue them. The God of nature has thought it derogatory to his wisdom, his goodness or his sanctity to bestow on you this class of enjoyments, and surely it cannot be derogatory to yours to receive them at his hand.

No inconsiderable part of the happiness allotted to man is conveyed through the medium of the senses—at least in the present world and, perhaps, in the world to come. For the bodies we inhabit, the sleep of death being ended, will be rescued from the tomb. And it is not easy to perceive why they should be rescued, if their recovery is to have no influence on the pleasures and pains of eternity ; to add nothing to the amount of endless misery or immortal bliss.

True they deposit in the grave, (I speak of the bodies of the redeemed,) all their present grossness, pollution and corruptibility. For they are to be raised from thence *spiritual bodies*. But whether this transformation, this refinement, this sublimation, which the renovated body undergoes, puts an eternal end to its influence on the happiness of the exulting soul, which at the resurrection enters it, or whether this mysterious change do not rather exalt its powers and render them capable of communicating a happiness equally more refined, more sublimated, more transcendent, is an article, on which, tho' revelation were silent, it should seem that reason could scarcely entertain a doubt.

I know that there are men, and good men too, who calumniate indiscriminately all the pleasures of sense. I say calumniate, for the language they utter is neither the language of reason nor revelation. The finger of God is too manifest in the sensitive part of human nature, to admit a doubt concerning the innocence of the bliss which springs from it. Christianity, instead of abjuring, approbates the pleasures of sense. She claims them as her own, and bids the possessor indulge them, to the glory of the God who gave them. And the author of christianity, that great exemplar of righteousness and model of perfection, *came eating and drinking*. Again and again he graced the festive board with his divine presence ; he delivered his celestial doctrines amid the circles of convivial friendship, and the *first* of that splendid series of miracles which signalized his life was performed at a *Marriage Supper*.

But tho' the pleasures of sense constitute a part, and an innocent part, it is but a very humble part of human felicity. While they are restrained within the limits and conformed in all respects to the decorum of gospel morality they are perfectly admissible. But if this decorum be violated ; if these limits be transgressed order is subverted and guilt as well as misery ensues.

On this article nature herself coincides with religion, and fixes at the same point her sacred and unalterable boundary. She has stamped on the very frame of man her *veto* against excess ; and the apathy, the languor, the pains and disgusts consequent upon it, are her awful and monitorial voice, which says distinctly to the devotee of passion, "*Rash mortal forbear—thou wast formed for temperance, for chastity ; these be the law of thy nature. Hitherto thou mayest come, but no further, and here must all thy appetites be stayed.*"

Attend to the voice of nature—obey her mandate. Consider, even in the heat of youthful blood, consider thy frame ; "*how fearfully, how wonderfully made.*" How delicate its texture, how various, how complicated, how frail its organs ; how capable of affording thee an exquisite and abiding happiness, and at the same time how liable, by one rash act of intemperate indulgence, to be utterly deranged and destroyed forever.

And let me forewarn you, that the region of innocent indulgence and guilty pleasure border on each other—a single step only separates between them. If you do not regulate your pleasures by principles fixed and settled ; if you do not keep in your eye a boundary that you will never pass ; if you do not impose previous restraints, but leave your hearts to direct you amid the glee of convivial mirth and the blandishments of youthful pleasure, it requires no prophetic skill to foresee, that impelled by the gusts of passion "*conscience will swing from its moorings,*" and that your probity, your virtue, your innocence will be irrevocably shipwrecked.

THE INTELLECTUAL NATURE OF MAN. And here, the design of the Creator is more than intimated. The posture of man is erect, and his countenance, irradiated by an expressive intelligence, is directed towards the heavens. If he possesses some faculties in common with animals, he possesses others distinct from theirs. Faculties, as much superior to those of sense as the stars which decorate the firmament of God are higher and more resplendent than the worthless pebble that sparkles amidst the dust and rubbish on his footstool. Faculties which no indulgence surfeits, no exercise impairs or time destroys. Often sustaining the infirmities of age ; often beaming with intellectual radiance through the palsied organs of a dying body and sometimes even gliding the evening of animal existence with the anticipated splendors of immortal life.

The appetites of the body are soon cloyed, and the richest banquets of sense disgust. But the appetites of the mind, if I may speak so, are never satisfied. In all the variety, in all the plenitude, in all the luxury of mental enjoyment, the most favored individual was never satisfied, or once heard to say, "*It is enough.*" The more of these delicate, these pure, these

sublime, I had almost said holy pleasures, an individual enjoys, the more he is capable of enjoying, and the more he is solicitous to enjoy. It is the intellectual eye that is never satisfied with seeing—the intellectual ear that is never satisfied with hearing.

The powers in question are not more superior to those of sense than the provision for them is more abundant. Beauty, grandeur, novelty—all the fine arts—music, painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening; considered scientifically are so many sources of mental enjoyment. But why do I mention these particulars? All the region of nature; earth with its varieties; heaven with all its sublimities; the entire universe—all that Omnipotence hath done, is spread out before the intellectual observer. An immense, an immeasurable range—a field whose distant boundary departs from the beholder: whose nearest border, after the advances of six thousand years, has been but partially explored, and the circuit of which will be completed only with eternity.

Nor the visible creation alone. The intellectual world also lies before him. To principalities and powers; to thrones, dominions and all the nameless orders which constitute the interminable line of heavenly excellence, man is introduced. Orders forever advancing in wisdom and brightening in the splendours of intellectual glory, at the head of which appears that **ETERNAL BEING** who alone changes not, because infinite perfection cannot change. The pleasure which springs from the knowledge and contemplation of these objects; this universe of good, is so ineffable, so transcendent, that the wretch who does not prefer it to the mere indulgence of sense, tho' free of other crimes, evinces a depravity of taste which merits eternal reprobation.

HIS MORAL NATURE. Man was made to be religious; to acknowledge and reverence God and to be conformed in his moral conduct to the law of God. You have only to consult your hearts to be convinced of this. The proof is there inscribed in characters which are indelible.

When the child first begins to look abroad into the works of the creator, he naturally refers the objects which surround him to an adequate first cause, and asks "where is God their maker." If sudden danger threatens him, his eye is directed to the heavens for relief. If unexpected happiness overtakes him, his heart breaks forth in grateful acknowledgments to an unseen benefactor. Even the untutored savage surveys the sublimities of nature, the extended earth; the distant heavens with religious awe and pays to their creator an instinctive homage.

Devotion is a law of human nature, and you can with no more consistency deny its existence, than you can deny the existence of the laws by which heaven and earth are governed. You may as well deny that there is a principle in your bodies that binds them to the earth, as that there is a principle in your souls which elevates them to the heavens.

Nor is the reality of the moral sense more questionable. Self complacency springs from the performance of duty; shame and regret from the commission of sin. Skepticism may endeavor to persuade you to the contrary, but it never can. It has indeed weakened the faith and clouded the hopes of thousands, but it never gave to a single individual a settled, firm and abiding belief, that there is no God, no futurity, or that man is not accountable. There have been serious and awful moments in the lives of the boldest champions of infidelity when they

have discovered symptoms of dereliction—moments when the strugglings of nature could not be repressed, and when the voice of nature has been heard to break forth. The punishment of Cain given up to the tortures of a guilty mind was greater than he could bear, and the spectre of John the Baptist haunted the bed chamber of Herod long after the tomb had become to that martyr a bed of repose. Who was it think you, that anticipated the prophet in interpreting the hand writing, to Belshazzar and smote the sacriligious wretch with trembling? Why did Galerius relent on his death bed? And what made Caligula afraid when it thundered? It was conscience, who startled by danger from her slumbers, then shook her terrific sceptre and uttered her monitory voice.

Nor is it material to enquire why man is thus formed. It is a fact that he is so formed, nor is it possible for him to be happy in a course of conduct which does violence to his nature. From the penalties of the mind you can no more escape than from the appetites of the body. You may avoid the malediction of an earthly tribunal.—You may avoid, says the irreligionist, the malediction of God: but yourselves; the retribution of Justice within your own bosoms; how is this to be avoided? **CONSCIENCE** like that **DIVINITY** of which it is a symbol, with respect to you, is omnipresent. Tho' you ascend to heaven; tho' you make your bed in hell; tho' you take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the earth, this avenger of sin will accompany you. Watching with an eye from which no darkness can conceal and chastising with a thong that no fortitude can endure. *The spirit of a man will sustain his infirmity, but a wounded spirit who can bear.*

Such, briefly, is man. In providing for whose happiness his entire constitution must be consulted, each distinct capacity of enjoyment must be furnished with appropriate objects and a due proportion, between them all must be preserved.

Be this your care. Despise not corporeal pleasures, neither exalt them too highly. Hold them subordinate to intellectual enjoyments, and these subordinate to moral. Your intellectual and moral nature are what ally you to angels and assimilate you to God. Age will presently rob you of all the delights of sense. But of intellectual and moral delights neither age nor death can rob you. To the votary of science and religion the last cup of heavenly consolation is not poured out till his eye is closing on the world and his flesh descending into the grave in hope.

A life of virtue and happiness, then, exactly coincide. To practice the one, is to secure the other. The God of Virtue formed every faculty of pleasure and has made them all subservient to duty. There are those, I am sensible, who represent religion shrouded in gloom and covered with scowls; but the attitude, the drapery, the features are unlike the divine original and betray the pencil of an enemy. There never was nor there never will be one source of happiness which religion does not authorize.

Some indeed, speak of all the pleasures of sense as pleasures of sin. But such language is at once an outrage to common sense and blasphemy against God. Sin never gave the faculties of sense and let not sin claim the bliss that springs from them. There is not a being in the universe that owes to sin a single enjoyment. The immortal God is the author of them all. He made you what you are and if, in the abuse of the faculties he has bestowed, a single delight remain, it is owing to his clemency.

Which of the faculties is it, I would ask, that sin improves. Is it the eye? Is it the ear? Is it the palate? Does sin add any new faculties? No; she only palsies the energies, perverts the use and poisons the pleasures of those which before existed—these are her baneful and damning work. Under whose influence delights once desired, disgusts the thoughts and pall upon the senses.—My God! if you are beguiled by an idea of the pleasures of sin, look once upon the emaciated body, the pallid countenance, the bloated features and the noseless face of the loathsome and worn-out sensualist! Look again! And can you believe the place of his resort is the habitation of pleasure? No; 'tis the **TEMPLE** of pollution, of disease, of death—there **SIN**, ACCURSED **SORGERESS**, mingles her cup and infuses her poison. Mark the place—avoid it; turn from it and flee away.

After this, will you believe that virtue is your enemy? that religion requires sacrifices? If so, in the name of God, what are they? I know of none unless of disease, of pain, of infamy.

True you may not riot at the banquets of Bacchus, but you may participate in temperance at the table of convivial mirth and exhilarated rise from thence to give God thanks. You may not steal at midnight to the infamous pleasures of the brothel; but you may cherish at your homes the refined, the hallowed pleasures of conjugal friendship. You may not indeed so much as lay your head upon the lap of Delilah; but you may live joyfully with the wife whom you love, all the days of your pilgrimage, for it is the portion which God gives you under the sun.

As we have said, a life of virtue, and a life of happiness coincide. And he who seeks the latter in opposition to the former counteracts the laws of nature, contradicts the experience of ages, and to succeed must transcend not himself only, but his maker also and become more potent than omnipotence himself. The body can subsist in health without aliment as easily as the soul without virtue. Nor is poison more fatal to the body than the venom of sin to the mind. This is a matter of experience; of fact and whoever asserts the contrary, belies his heart and contradicts the testimony of a world.

I have detained you so long on the means of happiness that time would fail me were I to enter, in detail, on the conduct of life. The great principles of morality and piety are involved in the argument we have been pursuing. An accidental thought or two suggested by the times in which we live, is all that will be attempted.

Permit me then particularly to enjoin you to conduct honourably and charitably towards those who are opposed to you in their opinions. Diversity of sentiment is inevitable in a state of things like the present. The dispensation of time is an obscure dispensation and till the light of eternity shall break upon the mind, it is not to be expected that erring mortals will see eye to eye. While groping in this world and following the guidance of that erring reason which is scarcely sufficient to direct us through it, it must be folly to suppose ourselves always in the right and more than folly to reprobate those whom we consider in the wrong.

Society on which you are about to enter is already divided into various sects in religion and agitated by contending parties in politics. Between these hold the balance, with an equal hand and let merit and not prejudice or interest turn the beam.

To judge correctly, you must take a comprehensive view of the whole field of controversy. And having honestly formed your judgment, give full credit to the merit of those who differ from you, and be sparing of the censure which you conceive to be their due.

Beware of judging of bodies of men in the gross, as though each individual were chargeable with the vices of the whole. There is no body of men among whom you may not find something to admire and much to blame. Be careful to separate therefore the gold from the dross and to distinguish the precious from the vile.

If there be any thing that can disgrace civilized society, it is a spirit of indiscriminate and wanton slander. A spirit the vilest with which any nation can be cursed. And yet this spirit exists. It exists among us. It pervades the whole extent of a country, once proudly pre eminent for every social virtue. It insinuates itself into the courage of the peasant. It enters, I had almost said resides in the mansion of the great. It is cherished by every party, it moves in every circle. It hovers round the sacred altar of mercy, it approaches the awful seat of justice. In one word it surrounds us on every side, and on every side it breathes forth its pestilential vapour, blasting talents, and virtue, and reducing like the grave, where pestiferous influence it imitates, the great, and the good, and the ignoble, and the vile, to the same humiliating level.

Permit me to indulge the hope, young Gentlemen, that you will never enlist under the banner of this foe to human happiness, nor prostitute your talents, or even lend your names, to this work of intellectual massacre.

Having taken so much pains and expended so much treasure in preparing for future usefulness, will you consent to become mere scavengers in society, and spend your lives in collecting and retailing

filth. Remember that the course of the Eagle is directed towards the heavens and that it is the vile serpent that winds along the fens, creeps upon his belly and licks the dust.

Whatever party you may join, or in whatever rivalships you may engage, let your warfare be that of honorable policy, and not the smutty contest which succeeds by blackening private character. Convinced of the sacredness of reputation, never permit yourselves to sport with the virtues or even lightly to attack the vices of men in power. If they pass a certain boundary, indeed, sufferance would be pusillanimity and silence treason. But the public good, and not private interest, or private resentment must fix that boundary.

There is an homage due to the sanctity of office whoever fills it: an homage which every man owes and which every good man will feel himself bound to pay, after the sublime example of him, who tho' a Jew and residing at Jerusalem, rendered honor and paid tribute to Caesar at Rome.

I cannot sum up all that I would wish to say to you better than placing the entire character of JESUS CHRIST before you as a PERFECT MODEL, in the imitation of which, will alike consist your happiness and glory. On every important question, in every trying situation, ask what would have been HIS opinion; what HIS conduct; and let the answer regulate your own.

Methinks your parents, some of whom I see in this assembly, add their sanction to the counsel I am now delivering. Parents whom I cannot but commend particularly to your ingenueness and from their kindness and solicitude, derive an argument to enforce all that I have said. You will never know, till the bitterness of filial ingratitude shall teach you, the extent of the duty that you owe them. On you their affections have been placed: on you their treasures expended. With what tenderness they ministered to your wants in helpless infancy; with what patience they bore with your indiscretions in wayward childhood; and with what solicitude they watched your steps in erring youth. No care has been too severe; no self-denials too painful; no sacrifices too great, which would contribute to your felicity. To your welfare the meridian of life has been constantly devoted, and even its cheerless evening is rendered supportable, by the prospect of leaving you the heirs of their fame and of their fortune. For all this affection and kindness, the only reward they expect; the only requital they ask is that, when you enter on the world you will act worthy of yourselves and not dishonor them.

And shall this requital be denied them? Will you by your follies disturb even the tranquillity of age; rob declining life of its few remaining pleasures and snatching away from the palsied hand of your aged parents the last cup of earthly consolation, bring their grey hairs with anticipated sorrow to the grave?

It was a noble spectacle, amidst the flames that were consuming Troy, and while the multitude were intent, only, on rescuing their paltry treasures, to see the dutiful Eneas bearing on his shoulders the venerable Anchises, his aged father, to a place of safety. But ah! how rare such examples of filial piety! My God! the blood freezes in the veins at the thought of the ingratitude of children. Spirits of my sainted parents, could I recall the hours when it was in my power to honor you, how different should be my conduct. Ah! were not the dead unmindful of the reverence the living pay them, I would disturb the silence of your tombs with nightly orisons, and bedew the urn which contains your ashes, with perpetual tears!

It is within your power to prevent the bitterness of such regrets.—But I must arrest the current of my feelings. Your future usefulness, your eternal salvation constitute a motive so vast, so solemn that were I to yield to its overwhelming influence, I should protract the hour of separation and fill up with counsel and admonition, the declining day.

I shall address you no more. I shall meet with you no more, 'till having past the solemnities of death, I meet you in Eternity. So spend the intervening period I adjure you that, that meeting may be joyous and the immortality which may follow it splendid as the grace of that God is free, to whom, surrendering my charge I now commit you.—Leaving with you this counsel, I bid you an affectionate and final FAREWELL.

Political.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

It seems to be conceded on all hands that the court of Spain have not only refused to order home the Marquis Yrujo, in compliance with the demand of our government, but have actually sanctioned his conduct by renewing his appointment. What can be their reasons for trifling with us in this extraordinary manner? Perhaps they may have inferred from what happened at Washington, last winter, that our administration will tamely submit to any species of insult which they may find it convenient to bestow upon them; and we fear that the inference is but too correctly drawn. In the letter of the secretary of state to the marquis dated the 15th of January last the marquis was informed that on account of the just objections which his conduct had furnished against his continuance here, it had been signified in Madrid in April 1805 through the mission of the United States there, that the substitution of another minister was desired by the president. "In reply," continues the secretary, "it was intimated by Mr. Cevallos, that as you had yourself expressed a wish and obtained permission to return to Spain, the purpose might be accomplished without the necessity of a recall, & that such a change in the mode would be agreeable to your government." The letter then goes on to state that the president had consented to the mode, not doubting but it would have been carried into effect without delay; and was therefore surprised that at that late day the marquis should have repaired to the seat of government, as if nothing had happened to render such a step improper. The secretary then proceeds to direct the marquis to leave the seat of government, and informs him that though the president would not insist on his departure from the United States during that inclement season he expected it would not be unnecessarily postponed after that obstacle should be removed.

The letter concludes by stating that the considerations which lead to that measure were altogether of a personal nature, and that a successor would be readily admitted, &c. &c.

To this the marquis replied that he would remain at the seat of government as long as it should suit the interest of his king, "or his own personal convenience," and that these considerations alone would influence him in fixing the time of his departure from the United States; and finally assures the secretary, "That the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty near the United States, receives no orders except from his sovereign."

After this official bravado, what was done by our government to vindicate their dignity and enforce their orders? Nothing at all. They seem to have been fairly bullied from their purpose and compelled

to submit. The marquis remained at the seat of government, as he told them he would, as long as suited his convenience. He then returned to this city where he still remains in the execution of his ministerial functions, though the season of inclemency, which was to limit his stay, has long since passed away and another is rapidly approaching, and during all this time not a step has been taken to enforce the order so peremptorily given.

When an administration so tamely submits to be bearded in their own cabinet, what have we to look for but insult? Who can wonder that the court of Spain, instead of sending out another minister, as had been agreed upon eighteen months ago, and as the marquis himself had desired, should re-appoint this very man, if it was for no other reason than to shew the utter contempt they feel for such a weak and irrefutable government.

It is to be hoped that during the next session of congress these evils will be remedied. I make little doubt that for a million or two of dollars, Mons. Talleyrand would undertake to procure from Spain the appointment of a minister who would be every way acceptable to our government, and to get the marquis out of the United States; and provided the money were appropriated in secret, as money for such kind of purposes heretofore has been and ought to be, it would certainly be much more creditable to the nation, than to be held up publicly to the scorn and derision of the world as we are at present.

Hudson, September 23.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

.....
We observe the name of Matthew Lyon amongst the members of Congress elected in Kentucky.

A young man, by the name of Swiney, by whose means it was supposed the venerable Judge Wythe, of Virginia, was deprived of existence, has been tried on an indictment for murder, and acquitted; but he has been found guilty of forgery.

Miranda has assumed the title of "General in Chief of the Armies of Columbia."

A British fleet of 7 sail of the line, under command of Sir R. Strachan, lately appeared off our coast, in pursuit of Jerome Bonaparte's squadron.

READER AND EDITOR.

Reader. What impression is made on the public mind, by the Governor's attention to the militia?

Editor. An impression highly advantageous to his excellency. Such an ardor and spirit was never before known to pervade our military ranks.

Reader. Freeman's meeting is over in Connecticut. Do you know the result?

Editor. As far as information has been

received, the result is highly pleasing. An increased number of federalists are elected to the assembly.

Reader. Sellick Osborn's ravings, however, have probably had some effect in Litchfield county.

Editor. None—unless to increase the federal votes. The democrats in that county have overacted their part. Where Osborn's case is best known and understood, he finds but little commiseration. It is well ascertained, that he is paid for remaining in prison, by his own party, when one fourth part of what is given him to stay, would release him.

On this subject, my friend in Litchfield writes me as follows:—

"I can communicate to you the agreeable news, that Osborn has completely revolutionized this county—that is, to federalism. There is not a single democrat chosen to represent this county in the next general assembly: Last spring they sent seven."

Reader. The damage done by the late storms, has doubtless been great.

Editor. More than I have time to tell; but some I will mention:—

Brig Venus, of and from N. York, wrecked off Charleston bar—crew and passengers saved, but much bruised.

Ship Harriot, of Philadelphia, from St. Domingo bound home, wrecked and foundered—crew taken off.

The wreck of a large schooner, capsized and full of water, seen 90 miles S.E. of Cape Henlopen.

Schooner Paragon, of New-London, returned to port in distress, having lost her mate, one seaman and boy.

Gross numbers of the Jamaica fleet (of 150 sail) totally wrecked and lost.

Ship Hannah, of New-Port, found bottom up, at sea—fate of the crew not known.

Brig Jupiter, of New-York, totally lost, off Ocrocoke. A great number of vessels dismantled and ashore at Ocrocoke.

Schooner Recovery, of New-York, lost in Delaware Bay—pilot and crew perished.

These are comparatively but a small portion of the effects of the storm at sea. The whole coast from New-York to Charleston, is strewn with wrecks. Immense quantities of goods, spars, rigging, and fragments of vessels are seen afloat. Not a vessel has wholly escaped damage. Millions of property have been lost—many unfortunate seamen have gone to their long home.

By land, the effects of the storm have been no less terrible. The Georgetown (S. C.) Gazette states, that in that vicinity, the tornado continued from the 21st to the 23d of August, spreading destruction far and wide. Houses, cropping, trees, fences, crops of cotton and corn, and gardens destroyed, and life lost. The light house on North-Island over set from its foundation and destroyed, &c. &c.

At Wilmington, N. C. the hurricane was uncommonly violent. The tide rose to a height before unknown—the wharves were damaged—stores and houses washed and blown down—goods and crops destroyed—bridges swept away—several persons killed; and 10 vessels driven ashore.

At Smithville, N. C. the damages were severe—several vessels were driven ashore; but no lives were lost.

The crops of cotton and rice, in S. C. are much damaged.

Easterly, too, the storm has been dreadful—on land, the corn-fields and orchards present a picture of general destruction—at the Vineyard, it is said, there is felt 30 inches deep on a level.

Reader. Is it true that Miranda has effected a landing?

Editor. There is hardly a doubt of it; but intelligence has been received by way of Curacao, that he was afterwards defeated and compelled to relinquish his advantages.

Reader. What has become of the Tunisian Ambassador?

Editor. He is about taking his departure in the ship Two Brothers, chartered by government for the purpose of conveying him home.

Reader. All matters are doubtless adjusted to his liking.

Editor. Every thing: But we do not learn that any number of *Christian wives* make up his assortment of presents.

Reader. Have you learnt the fate of Jerome Bonaparte's squadron?

Editor. Of seven sail of the line, four have not been heard of since the late gales—one has put into the Delaware, almost a total wreck—one has got into the Chesapeake, cismasted, and the other, an 84, was seen on the 21st Aug. in lat. 26, 19, long. 66, 39, having lost her masts, rudder and bowsprit.

Reader. What appears to be the present disposition of England, respecting our commerce?

Editor. Capt. Whitby, of the Leander, has been superceded, and a strict enquiry is to be made into the unfortunate occurrence off New-York. Instructions have been issued by the English government, forbidding their ships to interrupt any vessels under neutral flags engaged in trade not prohibited by law, except upon proof, or strong ground of presumption, that the vessel or the goods belong to his majesty's enemies.

Reader. What think you of our affairs with Spain?

Editor. They are rapidly drawing to a focus. It is a fact that the Marquis Yrujo is about presenting himself with his new credentials to our government; and it is stated in a democratic print, that he has received orders from his master (backed by a recommendation from the French government) to insist on having his ministerial functions again recognized. Our government weak and timid as it is, cannot, dare not, submit to this indignity. If we reject it, as we ought, the consequence is well known. A peace in Europe will leave France and Spain at liberty to turn their attention towards this country; and then we shall see whether an ignominious peace can be bought for dollars.

Reader. Is a peace in Europe, then, probable?

Editor. Present appearances strongly indicate it. It is even stated in some of the latest accounts, that preliminaries have actually been signed. This, however, is doubtful.

It is unquestionably true that a prelimin-

ary treaty with France has been signed by the Russian minister; but the terms are so degrading, that it is supposed it will not be ratified by the Emperor Alexander.

Reader. What is the result of the inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales?

Editor. Nothing decisive on the subject appears. The examinations are said to have been confined to two points—the first respecting the birth and parentage of a child of four years old, educated under the immediate protection of the princess—the next as to the general discretion of her conduct. The infant is ascertained to be the child of persons in a very humble rank of life at Deptford, and to have been maintained and educated by the princess on the purest and most amiable principles of charity and benevolence. On the second head, a large mass of evidence has been brought forward—most of the persons in her royal highness' household have been examined; but the result is not mentioned.

FOREIGN.

The fortress of Gaeta has at length surrendered to the French arms, after eleven days of opened trenches, during which time not less than 800,000 pounds of powder were expended.

We have accounts of the most distressing famine in Upper Suabia, where the inhabitants are without victuals, clothing or money—all is ruin—their barns are empty—their orchards destroyed—their cattle taken from them, and all useful employments at an end. In the neighborhood of Ulm, Memingen, &c. where distress has attained its highest pitch, a loaf of bread costs 1 dollar and 60 cents, and a bushel of potatoes, 2 dollars and 40 cents.

NAPLES, June 1.

Vesuvius continues to rage. The crater still discharges a great quantity of stones resembling hail. On the 4th and 5th a continual noise was heard extremely loud, while the thick cloud that enveloped the summit of the mountain was alternately penetrated by flames of fire, amazingly vivid, resembling lightning, the course of the lava running towards the Torre del Greco, and along the eminence upon which the Cloister of Camaldula is situated, and has extended to the distance of four miles, destroying all the trees, vineyards and habitations it has met with in its course. Just now it has reached the high road in the neighborhood of Torre del Greco, where a great number of strangers and serious persons are expiring to the spot to be witnesses of the singular phenomenon. The Torre del Greco, is situated at the foot of Vesuvius, with a population of 15,000 souls.

The Well.



At Poughkeepsie, on the 14th inst. GILBERT LIVINGSTON, Esq. in the 64th year of his age.

At Albany, on the 11th inst. the Rev. JOHN H. MEIER, Minister of the Reformed Dutch Church in Schenectady.

At Onondaga, N. Y. on the 31st ult. Mr. STEPHEN HUMPHREYS, aged 18 years, son of the Honorable Reuben Humphreys, Esq. of that town.



FOR THE BALANCE.

THE HELLIAD;

OR,

BUONAPARTE'S LAST MARCH.

Tune "Alonzo the brave and the fair Imogene."

IN the high chair of hell, enmantled with night,
Nick sat with a worshipful mein;
To the screech of an owl and by blue flaming light,
Around the old devil danc'd many a spright,
And the little imps chorus'd between.

From Nick's earthly regions a messenger came,
(For so sooty journalists tell)
To the cleft-footed monarch this news to proclaim,
That his Viceroy of Gallia, *N Apolyon* by name,
Was making forc'd marches to hell.

With a horrible voice, which shook palace and tomb,
And stunn'd ev'ry tough leather ear,
"Haste away, haste away to my favorite's room,
"Bid Tom from his post in America come,
"Bring all my philosophers here."

And lo! all Nick's agents came flocking to hell,
With Tom and his bottle before;
Three little imps rung Pandemonium bell,
Then thrice shook the deep with a horrible yell,
Thrice Thomas re-echo'd the roar.

They'd just taken their seats when hell's portals un-
barr'd,

And the Legion of Honor appear'd;
N Apolyon came first, as he led the van guard,
Then a long host of princes, bedeck'd and bestarr'd,
Came bearing the standard uprear'd.

At the feet of old Satan *N Apolyon* laid down
His sword and the wreath of his pride;
The Devil descended—accepted the crown—
Shook hands with the hero, and on his black throne,
He seated him close by his side.

And now Thomas Paine, in his king's name, arose—
"Right worshipful regent of Gaul,
"Were you driven to hell by the hosts of your foes?
"Why come so tumultuous? your reasons disclose,
"Or why, as yet, come you at all?"

"I come," said *N Apolyon*, "because I would come,
"And who dare oppose my pursuits;
"With threats and flourishes and beating of drum,
"I can't make an Englishman quake for his home,
"And therefore I'm here for recruits.

"Grant more aid, King of Hell, the fierce battle to
urge,

"And I swear by the lake without shore,
"The English I'll drive to their Isle's utmost verge,
"And launch them full off, in their much belov'd surge,
"By thousands, to rise never more.

"Send Molech, with all your vast legions that dwell,
"In earth, and this dreary profound;
"We'll toll to old England a terrible knell,
"Midst brimstone and fire send her reeking to hell,
"To float in the lake without bound.

"Great Prince of the world, but grant me such a
band,
"Cloth'd, victuall'd, and arm'd for a year,
"I'll overrun Russia, and each host le band,
"And bring the whole world unto hell in my hand,
"And make thee a throne of it here."

"No, valiant *N Apolyon*, the fates have ordain'd,"
Said the terrible King, as he rose,
"In these brazen gates you must all be retain'd,
"And if you revolt, in the dread lake be chain'd,
"Tormented by numberless woes."

The viceroy shook his arms and loud shouted for war,
The tri-coloured standard uprear'd;
His troops wheel'd their vast ranks thro' the regions
afar,

Hell's potentate mounted his ebony car,
And armies infernal appear'd.

Now waving aloft, where hot tornadoes fly,
The two hostile standards arose;
Cannon balls, bombs and devils, were seen in the sky,
And Satan look'd down like a comet on high,
And shook his flame hair on his foes.

After horrible battles that none can describe,
Winning nothing but trouble and pain,
Old Nick, for peace sake, gave Charles Maurice a
bribe,

And a box of *d'ors* made *N Apolyon* subscribe,
And peace wreath'd her olive again.

Since that, by the Cheethams of hell it is said,
That the monarch below is depos'd;
N Apolyon now sits on the throne in his stead,
Of the legions of Hell, and of Gaul, at the head,
And the gates to his will are unclos'd.

Being now king of earth, in Great Britain he reigns,
And all nations his government know;
Nightly hosts of Humes, Rousseaus, Voltaires, and
Paines,

Quit their stations on earth, and in numberless trains,
March down to his *Congress* below.

And now, in this world having ended his wars,
He seeks other lands to o'errun;
Bulletins are oft seen which he sends from the stars;
The last that has yielded is said to be Mars,
And he now is invading the sun.

CARLOS.

Epigram by Thomas G. Fessenden.

SOME wicked people in the nation,
Find fault with our administration;
But if the whole truth were unful'd,
They're not the worst men in the world;
They lack but two things, I suspect,
Viz. honesty and intellect.

Diversity.

FOR THE BALANCE.

[Agreeably to our promise of last week, we now
give Dr. Crouse his right of reply; but here the
business must end. The two combatants must
find some other medium for their productions.

Edit. Bal.]

TO CAPTIN CHARLES HOLT.

L. John M. Crouse, de mat tog to'dor,
hab pin apooft py Captin Holt, pecaufe

de lichilitter dit gib en tounan tollars to
me, pecaufe I dir let te pooplics know how
I coored de mat tog's pite. Vel den, his
skult was so tam tick, dat he could not
dishtcoover to cure himzelf, and is debilish
mat mit me pecaufe I know more as he
tus. He has calt me a *quack* and ebery
ting else he could tink of. He has scolded
mit de lichilitter pecaufe dey dit gib de
toufand tollars. He tolt me if I would
gib him *five hundert tollars* of de *toufan*
he would not apooft me and de lichilitter.
I dit dell him dat I would not gib him
a *scout*. From dat time he has been mat,
and has apoofted me and de lichilitter.

Dis is to dell Captin Holt dat I am re-
dy to fight a *tuel* mit him for his abooft.
If de Captin refoofes to fight a *tuel* mit
me, I vill spick to de counshill and hab
him turnt out of offish; pecaufe if he is
so pig a coward dat he is afraid to fite mit
me, he wont do vor a captin; pecaufe
why? He has not cot corashe enuff.

De captin vill pe so coot as to dell me
ven he pe retty to fite mit me.

WIT.

IN a private conversation, the late Earl
of Chatham asked Dr. Henniker, among
other questions, how he defined wit? The
Doctor replied—"My Lord, *wit* is like
what a *pension* would be, given by your
Lordship to your humble servant—a good
thing well applied." [Lon. pap.]

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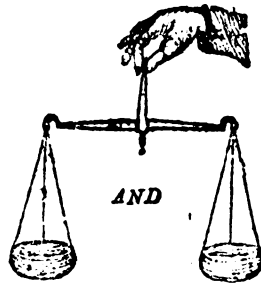
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Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !"
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, SEPTEMBER 30, 1806.

Editorial.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

THREE productions have recently appeared in the leading democratic prints of the United States (and have been copied into the Balance) on which it may be useful to comment. We refer to a publication under the signature of "DECIUS"—the disclosures and statements from the "*Western World*;" and the charges of LUTHER LOOMIS, against the Post-Master-General. Before we dismiss the discussion of these several productions, we may find occasion to notice the minor divisions and dissensions in some of the individual states: But, be our view of the subject either limited or extended, the motto we have adopted, we presume, will not be found inapplicable.

"DECIUS," is but another name for the Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH, member of Congress from Virginia. The part taken by this gentleman, last winter, in opposition to an administration, which had before received his most unequivocal support and approbation, is tolerably well known. But his motives for this opposition, have been variously represented. Whether they were base or laudable, we know not; nor does the question, in the least degree, affect the present discussion. We introduce Mr. RANDOLPH to our readers, in this case, as a witness against his fellow-labourers in the vineyard of democracy. He must be well acquainted with their secret iniquities; and we thank heaven, that he has been induced, thro' resentment, love of country, or any other cause, to make them public.

"It must be obvious to the most superficial eye, (says "DECIUS") that every consideration of a selfish, or prudential nature, would have dissuaded any man, or set of men, among the republicans, from an open opposition to any leading and favorite measure of the executive, at that juncture. The president of the United States had just been re-elected by a great and imposing majority of the people. The acquisition of Louisiana had given an eclat

"to the executive, and cast a splendor round the administration, in which every minor defect of the government was eclipsed and forgotten. The colossal popularity of the president seemed to mock at all opposition. Unmindful of past and dear-bought experience, the republicans had erected a political idol, on whose altars he, who dared to question its infallibility, must prepare to bleed. In this posture of affairs, all opposition was indeed a forlorn hope. There was every thing to lose, nothing to gain. The minority had only to compromise their principles, to betray their duty to themselves, their constituents, and their country, in order to enjoy the countenance of the administration, to ensure the approbation of the public, for a time, and their own contempt forever. They had but to acquiesce in measures which their conscience and judgment condemned, and swim in ignoble security with the current of the day. They were not insensible to the danger of the opposite course: but whilst they coolly estimated the difficulty, they had the fortitude to encounter it. Let it be admitted, for a moment, that these gentlemen were mistaken in their views: still I pronounce, that he who does not applaud their independence and firmness, is unworthy of the name of freeman. They had the courage to assert and maintain the deliberate convictions of their honest judgment against the proudest authority, and preferred the hazard of their popularity, to the surrender of their understandings and consciences. Let the people look to it. Is there any danger of a dearth of time-servers, under any administration, which has the power of rewarding them? that due respect will not always be paid to the loaves and fishes? The history of this government, of every executive with regal powers, must answer the question. Let the members constituting the republican minority be dismissed from the confidence and employment of the people—can they look for any thing like independence in their successors? It would indeed be an idle expectation. They must enter upon their legislative duties with instructions to lay aside the suggestions of their own understandings, and conform themselves in all things to the wishes of the cabinet. The first lesson which they learned would teach them to consider any variation from the executive standard, as the most heinous sin in the political decalogue. Would such men dare to oppose any presidential

"project, however criminal? From the very nature of their appointment, they must become the puppets of the administration, for the time being. A house of representatives, so constituted, must dwindle into a mere chamber for enregistering ministerial edicts; and whilst the forms of the constitution were preserved, its substance would vanish."

Let the picture drawn in the above passage, be read and scrutinized. It affords us some idea of what has been called a *republican*, in contradistinction of a *federal*, government. Can that be termed a true and genuine republican government, where no prudent man dare oppose a leading and favorite measure of the executive? Can those men be republicans, who erect a political idol, on whose altars he who dares question its infallibility, must prepare to bleed? Can freedom exist, where every member of a party must compromise his principles, betray his duty to himself, his constituents, and his country, in order to enjoy the countenance of the administration? Can a people prosper, when their representatives are compelled to acquiesce in measures which their consciences and judgment condemn? Behold, then, the deformity, the monstrous deformity, of an administration which has been held up to us as the model of perfection, and which has been given us, in exchange for one, of the most beautiful symmetry. Such, reader, is the dangerous tendency of a popularity that "mocks at all opposition"—that casts a splendor round an administration, in which every minor defect is eclipsed; and "DECIUS," with much truth and propriety, tells us, that there is no danger of a dearth of time-servers, under any administration, which has the power of rewarding them—that due respect will always be paid to the loaves and fishes.—Are the people of this country ready and willing to countenance that colossal popularity, which induces men, who enter upon their legislative duties, to lay aside the suggestions of their own understandings, and conform themselves in all things to the wishes of the cabinet—to consider any variation from the executive stand-

ard, as the most heinous sin in the political decalogue—to favor any presidential project, however criminal—to become the mere puppets of the administration—to convert the house of representatives into a chamber for enregistering ministerial edicts—to preserve the forms of the constitution, and let its substance vanish? Or, are the people ready and willing to render up their rights and liberties to the care of an executive, who courts and wins this overhearing popularity, and then employs it for base and sinister purposes?

We know full well what answer will be given to all these questions, by the advocates of Mr. JEFFERSON. They will tell us that the president is a pure and immaculate republican—that he can do no wrong—that power, in his hands, will never be abused—that our liberties, in his keeping, will always be safe. They will deny, that he has ever been actuated, except by the most noble and patriotic views.

In our next, we shall introduce Mr. RANDOLPH's testimony on this point.

Communications.

FOR THE BALANCE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM sensible that nothing can be more improper, than for a private citizen and a young man, to impose his private concerns upon the patience of the public. But when any individual, however insignificant, is dragged before the public, and there assailed by a band of bravoes, it certainly is his duty to make a defence, and shield himself from destruction. To those who have perused the columns of the *droning Bee* for a number of weeks past, the above observations will be an apology sufficient for this address. That insect seems to have roused itself from that state of intellectual slumber, in which it had long dozed, and, with all the little fury of its insignificant malice, has for five weeks buzzed about my reputation, and aimed its poisonous sting at my character. Its anonymous writers are disregarded. The hireling crew in this city, who have bowed to democracy, have, I well know, long wished for an opportunity to assassinate my infant character. They have had the opportunity. They have hurled at me each a dart. But, like the javelin of Priam, their darts have fell harmless around me. I pity their malice—I regret their meanness. But I neither dread or regard their efforts. Like ephemerals, they have had their moment, and are finished in the fib of the *Bee*. But, like ephemerals, the breeze of the evening has swept them away and they are forgotten. Their criticisms on my oration, like their invectives against my person and character, indicate minds so low, and hearts so base, as inevitably to torture and punish them; without the slightest aid from my pen. I have nothing further to say to them. If either my productions, or my reputation can be injured, or in the least affected, by the malice of such crawling reptiles as have attacked them in the *Bee*; why then let them perish. They cannot be worth the trouble of preserving. Most of my assailants, as if ashamed of their dirty employment, and as if mortified to roll in the foulness of the *Bee*, have sheltered both their fame and persons behind that moving lump of dirt, the editor. But Mr. JAMES BIRDSALL is an exception to this rule. He has walked out with deliberation, and put his name to a piece of the most infamous cast. He has culled all the flowers of Billingsgate. He has bound them in a bundle and opened them to the public in his own proper person. Such language as he has used to me in his address, is infinitely contemptible. It is precisely that, however, which was to be expected from one who has lived in the woods, and whose whole appearance, a short time since, was extremely sav-

age; and who, even now, is less than half civilized. It is well calculated to suit a *genuine*, perfect blackguard. But I will not imitate the poor fellow, whose baseness and perfidy I am chastising. He calls me coward. My only reply is—when I suffer any man to *wring my nose*, and *beat my carcass* in a public street, in the city of Hudson, with impunity, then will I acknowledge the term well applied. I will not retort the epithet. But will refer the whole to the decision of Mr. William Wigram. There cannot be a better judge of Mr. Birdsall's spirit and bravery. Mr. B. also charges me with *ingratitude*; because he visited me when sick. That is certainly true. He did enter my room, while I was laboring under a severe and dangerous indisposition. I felt towards him as a friend, as a companion; and I have been always ready to render to him or any other person the same benevolent act, when placed in similar circumstances. If Mr. B. had robbed me of property, or attempted to take away my life, would it be *ingratitude* in me to bring him to justice, that he might be punished for his wickedness? If it would not, where then is the crime in exposing the wretch, whose malignity of disposition, prompted him to endeavor, by all the means in his power, to rob me of that, which "not enriches him, but makes me poor indeed." If Mr. B. was once friendly to me, so was I to him. We mutually lived in the intercourse of acts of friendship. But at that time, I had no suspicion that his *face* was the true index of his heart. I did not know that his pretended friendship was but a veil which concealed the most hypocritical and base conduct which ever disgraced a villain. The moment I discovered this, I abandoned the fellow. Nay, under the signature of Ajax in the *Balance*, I delineated his character, and exposed his duplicity to the world. I considered this as proper; I think it so yet. Mr. B. says, he has made every effort, to keep my name above contempt. Whether to laugh at the ridiculousness of the assertion, or to despise and pity the vanity of the youngster, I am not yet determined. I trust those who know me, will believe me sincere when I declare, that I feel the most unbounded obligations to Mr. Birdsall. I have only to regret, that my efforts in his favor, have not been equally successful. His infernal "*propensity to sinking*," has ever rendered ineffectual the interference of his friends. He has been sinking lower, and lower, for two years past, and behold now his forlorn situation: prove, an ingrate, an hypocrite, and a mean dastard, in his conduct to me. Personally chastised in a public street, for his impertinent meanness to Mr. Wigram. Ashamed to look any man of honor in the face. Wandering from town to town—from village to village. But it is enough. Contempt for his meanness, gives way to pity for his miserable fate. And I sincerely hope, that the consequences of his baseness, thus early in life, may lead him to that kind of reflection and repentance, the remembrance of which, will forever bind him fast to principles of honor and truth. Mr. Birdsall denies that he was the author of the piece imputed to him by Ajax. So low has he sunk in my opinion; so much have I seen of his treachery and duplicity, that I cannot credit his assertion. I have proof, which I deem conclusive. But independently of this, Mr. B. has been guilty of the vilest treachery. To appear conspicuous and dignified before the public, Mr. Birdsall, supported by little trash only, declares that I prevailed upon Mr. Wigram to request me to deliver an oration; and that is the *polite invitation* which I received. It is low and mean condescension, to be sure, to trouble the public with such a tale, fit only to be told by its contemptible author. I was solicited by a number of respectable citizens whose wishes I shall ever feel proud to gratify, when in my power. I delivered the oration, which has been submitted to public inspection. That the production is free from defects, I have not the vanity to assert. But I do say, it contains truths, undeniable truths, for the uttering of which I have subjected myself to all the abuse which the malice and ingenuity of democracy could devise. Mr. Birdsall, understanding my appointment to deliver an oration on the 4th of July, and experiencing a degree of *neglect and omission*, by his political friends, in not offering to him the privilege of appearing before the public, they having preferred the talents of Mr. Rowe to his groveling genius, thought proper to wreak the vengeance of *disappointment* on my hand, and thereby prostrate my reputation to the low standing of his own. Not

content, however, to injure me alone, he drags unnecessarily and therefore dastardly before the public, Mr. Wigram, a gentleman who was a fellow student in the same office with him, and with whom he supposed he might trifle with impunity. The reverse of this supposition, he has experienced to his severe mortification and disappointment. The statement already given to the public by Mr. Wigram, supercedes in some measure, the necessity of noticing the infamous falsehoods of this base and malignant slanderer. True, Mr. B. did come to me, as an emissary from the democrats generally. He did *ask, implore, and beg accommodation*; that my oration might succeed theirs. As a friend, I yielded to his request, and was advised so to do from others interested in my success. He did engage to attend, if the orations were not spoken at the same time; and that being settled, agreeable to his wishes, he left my room under the sacred and positive engagement to carry this arrangement into execution. This obligation he violated. He did, together with his democratic coadjutors, endeavor to frustrate the federal celebration. Every vile project was employed to bring me into contempt and disgrace. Shortly after the publication of the oration, his mean and groveling spirit dictated a base and scurrilous attack on the oration, and on me. This same piece was presented by him to one of his associates, who advised him not to publish it; and I believe the language of this friend is yet preserved, and can be repeated when necessary. Under these circumstances, Mr. Birdsall has the effrontery to say, that the attack on my part was *unprovoked*. It may be, there was one expression in Ajax which displeased Mr. Birdsall more than all the rest. Something was said respecting the *brown* young man, who was just entering the threshold of the bar. Some may suppose, that thus designating his person, was unjustifiable, as it is beyond a man's capacity to mend his personal imperfections. True; but when the qualities of the soul correspond with the external expression, there can be no harm, at least, in mentioning either, since the ideas of both are associated. In this case, who that knows the man, will not say, with the celebrated Lavater, that "the face is an index to the mind."

I have now done with this controversy, so far as the public is concerned. I dismiss it with freedom. To expose *treachery, duplicity and hypocrisy*, and to defend myself, have I appeared before the public. My oration was published with my consent. I expected, and I have not been disappointed, that the malice of democracy would abuse the production. I was willing that it should be so. But I did not expect that every snipper-snapper democrat, would wound my reputation and feelings. They cannot injure me, however; and I cannot regret that this affair has happened, because it has unmasked a villain, who, under the veil of friendship, was plotting the ruin of my character.

JAMES POWERS.

Hudson, Sep. 20, 1805.

[From a Communication offered for publication.]

SLANDER gave the democrats the supreme authority of our country; but the avarice and ambition which dictated this slander, could not be satisfied. All the emoluments arising from public stations in this country, would not afford bread for the chiefs of the party, and the hungry vagabonds who espoused their cause. While some were gratified, others were left unprovided for, in consequence of which local contentions have arisen among them; and they are now turning their weapons against each other. They are daily accusing each other of the greatest and blackest crimes, which receive nothing but the most flimsy attempts at refutation. Honest men, therefore, are content to think them true. Y. Z.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PASSING, the other day, over "Turtle Point," I accidentally discovered a piece of paper lying on the ground; and taking it

up, found it to be a part of a song, composed, probably, for the democratic celebration of the fourth of July, in this city. The paper was very much mutilated, and I was only able to make out, entire, the *Recitative*, which was, I imagine, intended to have been rehearsed, by way of prologue to the song. It was entitled,

“AN ALLITERATIVE ACROSTIC.

“*Andante Recitativo.*

“To THOMAS, trill the tuneful theme;

“Harmoniously, his honors hymn;

(“Of old Olympus oppidan;

“Most mighty, mammoth, mountain Man.)

“And, as an annual anodyne,

“SAL, sable SAL, shall sweetly shine.

“Join, jovial Jeffersonians, join;

“Eternal evergreen entwine;—

“Forever fan fair freedom's flame;

“Fix fleeting, fading, federal fame,

“Enravis every empty ear—

(“Reviling reproaches revere.)

“Sweet strains sublime, seraphic shout;

“Order old “oppugnation” out,

“No noxious, nocent novice near.”

Next followed a fragment of the song, which, from the measure, I suppose was designed to have been sung to the tune of “*Jefferson and Liberty*.” It began thus—

“Hail, hail the ever-glorious morn,

“Grand epoch of our nation's birth;

“This day was *Independence* born,

“And flitted down from heav'n to earth.

“Shout, shout, and rend the vaulted sky;

“Huzza, huzza, our nation's free;

“Clap, clap your”

Here the paper was torn off, and the votaries of science must regret that so precious a *morceau* of literature and patriotism, is, perhaps, lost to the world. I can only say as PETER PINDAR said when the rats had eaten up his favorite poem,

“I've lost an ode of charming praise.”

TACITURN.

Editor's Closet.

The people of New-England ought to go to school and learn something. Let them get Duane for a teacher, and they will soon become wise. Hitherto, they have been so simple as to look upon the Hon. Fisher Ames, as a man of sense and an elegant writer. Now Duane says his writing is nothing but “splendid nonsense;” and every democrat in the country, taking his cue from Duane, bawls out—*La! Fisher Ames is nothing but a splendid nonsense!*

BULL.

Duane, after giving a description of the wet dock, at Leith, in Scotland, says, “Docks of this kind are objects of applause and admiration, but when proposed by Mr. Jefferson for the United States—they are horrible!”—Paddy forgot to remember that Mr. Jefferson's was a *dry* dock.

If Cheetham studies his own interest, he will in future hire his Lawyer Endless, who writes Polybius and such kind of stuff, by the job. If he continues to write by the column, the state will not contain him much longer.

Tunis (Polybius) Wortman, who, as some folks say, was *caught in the woods*, and who, when he begins to write, forgets to end, in one of his late pieces, says “Away with little scribblers. Banish foreign emissaries.” And this is published by the same Cheetham that was imported from old England.

More Trouble in the Wigwag.

A most violent attack on Mr. Gallatin, which appears in the *Richmond Enquirer*, concludes in the following strain of denunciation:—

“You have approached, sir, the very brink of the precipice. Suspected by the republicans of Pennsylvania, you can scarce aspire to any new office within the gift of the people. Once let the general government be convinced that you are an apostate, and your political existence vanishes forever.”

After this, who can deny the statement of Mr. RANDOLPH, in the first page of this paper.

Yrujo and Mr. MADISON.

At the moment when the Marquis Yrujo is presenting himself to our government, with his new credentials and his French recommendation, the reader may be inclined to turn to the Balance of the 25th February last, and re-peruse the correspondence which took place last winter, between this doughty Spaniard and Mr. Secretary Madison: But for the benefit of those who do not choose to take this trouble, we copy some of the prominent passages from the letters:—

EXTRACTS.

Madison to Yrujo, Jan. 15, 1806.—“It is seen, therefore, not without surprise, that at this late day, you should have repaired to the seat of government as if nothing had occurred rendering such a step improper. Under these circumstances, the president has charged me to signify to you, that your remaining at this place is dissatisfactory to him, and that although he cannot permit himself to insist on your departure from the U. States during an inclement season, he expects it will not be unnecessarily postponed after this obstacle shall have ceased.”

Answer, Jan. 16.—“My arrival here is an innocent and legal act, which leaves me in the full enjoyment of all my rights and privileges, both as a public character or as a private individual. Making use therefore of these rights and privileges, I intend remaining in the city, four miles square, in which the government reside, as long as it may suit the interest of the king my master, or my own personal convenience.”

Second Answer, Jan. 19.—“The envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty, near the United States, receives no orders except from his sovereign.”

The subjoined articles, pretty clearly shew, that in the farcical, comical (God forbid that it should prove tragical) drama now playing by America and Spain, the plot is fast thickening:—

In giving the following article from *Rel's Gazette*, we venture to ascribe it to the Marquis De Cassa Yrujo—a circumstance that imparts to it no small degree of interest. Will the democratic prints continue to make the assertion, that the administration were ignorant of Miranda's expedition and innocent of any participation in it?

[*Evening Post.*]

COMMUNICATION.

Had the Marquis de Cassa Yrujo left this city with the intention of going down to Washington, which we understand was not the case, the surprise at his return must have been grounded on the supposition of his being able to find the officers of government at the seat of government.—This suppo-

sition on the part of the public, would have been rational enough after the solemn declaration of the heads of departments for not attending Ogden's trial, by the possibility of a sudden emergency of public affairs; but it is well known that at the seat of government there is not a single officer of government. Admitting then an intention of the Marquis, which by the by never existed, of his going down to the seat of government, it is clear he would have been on a wild goose chase, as no man could find out other officers of government even with Diogenes' Lantern in his hand, except Dr. Thornton, lately considered as such, on purpose to prevent his declaring under oath, that he had not only spoken very often to Mr. Madison respecting Miranda's expedition, but that Dr. Thornton himself, the intimate friend and next door neighbor and holding an office under the secretary of state, had gone so far as to pen and to deliver into Miranda's hands a constitution for the provinces of Carracas and Venezuela, which he was going to revolutionize. This is the only officer of government likely to be found at the seat of government, as the President was at the distance of more than 130 miles from it, Mr. Madison at more than 100, the Secretary of the Navy at his country seat, the Secretary of the treasury at New-York, and the attorney general in Kentucky!!! After this compact situation of the members of our government, it is a sin against common sense, to suppose that the Marquis de Cassa Yrujo could have had it in contemplation, on his journey, to proceed to the should be seat of government.

COMMUNICATION.

Supposing for the sake of argument, although some of the jacobin prints affect to disbelieve it, that the Marquis Yrujo has been furnished by the King his master, with new credentials, as minister to the United States of America; I wish to ask Mr. Duane and the warm and luke-warm friends of our administration, whether it can be regarded as the mere act of the King of Spain, independent of the countenance of the court of St. Cloud? Also whether if our government refuses to accredit such representative of a foreign power, it will not be considered a just cause of war? And further, if after all that has taken place, such minister is received by the President of the United States, whether the people of this country may not justly impute it to the influence of another foreign power, and consider the act as a *surrender of their independence*.

That the transfer of Louisiana by France to the United States, was a speculation on the part of the former, and a source of uneasiness to Spain, there can be no doubt; and that the purchase of that country, will either be the means of our humiliation, or of embroiling us with both nations, is pretty certain. Unfortunately Mr. Jefferson has acted in direct opposition to a wise maxim of the great Washington, “that the only effectual means of preserving peace with other nations, is to be prepared for war.”

[*Gaz. U. S.*]

Marquis Yrujo. This gentleman arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last, and it was supposed he would immediately proceed to Washington. Contrary to expectation, however, he remained at that place until Wednesday morning, and then returned to Philadelphia in the Frenchtown packet.—The Baltimore editors infer from this that he has not been re-appointed; but, from the best authority, we take upon ourselves to say, that every Spanish consul in the United States has received letters from the king of Spain, stating that he *entirely approved of the official conduct of Mr. Yrujo*, and that he confirmed this approbation by re-appointing him to exercise his functions as minister from the court of Madrid to the United States.

[*Com. Adv.*]

To Correspondents.

“P.” though not wholly destitute of merit, is rather too trite for publication.

Miscellany.

ORATION.

A friend has furnished us with a copy of the following oration delivered at the late commencement in the University at New-York, by Mr. John A. Smith, second son of Col. Wm. S. Smith. This oration was handsomely spoken of by some of the New-York papers, and being delivered on the Wednesday succeeding his father's honourable acquittal by a jury of his country, is said to have excited much interest and sensibility in the audience.—*U. S. Gaz.*

HOWEVER customary it may be upon occasions like the present, to endeavor to conciliate the favour of the auditory by apologies for the incompetency of the speaker, and however peculiar might be the propriety of pursuing that practice, at this moment I shall forbear the attempt, under the conviction, that, before an enlightened audience, the most effectual means of securing their indulgence, is, not to need it, and before a benevolent audience, every indulgence will be granted which can reasonably be expected. The subject, upon which I purpose to request a few moments of your attention is the *Instability of National Greatness*. A subject less suited, perhaps than many others to the present occasion, but which may compensate by instruction what it wants in amusement, and may at least serve to diversify the scene, as a transient cloud passing over the face of the sun, only brightens the radiance of a serene day.

"Man cometh forth like a flower—and is cut down." Who among you, my indulgent hearers, is there who has not had occasion in the progress of a life, however prosperous, to feel in the most intimate fibres of the heart the truth and force of this comparison, so striking in its likeness, and so pathetic in its simplicity? Who among you, but in the bitterness of disappointment from prospects blighted, from hopes extinguished, from joys annihilated, by the unforeseen and untimely loss of a parent or child, a friend or a lover, has been summoned to seek as a consolation this complaint of human misery, and to soothe the anguish of individual affliction, by the reflection that it is only a portion of that general calamity which constitutes the destiny of man.

"Man cometh forth like a flower—and is cut down." Such is the condition upon which man holds his personal existence; and one of the greatest purposes for which he unites with his fellow creatures in society, is to strengthen the tenure by which he must be content to hold his being upon earth, as if he could obtain a mass of energy by the accumulation of frailties, or as if by multiplying the movable images of time, he could so alter their nature as finally to constitute the immovable image of eternity. Yes! this is one of the great objects of national associa-

tions. Thus it is, that human ingenuity contrives devices to escape from the laws of human existence, and fondly hopes by its inventions to evade the doom of the creator. By this, the ephemeral worm would wind itself into a knot, to defy dissolution, and the flower of a morning would blush with the amaranth's immortal bloom. Thus all the important institutions of national societies, we find to be founded upon the same delusive dream of perpetuity. In their external relations, in their internal constitutions, in their public acts, in their private transactions, they "affect the style of gods, and make a mock of chance and sufferance."

Is a public treaty concluded between sovereign states? its first article never fails to promise with all the seriousness of sincerity, and all the confidence of truth, that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the parties. Is a monarch placed at the head of a nation, to hold the rod of power, and to be exhibited as the pageant of the people? the gravest jurists will tell you, that Edward and Henry may indeed like other men go to their long homes, but that the king never dies. The legislative bodies of all civilized nations, from year to year, consume their time in enacting and repealing perpetual laws; and there is not a man among us, who will buy an acre of land without insisting upon having it conveyed to him and his heirs forever.

This is the building of Babel on the plains of Shinar. It is the tower whose top might reach unto heaven, to baffle the designs of Omnipotence; as if his only means of destruction were a flood! Vain is this little artifice of human wit; vain are all the fictions which he would impose upon his own imagination to disguise the transient and momentary nature of his condition upon earth. The flattering of his pinions cannot keep him from the ground. Look around you for the lessons of experience. Trace backward the steps of time, till all their vestiges are lost in antiquity. Listen to the story of nations: it will issue in the same moral as the tale of individual biography. Observe the sun of empire at its orient gleams; its meridian glories; its western decline. You will ever find that the lot of the individual is the lot of the nation: that the social as well as solitary man, "cometh forth like a flower—and is cut down."

Shall I be required to support this universal truth by particular examples? Shall I be called upon to prove the general fact, when the annals of the world cannot furnish the solitary exception? Must I exclaim where is Babylon? Where is Persopolis? Where is that monarchy of the Medes and Persians; those hundred and twenty-seven provinces, whose laws were never to be altered? Where are the Pharaohs or Ptolemys of Egypt—where the republics of Greece, or the empire of Macedon? Where in fine that eternal Rome,

so long the mistress of the world, and so late the arbitress of nations? No! these examples are too trite and too trivial for the awfulness and the universality of the fact. When a single instance of permanent power on the globe shall be adduced, then will be the time to seek the lair of the tyger, within the walls of a crumbling temple, and to range the deserts of Asia, for their mouldering monuments of magnificence. Yet let us listen to the accents of the muse. In one of her most delightful dreams from the side of the Castalian fount, she has whispered to a favorite son, and he has repeated to our credulous ears, that power may be rendered independent of time; that the perishable nature of national grandeur arises only from the principle on which it may be erected; that its fleeting character is attributable not to the constitution of man, but to that of commerce.

"That trader's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As ocean sweeps the arborescent mole away,
While self-supported power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

Alas! why is this cheering side of the picture not founded on the same substantial basis as its counterpart? Why is this self-supported power, which can defy time a mere figment of the imagination? Were the conquests of Ninus or Sesostris, of Gengiskan or Timur Bec, Alexander or Charlemagne, founded upon trade? No! they rested upon this self-supported power. Yet, what was their defiance of time? They are gone to the family vault of the Capulets. Thebes and Sparta have had no better destiny than Tyre and Sidon; and the self-supported power of Rome has perished in the wreck of matter as completely as the trade-built citadel of Carthage.

Shall I presume to investigate the causes of this mutability which marks the public institutions as well as all the other works of man? The inquiry would be too extensive for the occasion, and too deep for the superficial acquirements of my years. But there are inferences to be drawn from the solemn truth, which peculiarly concern our beloved country: inferences obvious enough for the young to discern, and important enough for the aged to meditate. In casting our eyes around us, the first and most pleasing circumstance which must attract our attention, and command our gratitude, is our national prosperity. Whoever visits our cities, sees streets extended before him, and habitations arise around him as he goes; whoever travels through our country, beholds the forests sinking before the arm of industry, and the mansions of ease and comfort rising in swift succession till they cluster into villages, and till the very wilderness seems with human life. The very power of increasing is multiplied by the increase itself, until where we counted hundreds we find ourselves called to number millions. In the midst of this unexampled prosperity, do we not, my countrymen, sometimes discover a pro-

penalty to forget two things, of which the instability of national greatness is well calculated to remind us. The one, that this happy state of tranquillity was preceded by a state of violent convulsion, that these easy cushions and downy pillows upon which we recline, were purchased by the toil and the blood of our fathers; that every hour of our enjoyments was the price of an hour's distress and pain to them, and that all our superfluities are but the recompense of their privations: the other, that the moment of enjoyment should be the moment of consideration; that the longer we have possessed those inestimable blessings, the less reason can we have to expect their future duration; that the hour of calamity, sooner or later must succeed to the hour of bliss, and that now is the time to cherish in our own hearts, and cultivate with fervent zeal those virtues, which the season of adversity may soon demand. Let me ask with the diffidence which becomes my youth and inexperience, whether the love of peace itself, which in the rulers of nations is the first of virtues, may not be carried among the private citizens of a republic to a dangerous and pernicious extreme? Whether it may not lead the public mind to a relaxed and languid state, until pusillanimity shall usurp the honors of patriotism, and cowardice shall boast its magnanimous disregard of insult and injury. "I had hope," says our first parent on beholding the vision of futurity exhibited by the archangel Michael,

"I had hope,

When violence was ceas'd, and war on earth,
All would have then gone well, peace would have
crown'd

With length of happy days the race of man.

But I was far deceiv'd! For now I see
Peace to corrupt no less than war to waste."

May we never, my countrymen, be held up to the world as an example on either part of this gloomy alternative! May we never mistake ignoble ease and peaceful sloth for peace! To the elder portion of those who hear me speak; to those who have gone thro' the scenes of danger and the days of trial, I am sensible how superfluous the exhortation may be: but to you, my younger auditors; my cotemporaries, suffer me to address the monitory strain. While our most aged citizens, in the words of the Lacedemonian song, may say, "we once were the young, the valiant, and the bold defenders of our country."

While our fires with equal truth may exclaim, "we now pretend to the same honors and are ready for the same exertions," let us not be unmindful of our correspondent part of the chorus, and declare "We will be when the time shall serve, and occasion shall demand, all that our ancestors and fires have been before." Since nations, like individuals, are subjected to the vicissitudes of existence, and are doomed alternately to wax and wane, to rise and fall; let us adopt the only resolution, which can alike suit the prosperous and the adverse hour; which can add

brightness to the lustre of success, and illumine the gloom of misfortune. As citizens and as men, let us adopt the sentiments of Sarpedon, and say,

But since, alas! ignoble age must come,
Disease, and Death's inexorable doom,
The life, which others pay, let us bestow,
And give to Fame, what we to Nature owe:
Brave, though we fall, or honored, if we live;
Or let us glory gain, or glory give.

Literary Gleanings.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE
COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

A PIOUS GROUP.

I WAS particularly attentive in observing the countenances and demeanor of the company, at the last levee which Madame Napoleone Buonaparte held, previous to her departure with her husband, to meet the Pope at Fontainebleau. I had heard from good authority, "that to those whose propensities were known, Duroc's information, that the Empress was visible, was accompanied with a kind of admonitory or courtly hint, that the strictest decency in dress and manners, and that a conversation chaste, and rather of an unusually modest turn, would be highly agreeable to their Sovereigns; in consideration of the solemn occasion of a Sovereign Pontiff's arrival in France; an occurrence that had not happened for centuries, and probably would not happen for centuries to come." I went early, and was well rewarded for my punctuality.

There came the senator Fouche, handing his *amiable* and *chaste* spouse, walking with as much gravity as formerly, when a friar, he marched in a procession. Then presented themselves the senators Sieyes and Roederer, with an air as composed, as if the former had still been an Abbe, and the confessor of the latter. Next came Madame Murat, whom three hours before I had seen in the *Bois de Boulogne*, in all the disgusting display of fashionable nakedness, now clothed and covered to her chin. She was followed by the *pious* Madame Le Clerc, now Princess Borghese, who was sighing deeply and loudly. After her came limping the *godly* Talleyrand, dragging his *pure* moiety by his side, both with downcast and edifying looks; the *Christian patriots* Grassini and Lima; Dreyer and Beuff, Dalberg and Cetto, Milsburgh and Pappenheim, with the *Catholic* Shimmelpenninck, and Mohamed-Sayd-Hat-el-Effendy, all presented themselves as penitent sinners imploring absolutions, after undergoing mortifications.

But it would become tedious, and merely a repetition, were I to depict separately the figures and characters of all the personages at this politico comical masquerade. Their conversation was however more uniform, more contemptible,

and more laughable, than their accoutrements and grimaces were ridiculous. To judge from what they said, they belonged no longer to this world; all their thoughts were in heaven, and they considered themselves either on the borders of eternity or on the eve of the day of the last judgment. The *truly devout* Madame Napoleone spoke with rapture of martyrs and miracles, of the trials of the *espers*, of agnuses and relics of Christ her Saviour, and of Pius VII, his vicar: had not her enthusiasm been interrupted by the enthusiastic commentaries of her mother-in-law, I saw every mouth open, ready to cry out as soon as she had finished, Amen! Amen! Amen!

Napoleone had placed himself between the old Cardinal de Belloy and the not young Cardinal Bernier, so as to prevent the approach of any profane sinner, or unrepentant infidel. Round him and their clerical chiefs, all the curates and grand vicars, almoners and chaplains of the court, and the chaplains of the Princes, Princesses, and grand officers of state, had formed a kind of cordon. "Had," said the young General Kellerman to me, "Buonaparte always been encompassed by troops of this description, he might now have sung hymns as a saint in heaven, but he would never have reigned as an emperor upon earth." This indiscreet remark was heard by Louis Bonaparte, and on the next morning Kellerman received orders to join the army in Hanover, where he was put under the command of a general younger than himself. He would have been still more severely punished, had not his father the senator, General Kellerman, been in such great favor at the court of St. Cloud, and so much *protected* by Duroc, who had made in 1792, his first campaign under this officer, then commander in chief of the army of the Ardennes.

When this devout assembly separated, which was by courtesy an hour earlier than usual, I expected every moment to hear a chorus of hoarse laughs, because I clearly perceived that all of them were tired of their assumed parts; and with me inclined to be gay at the expense of their neighbors. But they all remembered also that they were watched by spies, and that an imprudent look or an indiscreet word, gaiety instead of gravity, noise when silence was commanded, might be followed by an airing in the wilderness of Cayenne. They therefore all called out, "Coachman to our hotel!" as much as to say, we will to-day, in compliment to the new-born christian zeal of our sovereigns, finish our evening as piously as we have begun it. But no sooner were they out of sight of the palace than they hurried to scenes of dissipation; all endeavoring, in the debaucheries and excesses so natural to them, to forget their unnatural affectation and hypocrisy.

Well you know the standard of the faith even of the members of the Buonaparte family. Two days before this *Christian*

circle at Madame Napoleone's, Madame de Chateauraine, with three other ladies, visited the Prince's Borghele. Not seeing a favorite parrot they had often previously admired, they enquired what was become of it. "Oh, the poor creature!" answered the Prince, "I have disposed of it as well as of two of my monkeys. The Emperor has obliged me to engage an almoner and two chaplains, and it would be extravagant in me to keep fix useless animals in my hotel; I must now submit to hearing the disgusting howlings of my almoner, instead of the entertaining chat of my parrot, and to see the awkward bows and kneelings of my chaplains, instead of the amusing capering of my monkeys. Add to this, that I am forced to transform into a chapel my elegant and tasty *touloir*, on the ground floor, where I have passed so many fortunate moments, so many delicious *tete-a-tetes*. Alas! what a change! what a shocking fashion, that we are now all again to be Christians!!!"

Hudson, September 30.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

.....
The annual meeting of the Medical Society of the county of Columbia, will be held on the first Tuesday in October next, at the court-house in the city of Hudson, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the President,
WM. BAY, Sec'y.

TO READERS.

We have the satisfaction of presenting our readers, this week, with a specimen of the beautiful new type with which the BALANCE will, in future, be principally printed.

An extra sheet of *Advertisements* will no longer accompany the BALANCE. They will, in future, be published in the NEWSPAPER, which is to be issued on *Thursdays*. Those who wish to receive the Newspaper, and have not yet subscribed, are desired to send in their names as soon as possible.

APOLOGY.

A gross and unlucky error escaped in President NORR's Address, in the last BALANCE. Second column, 4th and 5th lines, should read "The God of nature has not thought it derogatory," &c. The word *not* was omitted.

READER AND EDITOR.

Reader. Well, Mr. Editor, what think you of old Connecticut now?

Editor. Connecticut may well be called what Mr. Coleman terms her, "*The Citadel of Federalism*." The soil of that state is such that demagogues cannot flourish there.

Sophistry and falsehood can take no root. The people have wisdom to judge, and firmness to act, for themselves. The democrats may set up a false "*Witness*" in every village, and send a *Manager* to every farm; and after all, reap the consolation of being the more abhorred the more they make themselves known. They may crowd every jail in the state with Osborns and Ashleys, and still get nothing but their labour for their pains.

Reader. We find it even so. This affair of Osborn's reminds me of an anecdote which I heard related some years since:—

A simple African, who had heard of the wonderful conversions wrought by the celebrated Whitfield, having been told that he was to preach in a neighboring barn, repaired to the spot, fully prepared, as he thought, for the reception of the new light. He had not long attended to the discourse of the preacher, before he tumbled down in the barn-yard—threw himself into all manner of contortions, and bawled out—*Massa Whitfield convert me!*—*Massa Whitfield convert me now!* A bye-stander, disgusted at the ridiculous pranks of poor Pompey, begged him not to make such a disturbance, assuring him that the preacher in the barn was not Mr. Whitfield, but a mere pretender, every way his inferior. Pompey's enthusiasm left him in an instant. He sprang upon his feet, and scraping the filth from his clothes as well as he could, exclaimed—*Foolish old negro—make all this ado—and get all over dirty for nothing!*

Editor. The anecdote is indeed applicable; for, by the Connecticut Courant, it appears, that the number of democratic representatives is less than it has been for three years past. Out of 136, there are but 61 democrats, leaving a majority of 75. Hark! a moment to a communication in the Courant, signed by "the People":—

"The issue of the late election demands the gratitude of all good men towards those who have contributed to produce it.

"To Mr. Wolcott, the State-Manager, we owe much for that splendid part which he has taken, and for permitting the federalists to gain the election in more than two thirds of the towns, when according to his circular letter of the 28th of August there was a majority of republican voters in the state—such an act of clemency will be remembered while the name of state-manager remains.

"To his county, town and district managers, our gratitude is due in proportion to their spheres of action and grades of office, not forgetting Mr. Joshua Stow and his saddle-bags.

"To the guests on Litchfield hill who celebrated the 4th of July on the 6th of August, and bowed at the gaol to Mr. Selleck Osborn, we bow with all due respect: and would propose that Mr. Osborn be liberated, as his imprisonment has revolutionized the county and thus answered his purpose.

"To the committee who have reported weekly the state of his body and mind, we tender our acknowledgements.

"To judge Pennington and the Newark democrats whose kindness was manifested towards a suffering patriot, and who condescended to interfere with the doings of our courts of law in the punishment of offenders, we tender our hearty thanks, and wish

the great and good judge, much joy on the issue of his labor of love.

"To William Duane, of Philadelphia, that patriot of '76, and to Sam. H. Smith of Washington, that national smoothing-plane, we tender our cordial acknowledgements for their exertions to obtain subscriptions for Osborn's paper, as also for the very just accounts which they have given to the union of the conviction and punishment of their friend.

"To all the democratic editors of newspapers who have stepped forth to relieve oppressed humanity by *whining, crying and lying*, wherever dispersed, we send our felicitations, earnestly begging that they would continue to assist the people of Connecticut in maintaining their present happy state of things, by abusing our courts, legislature and magistrates, and by publishing from time to time the lamentations of our convicts.

"We cannot close our remarks without requesting the state-manager to appoint another festival; and we would recommend, with humility and respect, that it be holden in the month of March, which will be the anniversary of Osborn's trial and conviction."

Reader. Can you tell us something rare or curious?

Editor. At least one fact may be mentioned under this head; and I will give it, as I find it in Poulson's Philadelphia paper:—"On heaving down the ship Pennsylvania Packet, lately from Canton, in order to discover a small leak, which she had experienced on her passage home, it was found that she had been struck about six feet below the bends by a Sword Fish, which had driven its tusk or sword through the copper sheathing and bottom plank, to the ceiling inside; and being unable to draw it out again, had left it remaining in the bottom, and broken short off outside. The force with which it was driven in, was so great, as to splinter the plank and cause the leak. Had the sword been withdrawn, 'tis probable the ship would have made more water than could have been lifted by the pumps. Part of the sword was cut off in extricating it, the remainder measures ten inches long, and nearly two inches in diameter."

Reader. Instances of this kind are not very common, tho' I have read of several; and have often endeavored to form an idea of the size and strength of a fish, which is apparently possessed of such astonishing powers.

Editor. The sword fish is slender, and apparently weak, the sword extending from the upper jaw, being at least half the length of the body; it is, however, extremely sharp, and the fish darts through the water with great velocity.

Reader. What reception does the Spanish Marquis meet with, at the seat of government?

Editor. He has not yet presented himself there. He went to Baltimore, we are told by the democratic papers of that city, with an intention of proceeding to Washington, and then.....returned again to Philadelphia.

Reader. Perhaps he deems it advisable to pave the way for his reception, by republishing some of his former threats.

Editor. Should he again remind Mr. Jefferson, that the king his master could lay the whole of our sea-port towns under contribution by six seventy-fours and as many frigates, his success would be far less doubtful than at present.

Reader. I am anxious to hear some authentic news from Miranda.

Editor. Miranda's success is very doubtful. By a late arrival it appears that while he was in possession of Coro, with only 3 or 400 men, he was surrounded by 8 or 4000; but that he had never been attacked. Nevertheless, he judged it prudent to abandon the advantages he had obtained, and accordingly embarked his troops in the night of the 16th of August, and sailed in search of a more eligible situation. Capt. Thompson, of the *Leander*, put in for water with some of his people, at a watering place within a few miles of Coro, where they were attacked by the Spaniards, and capt. Thompson and 14 of his men killed.

Reader. Do you learn any thing further concerning Jerome Bonaparte's squadron?

Editor. It is stated in a Baltimore paper, that one of the 74's has been taken by an English 44, off the Capes, and burnt; and that the officers and men are landed at Norfolk.

A letter from Annapolis, dated Sept. 16, (inserted in the Baltimore Telegraph) says, "We have now off the harbor two French 74's, both a little worse of the gale. The crew of *L'Eole*, the last that came in, are perfectly healthy—those of the *Patriote* the very reverse—but, take them altogether, I never beheld such a miserable looking set of beings—a clean shirt among them is what I never saw, and no shirt is not uncommon!"

Jerome Bonaparte, parted from his squadron, and sailed for Europe, before the gales came on.

Reader. The democratic papers speak of a supposed plan to effect a dismemberment of the union. What is your opinion of this affair?

Editor. I have no reason to doubt that such a plan is on foot. The Kentuckians, long since, threatened to withdraw from the union and declare themselves independent. Under the present feeble administration, they would find but little difficulty in carrying the threat into execution; and, if all our accounts are true, they are not, at present, in want of able leaders and counsellors.

Reader. Their views probably extend beyond the limits of Kentucky.

Editor. Without doubt, Louisiana and the whole western territory is included.

Reader. Do you believe that Col. Burr is a ring-leader in this conspiracy?

Editor. Ever since his flight from this state, I have been suspicious of such an event; and now, therefore, I am more credulous, on this point.

Reader. The democratic papers tell us that a gentleman belonging to Onondaga county, has lately left that place on secret business—that he has had his debts (of considerable amount) paid by some unknown hand—that he has been furnished with means to appear dressed and equipped in the most superb manner, with a waiter to attend him

—that he has engaged several young gentlemen of talents and address to follow after and meet him at Pittsburg—that they are to be dressed and equipped in the same superb style with himself, &c. &c. What do you think of all this?

Editor. I can only say, that such accounts, resting on democratic authority alone, should be received with great caution.

Reader. What is the latest news from our blessed Louisiana?

Editor. Somewhat squally. About 900 Spaniards, with some Indians, have passed over the Sabine river, and stationed themselves within 12 miles of Natchitoches, at the Adais, from which they were driven last year, by the American troops. Preparations are making to meet them, and it is expected, they will soon see which can do the other the most harm. But, here are the particulars, extracted from a letter, from a gentleman of high respectability, in Wilkinson county, Mississippi territory, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated August 21st.

"I wrote you by last mail, informing you a considerable Spanish force was advancing towards Natchitoches, our western frontier. It is now well ascertained that gov. Arara, with about 1000 men, and some Indians, has taken possession of the Adais, a post from which they were driven by capt. Turner last year. Gov. Arara has declared to our commandant at Natchitoches, (col. Cushing) that his intention is to take and keep for his king and master, the territory between the Sabine river and the Arago Hondo, (sometimes called the Gondokos) about six miles from Natchitoches. Col. Cushing is manœuvring his troops, and will be joined by Col. Kingsberry, and his detachment from Fort Adams; what will there be done it is impossible to conjecture, whether they will be suffered to take the boasted Louisiana back by small districts, or to drive us into the Gulph stream at one stroke, is yet to be ascertained.

"They have so long plundered us with impunity, have violated our territory, taken our citizens from within our own limits, and have gone unpunished, that we have little hope of relief from our general government; and I am fearful, situated as we are, with but a small number of regular troops, a badly organized militia; approximating to the Floridas, a great many of the inhabitants of which are old Tories and cut-throats; surrounded by a great number of Indian tribes, with whom we have reason to believe our neighbors are constantly intriguing, we are much more critically situated than our general government have any idea of; convinced as our administration must be, of the immense value of Louisiana, equal to any part of our continent of the same magnitude, I believe, of more importance. It appears strange why it is left so long in a defenceless condition."

Reader. What intelligence has been received from Europe, since our last conversation?

Editor. But little that can be depended on—and that little not highly important.

Capt. Story, of the ship *Connecticut*, arrived at New-York, spoke a British cutter, on the 16th of August, and was informed that preliminaries of peace were signed at

Madrid, on the 4th of August, between G. Britain and Spain.—You will readily perceive that this information is not entitled to much credit.

Reader. Is not such an event, however, to be expected?

Editor. Spain cannot make peace without the consent of France; and of a peace between the latter and England, opinions are various. The editor of the *People's Friend*, thus pointedly takes the negative of the question:—

"As to peace between France and England, we will believe it when we see it gazetted, but not before; it does not necessarily follow that because Mr. Fox negotiates, a peace will be concluded. Negotiation with such an enemy as Napoleon may be made, and may be intended to be made, a sinecure of war. If France should be found unreasonable, and its terms inconsistent with the security of Great-Britain, the minister will then be able to come forward to Parliament with better claims upon its support, and to the people with a more lively appeal to their feelings. Negotiation may be good policy. Twice lord Malmesbury went to negotiate, and twice returned with war in his mouth. So will lord Lauderdale, or whoever goes to Paris on the present occasion. We repeat it, we will not believe that a peace is made, till we see it gazetted, and then we will aver that the sun which dawns upon that event will be the darkest that ever rose upon the face of creation, since the transgression of our first parents brought sin into the world. In a continuance of the war only can Britain look for salvation. That star once extinguished—all will be darkness and eternal night over the face of creation."

Notwithstanding this, however, the intelligence received through various channels, from Europe, is calculated to strengthen the opinion, that peace is about taking place.

Capt. Whitney, from Bordeaux, which place he left the 3d and the river the 7th August, informs, that it was reported the day he sailed, that a peace was concluded between France and England.

The American Consul at Nantz, has written to Mr. Madison to the same effect.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. SAMUEL W. CLARK, Printer, to Miss REBECCA DAVIS, daughter of Mr. Jacob Davis, all of this city.

The Knell.



At Burlington, Vermont, on the 5th inst. Col. UDNEY HAY, in the 67th year of his age.

Drowned—at Hartford (Conn.) Mr. JOHN M. STRONG, son of the Rev. Dr. Strong.



A POEM ON LIBERTY,

Delivered by one of the Graduates, at the annual commencement of Union College, on the 30th July, 1806.

THRO' ev'ry age, since Time's career began,
All precious freedom was the pride of man.
Convinc'd from her his richest blessings flow'd,
With warmest love to her, his bosom glow'd.
He knew for him, the world could have no charms,
Were the fair cherub ravish'd from his arms:
Hence he determin'd, with unceasing care,
To guard his fav'rite from the tyrant's snare.

But yet what myriads of their birth-right robb'd,
Whose harrow'd hearts with keenest anguish
throb'd!

Oft has the king resign'd a nation's sway,
To waste in chains his tedious life away:
Oft has the father's bliss-abounding soul,
Drank the sour dregs, of slav'ry's cursed bowl:
Oft has the peasant left his happy cot,
To brave the horrors of the prisoner's lot:
Oft has the damsel's bright unsullied bloom,
Been dimm'd and blasted, by a dungeon's gloom:
Oft has the poet, wak'd by native fire,
To blissful freedom strung his tuneful lyre,
And while to her he sung melodious strains,
Far, far removed, she heeded not his pains.

Columbia's bard, a better song can raise;
By freedom fir'd, he celebrates her praise:
Within his breast no sad'ning tenant dwells;
His freeborn soul with freeborn raptures swells.
Hail! sacred power, whose charity bestows,
Charms to our lives, and comforts to our woes;
Thee we esteem, the choicest pledge of love,
Vouchsaf'd to mortals from the realms above.
Thy cheering aid revives the bondsman's soul,
Bids tears of joy in copious torrents roll.
Thine is the voice whose solace can impart,
The calmest feelings to the human heart:
Thy syren notes invite to soft repose,
And weary eyes in balmy slumbers close;
The light the burthen, which the lab'rer bears,
And drown in raptures, dull corroding cares.
Thy genial smiles, the sweetest bliss we know,
Thy awful frowns, the bitterest earthly woe.

What can avail the pomp of glittering ore,
The boast of wisdom, or exhaustless lore;
The bubble honor, or the gewgaw fame,
All friends to praise, and not a foe to blame,
The gilded palace or the splendid dome,
If freedom scorns to make with thee her home?
Who'd not prefer the humble yeoman's state,
To all the treasures of the bondag'd great?
Wherever freedom unalloy'd abides,
There heavenly virtue with the nymph resides:
They form a lovely and a constant band,
Who, where they wander, wander hand in hand.
Thrice favor'd clime, where freedom rears her
throne!
There ne'er is heard the wretches piercing groan,

There, not a cloud with baleful aspect lours,
No curse, the cup of man's existence sours;
There, ev'ry blessing in communion meets,
And every heart with throbs extratic beats.
And thanks to heav'n, that on Columbian ground,
The hapless goddess has a refuge found.

But ah! what regions did the Nymph explore,
Ere she attain'd this tranquil, happy shore!
When bliss was banish'd by our parents' fall,
And one black night o'erspread the hopes of all,
The spotless infant of celestial birth,
Was sent to cheer the doleful sons of earth.

Her lovely form, unwitness'd charms display'd,
Ten thousand blooming graces round her play'd;
Dazzling her robe, her countenance serene,
Blazing her eye, and dignified her mien;
Angelic convoys introduc'd the child,
And nature gladden'd as the seraph smil'd.
But ah! the smile which her fair visage grac'd,
A vagrant life of wretchedness prefac'd.
Untutor'd, where her lonely course to bend,
She rovd, unconscious when her toils would end.
Where'er she stopp'd, the warriors arm for fight,
By dauntless valor to assert their right;
To rule the victors, throngs of tyrants rose,
And she, indignant, fled her ruthless foes.
Oft had the Goddess climb'd the craggy steep,
And trod in pain o'er many a slaughter'd heap;
Spent by her labors in pursuit of peace,
The pensive wand'rer hails the shores of Greece.
Here for a while she found a safe retreat,
And here her breast with joy began to beat.
She with the Shepherds sported on the plains,
And by her accents mollified their strains;
Thus bound in union with the artless few,
Their barren minds with flowers of science grew.
She bade fam'd Orpheus sweep the trembling lyre,
To quell the fury of the savage fire;
The wond'ring tribes with list'ning ears attend,
And desert whoops with sound symphonious blend.
He bade their slaughters and contentions cease,
And tun'd their souls to all the arts of peace.
Their tempers calm'd, their feelings were refin'd,
In firmest bonds of fellowship they join'd.
Thus a once cruel, unenlighten'd race,
Unite to form societies' broad base.
Where dismal cells and cliff-scoop'd caves appear'd,
Now lofty domes in majesty are rear'd;
Now art and science fix their bright abode,
Where the rude feet of furious hunters trode.
Greece lifts sublime, her heav'n aspiring head,
Her full orb'd glory thro' the world is spread.
But ah! vain Greece, she little knew how soon,
The night of slav'ry follows freedom's noon.
Imperious Rome, could not endure so near,
A nation rais'd above all nations' fear;
Nor could her pride, the prostrate world allow,
To any mistress but herself to bow.
Hence she resolv'd that crown should deck her own,
Which on the head of her proud rival shone.
Resistless bands of vet'ran soldiers rise,
To share the trophies of the matchless prize;
With rapid steps they reach the lofty gate,
Where Greece sat tot'ring on the verge of fate.
Fierce was the contest, dubious was the end;
For what is certain where such foes contend?
But Roman prowess soon, alas! prevails,
For Grecian strength with countless numbers fails;
The storm of battle with such ruin fraught,
All Grecian greatness tumbles into naught.
Poor exil'd freedom, bade lost Greece farewell;
And to all conqu'ring Rome retir'd to dwell.

With one accord her sons their sov'reign greet,
And pay their homage at her royal feet;
Mirth frolics round, joy glistens in their eyes,
While thankful strains in accordance rise;
Their toils were o'er, the mighty work was done,
Their rival ruin'd, and their freedom won.
(To be concluded next week.)

Diversity.

Method of cleaning Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Goods, without damage to the texture or colour.

GRATE raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid on a linen cloth on a table; and having provided a clean sponge, dip it in the potatoe liquor, and apply it to the article to be cleaned, till the dirt is perfectly separated, then wash it in clean water several times. Two middle-sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water. The white fecula will answer the purpose of tapioca, and make an useful nourishing food with soup or milk, or serve to make starch and hair-powder. The coarse pulp, which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton or woollen goods, without hurting or spoiling the colour; it is also used in cleaning old paintings or furniture that is soiled. Dirty painted wainscots may be cleaned by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscoat with it.—*Lon. pap.*

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1805.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

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To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume...unbound..	\$ 2,
Second Volume, - - - -	\$ 2,50
Third Volume, - - - -	\$ 2,50
Fourth Volume, - - - -	\$ 2,50
The four together, - - - -	\$ 8

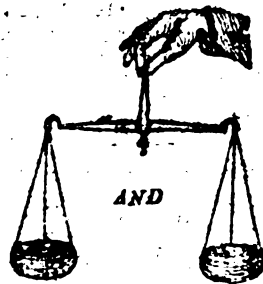
PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, OCTOBER 7, 1806.

Editorial.

[SUBJECT CONTINUED.]

THERE is one point on which we always expect to be at variance with the devotees of democracy, in these United States. We will never believe that mere popularity is a certain proof of virtue or of wisdom. We will not believe that our liberties are the most safe, when our magistrates are the most popular. On the contrary, we believe, and the experience of ages will support us, that the political rights of a people are in greater danger from the artful and secret wiles of a supple, cringing, mob-courting demagogue, than from the open attacks of a rough and rugged tyrant. The latter robs us on the highway—the former creeps into our inclosures under the cover of darkness, and pilfers secretly.

We shall now proceed to shew, by the testimony of Mr. RANDOLPH, that the "colossal popularity" of the present chief magistrate of the United States, has been employed to the most injurious and dishonorable purposes. We shall shew, that upon the altars of this political idol which has been erected by the "republicans," our rights and liberties have been basely sacrificed; and if we prove this, we think every reasonable man must be convinced of the dangerous tendency of "a popularity that mocks at all opposition." Here, to prevent all suspicion of misrepresentation, we again present the reader with the SECRET MESSAGE of the President, sent to Congress on the 6th of December last, and disclosed by Mr. RANDOLPH, in his late publication.

"The depredations which had been committed on the commerce of the U. States, during a preceding war, by persons under the authority of Spain, are sufficiently known to all. These made it a duty to require from that government indemnification for our injured citizens. A convention was accordingly entered into between the minister of the U. S. at Madrid, and the minister of that government for foreign affairs, by which it was agreed that spoiliations committed by

Spanish subjects, and carried into ports of Spain, should be paid for by that nation, and those committed by French subjects, and carried into Spanish ports, should remain for further discussion. Before this convention was returned to Spain with our ratification, the transfer of Louisiana by France took place, an event as unexpected as disagreeable to Spain. From that moment she seemed to change her conduct and disposition towards us. It was first manifested by her protest against the right of France to alienate Louisiana to us, which however was soon retracted and the right confirmed. Then high offence was manifested at the act of congress establishing a collection district on the Mobile, although by an authentic declaration immediately made, it was expressly confined to our acknowledged limits; and she now refused to ratify the convention signed by her own minister under the eye of his sovereign, unless we would consent to alterations of its terms, which would have affected our claims against her, for spoiliations by French subjects carried into Spanish ports.

"To obtain justice, as well as to restore friendship, I thought a special mission advisable, and accordingly appointed James Monroe minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to repair to Madrid, and, in conjunction with our minister resident there, to endeavor to procure a ratification of the former convention and to come to an understanding with Spain, as to the boundaries of Louisiana. It appeared at once that her policy was to reserve herself for events, and, in the mean time to keep our differences in an undetermined state. This will be evident from the papers now communicated to you. After nearly five months of fruitless endeavor to bring them to some definitive and satisfactory result, our ministers ended the conferences, without having been able to obtain indemnity for spoiliations of any description, or any satisfaction as to the boundaries of Louisiana, other than a declaration that we had no rights eastward of the Iberville, and that our line to the west was one, which would have left us but a string of land on that bank of the river Mississippi. Our injured citizens were thus left without any prospect of retribution from the wrong doer, and as to boundary, each party was to take its own course. That which they have chosen to pursue will appear from the documents now communicated. They authorize the inference that it is their intention to advance on our possessions, until they shall be repressed by an opposing

force. Considering that congress alone is constitutionally invested with the power of changing our condition from peace to war. I have thought it my duty to await their authority for using force in any degree which could be avoided. I have barely instructed the officers stationed in the neighborhood of the aggressions, to protect our citizens from violence, to patrol within the borders actually delivered to us, and not to go out of them, but when necessary to repel an inroad, or to rescue a citizen or his property: and the Spanish remaining at New-Orleans are required to depart without further delay. It ought to be noted here that since the late change in the state of affairs in Europe, Spain has ordered her cruisers and courts to respect our treaty with her.

"The conduct of France, and the part she may take in the misunderstandings between the United States and Spain, are too important to be unconsidered. She was prompt and decided in her declarations, that our demands on Spain for French spoiliations carried into Spanish ports, were included in the settlement between the United States and France: She took at once the ground that she had acquired no right from Spain, and had meant to deliver us none eastward of the Iberville: her silence as to the western boundary leaving us to infer her opinion might be against Spain in that quarter. Whatever direction she might mean to give to these differences, it does not appear that she has contemplated their proceeding to actual rupture, or that at the date of our last advices from Paris, her government had any suspicion of the hostile attitude Spain had taken here. On the contrary we have reason to believe that she (France) was disposed to effect a settlement on a plan analogous to what our minister proposed, and so comprehensive as to remove as far as possible the grounds of future collision and controversy on the eastern as well as western side of the Mississippi.

"The present crisis in Europe is favorable for pressing such a settlement, and not a moment should be lost in availing ourselves of it. Should it pass unimproved, our situation would become much more difficult. Formal war is not necessary, it is not probable that it will follow; but the protection of our citizens, the spirit and honor of our country require that force should be interposed in a certain degree. It will probably contribute to advance the object of peace.

"But the course to be pursued will require the command of means which it be-

longs to congress exclusively to yield or deny. To them I communicate every fact material for their information, and the documents necessary to enable them to judge for themselves. To their wisdom then I look for the course I am to pursue, and will pursue with sincere zeal that which they shall approve."

In this message some important facts are disclosed. It is proved that the transfer of Louisiana to the United States by France, was not only unexpected, but disagreeable to Spain; and that, from the moment of this transfer, she changed her conduct and disposition towards us. It will be seen, then, that the very act which Mr. RANDOLPH declares, "had given an eclat to the executive, and cast a splendor round the administration, in which every minor defect was eclipsed and forgotten"—the very act, in short, which, of all Mr. JEFFERSON's acts, was the most popular—has, of all other acts, proved the most injurious to the honor and interests of the United States.

By this secret message, and the facts which accompany it, we shall make out, that the celebrated and popular measure of purchasing Louisiana from France, has brought upon this country the following evils:—

First—It has prevented our obtaining indemnification for Spanish spoiliations on our commerce.

Second—It has taken fifteen millions of dollars from our Treasury.

Third—It has given rise to contentions and difficulties between the United States and Spain, which are at this moment bursting into open warfare.

Fourth—It has rendered us tributary to Bonaparte.

(To be continued.)

Editor's Closet.

Democratic Ways and Means.

Duane says many pleasant things about what he calls the "quid candidate for sheriff"—as how he had a raising, at which he made an entertainment, worth more than the whole building, and invited 500 people to partake. This he calls "taking people by the teeth;" and he sneers at the foolish democrats who sell their votes for a gill of whiskey, or a bit of barbecued pig.

Little troubles in the little wigwags.

Present appearances indicate that the new *Aegis*, or what is called the junior or Dr. Lincoln's *Aegis*, will carry the day at Worcester; and that Copping's paper must fall. Thus does third-partyism rise in Massachusetts. The new paper is what would be termed a *quid*, in Cheethamish lingo.

ANDREW WRIGHT, printer of the Republican Spy, at Northampton, has been convicted of publishing three libels on his excellency Gov. STRONG, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for three years. The last is the unkindest cut of all. How can a democratic printer behave well? Let it be observed—this man, tho' permitted to

attempt it, was unable to prove any of his charges.

Something new under the Sun.—A paper comes directed to this office, entitled, "THE BOWERY REPUBLICAN." At first I was puzzled to find out what was the meaning of "*Bowery*" as applicable to a newspaper; but this was soon cleared up.—Not so with "*Republican*." For this word, I have searched every Dictionary within my reach, and it is no where to be found. I do indeed find "*repullitate*"—meaning "to bud again." Allowing *repulican* to be a sort of corrupt derivation from this word, the whole title will read *The Bowery will bud again*.

GRUMBLING.

SELLECK OSBORN, who consented to abandon the flowery walks of science, and to forego his delightful dalliance with the Muses, to dabble in the dirt of democracy, and wallow in the filth of a jail, thus writes, in one of his late papers:—

"If taxes are taken off, federalists grumble."

"If taxes are laid on, federalists grumble."

"If the administration will not expend forty millions of dollars, and sacrifice as many thousands of lives, to take New-Orleans from Spain, federalists grumble."

"If the administration obtains possession of that post, and the adjacent country, for fifteen millions, without bloodshed, federalists grumble."

"If armed ships are rotting in the docks for want of employ, federalists grumble."

"If the ships are sold, federalists grumble."

"If we are deficient in naval force, federalists grumble."

"If gun-boats are built, federalists grumble."

"When the lives of our countrymen were risked in the war with Tripoli, federalists grumbled."

"When peace was concluded with Tripoli, federalists grumbled."

"And grumble they will, at all events, until they get a federalist into the Chair, federalists in all the departments, in all lucrative offices—until the return of cockades, addresses, provisional armies, navies, and all the glory attending the high road to the hole of nobles!"

As Mr. Osborn must have written these paragraphs by the light admitted through the "small crevice" in his prison-wall, it is not strange that they are not quite complete. With a little alteration, they will point out exactly for what reasons

FEDERALISTS GRUMBLE.

If taxes are taken from luxuries and pleasure carriages, which fall exclusively on the rich—and are laid upon salt and the necessities of life—federalists grumble.

If the administration expends seventeen millions of dollars in the purchase of a right already guaranteed to us by treaty, under pretence of buying a territory, and thereby furnishes a pretext for a war which will cost forty millions of dollars, and as many thousands of lives—and, after all, neither secure the right nor gets possession of the territory—federalists grumble.

If armed ships are rotting in the docks, while commerce is suffering for want of protection—federalists grumble.

If the ships are sold at half their cost—federalists grumble.

If we are deficient in naval force—federalists grumble. [This needs no alteration.]

If gun-boats are built—all the world laughs, and—federalists grumble.

When the lives of our countrymen were not only risked but squandered, by carrying on a war with a force not half "competent"—federalists grumbled.

When a base and ignominious peace was made with Tripoli, by which our honor and EATON's little band of heroes, were sacrificed—federalists grumbled.

And grumble they will, until a good man fills the chair, and honest men the departments and offices—and until we have spirit enough to render the *American name* glorious, and the *name of American* a sufficient title of nobility.

The following article from the People's Friend, conveys an excellent idea of the able and faithful manner in which our great men manage our public affairs:—

"It would certainly appear somewhat remarkable, that at this eventful crisis, when the poor, palsied, consumptive Spaniard would seem to be endeavoring to make America crouch on her knees, and when the paw of Bonaparte is also ready to grapple us with somewhat more than fraternal cordiality—when the tomahawk of the savage is also lifted against us, and when dispatches of "great pith and moment" are hourly expected—We say it is somewhat odd that during the roaring of this storm, Mr. Jefferson is slumbering among the mountains of Virginia, and has not left one of his satellites to move in their proper orbit, the seat of government."

"It is true that Mr. Jefferson may be very fond of mountains, but if he would be pleased to step down to Washington, he would perhaps find as rugged a prospect as he can view on the heights of Alleghany. He is reposing with the most perfect apathy and *en-chalence* amidst the tumult which is raging around us, and no person to receive the embrace of his most Catholic Majesty except doctor Thornton. This gentleman is "Inspector of models" in the office of Secretary of State, and Mr. Jefferson has, perhaps, seen some thing curious in the conduct of the Marquis, which would qualify doctor Thornton, as inspector of models, to receive him with some degree of fitness. If this be the case, it would be well if the Dr. gave the Marquis a patent for any presumption which he may suppose him to possess, and not permit a similar talent to be exercised by any other diplomatic functionary."

"Now we speak of this office, it would not be amiss to observe, that it is of Mr. Jefferson's own creation, and is as perfectly superfluous and unauthorized as was the office of translator of languages which he gave to Mr. Freneau. It is only cloaking the secretary of state with an officer who, however respectable he may be in private life, is as to his public situation, no more than a minister tied to the tail of government. This

act of the executive may be compared to that of the Southampton men who

—“Found their river so large,
“Though ‘would carry a ship, would not carry a large;
“But soon this defect their great wisdom supplied,
“For they cut a snug ditch to run close by its side.
“Like the man who contriving a hole in the wall,
“To admit his two cats, the one great ‘others small,
“When a great hole was made for great puss to go through,
“Had a little one cut for the little cat too.”

The editor of the *People's Friend*, after pointing out, in an able essay, the vast difference between Mr. JEFFERSON's language in his public message relating to the depre-dations and insults of Spain, and his subsequent conduct, introduces the following apt and humorous similitude:—

“We own that upon looking back to our opinion of the message, and comparing it with our general ideas of the author we cannot help feeling some astonishment that our admiration of the former should have so far expunged all our foregoing ideas of the latter as to make us overlook the extraordinary incongruity between the one and the other. At this moment it tickles us almost to obnoxious laughter, to contemplate the picture sketched out by our fancy, of President JEFFERSON standing forth in the post and attitude of MARS—by an involuntary association of ideas, it brings to mind a curious incident related to have passed between Garrick and a candidate for theatrical fame. This latter who was no other than a little shuffling journey-man-taylor of five-feet nothing, high, and scarcely thicker than a skein of thread, with every department of countenance, voice and deportment correspondent to such a figure, was upon the great actor, and requested to be received as a candidate for public favor, adding that he had fixt upon the character of Richard the Third for his first appearance. “What, lieh—heh—What—what! Richard the Third say you? Egad a bold attempt! Have you studied the part?” Said Garrick—Yes Sir—Rehearse—Rehearse a speech then said Garrick, surveying him all over. The taylor not being dismayed got at once into the bustle of Bosworth field, and proceeded in a shrill tremulous treble like that of a superannuated old maid to repeat

“A thousand hearts are swelling in my bosom;
“Draw, archers, draw your arrows to the head,
“Spur your proud horses hard, and ride in blood,
“And thou, our warlike champion, thrice renowned
“St. George, inspire me with the rage of lions.”

Just as he came to the words “Rage of lions” his eye caught those of Garrick, who had purposely summoned up all the terrors of his countenance for the purpose, which so dismayed the taylor, that he ran away in horror and trepidation, convinced, (a little too late however for his credit) that he was better calculated for fingering the goose and the needle, than for wielding the sword of Richard.”

NAVAL DEFENCE.

All at once, as if by instinct, the Jeffersonian prints have set up a cry against a Navy, and, of course, Commerce. The National Intelligencer first pitched the tune; and the whole band join in the chorus, not even excepting the Albany Register, in which *Goosy Johnny* has written a smart piece on the subject. It is laughable to see these little political insects erecting their baseless theories; and it is lightly gratifying to behold with what ease Truth, with a single thwack, tumbles them over, and dashes them to atoms. Without further preface, we copy the following article

FROM THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

AS the National Intelligencer is the court paper of America, and conveys the sentiments of the cabinet, all the leading principles it maintains, call for particular notice.—It is not going too far to say, that the language of that print is the language of the executive; and as such we consider the “thoughts on the subject of a naval power in the United States of America. No. 1,” which appeared in it on the 10th inst. Should any doubt the relationship of the thoughts to those of the President, we only wish them to look both full in the face, and they will see the family likeness.

If the cabinet had sovereign power to make a new state of things from the raw materials in their own minds, they would find it very difficult so far to alter the nature of things, and overrule the necessities of civilized men as to exclude commerce from their arrangements.—But to tear in pieces the texture of a fixt national statistical economy—to separate commerce from agriculture, and to brand the former as injurious to the country, though perfectly consistent with the disorganising plans of the late Gallican school, cannot be viewed by any well judged citizen as an atom better than the most daring outrage upon the most vital principle of the state.—Agriculture may be considered as the warp—Commerce as the woof of national prosperity; separate them and the fabric is destroyed.

The fact is, this aversion to commerce has its origin in mere party stratagem. It has served its purpose, and it must, for form, be persisted in. The commercial body of course, became hostile to a faction which aimed at its extermination. The faction, although they be the offenders, resent this, and to be revenged upon the merchants, would cut up commerce by the roots, though the country were to perish of inanition by it. And now it should seem as if it were come to this that either the administration must put down the merchants, or the country put down the administration.

One crime of commerce in the eye of our administration is, that it demands armed protection—and the idea even of a protecting war, is excluded from our councils. In lieu of armed protection, the faction treat the people to the old French dish which has turned the stomach of all Europe, and is now rehearsed and served up in hash, second hand pastries, and beggar's pies in America. An appeal to the multitude about the danger which liberty incurs from war, and their purses from armaments. A navy, say they, would ruin the country. This is the terror of the National Intelligencer's No. 1. A proposition this, somewhat curious. But the example by which the writer illustrates it is a little more so.—Nothing less than that of England, whose navy this ingenious gentleman declares, in all the energies of *italica*, to be “a splendid instrument of ruin.” Would to God, that for the honor and existence of America, she had an instrument of the same kind of ruin now lying in her ports.

The democratic writers of this New World are so much in love with the policy of their chief, that they will make no allowance at all for those of the old who have built up their establishments upon a policy of a very different nature. When England built her navy she wanted a little of that malleable temper which distinguishes our government. She could not bear beating patiently—she was surly and restive under insult; and she was always ready to fight rather than be kicked. She hoped too that there would be none of her progeny degenerate enough to grovel to a saucy, insulting foe: But she has seen the reverse; and Don Yrujo will soon sum up the evidence of shame upon that head in the eyes of the world. Liberties indeed! No—the liberties which her navy has maintained are truly not of that kind which our pacific President is so sedulously cultivating. The liberty to be insulted by one power—kicked by a second—dragged into tribute by a third, and despised by them all. These and these only are the liberties, which the practice and principles of our rulers go to establish and preserve. Rather than put up with liberties of that kind, our British progenitors, with a scantlet of shipping comparatively nothing, bearded the most formidable naval power then in the world; and they would have gone down to the bottom in them, rather than let themselves be bullied by his long-eared Majesty, or chattered at by the baboons of France.

Americans, look to the glorious epoch of 1798;

when the Chief Magistrate made the thunder of American guns be heard upon the ocean—when the wise and valiant Pinckney dashed the demand of tribute in the face of the swindling government of France—when the stout Truxton ranged up our gallant little force alongside of old established navies—and when the bare display of our national spirit made an insulting foe run back like a chased rat to its hole again. Compare all this with the present time;—when our mendicant supplications are rejected—our hush-money contemptuously refused—our government insulted by the re-appointment of an offensive Ambassador—our rights ravished from us—our ships taken and plundered, and all the means which have been used to soothe the intemperate, rapacious Corsican have failed, so that our government sits down not knowing what to do, because fearing to do that which alone can save us. “Look upon this picture and on this”—on 1798 and on 1806; and say, what can you offer in your defence—CHIEFS OF THE LITTLE SOUL!!

While on this subject, we beg leave to call the reader's attention to another article, copied from the Boston Centinel, and entitled

Democratic Inconsistency.

Taking up a volume of pamphlets printed during our revolutionary war, I was struck with the great difference in the language then held by some of our arch democrats, and that professed by them, at the present day. The particular parts which struck me, were the sentiments uttered in 1776, in the pamphlet called “Common Sense,” then published without a name, but which has since been owned by Thomas Paine.—In that pamphlet the writer labors hard to convince the people, of the necessity of supporting a Navy; and endeavors to remove the democratic bug-bear fears of a National Debt—which he pronounces to be a national bond of union.

On the subject of a National Debt, he has the following expressions:

“Whatever we may contract on this account will serve as a glorious memento of our virtue. Can we but leave to posterity a settled form of government and an independent Constitution, the purchase at any price will be cheap.”
“The debt we may contract does not deserve our regard if the work be but accomplished. No nation ought to be without a Debt. A national Debt is a national Bond.” &c.

Speaking of the immense debt of Great Britain, he adds,

“But as a compensation for her debt, she has a large Navy.”
“No country on the globe is so happily situated, or so internally capable of raising a fleet as America.”

“We ought to view the building a fleet as an article of commerce, it being the natural manufacture of this country. It is the best money we can lay out. And it is that nice point in national policy, in which commerce and protection are united.”

“In point of safety ought we to be without a fleet? We are not the little people now, which we were sixty years ago; at that time we might have trusted our property in the streets, or fields rather; and slept securely without locks or bolts to our doors or windows. The case now is altered, and our methods of defence, ought to improve with our increase of property. A common pirate twelve months ago, might have come up the Delaware, and laid the city of Philadelphia under instant contribution, for what sum he pleased; and the same might have happened to other places. Nay, any daring fellow, in a brig of fourteen or sixteen guns, might have robbed the whole continent, and carried off half a million of money. These are circumstances which demand our attention, and point out the necessity of NAVAL PROTECTION.”

Such were the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson's correspondent in 1776.—Let them be contrasted with the language of Mr. Jefferson's paper, the National Intelligencer, of the present day.

AN AMERICAN.

Sep. 21, 1806.

Literary Notices.

PROPOSALS are issued, for publishing the works of S. C. CARPENTER, consisting of *Treatises of various subjects; Essays Moral, Critical and Historical; Novels; Poems; Translations; and Letters upon interesting concerns.* The work to be comprised in six or eight volumes, of about 300 pages each.—Price, one dollar per volume, in boards.

Subscriptions received by E. Sergeant, New-York.

The editor of the Gazette of the United States, proposes shortly to publish, in two handsome octavo volumes, "*Original Anecdotes of Frederick the Great,*" &c. &c.

The editor of the Aurora, has issued proposals for publishing *The Works of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Philosophical, Political and Literary*, in four large elegant octavo volumes, at 2 dolls. 50 cents each.

Subscriptions are received at Croswell's Book-Store, for the following works:—

The Parnassian Pilgrim;

Or the Posthumous Works of the late Mr. William Lake, with a sketch of his Life. Now in the Balance-press.

Fenelon's Treatise on the Education of Daughters;

Ornamented with an elegantly engraved Frontispiece, 12mo. neatly bound, price 1 dollar.

Butler's Hudibras;

In three parts—first American edition, 12mo. price 1 dollar bound, and neatly gilt for 1 dollar 12 1-2 cents.

Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, And Expositor of the English Language— elegantly printed, neatly bound and lettered, 8vo. price 3 dollars 50 cents.

Plain Discourses on the Chemical Laws of Matter;

A new work, by Thomas Ewell, M. D. of Virginia. It will be comprised in about 500 pages octavo, with suitable drawings, price 3 dollars in boards.

The Trials of Smith and Ogden,

On the charge of having aided and assisted General Miranda in a military expedition against the Spanish Government of Caraccas.

Periodical Publications.

Monthly Anthology,
Emerald,
Port Folio,
Weekly Inspector.

Selections.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

Messieurs EDITORS,

WHEN Mr. JEFFERSON came into power, the democratic editors were all humility and suppleness, and servility. The administration could do no wrong; oh, no, our rulers were infallible. Among

the most active, were DUANE, or DUN, from *Calcutta*; CHEETHAM, formerly a hatter, at *Manchester*, in royal *England*, Parson ALLEN, of *Pittsfield*, Parson BENTLEY of *Salem*, Chaplain-elect of Congress; and Parson GRISWOLD, a here-a-way-there-a-way-runaway-republican, now secretary to governor HULL. These, it is probable, were disciplined much in the same manner, as HARDCASTLE, in the "*Mistakes of a Night*," tutored his raw servants, and a scene from that play, with little alteration, apply to these editors.

SCENE—the *Prezzidoliad*.

Enter the mountain hero, followed by three or four democratic editors.

HERO—Well, I hope you are perfect in the arts of able editors. You all know how to tell a falsehood, and to repeat and ratify it, notwithstanding federal facts and confutations.

Omnes—Aye, aye.

HERO—When any measure is adopted, you are not to examine and discuss whether it is right or wrong, but applaud and rejoice.

Omnes—Aye, for certain.

HERO—You DUANE, whom I have rescued from *Calcutta*, and cherished at my table, shall be my bag-pipe, and give the tone to public sentiment; and you CHEAT'EM, whom I have advanced from the hatter's shop, are to follow hard after DUN. But you are not to stand so, with your hands in your pockets. Take your hands from your pockets, with BRONSON's letter, CHEAT'EM; from your head too, you blockhead you. See how DUN carries his hands, and he swears he never had the stolen letter in his hands. They're a little too stiff indeed, but that's no great matter.

DUANE—Aye, mind how I hold them. I learned to hold my hands this way, when I was dangling on the *Calcutta* pole. And so being on the pole—

HERO—You must not be so talkative, DUN. You must be all obsequiousness to rulers. You must hear us talk, and not think of talking; you must see us drink, and not think of drinking; you must see us eat, and not think of eating.

DUANE—By the laws, your worship, that is perfectly impossible. Whenever DUN sees rearing going forward, ecod! he's always wishing for a mouthful himself.

HERO—Blockhead, is not a belly-full in the kitchen, as good as a belly-full in the parlor? Stay your stomach with that reflection.

DUANE—Ecod I thank your worship. I'll make shift to stay my stomach with the office of Senator to Congress.

HERO—DUN, you're too talkative. Then if I happen to say a popular thing, or tell a good story in my message, you must not burst out a laughing, as if you made part of the assembly.

DUANE—Then ecod your worship must not tell the story of the *Dry Docks*; I can't help laughing at that—he! he! he!

for the soul of me. We have laughed at that these three years.

HERO.—Ha! ha! ha!—The story is a good one. Well, honest DUN, you may laugh at that—but still remember to be attentive. Suppose, whiskered TERREAU, should demand two or three millions, how will you behave? "Mons. President, two millions for the Grand Empereur, if you please," (to DUN)—Eh, why don't you applaud?

DUANE.—Ecod, your worship, I never have courage till I see the shiners on the table, and something like your fifty dollar bank notes to CALLENDER, and then I'm bauld as a lion.

HERO.—What, will nobody move?

BENTLY.—I'm not to leave this place.

ALLEN.—I'm sure it's no place of mine.

Chronicle.—Nor mine, forartin, till somebody else has.

DUANE.—Wauns, and I'm sure it canna be mine.

HERO.—You num skulls! and so while, like your betters, you are quarrelling for places, the dear people will discover the truth. O you dunces! I find I must begin all over again—But don't I hear a coach drive into the yard? To your posts you blockheads. I'll go in the mean time and give the Emperor's Ambassador a fraternal embrace at the gate of the post-and-rail-fence that encircles my *Prezzidoliad*.

[Exit Hero.]

DUANE.—By the elevens, my place is gone quite out of my head.

CHEAT'EM.—I know that my place is to be every where.

Chronicle.—Where the devil is mine?

BENTLY.—My place is to be no where at all; so ize go about my preaching, and we will advertise to hire another editor.

[Exeunt Editors, running about different ways, as if frightened.]

FROM THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

OF MR. RANDOLPH.

I HAVE sometimes been asked what were the inducements which led Mr. Randolph out of the democratical ramparts, from which he had so long and so successfully fought the battles of the Captain General, and "Lord High Admiral of the United States."

So many reasons were conjectured by the enquirers themselves, that I have been perplexed to determine whether myself might not have been mistaken as to the cause to which I had referred his defection. Some of them thought it a mere election-manceuvre to prevent the nomination of Mr. Madison to the presidential chair, at some congressional caucus which is expected to be holden at the next session. Some of them said it was owing to a mortification which he had experienced in the refusal of a diploma to the court of St. James's. Others were of opinion that Mr. Randolph's haughty spirit could not brook a superior—"Sir, (said one of them) "if

Mr. Randolph were authorized to-day to frame a constitution himself, and to-morrow to appoint a president to administer the regulations which should proceed from it, you may take my word, that in less than ten days, he would throw the constitution which himself had made into the fire, and kick the president which himself had chosen, alter it."

It would seem therefore that Mr. Randolph is considered either as electioneering for Mr. Monroe—or that he has chambered a spite in his bosom against the administration—or that he is too restless and ungovernable to draw patiently the wheels of government under the direction of any superior agent.

With respect to the first of these opinions "that he is electioneering for Mr. Monroe," I have only to say that it such be the fact I do not wish him success. I confess that I believe he will urge the nomination of that gentleman with all his address and that he is now employed in decrying the political sagacity of Mr. Madison whom he considers as a great obstacle to his success—but I cannot think this the cause of his leaving his party. Had that been the case he would not have so long procrastinated his desertion—he would not have waited until the enquiry of "*who shall be our next President,*" had been whispered throughout the United States. He would not have permitted the public eye to have rested quietly on Mr. Madison, but would have diverted it to some other candidate at the instant it began to wander in quest of a successor to Mr. Jefferson. Instead of continuing from the time that Mr. Jefferson's intention to decline became known until the middle of the last session of Congress, as the public and private eulogist of Mr. Madison. He would have encountered him in the very vestibule of promotion, and have planted himself in his front before his foot had touched the threshold. He would not have gone to the last session of Congress with the determination as he tells us, "to support that administration," but he would, at the preceding session, have informed us that we had "no cabinet," instead of calling those who composed it "illustrious statesmen."

As to the report of his having applied for a diplomatic appointment and being denied, it has been contradicted by Mr. Randolph himself, which is one of the best reasons with me for not thinking it true—but there are many other considerations which would prevent my giving it credit: it is a lamentable fact that there were few men of Mr. Jefferson's politics who were able and willing to represent the United States near the Courts of St. James, St. Cloud, and Madrid, that Mr. Jefferson was frequently at a loss to make a well appointed embassy, and some have gone so far as to say that on this account some of his selections were in the highest degree improper and dangerous. Mr. Pinckney, the gentleman whom he has at last appoint-

ed to St. James's, could be but ill-spared. He has more strength of talents and popularity than any other person of the democratical party in the state of Maryland. In order to compensate him for some services for which he asked nothing, and perhaps to fix firmly his political opinions which were supposed to be uncertain inasmuch as he had been a student in the office of Judge Chase, who had reared him from his infancy and adopted him as his son, the democratical party had given him twelve thousand dollars in cash, a house in Baltimore which cost them fifteen thousand more, and the place of attorney general to the state in the room of Mr. Martin. Mr. Pinckney is the brightest star that ever graced their banner, and it would have been wrong to have sent him beyond the theatre of action where another could be obtained so competent to the office as Mr. Randolph. With respect to Mr. Randolph they would have rejoiced in the opportunity of getting rid of him. In order to get clear of him as chairman of the committee of ways and means they are continually trying to prevent the re-election of Mr. Macon as speaker, by whom Mr. Randolph is at every session appointed. The last year, after three ballotings, he only obtained the necessary majority by one vote. They would have let him go, and "thanked him for going." No objection could arise on the score of incapacity—the man who could manage the whole business of the nation at home, was certainly competent to the management of a small part of it abroad. He had every information which could be required, had dived into all the offices, and had rubbed the electrical head of his friend Gallatin until he had obtained as large a "portion of his spirit" as was necessary for the discussion of points so familiar as those which formed the subject of negotiation between us and Great Britain.

No; I repeat it, he never did apply to the administration for that or any other office; they dared not deny him; they knew it would plant a splinter in his heart which would have festered to their cost; that he would have raged against them in a flood of fire which they had not the courage to resist. Yes had he applied they would have sent him with great pleasure to England, or to France, or to Spain, or to the devil, if he wished it; for the same reason that they sent Armstrong to France and Davis to Ohio—to keep him out of mischief.

With regard to the last reason which I have heard given for his leaving his party, to wit, that "he can brook no superior," it is to be observed, that Mr. Randolph is exceedingly high spirited and haughty—his temper will bear no rasping—he must be flogged with liniments, not chafed with caustic—if he is trodden on, however stately may be the gate of the intruder, he recoils with all the virulence and all the violence of a horned snake. His *tits for tails* are paid with more than ordinary

usage. It is well known that he struck down one member dead at a blow, and knocked another speechless forever—(Mr. Dawson & Mr. Hampton will be witnesses to what I assert.) When fretted by the rude attrition of vulgarity and meanness, or frowled at by the supercilious obliquity of office, he is so far from being depressed into condescension, that he bounds at once on his adversary, and never lets go his hold until he thinks he has "minced him into fractions," and wallowed him in the dirt.

But, although those who would grasp him with an ill-mannered hand have felt the sharpness of his prickles, it must be confessed that he has always shewn an extraordinary gentleness and civility to those who used him kindly, and a cordial, open, hearty, and almost unbounded excess of friendship to those who had taken pains to ally themselves to him by a more close and intimate union of friendship. He is "harsh and severe to those whom he likes not, but unto those who love him, sweet as summer." I am therefore of opinion, that if his conduct towards the administration has carried with it any unusual asperity, it has been owing to some want of manners, or some "want of sense;" to some deficiency in those attentions which they knew his temper would require, at the very time they selected him to rule their councils, or to some want of integrity which they knew he would not forgive. It cannot be owing to any dereliction of principle. Nature has moulded him of republican stuff, and has bound him to the altar of liberty by a cement which can never be dissolved.

It is this firm adhesion to republicanism, which, in my opinion, has caused his aberration from the democratic party. He "walked in their ways" until he found they diverged from the path of rectitude and honor. He thought he heard the clanking of a foreign chain, forged by a Corsican upstart—he thought Great Britain might be our only hope of preventing its imposition—He found the American character despised among the nations—He found that France had assumed the same right of dictating to us, which she had exercised to others; he found that she required us to give money for the Floridas, which we did not wish to purchase—and to give up our claims on the East of the Mississippi, which we had purchased and paid for—he knew that he had introduced a bill, and passed it, for fortifying this disputed territory, between the Mississippi and Perdido, and that its action was suspended by a private letter written by Bonaparte, which has never been revealed, and that the Floridas were required to be purchased in another letter which though not revealed, has been hinted at in too evident terms to be mistaken—He saw Bonaparte seizing our ships and shooting our men, under the edict of Ferrand—interdicting our commerce—imprisoning the Americans, and demanding tribute as the means of avert-

ing greater hostility—He saw that while the French emperor did this, he “flocked” our countrymen for hazarding one word against his government, while at the same time he had directed Mr. Terreau to pay 900 dollars per annum for the establishment of a French press in this country, to carry on his views of undermining our liberty, and laying it prostrate at the feet of universal domination. He saw Mr. Jefferson (a thing which has hitherto been kept secret) *subscribing to the establishment of this very French paper*, and he tho’t it time to desert an administration, which, in addition to the toleration of these indignities, required of Mr. Randolph, not only that the people should be deceived by a bloating, hesitating, cowardly spirit, towards the only nation who could assist in saving us from the “extremest ebb” of national depravity, but that we must also “let France have some more money, or she would not be satisfied.”

But let the cause of Mr. Randolph’s defection be what it may, it surely would become the Federal papers to cultivate the good will of an honorable, eloquent, brave and distinguished character; who has not shrunk when he thought his duty called him to the high places of danger; who knows more of demerit and cowardice and intrigue than any federalist can be supposed to know, and who has all the spirit and all the talent which could be required to expose it.

These observations have been thrown together in a more hasty and crude state than I could have wished. It is the beginning of a subject which will hereafter occupy very much of the American speculations, and I will dismiss it for the present with this remark, that the defection of Mr. Randolph must help in some measure the cause of *true republicanism*, and surely cannot hurt it. A. Z.

Hudson, October 7.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

READER AND EDITOR.

Editor. In this dearth of news, suppose I should give you some account of the proceedings of the Circuit Court of the United States, at its late session in Hartford?

Reader. With all my heart. I suppose Judge Edwards presided.

Editor. Yes; and it is said delivered a charge to the grand jury, deserving of approbation.—The Rev. Mr. Osgood was arraigned for trial on an indictment for a libel, found at a previous term—indictment quashed for a material defect—a new bill was found the next day, and Mr. Osgood was desired to procure sureties for his appearance—he declined, and was admitted to bail on his own bond. A bill was found against the editors of the *Conant*, for a libel on the government of the U. S. A bill was also

found against the Rev. Azel Backus, of Bethlem, for speaking seditiously of Mr. Jefferson—he was arraigned and recognized for his appearance, in 1000 dollars, with two sureties in 500 dollars each. A motion was made for a warrant against Judge Reeve, who had been indicted at a previous term—Judge Edwards objected, on account of his relationship with Judge Reeve. Bill against Mr. Collier put off.

Reader. Do you learn the result of the elections, in any other state than Connecticut?

Editor. In Maryland, we are told, there is no change for the better, in the election for senators, the whole being democrats.

In Vermont, Gov. Tichenor is probably re-elected; but we do not learn by what majority. Mr. Elliot is also re-elected to Congress.

Editor. It must give you pleasure to learn, that the report of the massacre of Mungo Park, and his attendants, is now suspected to be without foundation.

Reader. I am, indeed, very glad to hear it.

Reader. Have you any fresh intelligence from Louisiana?

Editor. A few additional particulars—Such, in fact, as to convince us, that hostilities have commenced before now, between the Spaniards and our troops.

Reader. Have we a sufficient regular force there to stand any chance with the Spaniards?

Editor. By no means. The Spaniards are said to have 900 horse and 2000 infantry near the Sabine, while we have but 700. The militia, however, is relied on, and the utmost spirit is said to prevail amongst the people.

Reader. What are the latest accounts from Europe?

Editor. London dates to the 15th of August are received; and by these, it appears pretty evident, that PEACE CANNOT AT PRESENT BE EXPECTED. It has even been rumored that the negotiations are broken off, and that lord Lauderdale has returned to England. Report says, also, that it had been discovered that the treaty between France and Russia, contemplated a division of the Ottoman Empire between them, in consequence of which England had determined to continue the war at every hazard. For your amusement, however, we will give a pair of transatlantic productions, of which you must form your own opinions.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bordeaux, to a friend in Baltimore, dated 14th July, 1806.

“The impoverished state of Bordeaux, the stagnation of commerce and the new duties on wine, and on foreign articles of general consumption, have affected all descriptions of people here. Wines of all kinds are extremely low, and West-India produce has but a nominal price. Nothing is doing but from hand to mouth; the hope, rather than the expectation of peace, has had some share, of late, in making every body wary of purchasing any article whatever.

“Negotiations for an exchange of prison-

ers are going on—and has, indeed, been in part accomplished: but while England insists on maritime domination, and France is every day acquiring or consolidating continental dominion, it perplexes me to conjecture how preliminaries can be adjusted between them.

“The king of Naples and Holland will not descend from their thrones—so far from it, that the report of the day is, that the ancient kingdom of Navarre is to be severed from *Spain, proper*, and adorned with a crown for Lucien;—and Switzerland to be constituted into a *Regal Republic* for Jerome. Time only can develop the truth or the falsehood of such conjectures.

“Troops have been, and are still marching in considerable bodies towards Spain; whether for the above purpose, or for more effectually shutting out the British Commerce from the Spanish ports, I know not. Some people suppose that Portugal is the object.

“No person can question that the great emperor of the French will become, in effect, the great emperor of the West, under whatever title the power may be wielded. The effects of the great battle of *Austerlitz* will be felt for centuries. It has made all future coalitions with France nugatory, or impracticable. Already Russia has a negotiation for peace in Paris; and the Ottomans no longer tremble—save at the name of Bonaparte. He holds them in the hollow of his hand, and bids them scorn those whom they lately feared like fate. For himself, possessing (besides all Italy from the *boot top* to the *toe*) both *Venice* and *Ragusa*—he will of course obtain the *islands and territory* that once constituted *Grecian greatness*; and this without bloodshed. The views that *Russia* had been nourishing on *Turkey* for these fifty years, are vanishing day by day—the silly attempt to strengthen Corfu by seizing the mouths of the *Caturo* before *Austria* could deliver *Dalmatia* to its present owner, has cost much more than its own defeat. It has kept an hundred and fifty thousand troops in Germany these six months at the expence of *Austria*; who is to pay near fifty millions [*tournois*] extra for their subsistence. *Austria* has at last sent *four thousand troops* to retake the mouths of the *Caturo*, by consent of the *Court of Petersburg*, who must otherwise have been at war with *Austria* on that point.

Meanwhile *Prince Murat* is becoming an *Electeur* and *Prince of Germany*. *Cardinal Esch* is already *Coadjutor* of the *Arch-Chancellor* of the *Holy Roman Empire*!—The *Electeur* of *Baden*, (junior) who is married to a *new French Princess*, will become a *King*. So that if you will look at the map, you will not fail to remark a consolidation of family power that must take root and extend its branches over the west and south of Europe. The rupture of the peace of *Amiens*, and Mr. Pitt’s continental politics, have done more for the emperor of the French in *three years time*, than *thirty* could have accomplished without them.

“The sooner Great-Britain makes peace the better for herself. Every year’s delay must make her condition to stipulate less eligible. This man has all the raw-materials for working her ruin gradually. Her only policy is to give a peaceable direction

to those raw-materials. Let him have "commerce and colonies" to blunt the edge of martial enterprizes, and there are chances in favor of a long peace; or if but a short one, Great-Britain may find something new on the water-to pillage. But if the war continues ten years longer, the conscription extending beyond the limits of France proper will accumulate such an armed force that a million armed men may be allotted to the invasion. What is now problematical, would then become inevitable. The means of crossing the channel in a calm, would not be confined to one point, but would embrace many. Venice, Genoa, Spain, Portugal, the ports of Holland—and even the Baltic might be used—not for maritime dominion, but absolute invasion and fearful subjugation. Among the impending perils that Great-Britain should calculate upon, if the war be carried on for two years longer, no sound politician can put out of sight the probability of invasion of India by land. Dalmatia brings all France to the gates of Constantinople. Should the Ottoman heartily second his only dear friend and great ally, what the ancient conqueror of Macedonia did perform, the modern victor of Europe certainly may perform. No leader that ever swayed a sceptre knows better than Napoleon the great difference between achievements *very difficult* and achievements *absolutely impossible*.

"His holiness the Pope is in very declining health. French troops occupy all the ports of this territory. It is conjectured that the next Pope will reside at Avignon; and that, in that case, Rome, as formerly, will become the metropolis of the Italian dominions.

"The emperor signalized his return to Paris by a measure or two that perhaps you may not have learnt: he abolished the public gambling houses throughout his dominions: he *doubled* and in some instances *trebled*, the salaries of the judges of the tribunals: he repaired and opened *sixty-two public fountains* through every quarter of Paris, which since the first of July have diffused living and continual streams of water. To these *eighteen more* are to be added. On the 15th of August there is to be a grand festival at Paris, in the field of Mars, at which the main army of Germany are expected to assist; whether merely to eat, drink and be merry, or to march afterwards to Boulogne, I know not. There is a colossal triumphal arch and column erecting near the "*Grille de Chaillot*," so as to form a terminus to the grand vista that opens thro' the Elysian fields. Many hundred workmen are founding it to the honor of the heroes of Austerlitz.

"After the grand festival in August, a grand fair will expose at Paris, specimens or samples of all manufactured productions of the French empire.

"I understand that our negotiations at Paris and Madrid are likely to prosper; and I doubt not that in London, also, our envoys will arrange matters, from all the reports that are brought from thence. If these two nations continue to struggle, they cannot fail to nourish the stamina of the United States, beyond the wishes of both. If they make peace, we must become a manufacturing people within a few years."

From Cobbett's Weekly Register.

Peace.—It is truly surprising, that men should, upon meeting one another, ask "do you think there is any hopes of peace?" It is indeed, surprising, that, after all they have seen, they should still look forward to peace as an object resembling a *peace of former times*; and they should appear to expect from a treaty, signed under the present circumstances, a disbanding of regiments, a dismantling of ships, a reduction of taxes, and, in short, all the usual consequences of a change from a state of war to a state of peace! One would think, that they had neither seen nor heard for years past; and that they had no recollection of the peace of Amiens; and that the battle of Austerlitz and all the other events of the present war had passed totally unnoticed by them. Amongst the fond holders and the jobbers of the Ally some effect will be produced by a treaty of peace; but as to the people in general, a peace will produce no effect at all. Peace, if made under the present circumstances of Europe, and in the present pecuniary situation of England, can be, between France and England, nothing more than a mere cessation of hostilities, a season for new and more formidable preparations for war. The professed object of the war, on our part, was, the restoration of the balance of the continent, or, in the words of that wise monument man, whose debts we have paid, it was "*to repress the ambition and chastise the insolence of Bonaparte*," in which I think, it will rest, even by Lord Grenville, he said that we have quite succeeded. The real point of quarrel was *Malta*; and are there many persons who imagine that we shall keep Malta? What justification of the treaty, other than the plea of absolute necessity, can be discovered it is out of my power to imagine; and does any man suppose, that, under the effects of such a peace, we shall be able to bear up against the designs and the power of France? Shall we, having made such a peace, be able so to act as to preserve peace otherwise than by submission to every injury and every insult that the enemy pleases to give way to? The chief cause of the last rupture, was, that the minister found it impossible to live in peace, and as Mr. Addington said, we "*were at war because we could not be at peace*." Will not the same reason again arise?

During the last peace, the produce and labor of England was, in a great degree at the mercy of France; because France having the power of rising or sinking our funds at her pleasure, the amount of her gains could have no measure but that of the extent of our endurance.—And will not the like occur again? Shall not we be even more disposed to endure than we were before? If there be any man in the country who can cause the funds to fall to day and rise again to-morrow, and so on for a length of time, is it not evident, that he can draw from that source whatever riches he pleases? And, why should not Napoleon do the same, if he can, with impunity, threaten us to day and smother us to-morrow? Here lies the danger. This is our great and mortal disease. While the radical cause of our debility exists, there is no safety for us in peace. Peace cannot last. It may be honored with the name, but it will have nothing in it of the nature of peace. Before we think of any thing worthy of the name of peace, our pecuniary affairs must undergo a radical reform. There must be less left in the power of the enemy at the stock exchange; there must be a reduction of expense; there must be a great relief on the score of taxes; the people must not be solely occupied in making preparation for the moment when the tax-gatherer shall knock at the door. Whether such a reform is likely to take place the reader may be able to judge from the measures which the *Lords* have brought forward, and which the *Commons* have cordially approved of, during the present session of parliament. Yet there must be a reform; there must be a reduction of expense; or, there never will again be real peace, between England and France, as independent nations. Pardonable, truly, lamentable, therefore, is it to hear men talk of peace as a source of tranquility and of ease! They do not perceive the change of circumstances, and, it is greatly to be feared, that they never will perceive it until it be too late. Ask them why they are proved of going to war, and the answer is, it was impossible to live at peace with such a restless neighbor as Bonaparte. Well, Bonaparte is still a living man, is it not equally impossible to live at peace with him now? Do you think, that he is, either by

Pitt's "chastising," or by the effect of adversity, become more moderate in his views? Or, do you think, that, after the "third coalition" he has more reason to be reconciled to England than he had before?—To these questions we receive no answer: we have again to listen to the utterance of vague, undefined hopes; and we are reluctantly compelled to leave the hopes to be enlightened in that school, wherein alone wisdom is taught unto fools. My view of the situation of Europe in general, and England in particular, renders me very little anxious upon the subject of peace; because, whether there be war in name as well as in the thing, or whether there be war under the name of peace, is of little consequence; and, as to the terms it is ridiculous to hope that they will, if peace be made under our present pecuniary circumstances, be nearly so good as those of the peace of Amiens. If, indeed, there were a reform in the national expenditure; if the public debt were brought, as it might be, within manageable bounds; if a cheap and efficient military force were completely established; then might an English minister say, I will have real peace, or you, France, shall never have a moment's tranquility; for, I can carry on war with you forever. And why are not these things done? where is the obstacle to their accomplishment? Where is the reason that what is necessary to our political salvation cannot be adopted? The reason, is, that while every man is calling upon every other man to make sacrifices, no man will make sacrifices himself; but, on the contrary, it would seem as Lord Ellenborough expressed it in the case of the Athol Claim, that there prevails a general opinion that the ship is on the rocks, and that every one is endeavoring to rifle the chests, in the hope of escaping from the wreck. This is the reason that nothing efficient is done; and, as the safety of a nation depends solely upon the will and the exertions of the people composing it, what must be our fate, if this disposition continues? Times of great public trouble and calamity, times of arduous trial, do frequently bring forth, in nations as well as individuals, extraordinary virtues and talents. God send that this may be the case in England! But, if any one imagines, that the independence of this country is now to be preserved by party harangues, or by diplomatic arts, he will, if he live but a very few years, find himself miserably deceived. A nation, situated as we now are, was never yet rescued by ordinary means, much less by means that are too weak, if not despicable. There must be extraordinary virtue and extraordinary talent; and again, I say, God send that we may find them.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wigton, Mr. ELI HOYT, of Danbury, (Conn.) to Miss SOPHIA FISH, of this city.

At Coxsack, Mr. HORACE JARVIS, to Miss JULIA ANN BETTS.

The Knell.



At Montpelier, Vermont, Hon. DAVID WING, Jun. aged 40.

At Blenheim, N.Y. on Wednesday last, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. CALVIN CROSWELL, an advanced age.

In this city, the 29th ult. a daughter of Mr. JOHN COLWELL, aged 8 years.



A POEM ON LIBERTY.

CONCLUDED.

BUT in the semblance of a cloudless sky,
They little thought a direful storm drew nigh.
A lawless group of demagogues arose,
The foes of freedom and their countries' foes.
Ambitious Caesar panting for command,
Spreads devastation through his native land.
Rome to her centre felt the dreadful shock,
On ruin's brink her stately pillars rock;
The savage traitor, straight-way mounts the throne,
With sharpest throes his fetter'd minions groan.
The woe-chas'd exile, trembling with affright,
Once more is forc'd to re-assume her flight.
Convey'd o'er deserts and o'er Alpine heights,
On Uri's rocks the way-worn traveller lights.
Here lonely seated she aloud complains,
Of woes, not human, in seraphic strains.
Her mournful voice Helvetia's ears assail'd,
Herself and sons, the forlorn goddess hail'd;
Her wrongs from tyrants, fir'd the soul of Tel,
To mark one despot for the shades of hell.
Heav'n nerv'd his arm, and by a well aim'd stroke,
The gen'rous chief, his country's fetters broke.
Helvetia's vales with shouts triumphant sound,
Her glaciers gladden and her cliffs rebound,
Her ev'ry want by freedom's hand supplied,
What could she ask, what could she wish beside!
But when she valu'd her possession most,
She fell a victim to a hostile host.
Distracted freedom now on earth despairs
To be unburthen'd—of her weighty cares.
But can the goddess in that land delay,
Where groans bespeak an iron despot's sway!
No! while she's wings her feeble frame to bear,
She'll not consent to breathe a moment there.
Once more she mounts, nor intermits her toil,
Until she rests upon the Belgic soil.
The joyful crowds with acclamations ran,
To hail the sov'reign best belov'd by man;
She kindly smiles, its magic power they feel,
And all embrace her with a lover's zeal.
These bonds are broken which they once deplor'd,
Their spirits rally with their rights restor'd.
Where once a marsh diffus'd its sickly fumes,
A city now its gorgeous seat assumes.
Now from a soil by partial nature curs'd,
The cheering fruits of vegetation burst.
But Heaven's Almighty King did not intend,
That freedom's scenes of troubles yet should end.
Tho' many welcomes had assail'd her ears,
They were the preludes to a flood of tears.

Short was the time the goddess here had dwelt,
Ere all the fangs of madning slavery felt,
The reeking gore from living sources drain'd,
The snow-white vestments of the goddess stain'd.
All bliss is now by power despotic crush'd,
And every tongue to sullen silence hush'd.
Once more compell'd, she knows not where, to go,
Which way she turns, alas! she turns to woe;

Yet speechless misery goads the goddess on,
A tyrant's mandate bids her to be gone.
On lingering wings the vast expanse she sweeps,
O'er barren wilds and dreadful boisterous deeps;
Nor finds a respite to her grievous pains,
Till Britain's Isle the fugitive attains.
Peals of applause in all directions ring,
A thousand songs the grateful Britons sing;
Now Independence every heart inflames,
A curse on tyrants, ev'ry tongue exclaims.
All, firm allegiance to their sov'reign swear,
And vow no more degrading bonds to wear,
While warming life in British blood remains,
Or flowing blood exists in British veins.

But ah! how soon this airy vision fled,
A shower of sorrows burst on her head;
The horrid fates the fatal web had spun,
No arm could save her, Britain was undone.
Once more the exile is oblig'd to roam,
To seek a long, a last terrestrial home.
All servile climes she bade a sad adieu,
And to the shores of lov'd Columbia flew.
Her infant sons the glad news proclaim,
And hurl their fetters whence the oppression came.
Proud Britain frown'd, that such unequal foes,
Against her power with manly spirit rose.
By vengeance rous'd, blood-thirsty legions woke,
To crush the rebels 'neath their former yoke.
No coward fears Columbia's sons oppress'd,
Undaunted courage glow'd in ev'ry breast.
What could they dread below the burning sun?
For they were led by god-like WASHINGTON.
The little army destin'd to oppose
The mighty torrent of unnumber'd foes,
Straight rush to war; while each is heard to cry,
"We'll live like freemen or like freemen die!"
Now host with host and man with man engage,
Columbian valor, with Britannic rage;
The thund'ring cannon now begin to roar,
The plains are drench'd with streams of human gore;
On ev'ry side the mangled soldiers lay,
Yet each, insatiate, burns his foe to slay.
But righteous heav'n Columbia's sons inspir'd,
While struggling toil the drooping Britains tir'd;
The ardent, first to fierce engagement flew;
The wearied, last in vanquish'd haste withdrew;
Soon put to flight, Columbia's shouts ascend,
For restoration to her long lost friend.
With outstretch'd arms, each quick the other seeks,
And with their tears bedew'd each others cheeks;
While heart on heart, and breast on breast reclin'd,
The arms of each, the other's neck entwined;
We'll never part, they both exulting cry'd;
You shall not part, responsive, heav'n reply'd.
The Sire of all, beheld them with delight,
And sister Angels ravish'd at the sight.
Stern Britain's pride, was now to meekness turn'd,
Herself the victim of the foe she spurn'd.

Now fortune opens her prolific store,
In Columbia's lap her sterling gifts to pour.
Where once abode the shades of sod'ning night,
Now sport the rays of soft reviving light.
While freedom's smiles thro' her dominions beam,
Columbia's fields with choice productions teem.
Those noxious weeds which proudly flourish'd there,
Now drop their heads beneath the ploughman's share.
Now fearless in the furrow'd earth is lain,
The rich deposit of the hopeful swain;
'Tis freedom's soil supports the lurking root,
The verdant stalks with gay luxuriance shoot.
The ripening sun matures the bearded ear,
A plenteous harvest crowns the rolling year.

Where its abode the poisonous reptile made,
The spreading oak affords to man a shade.
Where prowling beasts had fix'd their lonely haunts,
The peasant now his jocund numbers chants.
Where thorns and thistles rais'd their prickly heads,
The fragrant flower its grateful odours sheds;
Where grew the cedar and the sterile pine,
With golden fruits the loaded orchards shine.
Yea: now Columbia Eden's face assumes,
For ev'ry plain with beauteous verdure blooms.
Now art and science hold their placid sway,
And willing subjects equal laws obey.
Where once, unknown the Indian wigwam stood,
Is rear'd an altar to Creation's God.
Where once re-echo'd savage shrieks and yells,
The sov'reign voice of elocution swells.
Now is that land by slavery curs'd before,
To slaves a refuge from a foreign shore;
Her commerce by auspicious gales uncurl'd,
Conveys Columbia's fame throughout the world.
Since thus from freedom richest blessings flow,
Oh! shield the goddess from each mortal foe.

Prevailing vice a thousand horrors breeds,
At whose dread aspect liberty recedes.
Let not ambition's pestilential breath,
Blust weeping myriads to the realms of death;
Nor party spirit with her iron claws,
Draw countless numbers to her greedy jaws.
This gorgon hydra, ruin'd Carthage wept,
When all her grandeur in destruction slept.
This ruthless fiend our tearful eyes may mourn;
For blissful freedom from our bosoms torn.
Let union still the deep laid basis be,
On which is rear'd the dome of liberty.
Then storms may rage and blasting tempests roar;
We're blest with freedom to be curs'd no more.
Oh! may those shades enthron'd in nightless day,
Who drove oppression from our shores away,
Still hover round the glorious prize they won,
Till endless darkness hides the circling sun;
For, if from hence, her last asylum, driven,
Her sole resource, must be a flight to Heav'n.

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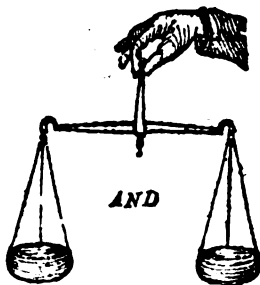
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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, OCTOBER 14, 1806.

Editorial.

[SUBJECT CONTINUED.]

TO shew that the purchase of Louisiana from France *has prevented our obtaining indemnification for Spanish spoliation on our commerce*, it is only necessary to recur to the president's public and private messages to Congress, and to subsequent facts.—In the public message, of December 3d, Mr. JEFFERSON says, "With Spain our negotiations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. *Spoliation during the former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible*, have been refused to be compensated, but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them," &c. In the private message of the 6th December, he is more explicit on the subject. In this secret communication, he ventures to explain the reasons why Spain refuses to fulfil her former stipulations. He says, that "Before this convention [for indemnification] was returned to Spain with our ratification, the transfer of Louisiana by France took place: *An event as unexpected as disagreeable to Spain. From that moment she seemed to change her conduct and disposition towards us.*" The secret message then goes on to state, that the president had deemed it advisable, and accordingly had "appointed Mr. MONROE minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to repair to Madrid, and, in conjunction with our minister resident there, to endeavor to procure a ratification of the former convention and to come to an understanding with Spain, as to the boundaries of Louisiana."—That Mr. MONROE has totally failed in the object of his mission, is a fact but recently announced. He has been unable to procure a ratification of the convention which stipulated indemnification for Spanish aggressions. He has been unable to come to any understanding respecting the boundaries of Louisiana. On summing up these facts, no reader who makes any pretensions

to candor, will deny, that "the purchase of Louisiana has prevented our obtaining indemnification for Spanish spoliation on our commerce." So that the amount of these spoliation may be added to the fifteen millions, given for the territory.

The simple fact, that the differences which arose from the moment the transfer was made, have never to this day been settled, and the late intelligence from some of our posts in the ceded territory, are sufficient to prove that the purchase of Louisiana *has given rise to contentions and difficulties between the United States and Spain, which are at this moment bursting into open warfare.*

When we speak of our country having been rendered tributary to Bonaparte, we do not refer particularly to the fifteen millions paid for a territory which has never been in our power, and which we never can obtain except by inches at the point of the bayonet, or by re-purchase. On this transaction, the world has already pronounced sentence. But the two millions appropriated in secret, and subsequently sent to France in the *Hornet*—let it be disguised as it will—let it be nicknamed in any manner that the inventive fancy of democracy can suggest—it will still be labelled, in legible characters, AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

Look back to the secret message.—"The conduct of France (says the president) and the part she may take in the misunderstandings between the United States and Spain, are too important to be unconsidered." It seems that France was "prompt and decided"—that "she at once took the ground," for which Spain contended, &c. "But (adds the president, after this preamble) the course to be pursued will require the command of means which it belongs to Congress exclusively to yield or deny." What man, unless perfectly acquainted with the secrets of the cabinet, could have conjectured what means were here referred to by the president? The members of Congress themselves, (not even excepting the democratic members) were at a loss to guess at Mr.

Jefferson's views. Did he want troops? Did he want gun-boats? Did he want arms and warlike stores? Nobody could tell, until Mr. RANDOLPH, chairman of the select committee to whom the secret message was referred, took an opportunity to demand an explanation. He called on the president, and was soon let into the great secret of secrets.

"He then learned, (says Decius) not without some surprise, that an appropriation of two millions of dollars was wanting to purchase Florida. He told the president, without reserve, 'that he would never agree to such a measure, because the money had not been asked for in the message: that he could not consent to shift upon his own shoulders, or those of the house, the proper responsibility of the executive: but that even if the money had been explicitly demanded, he should have been averse to granting it; because, after the total failure of every attempt at negotiation, such a step would disgrace us forever: because France would never withhold her ill offices, when by their interposition she could extort money from us: because, if Great-Britain, with whom we had serious matters of controversy, did not consider our supplying her enemies with money as a breach of our neutrality, it must inspire her with contempt for any attitude of resistance which we might assume towards her: that it was equally to the interest of Spain and of the U. S. to accommodate the matter by an exchange of territory; (to this mode of settlement the president seemed much opposed) that the nations of Europe, like the Barbary powers, would hereafter refuse to look at the credentials of our ministers, without a previous *douceur*,' and much more to the same purpose."

Mr. Randolph was also told, by the secretary of state, "THAT FRANCE WOULD NOT PERMIT SPAIN TO ADJUST HER DIFFERENCES WITH US [relating to the Louisiana purchase]—THAT FRANCE WANTED MONEY, AND THAT WE MUST GIVE IT TO HER, OR HAVE A SPANISH AND FRENCH WAR."

Pursuant to this demand of France, and (according to Mr. Varnum's declaration) agreeably to the "secret wishes of the execu-

five," an appropriation of two millions was made by Congress, and sent off to France. —And thus, we say, has America been rendered tributary to Bonaparte.

The manner in which this appropriation was obtained by the president, shall be made the subject of another number.

Editor's Closet.

The way to CHEAT'EM.

A singular piece of *Cheat'emism*, has lately been brought to light in New-York.—From certain extracts from the bill presented by Cheetham to the general republican committee, for printing, &c. done relative to the last election for governor, which have been published, it appears, that this patriotic and disinterested editor actually *cheat'em'd* his party out of upwards of eight hundred dollars, in the following ingenious manner:—He employed Messrs. Southwick & Hardcastle (job-printers) to print a great variety of handbills for the committee—their bill for the whole was \$176..50—from this bill, on account of its exorbitance, Cheetham deducted 20 per cent. \$35..30—leaving the sum actually paid S. & H. \$141..20. To this Cheetham added paper to the amount of \$126..87—making in the whole \$268..7.—This is one side of the story. And now, honest reader, how much do you think Cheetham charged the committee for this very work and paper? Why, truly, only *One Thousand and ninety-three Dollars and sixty-one Cents*, making the neat, little, economical, republican saving of *Eight Hundred and twenty-five Dollars and fifty-three Cents*, "more or less."—Add to this, the work done in his own office, enough to make up the round sum of *One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-one Dollars and Ninety Cents*—and then answer, whether this same Cheetham is not one of the most pure and patriotic and disinterested republicans that ever existed.

Trouble—Trouble.

The Plebeian has detected Holt in a pair of falsehoods, relating to that paper; and seems to insinuate that he is actuated by envy and spite, because the Plebeian has the job of *printing the Laws*. What a snarling dog is this same Holt! Nobody must have a bone but himself! He quarrelled with Dr. Crouse, because the legislature gave him "*a thousand dollars*;" and now he growls at the Plebeian, because the legislature ordered the laws published in that paper!—if I had any right to meddle with these democratic squabbles, I could tell the Plebeian of a funny transaction which took place last winter, concerning this printing job.

Contradiction.

We are authorized and requested by Dr. Crouse to say, that the *Toast* published in the last Bee, as having been given by him at the late review in Greene, is utterly false; and that the *stripling lawyer* who sent it to the Bee-office, must have been very much under the influence of a bottle of gin, ditto of brandy, ditto of wine, which came nearly in contact with his nose, as he sat behind his

cravat and shirt-collar, peeping over the table, and chattering like a magpie against his excellency.

Oil and Water.

Duane says, "If we thought there was but a ray of hope that Mr. Jefferson would serve again as president, the Aurora would prefer him to any other man, even with the *evil genius of Gallatin* in the cabinet, and the *intrigues of Granger* over the whole nation, as alloy in the beneficent policy which he has pursued with regard to foreign nations." Now it's not hardly fair for Paddy to be boring Gallatin at this rate—for Gallatin was a rare son of liberty, at the time of the whiskey insurrection; and as to Granger, not Jefferson himself has turned more federalists out of office.

One Way.

It is stated in the Connecticut Gazette, that General Joseph Willcox, marshal of the U. S. for Connecticut district, soon after his return from the Litchfield festival, on being questioned by a democratic neighbor respecting the proceedings, replied, "We have given Osborn a considerable sum of money; and induced him to stay in prison, so long as his confinement will be of benefit to our cause"—or words of that purport.—After this, Osborn might as well leave his dungeon, or cease to grumble.

The editor of the Repertory heads the intelligence respecting the probable failure of the negotiations for peace, "*GOOD NEWS*," and gives the following reasons for it:—

"We consider, and very few, we believe, now seriously think otherwise, that the power of the French Empire, if unrestrained by England, will extend its overbearing influence to every quarter of the globe. We should mourn the degradation of nations yet free, and we sincerely rejoice in any gleam of hope that Britain will still defend herself and mankind."

In the following article, which we copy from the Evening Post, important truths are conveyed in a very pleasant manner:—

Ritchie's Enquirer. Mr. Jefferson's editor at Richmond has the following frank confession in his last paper:

"The Constitution, however, at length escaped from these pericidal hands. But still it had its enemies to contend with. Those who had been *tories* during the revolution; those who had emigrated here from the British dominions, not in search of an asylum from persecution, but of a market for their goods; and many of those native Americans who had formed mercantile connections in Great-Britain, were arrayed against it.

"To this class of opponents, should be added the ambition of such as looked for signal advancement, or the scarcely less criminal indifference of those, who yet doubted about the problem of a republican government."

I love this Ritchie because he's such an honest Ritchie. He never came nearer the truth than in the latter part of this declara-

tion. The enemies of the constitution consisted principally, not indeed of those who had been *tories*; (they were, much to their credit, almost to a man united in its favor) but of those ambitious selfish men "who sighed for signal advancement" and perceived that their consequence would be lessened by its adoption. And who were they, honest Ritchie? Who were its enemies in your state and mine? In yours there was Thomas Jefferson, who never dreaming to arrive at the distinction of being made President, but still hoping to be made governor of Virginia, he was opposed to it. There was your Stephens Thompson Mason, and your James Munroe, standing envoy to all the courts on this earth, he was opposed to it. Here, at the head, "by merit raised to that bad eminence," stood George Clinton, then Governor Clinton, now Vice-President of the United States, and as unexpectedly so as Thomas Jefferson, President; next to him, a little lower, stood his nephew Dewitt Clinton, then a young man just-in-blossom, but since one who has passed through more lucrative offices than any man in the Union; with these appeared their relative and partisan, Mr. John Taylor, of Albany, a staunch Clintonian of course; and last, though not least, was col. Burr, since Vice-President of the United States.

Such, honest Ritchie, are a few of the enemies the Constitution had to contend with. If Mr. Jefferson's editor would always be as honest, there would not be such a necessity as there is of late, for multiplying federal newspapers.

The following production is from the *Richmond Enquirer*, one of the most decided and ably conducted democratic papers in the United States—a paper which is patronized by the president, and is said to be under his immediate influence. On this essay, we will only remark, that if a federalist had promulgated such sentiments, he would have been branded with all the epithets of *tyranny, monarchist, traitor, British hireling*, and the Lord knows what.—But "*one*" may steal a horse, while another is hung for only looking over the hedge."

Of the Policy of the United States towards Foreign Nations.

Next to our own internal government, and, with which, by the bye, this subject is closely connected, there can be nothing of greater interest or importance, offered to the consideration of an American, than the policy of the U. States towards foreign nations. The affair is now arrived to a crisis; our national dignity will receive an indelible stain, or remain as heretofore, pure and spotless upon the page of history. *De Præjo* is re-appointed, by his court, *at the command of Bonaparte*, minister plenipotentiary near the U. States! If he is received in that character, we shall be the most degraded and despised nation upon earth: if he is sent from our country, and repulsed as he should be, with indignity and insult from our shores, war with France and Spain, is the inevitable consequence. Since the battle of Austerlitz there has been but one man on the continent of Europe: on that eventful day, the political existence of every other inhabitant, be he prince or peasant of continental Europe, was annihilated. But

the battle off Trafalgar, too, did much; and oppressed human nature may yet boast that there is *one* independent nation in the Eastern World. That little bit of land in the ocean," called Britain, still opposes a sturdy opposition, and inexpugnable bulwark to the views of universal empire which it is manifest are entertained by Bonaparte.—This man by a series of wonderful achievements, has elevated himself to the very pinnacle of chimerical glory, and to the zenith of human power.

"High on a throne of royal state, which far
"Outshone the wealth of Omus and of Ind,
"Or where the gorgeous east with richest hand
"Show'd her on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,
"Satan exalted sat, by merit rais'd
"To that bad eminence; and ****
"Thus high uplifted beyond hope, aspires
"Beyond thus high——"

Yes, although Bonaparte is "thus high uplifted," he yet "*aspires beyond thus high*." We do not deny that he has designs upon the feeble states washed by the waves of the Mediterranean; upon the Morea, Syria, Egypt, and possibly the Barbary shores; indeed he may carry his romantic ambition to the length of attempting, in imitation of Alexander, an overland expedition to India? But does this prove that he does not also want "ships, colonies, and commerce," here in our western world? Will the advocate for a robber say that his taking a purse out of the left pocket is any proof that he did not also take one out of the right? Is the friend of this Imperial Desperado prepared to defend him upon these grounds? And these, I think, are the only grounds upon which he has been defended. But on the contrary are not Bonaparte's views upon Spanish America, the West-Indies, and these "good old United States," like the lies of Falstaff, "gross as a mountain, open, palpable?" Is not his re-appointment of that little, swarthy, upstart Spanish monkey, De Yrujo, intended, to the apprehensions of all men, as an insult to our government, for the purpose of provoking that war, which, however abject and servile we become, cannot much longer be protracted? It is; and no man, whose understanding is not perverted, can deny it. It is therefore time for us to strike a blow. The Isthmus of Darien is the proper boundary between North and South America; and it is not visionary to say, that the emancipation of the whole of the country south of Paragua, Panama and Terra Firma, is completely in our power, and surely very much our interest to effect. Our peace and happiness have been too long jeopardized by the neighborhood of an insidious friend. This circumstance has too long exposed us to the machinations of the greedy tyrants of enslaved Europe. It is time that we should be able to lay our heads on our peaceful pillows, undisturbed with the dreams of Spanish or French robbers. If it be said that an extension of territory is not desirable for the U. States, there are two replies at hand, both, in my judgment, unanswerable; who can set bounds to the federative system? These states, from north to south, and from east to west, of immense extent, are happily go-

verned by it; why not extend it to the Isthmus of Darien? why not to the Straits of Magellan? But if this be thought extravagant, which it certainly is not, let the territory of the United States remain as at present, but free Spanish America from its dependence on Europe. That this event is desirable, I suppose no one will deny; and, as I cannot foresee any objection to its practicability, I will not solve difficulties by anticipation. Perhaps, though, it may be thought necessary that I should show *how* these events are to be brought about. This will lead me back to the title of this essay—our foreign relations. The last advices from England state, that our differences with that country were in a train of amicable and satisfactory adjustment. Mr. Monroe himself entertained no doubts of his success, and calculated, the last time the writer of this heard from him, through a private channel, upon concluding his mission, and returning to his native land in a few weeks. Such being the happy state of our affairs with that country, I do not hesitate to say that it is the policy of the U. S. to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great-Britain, for the express purpose of throwing our weight into her scale of opposition to the universal ambition of Bonaparte. We could do this, for reasons before mentioned, without making the smallest sacrifice. We could secure the powerful and invincible aid of the British navy without paying a shilling for it. What would G. B. expect in return, for this assistance? She would expect what we could give her without loss to us, but at the same time of unspeakable advantage to herself; of advantage to her in that very object of her ambition, for which she so bravely and unceasingly contends. With our assistance Great Britain could conquer and retain the whole West-Indian Archipelago. We do not want these islands: We have not a fleet to protect them. But Great-Britain does want them; and Great-Britain has a fleet to protect them. It is our policy to expel every European nation from the continents of N. and S. America; and Great-Britain would readily give up Canada for the West-Indies. What an enviable and elevated happiness would then be our lot! The whole western world, from Cape Horn to the north pole, "free as air!" These views are extensive; but valor and perseverance can work miracles. I suppose that there is no political sceptic, no infatuated friend of Bonaparte, who will deny that America and G. B. allied, in this manner, could successfully oppose the rest of the world. Here then would there be a barrier to the ambition of Bonaparte: then might Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Fox issue their imperative mandate: "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

Some men pretend to entertain fears for our inestimable political institutions from a close alliance with Great-Britain: But to me, these fears appear idle and groundless. Two nations may form the closest alliance for the great purposes of defence and national security, without their governments assimilating in the remotest degree. Let Great-Britain preserve her kingly government, if it so pleases her; and let us, as we can and shall, preserve our own democratic form of rule, free from the alloy of here-

ditary distinctions. G. Britain will appreciate the value of our alliance too much to hazard it by ever again officiously interfering with our councils: And, indeed, if under such an administration she should be so unwise as to attempt it, it is to be hoped that our government, if not too virtuous, will at least be too politic to barter the interests of their country, for any paltry benefit that a minion of Great-Britain could bestow. Truly I cannot perceive what interest or motive Britain could have for making such an attempt. As to involving us in a war with France, Bonaparte is about to effect that purpose ready to their hand; and as such is the inevitable necessity, let us use the power of the only nation on earth that can effectually assist us. Our situation is so peculiarly happy with respect to Great-Britain, that she can essentially aid us, without possessing the means of annoying any of our possessions—save our commerce, and our sea-port towns.

As to the expences of this war, and the consequent increase of our debt, this, it must be allowed, is only paying the price of liberty and independence. But in Mexico and Peru we shall find a sponge to wipe away, at one brush, our national debt, if it were ten times as great as it is.

These hasty remarks are written by one who was not born in '76, but who was a republican in '98, and is a republican in 1806; who was in favor of France when Europe was combined against her, and now is in favor of Britain when Europe is combined against her.

ALCIBIADES.

Hanover, Sept. 29, 1806.

The "Western World" is published by Street & Wood. The Kentucky Gazette relates the following anecdote:—

A gentleman who considered himself injured by the editors of the Western World, met Wood and told him that he felt disposed to inflict personal chastisement on him at that moment. "Oh! Sir," said Wood, "you're mistaken in the man—you're looking for Mr. Strait—he does a' the fighting, I only do the writing."

Something Pithy.

We have seen various modes adopted by good republicans, who are willing to take upon themselves the burden of serving the people, to induce the said people to vote for them; but so far as we know, the following persuasive address of Mr. would-be-sheriff Boteler, is quite original. [U. S. Gaz.]

"To the Voters for Sheriff of Frederick County.

"GENTLEMEN,

"This is to inform my friends, that there is in this town, and I suppose it has gone through the county, a report, that I have withdrawn myself from being a candidate for the Sheriff's office of this county. The report is false, and the villain or villains that raised it are damned rascals and liars.

"I am the public's most obed't serv't.

"E. BOTELER.

"Frederick-Town, Sept. 1, 1806."

* One of Dublin's patriotic airs.

Selections.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

TO THE HON. TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

SIR,

THE unexampled feebleness and impolicy of your administration, has at length encompassed you with difficulties of too great magnitude and number, for a spirit and talents such as yours to encounter, with the smallest probability of success. The very arts by which you crept into power, and the wretched system of policy by which you have for so many years retained your popularity are now, in the natural course of their operation, revolving back upon yourself.—To take a hint from one of your own notable effusions, "The full tide of your experiments," is turning, and now rolls back upon you and ebbs apace, and you are driven to an alternative the most grievous imaginable to your personal feelings—Either to meet Spain and her mistress France in the field, or to betake you to the more innoxious folly of caricaturing natural philosophy, and writing notes upon gnats at Monticello. Your situation is, indeed, so emphatically miserable, that not to pity you were a great crime, if not to condemn you were not a greater.

He who has the power, the purse, and the patronage of an opulent nation at his command, as you have, will never want defenders, however worthless he may be himself, or however wicked his purpose. You have had yours. Never did the mountains of Switzerland pour down into the rich plains of Europe, at the call of murderous ambition, a more fierce or unprincipled horde of hirelings than have graced your march through a ruinous administration of six years. The ferments of the world were favorable to you in this respect, throwing up on the surface of society a superabundance of that kind of recreation which was most suitable to your purpose, and enabling you to enlist on your side, against the good of your country, a host of auxiliaries, who found in you an object they could espouse without the slightest defection from their own feelings, and in yours, a system which they might defend without apostatizing from their own principles. In one respect they afforded you an unequalled advantage over the good men who were your adversaries. They had learned in the French schools to allow themselves no checks from those moral laws, which it was the primary work of the French revolution to destroy. Provided the end was attained, they felt no repugnance about the means by which they attained it. The barriers of truth being long broken down, or else over-leaped, the unbounded field of invention lay open to them, and there they ranged at large in search of attributes for your decoration, which your modesty never before dreamed of, and of tactics, for your

support, which never had existence. They were at call to enforce your purposes, by the arguments which it was most competent to such heads and such hearts to help you to. They were ready to scribble and to brawl as well as they could, and to murder the fame and the means of the best men of the land. So long, therefore, as a story, no matter whether true or false, told without a blush, argued upon with hefting effrontery, and backed with influence and office, could serve for your support, all went well with you. So long as a scantling of puff-paste praise, was strong enough to support you—you were safe. Your measures in any department could not want for panegyrist, since in every department there were emoluments and offices at your disposal. Though you had no court-creature specially paid and appointed to pander the mules for a formal birthday ode, you had a multitude of encomiasts who could falsify in prose; and who, however deficient in the inspiration which comes from the highest heaven of invention, were more than a match for any POET LAUREAT of them all, in venality. You may indeed be said to have converted the Union into a nation of profers who hobble it out with very common substitutes for the poetical requisites. For knowledge invention, malice for wit, and for harmonious numbers an abundance of epithets of that precious kind, which originally sprang from the sans-colloserie of Paris. Without ever approaching or perhaps so much as knowing the name of, Parnassus, or sipping one solitary drop from the Pierian spring, a host of citizens—officers or candidates for office—collectors, surveyors, postmasters, governors, sheriffs, bailiffs and watchmen, touched, not in the head by the muse, but in the palm by the magistrate, have in a half flutter, half race, like the ostrich, contrived to rise in profane invention in support of your measures, singing your praise, and swallowing the *douceurs* of the state. Those as they *invented* you into office, and *invented* pretexts for your misconduct while there, will now *invent* causes for the danger you have brought upon the country; and in strict conformity to their inventive habits, will produce any but the true ones. They, ingenious souls, once found out that your temporising conduct was the way to insure respect and peace to this country—now, that contempt and war are dashed in its face, they will find out that, not your temporising conduct, but the reproaches of your political adversaries, and their exhortations to you to arm the country, have been the cause. They will say that it was not your timidity which tempted, nor your oversight of Miranda which enraged, but the insults offered to your friend Bonaparte by the Federal prints, which angered Spain and France into war. And it is likely that, with no less truth and modesty, they will, by and by, say that it was your hatred and the insulting language of yourself, your legislature, and your agents of the press to Great Britain

which induced her to afford you, as probably she will, protection from your friend the Corsican. This farce however, draws near to an end—the hour of indignation, and the sneer of ineffable scorn sit upon the public brow. The delusion is almost over, and the first shot that is fired on our Western possessions, will be the signal for rending in pieces that veil of artifice by which the true character of your administration has been concealed from the public.

I believe, Sir, I only repeat the universal opinion of mankind—a postulate which has never been controverted, when I say that between nations, as between individuals, the very best security for peace, is promptitude and capacity for war; while on the other hand timidity not only excites contempt, but encourages encroachment, and solicits attacks. Individuals being under no responsibility to others, may, without any harm, please their fancy by imploring the justice which they have a right to demand. But the chief executive magistrate of a country, who, cherishing his fancies, or shivering under his tears, supplicates for his country that justice which she has a right to demand, and, but for his impolicy, would have the power to enforce, prevaricates with his duty, prostrates his country's honour, and if war ensues (which is most likely) is not only culpable of war, by neglecting the legitimate natural means of avoiding it, [preparation] but stands in the sentence of having aggravated the evils of war, with the disgrace of supplication despised, and the ignominy of humiliation rejected with disdain.

While I thus address you, Sir, I own that, different from my language to Mr. Randolph, I speak not prospectively with a view to any amendment in your sentiments, or any alteration in your system—you are too far descended into the vale of years for the one, and you are too near the end of your power for the other. And, to speak my mind, I very much fear that your soil was from the beginning too sandy for improvement. My purpose is, to make you turn your eyes back on your past conduct, and persuade you to repent. Do Sir!—Contemplate what you have done—view it attentively in all its natural aspects and in all the attitudes into which your ingenuity can throw it; and then ask your heart what confidence in your conduct, what faith in your professions can you reasonably expect from your country, or from the nations of Europe. I will for the present put the disgraceful affair of Africa and general Eaton out of the question; and come at once to the more important affair of Spain. By the meanest diplomatic traffic with France and Spain you committed your country to their derision and contempt, and while you tempted their cupidity, exposed your country's weakness. You endured their encroachments, their spurs, their scorn. You suffered the councils of your country to be dictated to, and its

chief executive magistracy (in your person alas!) bearded and insulted by their ambassadors: And all for what?—You will say, to avoid a war. What!—to avoid war with Spain indeed, when the union rings with imputations against you of being engaged in subtle underworking hostility against her, and of holding privacy with one of her subjects who was engaged in a plan, which however laudable in its views, was treason to that country. Is such the peace which America ought to enjoy?—Is such the war fit for America to fight in?—A peace obtained by abject humiliation—A war incurred by detected treachery. The opinions respecting your privacy with Miranda, are so far as regards the country, just as mischievous as if they were proved, and must so remain, until they shall be disproved—Till then, the prevailing sentiment will be, that while you were soothing Spain from fear, you had a dagger for her concealed in your bosom.

And now, Sir, let me ask you a question. Are you—can you be so far advanced in impairment of faculties, as to entertain a hope that all which passes so very current here, will escape the notice of the monarchs of Spain and France? Can you flatter yourself, that every item of the Miranda affair, with the trials of Mr. Smith and Mr. Ogden—The speeches of the counsel—the testimony of the witnesses who appeared at the trial—the causes for the non-appearance of those witnesses who did not appear, the verdict of the juries, the *honest and legal* conduct of your friend, Judge Talmadge—together with the whole of that disgraceful dance which you are said to have the honor of leading up, and all the straggings and plungings of your partisans, in their despair for you, upon that occasion—Can you, I say, flatter yourself, that the whole of it has not been talked of, freely, at St Cloud, and at the Escorial? Lay not the foolish fondling hope to your heart—you will soon be convinced to the contrary.—You will soon find your supplications for peace, answered by active war—The duplicity of your diplomatic instructions, by hard blows, and your imputed kindness to the revolutionizer of the Carracas, by a Spanish and French army in Louisiana.

CORREGIDOR.

Literary Gleanings.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE
COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

PARIS, August, 1805.

NOTWITHSTANDING what was inserted in our public prints to the contrary, the reception Bonaparte experienced from his army of England in June last year, the first time he presented himself to them, as an emperor, was far from such as flattered either his vanity or views. For the first

days, some few solitary voices alone accompanied the *Vive l'Empereur!* of his generals, and of his aides-de-camp. This indifference, or, as he called it, mutinous spirit, was so much the more provoking, as it was unexpected. He did not, as usual, ascribe it to the emissaries or gold of England, but to the secret adherents of Pichegru and Moreau, amongst the brigades or divisions that had served under these unfortunate generals. He ordered, in consequence, his minister Berthier to make out a list of all these corps: having obtained this, he separated them, by ordering some to Italy, others to Holland, and the rest to the frontiers of Spain or Germany. This act of revenge or jealousy was regarded both by the officers and men as a disgrace, and as a doubt thrown out against their fidelity; and the murmur was loud and general. In consequence of this, some men were shot, and many more arrested. Observing, however, that severity had not the desired effect, Bonaparte suddenly changed his conduct; released the imprisoned, and rewarded with the crosses of his Legion of Honor every member of the so lately suspected troops, who had ever performed any brilliant or valorous exploits under the proscribed generals. He even incorporated among his own body-guards and guides, men who had served in the same capacity under these rival commanders; and numbers of their children were received in the Prytanes and military free schools. The enthusiastic exclamation that soon greeted his ears convinced him that he had struck upon the right string of his soldiers' hearts. Men, who some few days before, wanted only the signal of a leader to cut an emperor they hated to pieces, would now have contended, who should be foremost to shed their last drop of blood for a chief they adored.

This affected liberality towards the troops who had served under his rivals, roused some slight discontent among those to whom he was chiefly indebted for his own laurels. But if he knew the danger of reducing to despair slighted men with arms in their hands, he also was well aware of the equal danger of enduring licentiousness or audacity, among troops who had, on all occasions, experienced his preference or partiality; and he gave a sanguinary proof of his opinion on this subject, at the grand parade on the 12th July, 1804, preparatory to the grand fete of the 14th. A grenadier of the 21st regiment (which was known in Italy under the name of the Terrible) in presenting arms to him, said, "Sire! I have served under you four campaigns, fought under you in ten battles or engagements; have received in your service seven wounds, and am not a member of your Legion of Honor; whilst many, who served under Moreau, and are not able to shew a scratch from an enemy, have that distinction." Buonaparte instantly ordered this man to be shot by his own comrades, in the front of the regiment. The six grenadiers selected to fire seeming to hesitate, he commanded the whole corps to lay down their arms; and, after being disbanded, to be sent to the different colonial depots. To humiliate them still more, the mutinous grenadier was shot by the gens-d'armes. When the review was over, *Vive l'Empereur!* resounded from all parts,

and his popularity among the troops has since rather increased than diminished. Nobody can deny that Bonaparte possesses a great presence of mind, an undaunted firmness, and a perfect knowledge of the character of the people over whom he reigns. Could but justice and humanity be added to his other qualities!—but unfortunately for my nation, I fear that the answer of general Mortier to a remark of a friend of mine on this subject, is not problematical: "Had (said this imperial favorite) Napoleone Bonaparte been just and humane, he would neither have vanquished nor reigned."

All these scenes occurred before Bonaparte, seated on a throne, received the homage, as a sovereign, of one hundred and fifty thousand warriors, who now bowed as subjects, after having for years fought for liberty and equality, and sworn hatred to all monarchical institutions; and who hitherto had saluted and obeyed him only as the first among equals. What an inconsistency!—The splendor and show that accompanied him every where, the pageantry and courtly pomp that surrounded him, and the decorations of the stars and ribbons of the Legion of Honor, which he distributed with bombastic speeches among troops, to whom those political impositions and social cajoleries were novelties, made such an impression upon them, that had a bridge been then fixed between Calais and Dover, brave as your countrymen are, I should have trembled for the liberty and independence of your country. The heads and imaginations of the soldiers, I know from the best authority, were then so exalted, that though they might have been cut to pieces, they could never have been defeated or routed. I pity our children, when I reflect, that their tranquillity and happiness will perhaps depend upon such a corrupt and unprincipled people of soldiers; easy tools in the hands of every impostor or mountebank.

The lively satisfaction which Bonaparte must have felt at the pinnacle of grandeur, where fortune had placed him, was not, however, entirely unmixed with uneasiness and vexation. Except at Berlin, in all the other great courts, the emperor of the French was still *Monsieur Bonaparte*; and your country, of the subjugation of which he had spoken with such lightness and such inconsideration, instead of arming, despised his boasts and defied his threats. Indeed, never before did the Cabinet of St. James more opportunely expose the reality of his impotency, the impertinence of his menaces, and the folly of his parade, for the invasion of your country, than by declaring all the ports, containing his invincible armada, in a state of blockade. I have heard from an officer who witnessed his fury, when, in May, 1799, he was compelled to retreat from before St. Jean d'Acre, and who was by his side in the camp at Boulogne, when a dispatch informed him of this circumstance, that it was nothing, compared to the violent rage into which he flew upon reading it. For an hour afterwards, not even his brother Joseph dared approach him; and his passion got so far the better of his policy, that what might still have long been concealed from the troops was known within the evening to the whole camp. He dictated to his secretary orders for his minis-

ters at Vienna, Berlin, Lisbon, and Madrid, and couriers were sent away with them; but half an hour afterwards other couriers were dispatched after them, with other orders; which were revoked in their turn, when at last Joseph had succeeded in calming him a little. He passed, however, the whole following night full dressed and agitated; lying down only for an instant, but having always in his room Joseph and Duroc, and deliberating on a thousand methods of destroying the insolent islanders; all equally violent, but all equally impracticable.

The next morning, when, as usual, he went to see the manœuvres of his flotilla, and the embarkation and landing of his troops, he looked so pale, that he almost excited pity. Your cruisers, however, as if they had been informed of the situation of our hero, approached unusually near, to convince, as it were, their contempt and derision. He ordered instantly all the batteries to fire, and went himself to that which carried its shot farthest; but that moment six of your vessels, after taking in their sails, cast anchor, with the greatest *sang froid*, just without the reach of our shot. In unavailing anger he broke upon the spot six officers of artillery, and pushed one captain d'Abincourt down the precipice, under the battery, where he narrowly escaped breaking his neck as well as his legs; for which injury he was compensated by being made an officer of the Legion of Honor. Bonaparte then convoked upon the spot a council of his generals of artillery and of the engineers, and, within an hour's time, some guns and mortars, of still heavier metal and greater calibre, were carried up to replace the others; but, fortunately for the generals, before a trial could be made of them, the tide changed, and your cruisers sailed.

In returning to breakfast, at gen. Soult's, he observed the countenances of his soldiers rather inclined to laughter than to wrath; and he heard some jests, significant enough in the vocabulary of encampments, and which informed him that contempt was not the sentiment with which your navy had inspired his troops. The occurrences of these two days hastened his departure from the coast for Aix la Chapelle, where the cringing of his courtiers consoled him, in part, for the want of *respect* or *gallantry* in your English tars.

Miscellany.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

More Oppugnation.

IN order that our subscribers may understand the nature of the conflict between the states of North Carolina and Tennessee, it may be necessary to lay before them such information as has come within our knowledge. In the year 1789, the state of North Carolina, finding her geographical surface too extensive for the purposes of efficient legislation, as it then embraced an area of not less than 80,000 square miles—ceded to Congress that part of her territory which is now called Tennessee (or, as it is vulgarly termed Tennessee) reserving to herself the right of making titles to such lands as had been located, or should thereafter be located, and of receiving to the use of the state the entry money for the same. The cession with its conditions was ratified—The territory S. W. of the Ohio, (now

called Tennessee) was erected, and the business of the land office rolled on silently, without any apprehensions being entertained by the legislature of N. C. that there was a prodigious herd of field mice, who were continually eating large holes in the land.

In the year '97, Governor Martin, then Senator in Congress, wrote to the legislature, that he had discovered some transactions of the foulest iniquity respecting the entry of the lands—that a chain of speculators from the Atlantic to the Mississippi were *stealing the land*, and defrauding the state of the money which should be paid for it, and that the Secretary of State himself (Col. Glasgow) was the commander of the band.

In that state the grants for land are signed and issued by the Secretary.

The legislature closed their doors on the receipt of this letter, and came to a resolution directing a certain number of their body, attended by the police of the city of Raleigh, where they were then sitting, to seize instantly such of the suspected persons, as were then in town. The committee did their duty. They seized the Secretary—and his son-in-law Col. Donelson—William Tyrrell—and a great many others—some of whose names will be mentioned presently—for although we touch not private reputation, we shall always feel a proud gratulation in exposing the public delinquent.

This Tyrrell had a most capacious maw—a raving appetite for land which could not be appeased, although he were to swallow a world—at the time he was taken the whole room was strewn with grants which he had just filled up, ready for the signature of the secretary.—You could smother this man to death by laying on his head only one half of the grants which he had thus made out for himself—containing 5000 acres each; land for which he had never paid the state one sixpence.

A board of commissioners to enquire into these enormities was established, and on a ballot it appeared, that Judge Locke, Mr. Gaither, and Mr. Edward Graham were elected—they pursued the object with talent and integrity, and found that the Yazoo speculation, whose structure Mr. Randolph thought proper to call *gigantic*, was, compared to this, a mere *pigmy*.

In the mean time the persons concerned, who were among the most powerful men in the two states, endeavored by every means in their power, to destroy the evidences of their guilt. The commissioners held their office in the State House—the State House was fired—but the fire was extinguished, and the person who attempted the conflagration executed. The State House was also entered in the night by a servant of Mr. Tyrrell, who threw down from the commissioners' room, a trunk of papers belonging to his master—an alarm was given, and the servant was detected and hung.

The governor ordered a guard, to prevent further alarm, but the commissioners, wearied with the toil of travelling through such a mountain of infamy, and suffocated with its stench, sunk from the high station with which they had been honored, and retired to the more peaceful engagements of professional life.

A new board was instantly established, and Messrs. Gaither and Purviance were elected by the Legislature. They sat from morning to night for sixty days, and at length succeeded in the government the most hideous aspect of villainy that ever disgraced our country.

Some of the principal facts may be here stated:

The laws of the state permitted no larger amount of land to be granted in any one grant, to any one person, than 2000 acres.

Colonel Donelson obtained one grant for 100,000 acres.

The laws of the state permitted that if Col. Donelson, or any body else, should unfortunately lose his grant, and would prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary that it was utterly destroyed, he should receive another grant for the same quantity, and in the same place.

But Colonel Donelson transferred for a valuable consideration, the first grant for 100,000 acres, and then obtained another grant for another 100,000 acres, and in another place.

And again—on the presumption of those two grants being lost—and without any proof to that effect, he obtains ANOTHER GRANT—for other land, in another place—not for 200,000—but for 300,000 acres.

The laws of that state say, that the natural boundaries of land, such as rivers, &c. shall take place of artificial boundaries, such as course and distance.—

But there were instances even where a man would enter only 100 acres, by course and distance—and take out a patent for 10,000. In all these cases, grants were issued by the Secretary, without any money whatever having been paid to the state. For the truth of these statements our friend Gov. Davie will vouch, and his successors Gov. Williams and Gov. Alexander will put their fingers on the record.

We will only make one parenthesis in this narrative by observing, that all this was nothing to be compared to other much more egregious and monstrous frauds. Tyrrell himself—a youth without property—had grants, and warrants for more than 900,000 acres, and it was only because justice became too impatient that he did not get more.

Donelson, and Tyrrell, and Doctor Barry, and many others, rather than be bothered with the trial of indictments, which were found against them, went off one day to Tennessee. They were demanded by the then Governor of N. C. under the act of Congress of '95, entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from Justice." But the Governor of Tennessee was so brave as to refuse the demand. Their securities then petitioned the Legislature of N. C. to relieve them from the penalties of their recognizance, and the legislature was so humane as to comply with their request.

Several others were tried, found guilty and punished.—The Secretary of state was fined 4000 dollars, and dismissed from office. Mr. Blount was acquitted—and so were several others—for several reasons.

The state of North Carolina then passed a law giving up the reservation of executing and confirming titles which she had, as we before mentioned, caused to be expressed in the act of cession, unto the state of Tennessee, if congress should consent thereto. Congress consented by an act of the last session.

The legislature of Tennessee has now required from the Governor of North Carolina, all the titles and evidences of titles in the North Carolina office, and Governor Alexander has detained them probably in the expectation of using some of them as evidence against those who have fled, as soon as she shall have caught them.

Vain hope! he had better give them up, and be as 'easy as he can'; a man of our friend Alexander's sagacity should know, that there is 'catching before hanging.'

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Robert B Foster, to the Editors of the Tennessee Gazette, dated Knoxville, Aug. 25.

"YOU have no doubt, heard of the refusal of the governor of North Carolina, to deliver up the documents relative to the land bills of this state. After the result of the application was known, the legislature determined to go as far as public expediency and prudential considerations would at this time justify: various opinions were at first entertained with regard to the propriety, safety, and even policy of attempting to legislate without them; but a desire to allay public inquietude, to manifest a determination on the part of the state to satisfy the just expectations of her citizens, and convince the state of North Carolina, that the absence of those papers were not to defeat the honest intentions of this state, weighed the legislature to adopt the course she is now pursuing.—The subject of our land interests, were, in consequence, committed to a joint committee, with directions to report by bill: In pursuance of their instructions two bills were reported, one providing for the sale of the land south of French Broad and Holston and the other for adjusting and settling the bona fide claims to other lands within the state. The first provides for the sale of the occupant and pre-emptive rights, at one dollar per acre, the price to be paid by instalments. The bill also contains necessary regulations for ascertaining the extent of said claims, and for deciding conflicting ones. The latter bill contemplates the division of the state, into five districts, with a principal surveyor to each; also the appointment of two boards of commissioners to consist of three persons each: one for the west and one for the east Tennessee; together with the appointment of two registers of land office—which registers are to be associ-

and with and to constitute one of each of the boards of commissioners, whose duty it will be to examine, judge of, and decide on the validity of all claims of land that may come within the description of those, which by the law of the United States and the laws of North Carolina are required to be satisfied. Their adjudication however is not to be conclusive or final."

Hudson, October 14.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Extract of a letter, to the Editor, from Schoharie.

"On Tuesday, the 7th inst. the medical gentlemen of this county met at the house of David Swart, being their annual meeting, when Dr. Z. Pyneco, of Sharon, was chosen their President, and Dr. J. Shepherd, State Member. Being a by-stander, I could not but notice the zeal of the gentlemen, for the promotion of useful knowledge in their professions."

READER AND EDITOR.

Reader. Mr. Editor, have you any interesting news to relate this week?

Editor. Very little, I assure you. Although there has been an arrival, with London dates to August 22, and another from Bordeaux, with French accounts to Sept. 5, still nothing decisive appears on the subject of PEACE. Capt. Henry, from Bourdeaux, informs, that the negotiations had broken off, and that Lord Lauderdale had demanded his passport on the 28th of August, and expected to leave Paris in a few days. Letters and papers, however, to the first of September, make no mention of the failure of the negotiations.

The following is the language of a French paper of the 28th of August:

We have received London papers to the 23d August inclusive. They exhibit the same picture of uncertainty, of abusive reports, of lying rumours and alarming news; and as among a commercial Nation the speculations of trade have a great influence upon public opinion, it is at the Royal and Stock Exchanges that an observer should place himself to judge of the alternatives of fear and hope which the inhabitants of London have experienced for these eight days past. The 20th and 21st, Omnium fell to 5, and on those days the thermometer, seemed to be steadily fixed at war! But as this extraordinary fall was only the result of the news spread in the morning, that Lord Lauderdale had received his passport to return to England, it is probable the subsequent days may have been more serene for the city of London, by informing its merchants and stock-holders that his Lordship had not quitted Paris. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday last especially, by announcing the news of the return of the grand army to France, will show, that if England be determined to prosecute a war devoid of object, it will henceforward be really a war hard to hard; and without any support for her on the part of the continent.

It is said, the great continental powers have agreed to acknowledge Bonaparte.

Capt. Cole, arrived at Alexandria from Bremen, informs that peace has been concluded between Prussia and England.

Under the head of Berlin, Aug. 13, it is stated, that military preparations are constantly going on in the Prussian fortresses and provinces: all the boats between Mag-

deburg and the frontiers of Saxony have been put in requisition for the service of troops; even the Generals Blucher, Hopenlope, Ruchel and Prince Lewis Ferdinand are named as intended to command armies.

A letter from Liverpool, of August 19, received at New-York, states that Prussia, Germany, Sweden, and other powers, had formed a coalition against France. But little credit is attached to the report.

Mr. Fox is on the recovery; and is said to be out of danger.

Mr. Erskine, appointed minister plenipotentiary to this country, is said to have set off for his destination.

All the French troops of the grand army have received their marching orders to return to France.

Of the subjoined articles, which appear under the head of London, Aug. 20 and 21, you may form your own opinion:—

Yesterday morning all Lord Caledon's suite and equipage, together with sixteen horses, were embarked at Gravesend on board the Mermaid frigate, which immediately set sail for the Downs, whence she will proceed to the Cape of Good-Hope. His lordship will embark at Portsmouth on the 1st of Sept. as will also his secretary and the rest of his suite.

The transport vessels with troops on board which had set sail from the Downs, have just arrived at Portsmouth, where they have been joined by the Captain, Ganges, and Kingfisher, with a fleet for the Mediterranean.

A letter from Portsmouth, of the 10th August, states as follows:

"The transports which sailed from Margate with the troops for Sicily, appeared off this port yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock: they were all assembled near the Isle-of-Wight this morning at 2 o'clock, when the Ganges, the Captain and the Kingfisher, which were waiting for them, took them under convoy for Plymouth; not one of them had cast anchor, and the rest of the convoy are repairing to Spithead with the Fury, the Devastation and the Explosion. It is said here, among the officers of these regiments, that the 13th, 14th and 15th are going to Portugal to defend that kingdom, and that if this project should miscarry or appear impracticable, they will repair to South America. Some light vessels arrived this morning from the Downs to take these troops on board. General Sir Hugh Dalrymple goes to Gibraltar on board the Captain. General Wynyard and brigadier-general Stewart, with their staff, sail for Sicily on board transports.

Reader. Is the seat of government yet found out?

Editor. Oh, sir, the president, and all the secretaries are flocking to Washington. The Spanish marquis will soon be able to find the government. Something is to be done. Congress will, in all probability, be called together—early enough to repeal the non-importation law before it goes into operation.—The moment an European peace is in agitation, our government begins to be wonderfully civil to Great-Britain.

Reader. I do not expect to hear any thing pleasing relating to election: but still I am anxious to hear the whole, good or bad.

Editor. From Pennsylvania, the accounts are certainly good—in 9 out of 14 of the wards in the Philadelphia city-election, the friends of the constitution have carried their ticket entire.

From Maryland, too, accounts are flattering. In Kent county, the federal assembly ticket prevailed by a large majority, and the federal candidate for Congress outpolled his opponent several hundred votes. In Montgomery county, also, the federal candidate has obtained a large majority, and his election is spoken of as certain. In Baltimore, the notorious Commodore Barney was a candidate, and was unsuccessful.

In New-Hampshire, democrats are elected to Congress; but this must have been expected, for no exertion was made to oppose them.

Editor. You have probably read the "Secret History of the Court of St. Cloud."

Reader. No. I have only seen the extracts which have appeared in your paper.

Editor. These convey a tolerable idea of the work; but you would be highly entertained with the whole. It has been much read; and is now running through a third edition in this country. But a strange rumor is abroad. It is said, that Gen. Terreau has demanded, in the name of the French government, that the executive of the United States immediately suppress the work—that the president has answered that he does not possess the power to comply with the demand—and that Terreau replies, "if the president will not suppress the work, Bonaparte will."

Reader. A strange report, indeed; but do you believe it?

Editor. I confess I am rather incredulous. But, after seeing what Bonaparte has already done, I should not be surprised to find it true.

Editor. Oh, I had almost forgotten to tell you a piece of bloody news, which actually comes well authenticated.

Reader. Indeed! what is it?

Editor. A squadron of bomb-ketches and gun-boats, lying at Boston, are ordered to sail (wind and weather permitting) with all possible dispatch, for New-Orleans. What think you of this?

Reader. Bloody—very bloody!

The Snell.



In this city, on Tuesday, Oct. 7th. Mrs. DIMAS PEARSONS, consort of Mr. Samuel Pearsons, in the 26th year of her age.

— Mr. WILLIAM FOLGER, son of the late Mr. Abraham Folger, in the 21st year of his age.



FOR THE BALANCE.

EXTEMPORE LINES,

Occasioned by reading the following *Toast*, given by Mr. J. SMITH of Charlestown, Mass. and which has been celebrated, in the "*Witness*," as a nonpareil of democratic sentiment.

"Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, who levels his breastwork, strikes his cannon, bares his bosom to the shafts of his enemies, and gives the deepest wound by a dignified silence."

When hostile bands invade our shores,
Our chieftain smooths the way;
Our mounds be levels, opes our doors,
To give our foes fair play.

And lest our cannon's thund'ring sound
Should wound their tender ears,
He spikes them, lest they should confound,
And waken all their fears.

His conduct lays his bosom open
To truth's unerring darts;
Which gives his enemies full scope,
To baffle all his arts.

Conviction flashes all around;
He shrinks from observation;
He gives his friends the deepest wound,
And thus insults the nation.

TACITURN.

On the particular circumstance of each of the different Powers having the ship '*Neptune*,' in the engagement off Trafalgar:

THREE different powers to rule the main,
Assum'd old NEPTUNE's name;
The one from Gallia—one from Spain,
And one from England came,

The British Neptune, as of yore,
Prov'd master of the day;
The Spanish Neptune is no more;
The French one ran away.

Agricultural.

FROM THE SPECTATOR.

Directions for making sweet, and clear CIDER, that shall retain its fine vinous flavor, and keep good for a long time in casks, like wine.

THERE are persons in this country who have for years been in the habit of making particular fine, rich and sweet Cider, which they sell from six to ten dollars per barrel:—the method of doing it they have endeavored to keep a profound secret,

The writer of this being acquainted with the art, is desirous that all Cider Makers may profit by it, and takes this method to make it more generally known.

It is of importance in making Cider, that the mill, the press, and all the materials be sweet and clean, and the straw clear from must. To make good Cider, fruit should be ripe, (but not rotten,) and when the apples are ground, if the juice is left in the pumice for 24 hours, the Cider will be richer, softer and higher coloured; if the fruit is all of the same kind, it is generally thought that the Cider will be better; as the fermentation will certainly be more regular, which is of importance. The gathering and grinding the apples, and pressing out the juice, is a mere manual labor, performed with very little skill in the operator; but here the great art of making good Cider commences, for as soon as the juice is pressed out, nature begins to work a wonderful change in it. The juice of fruit, if left to itself, will undergo three distinct fermentations, all of which change the quality and nature of this fluid. The first is the Vinous; the second the Acid, which makes it hard and prepares it for vinegar; by the third it becomes putrid. The first fermentation is the only one the juice of apples should undergo to make good Cider. It is this operation that separates the filth from the juice, and leaves it a clear, sweet, vinous liquor. To preserve it in this state, is the grand secret; this is done by fumigating it with sulphur, which checks any farther fermentation, and preserves it in its fine vinous state. It is to be wished that all Cider-makers would make a trial of this method; it is attended with no expence, and but little trouble, and will have the desired effect. I would recommend that the juice, as it comes from the press, be placed in open headed casks or vats; in this situation it is most likely to undergo a proper fermentation, and the persons attending may with great correctness ascertain when this first fermentation ceases; this is of great importance, and must be particularly attended to. The fermentation is attended with a hissing noise, bubbles rising to the surface, and there forming a soft spongy crust over the liquor. When this crust begins to crack, and a white froth appears in the cracks level with the surface of the head, the fermentation is about stopping. At this time the liquor is in the fine genuine clear state, and must be drawn off immediately into clean casks; and this is the time to fumigate it with sulphur. To do this, take a strip of canvas, of about two inches broad and twelve long, dip this into melted sulphur, and when a few pails of racked cider are put into the cask, set this match on fire and hold it in the cask till it is consumed, then bung the cask and shake it, that the liquor may incorporate with and retain the fumes; after this fill the cask, and bung it up. This cider should be racked off again the latter part of February, or first of

March; and if not as clear as you would wish it, put in string to fine it, and stir it well—then put the cask in a cool place, where it will not be disturbed, for the fining to settle. Cider prepared in this manner, will keep sweet in casks for years.

It is certainly of great importance to the people of America, to cultivate the fruit, that is natural to the soil of this country, and to make the most of the fruit, which that soil produces; especially, when its produce is an article of value, and of great consumption in this country.

A Lover of Good Cider.

Diversity.

ANECDOTE

Of the great and constitutional judge, lord justice Holt.

In the reign of queen Anne, in 1704, several freemen of the borough of Aylesburgh had been refused the liberty of voting at an election for a member of parliament, though they proved their qualifications as such. The law in this case imposed a fine on the returning officer of 1000l. for every offence. On this principle they applied to lord chief justice Holt who desired the officer to be arrested. The house of commons alarmed at this step, passed an order in the house to make it penal for either judge, counsel or attorney to assist at the trial. However, the lord chief justice, and several lawyers, were hardy enough to oppose this order, and brought it on in the court of King's bench. The house highly irritated at this contempt of their order, sent a sergeant at arms for the judge to appear before them; but that resolute defender of the laws bade him, with a voice of authority, begone; on which they sent a second message by the speaker, attended by as many members as espoused the measure. After the speaker had delivered the message, his lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words: "Go back to your chair, Mr. Speaker, within these five minutes, or you may depend on it I will send you to Newgate: you speak of your authority, but I tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the laws, and a distributor of justice; and were the whole house of commons in your belly, I would not stir one step." The speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the house were equally prudent to let the affair drop.

An independent judiciary was undeniably proven to be a public benefit of inestimable worth.

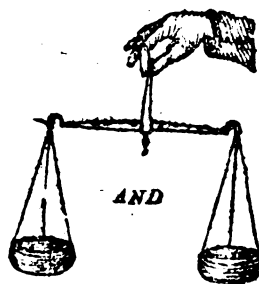
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"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, OCTOBER 21, 1806.

Editorial.

[SUBJECT CONCLUDED.]

IN our comments upon "DECIUS," we have already taken a wider range than was at first contemplated. The subject seemed to demand it; and we have trusted to the indulgence of the reader. It now remains for us to shew the manner in which a very popular chief magistrate has employed that ascendancy which, by some means or other, he has gained over his pliant partizans.

Speaking of the secret message, "DECIUS" says,

"It may be proper to remark that this message, although deemed by the clergy (as he stated to the house) to be a part of the secret journal, which had been ordered to be printed, was nevertheless omitted; nor has the omission ever been accounted for. The house by a subsequent vote refused to make it public."

Can the reader remain a moment in doubt, with respect to the omission above stated? The secret journal was ordered to be printed. The message made a part of this journal. But the message spoke a language which, according to the construction put upon it by Congress, must have endangered the popularity of the president. It called for means to quell the menaces of France and Spain. These means turned out to be TRIBUTE MONEY. The President was afraid to stand up, and avow his policy. He dreaded the enmity of France and Spain; and no less did he dread the frowns of an indignant people. He, therefore, and he alone, ordered and effected the suppression of a document which the representatives of the people had ordered to be made public.—This was a stretch of power on the part of the executive, which never ought to have been suffered to pass with impunity. It was an encroachment on the privileges, and an interference in the business, of the legislature; which never should have been forgiven. But the pusillanimity of the legislature was equal to the arrogance of the ex-

ecutive. A supple, cringing, servile majority consented to gratify the president, and to hide from the world the disgraceful message. The stigma, however, ought not to rest on all the democratic members alike. A few had independence enough to resist this scandalous attempt on their integrity. Amongst these, JOHN RANDOLPH stood conspicuous: And to this man are the people indebted for the full disclosure of the whole iniquitous transaction. Had his soul been formed of such "malleable stuff," as to yield to the hammer of power, the monstrous deformity of the administration would have still remained shrouded under the dark crape of obscurity.

It is astonishing to observe with what unparalleled duplicity the proceedings with respect to the TWO MILLIONS were carried on. To see Mr. JEFFERSON, after sending an ambiguous message to Congress, relating to the aggressions and menaces of France and Spain, taking members by the arm, and telling them his secret wishes—to see him attempting, in private, to bring down the independent and haughty spirit of RANDOLPH to a level with his own—to see him urging to this man, the necessity of appropriating two millions of dollars, as a peace-offering to France—to see him, after being spurned at by RANDOLPH, turning to the more pliant VARNUM—and to see him, after effecting his object, suppressing his own message, and attempting to shift the disgrace of the measure from his own shoulders, to those of the legislature.

Fortunately, RANDOLPH has lifted the veil; and those may decide who can (for we cannot) where lies the greater weight of guilt.

Extract from Cheetham's Citizen.

"Carpenter's emissary paper asserted a few days ago that terrible discontents existed in Louisiana, and that Bonaparte would avail himself thereof, and seize upon that country. The man who asserts and circulates false reports ought to be prosecuted. The press is free for the discussion of principles but not for lying.—Pierpont Edwards

has taken the liars and the alarmists of Connecticut in hand, and I hope he will not let those of New-York escape.

"We have in all our cities and sea-ports a considerable number of men, chiefly dry goods merchants, who are partners or agents of British merchants; these men want to embroil us with France and Spain, and there is no lying they will stick at to promote it; but they had better pack themselves off, for if Bonaparte should come, as they predict and ought to be afraid of, he will trim their jackets and make them pay the expence; and as to Carpenter, his nose will go to the grindstone.—But the fellow, if caught, will turn informer and impeach his employers. Here, he will say, is my list of subscribers; fall on them. I will shew you where they live and where their property is.

"The continual abuse and blackguardism in Carpenter's paper against France and Spain ought not to be permitted. If he must do it let him go back to his own country and do it. France has always behaved with honor to the United States, and we are perfectly easy on that score. It was by her aid we drove off the British invaders in the revolutionary war, and if she has a mind to come and drive off the scoundrels and British emissaries that seek to embroil the United States and France with each other, we will not fortify New-York to prevent it. Let those pay the expence of fortifying who expose it to danger.—The cheapest way to fortify N. York, will be to banish the scoundrels that infest it. When we are a peaceable people, and mind our own business, and let other nations and governments alone, we shall not stand in need of fortifications; but when we give protection and encouragement to foreign emissaries we must expect trouble.

"It is but a little time since the British ministry sent several of its emissaries to some of the states of Germany, to carry on conspiracies against France, and when the French government found it out they sent an armed force and seized those emissaries. Two of the English ministers resident at those German states had to fly the country. The English minister Drake, who was at Munich, was one of them. It is not because New-York is more remote from France than those states were, that conspiracies can be carried on with greater safety or ought to be permitted. Two or three thousand French troops would soon scour New-York and carry off a cargo of conspirators. The feds who encourage Carpenter (this emissary's name is Cullen) are cutting their own throats.

"This man, Carpenter, for this is the name he goes by at present, is now a professed British emissary. He has been running the world in quest of adventures, and he has taken up his residence in New-York to carry on his treason against the peace of the United States. In the height of his folly, madness, and ignorance, he has proposed in two or three of his late papers, (beginning with that of Oct. 6) that the United States should join England in a war against France and Spain, and enter into an alliance with her. A man never turns a rogue but he turns a fool, and this is always the case with emissaries.

"Does not this foolish fellow see that all those powers on the continent of Europe that formed alliances with England have been ruined? The late coalition against France consisted of five hundred thousand men, exclusive of England, and every one of the powers concerned in that coalition has had to repent it. The emperor of Germany is dismissed from his rank of emperor. The emperor of Russia has been beaten into humiliation and peace. The dominions of the house of Austria have been reduced to a narrow compass, and the remaining part obliged to pay tribute. The king of Naples has lost his tribute. The elector of Hanover has lost his electorate.—These are the fruits of forming alliances with England, yet with all these examples of ruin staring us in the face, this emissary of corruption, Carpenter, or Cullen, or whatever his travelling name may be, wants the United States to run their head into the fiery furnace of a war on the part of England. This emissary had better pack himself off, for we have those among us who know him."

On the foregoing abominable production, we for the present content ourselves with adding the comments of some of the New-York editors. The following remarks are from the *People's Friend*.

It appears then that the reign of terror, the commencement of which we long since held up to the observation of the American people, is now openly proclaimed in this country, that all who oppose the ruling faction are to be *deported for incivism*, and that, as the doctrines of the party have been borrowed from the French revolutionists, the execution of their plans of blood and terror is to be effected by the myrmidons of their good friend and *Maitre des Bourreaux* *Napoleon* the Just, the Merciful and the Mild. The truth of which the good and wise men of the country have been for some time suspicious, and we own it we ourselves have been pretty well persuaded, is gradually, but every day less slowly than the former, unfolding itself to view. The cunning of bad men is seldom a match, in the end, for their malice. Their falsehoods of others reveal the truth of themselves, and were they to commit murder, Providence intent on retribution would make them discover it by their calling others murderers. The above publication may be fairly considered as the confession of the whole party, leaked out by one of its agents in the indiscretion of fury. From it, it appears, that every sentiment of country, every feeling for that which was fondly called the constitutional right of A-

merica is extinguished, and absorbed in the superior consideration of the high and mighty king of continental Europe. Like that of Paris, the freedom of the Press of America is now to be allowed only to the partisans of administration, while *the sword of justice is forbidden to rust over the heads of those who assume to use that freedom in its wonted constitutional way, as a check upon government.* He who dares to rebuke ministerial error or malversation, or to speak a word against the high and mighty sovereignty of the European continent, and the guider of no small portion of the population of this, is now to *bite the dust.* And while *TWO OR THREE THOUSAND OF FRENCH TROOPS* are invited to *scour New-York* and carry off offenders, the *Pouche* of the East is to sit in judgment and condemn. The federal editors are to be, first guillotined and then tried by the virtuous *Rhadamanthus* of America, who, according to Virgil's description of that judge of the infernal regions—

"Castigatque, auditque Dolos."

first hands them over to his jacobinic executioners, and then enters upon their trial. But we beg pardon of Rhadamanthus for the comparison. He and his hell were merciful and just, compared with what France has been, or what America would be ere long, if the power of certain persons could but keep pace with their malice. If the worthy *soldiant* organs of the public will could but get (according to the wish of this patriot) "*two or three thousand French troops to scour New-York, and carry off a cargo of those conspirators,*" who dare to insult the courts of St. Cloud, and Washington, by telling truth.

Political disquisition is to be no longer a subject of reasoning, but a matter of club-law male and female, in which French troops are invited to co-operate with the bilingsgate beldames of the press, to rail and ravage down the rights of the country.

The constant association of knavery and folly to which the above essay alludes, when it says that "a man never turns a rogue but he turns a fool," has furnished sententious moralists with many apothegms. This writer not only gives us the adage, but supplies us with a perfect exposition of it. The folly of saying that New-York ought not to be fortified, and at the same time stating that *two or three thousand Frenchmen could scour it*, may very well be expected to accompany that kind of morality and patriotism which could suggest the abominable wish that, to wreak vengeance upon a few political adversaries, the country ought to be dragooned by the barbarous hordes of Bonaparte. Here indeed the two qualities are found reciprocally to aid each other, as they should do: the wickedness suggests the wish, and the folly exposes the wicked wish to public view. The merchants, and all other Americans, will no doubt take the will for the deed, and feel as much indebted to the essayist as if they were really *trimmings*, and their country were *scoured by two or three thousand French troops.*

"Trim the merchants' jackets, and make them pay the expenses." Indeed! Prudent concession—comfortable prospect! Americans!—have you eyes?—have you ears? or is all feeling for your country rendered so obtuse by political idolatry, and conse-

quent fanatical rancor, that you can be insensible to all this? Are you prepared to call in French troops to settle internal disputes?—And you, gentlemen of the faction! if violence, or detraction are to be used to stop the freedom of the press, can you not find among your own body apt instruments. If the laws are to be strained to it, have you not judicial instruments. If hated persons are to be *carried off in cargoes*, have you not bravoes among yourselves to do it?—why call in French troops? For you to hope to get any thing by that, is folly, even beyond what might be expected from your title to it. Confiscation being the staff of jacobin life, some of the worthies who would *scour the country with French troops* may flatter themselves, that when the French were saturated with the *trimmings* of the merchants, they themselves might come in for the *leavings.* But they would soon find their error. The lion when satiated gives the offal to his jackals; but the tyger or the hyæna never do; they are never glutted; nor are the French. The writers to whom we allude, would soon find it to their cost. They would soon be convinced that it would have been better for them to trust to periodical pay, however scanty, for *current* services, than to French generosity for *past.* "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." A moderate douceur regularly paid by Terreau, would, to a prudent calculator, be much better than all that could be hoped from a French assessor of the Maximum with a French army at his back.

The plan of emissaries, gratuitously attributed to Great-Britain, as applied to America, would be something of the same sagacious kind, as that related in the jest books, of an Irishman, who wishing to get rid of a bad shilling, concealed it among some half-pence, which he was paying at a turnpike. What could England get by an alliance offensive and defensive with America? why just the trouble and expence of defending the coasts, the harbors, and the trade of this country. And if we should be driven into war by France and Spain, does any man say that the aid of a great naval power will not be necessary? Yes! There are those who will say that we ought neither to build a navy ourselves, nor to accept of maritime aid from Great-Britain. What can they mean? Ask Talleyrand, ask Terreau. They at least must wish it. For our parts, we would not suffer a British soldier to land in arms even as an ally, on these shores. By land America can defend herself, provided the hordes of Bonaparte do not swarm the country as they have swarmed Europe. But what can prevent that, if there be a war?—Nothing but the British navy co-operating with us. Those who say otherwise speak too plainly *what they are* to be misunderstood. But Britain is dangerous! Indeed!—if Britain had, as those men would make Americans believe, hostile feelings to this country, her ministers well enough know, that the best way to gratify those feelings, would be to leave her to the moderation and tenderness of Bonaparte, and to the wisdom and spirit of her president.

Now let it be remarked that the suggestion which is held so criminal in us, first came from a number of as respectable men

as any in America. It will be difficult to persuade the American people that Mr. Randolph is either a dry goods merchant or a British emissary.

We should not have enlarged on this subject, if it were not of an alarming public nature. Whatever the writer may be, it is the press of the administration, and affects to speak its language—on that account only we think it worth notice.

The people of America will conclude from the specimen given above, what they have to expect if a French army were swagging upon our battery, or to repeat the above written words, if even "TWO OR THREE THOUSAND FRENCH TROOPS WERE TO SCOUR THE CITY, TRIM THE JACKETS OF OUR MERCHANTS, AND MAKE THEM PAY THE EXPENSE."

From the Evening Post.

Precious Confessions.—The American Citizen of Saturday contains a publication from which the following extracts are faithfully copied.

No. 1. "Pierpont Edwards has taken the liars and alarmists of Connecticut in hand, and I hope he will not let those of New-York escape."—*Citizen.*

Mr. Pierpont Edwards a year or two since removed from Connecticut to New-York, for the purpose of practising law; there being such a total dearth of abilities on the democratic side of the bar here, after the removal of judge Livingston to the bench, that it is supposed there was a very flattering opening for any man of that party possessed of a decent share of talents. Mr. Edwards came, saw and—whether he conquered or not would not be within propriety to suppose. When Mr. Edwards came here, we recollect it was industriously circulated by his friends, that he was sick of politics, and meant to keep himself aloof from all parties. This prudent and sensible resolution has for ought we know, been adhered to within the precincts of this city, and perhaps state. But while Mr. Edwards was going on with his professional business, he received (some time last Spring) the appointment of District Judge of Connecticut District: Down to Connecticut he goes, delivers a proper charge to a proper Grand Jury, properly selected by a proper Marshal, and an indictment is found against his Honor Tappan Reeve, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and against a printer for publishing certain charges against Mr. Jefferson, which had before appeared in this and many other papers. The next thing we hear of Mr. Justice Edwards, he is again at the New-York bar as Counsel for the United States against Smith and Ogden in the Miranda trials. The trials in New-York being dispatched, presto pass!! and gone!—Mr. Edwards is found a Judge of the U. S. Courts in Connecticut; where again a proper grand jury is returned before him, and indictments found against as many clergymen and printers as they could lay hold of. This is what the writer in the Citizen means by "Pierpont Edwards has taken the liars and alarmists in Connecticut in hand"—but when he ventures to express a hope that he will also exert his authority here, he reckons we presume without his host. Mr. Pierpont Edwards it must be recollected is no Judge in New-York. He

is a resident here I grant you, and at the same time a judge over the good people of Connecticut; but in what manner he would go to work to take people in hand here is not quite so clear. Perhaps after all the federalists shall have been properly handled in Connecticut, he may obtain a judgeship in New-York, and then I suppose we shall have rapid doings here too. But to proceed with the American Citizen:

"We have in all our cities and seaports, a considerable number of men, chiefly dry goods merchants, who are partners or agents of British merchants; these men want to embroil us with France and Spain, and there is no lying they will stick at to provoke it, but they had better pack themselves off, for if Bonaparte should come, as they predict and ought to be afraid of, he will trim their jackets, and make them pay the expence."—*Id.*

Can any thing so execrable be produced in the worst paper that ever disgraced the American press? Here is an attempt to divide the community, and point out one half of them as proper victims to a foreign invader. Again.

France has always behaved with honor to the United States, and we are perfectly easy on that score. If she has a mind to come and drive off the scoundrels and British emissaries that seek to embroil the United States and France with each other, we will not fortify New-York to prevent it. Let those pay the expence of fortifying who expose it to danger. The cheapest way to fortify New-York, will be to banish the scoundrels that infest it."

Thank God! the above is not from the press of any American. None but an alien, one who felt no attachment to the land he lives in, could have given publicity to any thing so infamous and so traitorous. Hear him once more:

"Two or three thousand French troops would soon scour New-York, and carry off a cargo of conspirators."—*Id.*

Is this to be tolerated? Is there then a party in the United States already formed to call upon the French to invade us? And have they already arrived at that pitch of audacity as openly to avow it? If Bonaparte would only send two or three thousand troops, the number necessary to make up the quota would we presume, be furnished here, and the federalists seized and delivered to them bound ready for the murderous guillotine. And has it so soon come to this pass? O monstrous villainy!

In a late number taken from the Repository, entitled "*Thoughts and reflections on the present state of affairs,*" the following observations were hazarded, on the supposition that Bonaparte shall triumph over Great-Britain and then extend his views to this country; after a supposition of insults and aggressions and an attempt to extinguish our national spirit, the writer proceeds thus:

"To a people once free, it will appear of all conditions of disgrace the lowest to submit to the power of a conqueror. But even in the lowest deep there is a lower deep. We shall suffer the utmost aggravation of this condition, both in point of shame and wretchedness, for our conqueror would exercise his dominion by the *faction of our traitors*. Such is our distance from the metropolis of the great empire of which we should be a part, that our miseries must necessarily array a French party in the United States, and commit the force and treasures of our country to their hands, no doubt with the aid of a competent body of French troops."

"If any persons should ask whether Americans would be found base enough to accept of places under a French domination, we answer, they would quarrel for employment.—Besides we have now

SIGNERS enough among us whose patriotism is a transferable stock, to fill all office. Has Holland or Italy or Switzerland disappointed France of each a host of traitors? Power will be offered them, power over their fellow citizens and equals. France would thus cheaply acquire the domination of the United States, without our people so much as knowing when they first got it or how it could be shaken off. They would have it, and it is more than a thousand to one, without firing a musket to get it."

When this article first appeared, the Aurora affected to believe it was the speculations of a visionary; yet not a month has passed and we already see "the faction of our traitors" coming out in our public prints on the side of France, with their denunciations and their triumphs in anticipation. And is the American public yet base enough to listen with complacency to such infamous suggestions?

As to an alliance offensive and defensive with England which the Citizen supposes a certain paper to desire—we are not prepared to advocate that. To be obliged to engage in every war in which she may, and occasionally must be engaged, in consideration of her joining us if we should be involved in war, would in our present judgment be but a bad bargain on our part. Sound policy, American policy demands of us to view the subject with extreme caution. Mr. Randolph (if he is the writer of Alcibiades in the Richmond Enquirer) may indeed desire it; nothing is more common than for men to go from one extreme to the other: but we have always been more disposed to admire the brilliancy of talents than to repose ourselves upon the solid wisdom of this statesman. We hope the federal prints will conduct with guarded circumspection on so momentous a question.

LITERARY NOTICE.

ISAAC RILEY & Co. inform the public that they have for sale (and have sent for more) a few copies of "*The whole proceedings on the Trial of Indictment against Thomas Walker, of Manchester, merchant, Samuel Jackson, JAMES CHEETHAM, [editor of the American Citizen] &c. for a conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution and Government, and to aid and assist the French (being the king's enemies) in case they should invade the kingdom, tried at the Assizes at Lancaster, April 2, 1794, before Mr. Justice Heath, one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas. Taken in short-hand by Joseph Gurney.*"

New Definition.

Mister (for he says he is no longer Captain) Holt tells his readers that "certain reasons which have transpired," &c. deter him from publishing any thing more against Mr. Powers at present. Who, before now, has ever heard a caning called "certain reasons"?

Foolishness.

Amongst other foolish lies, which Holt has deemed it his duty to propagate, relating to the Governor, he asserts that the brigade reviews afford no opportunity for any evolutions excepting the marching and standing salutes, and instances the Greene county review to prove his assertion. How extremely foolish it is for a fellow to tell a falsehood which about five thousand eye-witnesses can contradict.

Political.

FROM THE CHARLESTON TIMES.

Optima autem hereditas a patribus traditur liberis, omnique patrimonio prestantior, gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum; cui decori esse, nefas et vitium judicandum est—CIC. DE OFF.

IT is a matter of singular, unprecedented instance among independent nations, and a source of mourning to every genuine American, to see the slavish tameness and passive good nature with which the people of the United States receive every insult offered to their rights and sovereignty.—A judgment the most moderate, would conclude, that among the multitude of disgraceful aggressions, which come in every variety, shape, degree, modification, and number, there should be some one which touching us in an irritable part, would call up a spirit of resistance, and lead to a vindication of national honor.—Or is it that we have become habituated to this humiliating treatment, and are now determined to be of consistent conduct, let the glory of the nation vanish as it may? Or is our temper such as to submit to the capricious ill-nature and grinding arrogance of any power that may choose to wound us with its assaults, or blight our spirit with its plain and unreserved contempt? and shall we ever consent to receive as a compensation for reiterated frowns and multiplied disgraces, a smile or a shake of the hand, which when granted even, is little less insulting than the matter of complaint for which it may be yielded as a satisfaction? If such be the degradation of American spirit, it is time that we should surrender our independence, and cease to rank ourselves among the nations of the earth; for it is better to be a respectable dependent than a worthless principal; more honorable and more safe to flourish under the sheltering canopy of some Imperial throne, than to be plundered and hoaxed at by all the world, and want the ordinary resentment of men! If honor, glory, reputation, and fame, be of no estimation among us, let us sell our sovereignty to the highest bidder, and divide the purchase money of our country's freedom! Great Britain will give us uncouth millions, and mortgage our dominions for the security of payment.—France will bid in bounteous promises of immense hereafters, and will advance us in earnest, her pledge of Imperial honor, to an admission among the vassals of the great empire, and will moreover relinquish the millions stipulated as the price of Louisiana.—Spain might tempt us with a relinquishment of the millions agreed on for Florida, a reception into the bosom of the Holy Catholic church, and would guarantee any sum that we should fix upon by the mortgage of her mines, or perhaps by drafts upon Miranda and Company. And where would be the mighty absurdity

of this ignominious auction, if we are resolved to ask no reparation for the injuries received from one people, to take the aggressions of another as matters in course, and submit with humble patience to the arrogance of all? Of what moment are our resources, if they are never to be called into use? what avails a dormant spirit of indignation, which is never to come forth to vindicate the rights of the country? What shall we say to an independence, a political liberty, a national freedom, that suffers itself to be insulted and violated with impunity? Away with this skeleton of American honor, this image of American sovereignty! Its tenuity catches no rays from the sun of glory; they pass through it, and there is no shadow by which to find its where-about.—And will there never be a resurrection of the spirit of our ancestors, to fire our bosoms with a generous ardor, and point to us the road to national greatness? There needs no resurrection; the spirit has never been absent from us; but its workings, its glows, its warm and enthusiastic patriotism, have been checked, damped, and thwarted by an evil genius, that has some bow or other gotten into its confidence, then betrayed and overshadowed it with the glooms of disgrace. This it is which has brought us to this low degree of nothingness—this it is which has given so mortal a blow to our country's greatness—that has displaced the majesty of virtue; and taken us from under the guardianship of talents, to exalt the grinning idols of a pale-faced philosophy, and to protect us with the shield of Pallas, which they presume to wield, but which they have turned with the Gorgon's head inwards, and thus transformed the objects of their protection into unfeeling stones.—This it is, which coming to us under the specious name of the spirit of Seventy-Six, has unfolded itself by swift degrees, and now stands before us in the full drawn figure of the spiritless spirit of Eighteen Hundred and Six.

Surely it is time that we should open our eyes, and see the juggling tricks that have been played upon us. It is time to examine the Puppets that have so long had reverence and honor, and worn upon their "baby brows, the round and top of sovereignty." It is time that we dismissed these political quacks, whose nostrums are poison, and whose prescriptions are not given for the diseases that the symptoms indicate. These miserable surgeons, whose nerves tremble at the sight of blood, and who fall to work upon their unfortunate patients, with bandages about their eyes. How happens it, that at a crisis like the present, when the political relations of the world are undergoing a radical change; when the old balance of the nations of the earth, is thrown from its fixture, and tossed by irregular and mighty movements, threatening ruin and confusion, that we commit our safety and our happiness to men, who stand idle spectators of the storm that

roars around them, who divine not, from whence proceeds the tremendous convulsion—but look—and know nothing but fear and trembling? How happens it, that we should put our trust in men, whose practices upon the old maxims and systems of policy, so far as they apply at present, make one continued series of stupid blunders, and still more stupid attempts to correct these blunders; who are without genius to discern that the times require a frequent aberration from the ancient maxims of state; and who are utterly void of that intelligence which makes new rules for new cases; which anticipates changes, foresees probabilities, meets possibilities half way, and stands armed, accouped, and in full preparation for every contingency of human events? No. We shall never ride with dignity in the chariot of peace, nor will our warlike car ever be borne over the fields of glory, while charioteers like these direct the coursers. These modern Phaetons, with all the presumption, and all the vanity of the ancient Child of the Sun, but without his alliance to a god of Wisdom, must be hurled from their seats by the fiat of the public voice, and driven deep into waters more oblivious than those of the Po, lest they ruin the fair form of this our earth, by their mad career.

Cæli miserere tui—Circumspice utrumque: fumat uterque polus: quos si vitaverit ignis Atria vestra ruent—

Conscious of being blessed with a constitution, wise, liberal and free, with as much political experience concentrated within us, as can be found among the other nations of the earth collected together; with a country full of resources, easily made ready for any emergency, and a bold, hardy, intrepid race of freemen, who know no fear, and who are ever prepared to shed the last drop of the blood that warms their hearts, in defence of their country and their rights; a proud and commanding station should long before this have been seized upon for the perch of the American Eagle, and once seized, should be yielded but with life. Behold what has floated in pictured reality before us: the Imperial Bird, who had thrown his eyes upon the Sun, and was mounting in youthful vigor, and with swift pinion towards the meridian of glory—whose flight was pushed, cheered, supported, and exulted in by the genius of Federalism, has lowered his proud head, drooped and fallen, through the malevolent influence of the vapors engendered under the moon of Democracy. He has descended from the halo of his celestial height, and been called to the ignominious sphere of chattering Pies, and made to mingle with the fowl of the marshes and the lakes. The keepers, to whom we had committed him, were confounded with his lofty exaltation and towering wing, and have taken him under their cloistered cage, to be cowed, pecked and deplored, by the vultures and owls of Britain, France and Spain. Let the contempt of the present age light upon us, and the execrations of

posterity be sculptured upon our tombs, if we suffer disgrace so foul to settle upon our glories. Our fathers fought and bled for independence; but it was not for the independence of a day: they did hope to transmit the gift as an inheritance without price to their children forever—and now, before the ashes of these faintest heroes have cooled in their sepulchres, while even some of them are yet present with us, that independence has lost its lofty tone, and squeaks in piping notes of peace, or is wrapt in the silence of a dumb-stricken victim of the vengeance of the gods! Yet still does the nature of things proclaim to us, that we cannot retain what we have not energy to defend; and that our sovereignty must die, unless we stand between it and insulting presumption—that this sovereignty is composed altogether of spirit, soul, fire, and celestial zeal—that it lives only in the full radiance of glory, and perishes with the slightest breath that issues from the regions of infamy. Have we forgotten the triumph of American indignation over French rapacity? And have the records of the vengeance of our gallant seamen in arms, for the brutal violences they had suffered in times of peace, passed from the tablets of our memory? Have we forgotten, that a spurning refusal to commence a negotiation, by a payment of tribute, was followed by a resolution, worthy of Americans, *to expend the last support of their existence, for their existence as freemen?* And have we no longer within the scope and vision of our optics the glory which covered us in the gallant contest for our liberties and rights? These things must be fresh in our minds—But now there came to rule another King in Israel, and behold the councils were changed; the spirit of former times passed from among the elders, and there was no longer any honor done to the house of Jacob. Spain, a miserable dependent of an usurping adventurer, a vassal, a tenant by sufferance of the lands of her ancestors, bullies us to our teeth, and speaks defiance to an administration which she knows to be afraid of the noise of its own war dogs, and which it keeps kennelled and bolted in, and reduced, for want of subsistence, to a state of weakness and depression. This spectre of an empire, shrouded in monkish garbs, and animated by a cancered soul, advances from the glooms of the Eburial, to obscure the effulgence of American glory! We buy of her a theatre, on which are exhibited shews of our own disgrace; and the voice of the people, raised aloud for vengeance, passing through the *reversed* trumpet of the Executive, comes out, in the soft notes of an oaten pipe—

O crudelis Elexi, nihil mea carmina curas!

Foul, foul! that a foot-ball, kicked by all the world, should in its rollings defile the majesty of the American people—

Oh, Lucifer! thou radiant star!

Son of the Morn, whose rosy car

Flamed foremost in the van of day;

How art thou fallen!

France, the prompter of Spain, and the relentless scourge of the world, uses us with as little forbearance; and this in full conformity with the maxims by which she regulates her conduct. A policy, of which Rome, in her road to dominion, long since proved the efficacy, has become the policy of the new Emperor of the Gauls—a branch of it is seen in the art with which he labors to depress the pride which States and Kingdoms have in their own free sovereignty. The glory of France is with him—*Sed inter ignes minores.* She is the source of greatness, of honor, of majesty, and splendid immortality; and to receive any thing from her hands, is a favor granted in her gracious condescension! So let it be with those, who are slaves, lying at the feet of her Emperor—but, if not one spark of the ethereal fire of freedom lived in our souls, still would the elements war for us, and keep him at a wide distance from the shores of America: the roaring of the Atlantic drowns the rattling of Napoleon's distant artillery. His giant power may cramp, limit, and vex us; but our political safety depends not on his frowns or his imperial sanction. We must, indeed, be lost, if we exalt an Emperor of France to the dictatorship of Columbia; and black will be the aspect of that hour, when our fates are committed to the guardianship of one who reigns at St. Cloud, and who gorges the ravenous appetite of his ambition, with the mangled victims that lie stretched in horrible destruction around him—What, shall we also be of the number of those who bow the knee of submission to this new risen Emperor? And must we too apply at the office of Talleyrand for our bills of credit, and letters of instructions? Are the acids of French political chemists to dissolve the sterling gold of American patriotism? Unmanly, treasonable thought! If it be so, that two millions of dollars, or two farthings, have been sent to France upon her imperious call for them; our pure reputation is sullied, our dignity disgraced, our country sold, our glory tarnished with a poisonous corrosion—Let us disavow the base treachery of our rulers, by a firm refusal to ratify this infamous tribute by withdrawing all confidence from characters of so sickly a stamp! Let us join in one common sacred union of souls, and resolve as freemen ought, that we will sooner see the fair temple of our liberty topple from its wide foundations, and bury us in its holy ruins, than see it converted into a seat for money changers, a counting room in which to settle the bargain and sale of American Independence!

Casting our wearied eyes around, for some consolatory prospect on which to dwell with pleasure and complacency, we next behold the trident of Great Britain, brandished over our heads, with angry menace—We are not going to join in the stupid bawl of those half-witted political drones, who talk of the old jealousy existing in England against this country; nor will we reher her behaviour towards us, to

any idea acting in her councils, that she will be able to tame us until we bend under her dominion—this is stuff fit only for the idle speculators of an ale-house—Great Britain has no more hope nor thought of regaining her ancient sway over these States, than she has of getting the kingdom of France, in virtue of the transfer made to her by the treaty of Troyes. She will as soon lay her plans to seize on Denmark, in right of the successors of Canute, as pretend to plant her standard of authority upon our independent ground. But, after submitting to the contemptuous treatment of Spain, and receiving with all deference the buffetings of France, it cannot much surprize the thinking world, if Great Britain should take it upon her to deal cavalierly with a people so wanting in spirit. Puffinimity and weakness of council never yet begat respect, and it would be asking a degree of moderation and command of temper, not often found among nations, if England should give to us the reverence, honor and regard, that she would if we carried ourselves with a front more erect, and had learned to command the veneration of the world; by shewing a dignity worthy of receiving it—Spain brags over us in Louisiana, and her minister falls upon our chief magistrate, and tells him of the assurance of his high contempt in the centre of his palace—France orders us to pay her bills at sight, and cuts up the security of the trade of our southern coast—and, to complete the humiliation, Great Britain interrupts our navigators wherever she can find them—blockades our seaports in a time of peace, and her cruisers wantonly sport with the lives of our citizens, even upon their own thresholds—When shall we find a security from these oppressions? The powers who sit above us, and hold the sword of our authority, have talked much of their determination to rescue us from these ignominious scourgings—With France and Spain, it seems that every advance they have made towards this end, has been to plunge still deeper into the mire of political disgrace, and a "lower deep still threatens to devour." Great Britain, has been solemnly excommunicated by the wise priests of the nation in conclave assembled, and they have declared that we shall take of this whore of Babylon, no more of her scarlet or finelinen—Instead of raising the voice, and speaking in a tone becoming the rulers of a great people, we have heard from the representatives of our honor and our state, the mean language of petty dealers, and see them taking the sneaking revenge of the affronted customers of a merchant, and say indodgeon, "We will buy no more goods at his shop," and even this is but a farcery of state: This portentous non-importation bill will pass away in smothered puffs—and so consistent are the merchants in this, that they alter not a tittle the ordinary arrangement of their importing orders for the seasons to come—This measure, however, although not made of stuff sufficiently stern to throw the peo-

ple of England into convulsions, is enough wanting in good nature, to exasperate and sting them—There was no ignorance of this in any intellect, though ever so dark and confused, that had the honor of voting for its enactment; yet, relying as usual upon being chastised a little for this irritating step, and then having every thing made up by an ambassador extraordinary, and an appointment of claim-letting commissioners; behold these economists dismantle our naval force, and order the floating bull-dogs of America to leave the shores of the Atlantic, and meander their way up the fertile borders of the Potomac, and pass in review by the forests and tobacco clad fields of Virginia, until they reach the mud of the Tiber; on a river of which name, there once flourished a city, which rose to the empire of the world, by the wisdom of its senators and the eternal disdain that they shewed for every thing like pusillanimity or mean submission to an enemy. Oh! Legislators of the nineteenth century—to throw our peace concerns into the jeopardy and insecurity of the season of conflicting hostility, and at the same moment to put our warlike and fencible powers upon the establishment of the times of the profoundest peace and harmony! If we mourn over the bier of a murdered American, what shall we say to the men, who, holding the means of protecting ourselves and our kinsmen from death and ignominy, basely desert and betray us? For what purpose have we a chief and heads of departments, if, instead of preserving our unoffending countrymen from the launched thunders of the proud cruisers of Britain, they but gape a stupid gaze when an outrage is committed, and go to cure an irreparable mischief by proclamations, which they should have prevented by the use of the American arms? And now, Americans, is it fit that we should sit mute spectators of this falling state of our country? Is it worthy of the blood which we inherit from our fathers of war-proof, to look tamely on and see our greatness, majesty, splendor, and bright fame, vanish from among the fums of the political system! and consent that our rising and our setting glory should tell but the measure of an hour? Shall we yield up all in despair, and despondingly exclaim—

*Fumus Troes fuit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Dardanidum?*

If I did not believe that there was yet a rallying spirit left in my countrymen, that will shortly rise up in an honest zeal, and sweep away the thick dust that covers the surface of our honor; and did I not feel conscious that our fame must shortly mount to a summit far above the fogs that envelope it at this disgraceful moment, I should be the first to declare for the abandonment of an unworthy country, and would move my habitation to some region where the lion ported goddess, Independence, holds her proud command.—Yes, there is an escape of glory in reversion for us, when the present generation of constituted powers

has passed away, and we shall then begin to live, and to move, and to have a being. We will not consent that some future traveller should walk over the premature ruins of our Capitol, and say—THE UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE MOST SPLENDID EMPIRES THAT THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN, IF THEY HAD KNOWN HOW TO FEEL AND TO RESPECT THEIR OWN STRENGTH AND DIGNITY.

ADRASTUS.

Communication.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BALANCE.

SIR,

The redoubtable Captain Holt, in his last week's vehicle of filth, informs his correspondents, viz. Scrutinizer, Warren, Informer and G. H. that for certain reasons which had transpired since his last publication, it rests with me to determine whether my name or oration should occupy any more space in the Bee or not." Through the medium of the Balance, I would inform the loggerhead, that I despise his infamous insinuations respecting my character, as much as I do the contemptible Charles Holt himself. I did expect that he and his coadjutors had nearly exhausted all their venom; but what can be expected from wretches who lie from instinct, and who glory in slander, falsehood and misrepresentation? Does Holt really suppose that such men of straw, such scarecrows as he has exhibited, can frighten men into silence? No captain. Dress up as many of these as you please, beat the rogue's march, put on each a *chapeau bras a la mode de la Francoise*, and even gird lath swords on their sides, and then let the redoubtable captain march in front brandishing his horse-pistol, still the world would regard them and their captain in their true character. The world would still see it was Charles Holt, the foot-stool of men who after his imprisonment in New-London gaol, brought him here to renew his old trade, and become the carrier of every lump of mud, that his masters please to throw upon him. This cowardly and detested scapeling, pretends to threaten, and inveigh against my character and conduct. I acknowledge that the character of Charles Holt is placed beyond panegyric; and I also pronounce that same character, beneath observation, below notice. It is dishonorable, it is degrading to speak his name, and much more so to publish it. Generally the worst of men, have here and there a shining quality that entitles them to some praise. But Charles Holt never had but one character. The seeds of falsehood are sown in his heart, where they vegetate and flourish. But even when his own stock fails him, truth itself, put into that noted *lie-factory*, his mouth, is wrought, though in a bungling manner, into a falsehood. Come forward, then, captain; don't mince the matter. Let's have your *certain reasons* in black and white. Do not, through your great delicacy, your sacred regard to character, suppress any publication against my conduct and reputation. I bid defiance to you; and your whole

host of "Scrutinizers, Warrens, Informers, and G. H.'s" Let them come. A character that can be injured by Charles Holt, or the infamous junto who skulk in the back ground, is not worth preserving.

JAMES POWERS.

Hudson, Oct. 16, 1806.

Hudson, October 21.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

The Medical Society of the county of Columbia, met at the court-house in this city, on Tuesday the 7th instant, at which were present,

WILLIAM WILSON, *President*,
THOMAS BROADHEAD, *Vice-President*,
WILLIAM BAY, *Secretary*,
HENRY MALCOLM, *Treasurer*—and sixteen other members.

The President proceeded to address the Society in a very appropriate inaugural discourse, agreeably to request of the Society. After which the Society proceeded, as the act of incorporation directs, to elect Censors for the examination of Students; and also a Delegate to the State Society—when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:

CENSORS.

Thomas Broadhead,
John M. Mann,
Samuel White,
William Bay,
Henry Malcolm.

DELEGATE.

John M. Mann.

The Society next proceeded to adopt certain rules and regulations by which its proceedings shall in future be directed; and in conclusion, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Doctors Broadhead and Malcolm, to wait on the President to request a copy of his discourse for publication.

WILLIAM BAY, *Secretary*.

READER AND EDITOR.

Editor. The hurricanes in the West-Indy islands have been terrible. At Martinique 11 vessels were driven ashore and totally lost. At Dominique all the vessels in the harbor of Roseau were destroyed, and the town of Roseau was nearly all washed away, including the fort. 700 persons lost their lives; and those who escaped were left destitute of subsistence. The plantations were generally destroyed. At Crooked Island, several houses and plantations were destroyed.

Reader. Is this all the news you can give us? Is there nothing from abroad?

Editor. The French papers furnish us with the Addresses of FRANCIS, Emperor of Austria, on resigning the High Office of Emperor of Germany; and as they are highly interesting, we will give them entire:—

VIENNA, August 7.

"We Francis Second, &c.

"Since the peace of Presburgh all our attention and all our care have been employed to fulfil with scrupulous fidelity all

the engagements contracted by that treaty, to preserve to our subjects the happiness of peace, to consolidate every where the amicable relations happily re-established, waiting to discover whether the changes caused by the peace would permit us to perform our important duties, as chief of the Germanic empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

"The consequences, however, which ensued from some articles of the treaty of Presburgh, immediately after its publication, and which still exist, and those events generally known, which have since taken place in the Germanic empire, have convinced us that it will be impossible, under these circumstances, to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election, and even, if, in reflecting on these political relations, it were possible to imagine a change of affairs, the convention of the 12th July, signed at Paris, and ratified by the contracting parties, relative to an entire separation of several considerable states of the empire, and their peculiar consideration, has entirely destroyed every such hope.

"Being thus convinced of the impossibility of being any longer enabled to fulfil the duties of our imperial functions, we owe it to our principles and to our duty, to renounce a crown which was only valuable in our eyes, whilst we were able to enjoy the confidence of the elector, princes, and other states of the Germanic empire, and to perform the duties which were imposed upon us. We declare, therefore, by these presents, that we, considering as dissolved the ties which have hitherto attached us to the states of the Germanic empire; that we, considering as extinguished by the confederation of the states of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the empire; and that we, considering ourselves thus acquitted of all our duties towards the Germanic empire, do resign the Imperial Crown, and the Imperial Government. We absolve, at the same time, the electors, princes, and states, and all that belong to the empire, particularly the members of the supreme tribunal, and other magistrates of the empire, from those duties by which they were united to us as the legal chief of the empire, according to the constitution.

"We also absolve all our German provinces and states of the empire from their reciprocal duties towards the Germanic empire, and we desire in incorporating them with our Austrian states as emperor of Austria, and in preserving them in those amicable relations subsisting with the neighboring powers and states, that they should attain that height of prosperity and happiness which is the end of all our desires and the object of our dearest wishes.

"Done at our residence, under our Imperial seal.

FRANCIS.

Vienna, 6th August, 1806.

VIENNA, August 8.

"We Francis Second, &c.

"In abdicating the Imperial government of the empire. We considering it as the last effort of our care and as an absolute duty, do express thus publicly a desire equally reasonable and just, that the persons

who have hitherto been employed in the administration of justice and in diplomatic and other affairs, for the good of the whole empire, and for the service of the chief of the empire, should be suitably provided for.

"The care which all the states of the empire took of those persons who lost their places in the affair of the indemnity in 1803, induces us to hope that the same sentiments of justice will be extended to those individuals who have hitherto been employed in the general service, who have been chosen in all parts of the Germanic empire, and many of whom have quitted other profitable places, looking forward to an honorable subsistence for life, and which should not be wanting to them on account of their fidelity, and the integrity and capacity with which they have executed their functions.

"We have, therefore, taken the resolution of preserving to those of our imperial servants, who have hitherto drawn their salaries from our chamber, the same appointments, reserving to ourselves to place them in employments in the service of our hereditary states, and we hope with so much the more confidence, that the electors, princes, and states will provide for the imperial chamber of justice of the empire, and the chancellerie of the chamber of justice, by charging themselves voluntarily with this expense, as it will be trifling in amount, and will diminish every year.

"As to the chancellerie of the Aulic council of the empire, the funds destined for its support will be employed to provide for the wants of those individuals who have hitherto drawn from thence their salaries, this will serve them until other measures may be taken.

"Done in our capital and residence of Vienna, under our imperial seal, the 6th of Aug. 1806. "FRANCIS."

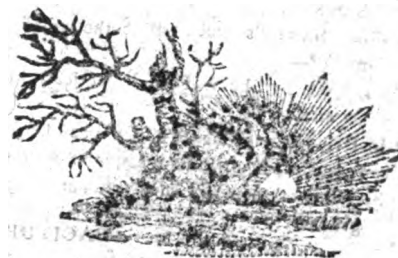
Reader. What is the present state of Miranda's expedition?

Editor. The question is difficult to answer. The last accounts of him do not come quite direct enough to be relied on. A captain Fearson, who has arrived at Baltimore from the West-Indies, says that two days previous to his sailing, he saw a letter from St. Kitts, which stated that Miranda had effected a second landing at a place (the name of which he does not recollect) a short distance to the windward of Lagaira; that he stood his ground, and would be able to do so, until the arrival of the Penelope, a ship of the line, with other reinforcements from Jamaica, which had certainly sailed some time before, and that then it was expected there would be an insurrection in his favor, particularly among the people of color. — Capt. Robins, who left Curacao on the 28th of September, says that Gen. Miranda still continued at Aruba, where he had landed his troops, who were reported to be sickly; and that a British frigate had left him. — Capt. Rose, who arrived at New-York, in 18 days from Trinidad, informs that "Gen. Miranda had been again at that island—that he received a reinforcement of British officers, and three ships of war, and then proceeded to the Maine. Two days before Capt. R. sailed, dispatches had arrived, announcing, that the expedition had

effected a landing on the Maine, and that two battles had been fought, in one of which 400 Spanish soldiers were killed. It is said that the inhabitants of the country were daily flocking in to Miranda's standard; and no doubts were entertained at Trinidad that the expedition would be successful. It is added that Gen. Miranda's brother had been executed and hung in chains. — A letter from Trinidad, dated September 23, says that there is now some probability that Miranda will succeed—that the admiral of that station is affording him every assistance in his power, and lately sent down to him, a ship of the line and a frigate.

Whether any of this intelligence is true or not, I cannot say; but one fact seems now to be well established; that is, the prisoners taken in Miranda's schooners, were all alive and well about the 20th of August. This is confirmed by three several letters from Aruba, one of which is dated the 3d of September.

The Knell.



With sincere regret we record the death of GARRIT B. VAN NESS, Esquire, of Poughkeepsie, Counsellor at Law. He expired on the 7th inst. after a short but painful illness, in the 35d year of his age, and in the midst of his usefulness.

"In the death of Mr. VAN NESS, (say the Poughkeepsie papers) his family and relatives have sustained a loss, which time may soften, but which can never be repaid; society, also, in this event has to mourn over one of its best ornaments—an honest man, and an intelligent and useful citizen. The recollection of the man will form his best eulogy: his talents commanded respect, his virtues produced esteem. Endearred to a numerous acquaintance, he died universally regretted, and his memory will be cherished as long as those who knew him continue to place a value on unblemished integrity, and a capacity and desire to be extensively useful."

The gentlemen of the Bench and Bar of Dutchess County, have unanimously resolved to wear a sash on the left arm for one month, as a testimony of respect for his memory.

The Knot.

MARRIED.

At Dover, Dutchess County, on Saturday the 10th inst. Mr. JACOB MESICK of Claverack, to Miss BETSEY NICE of that place.

At Claverack, by the Rev Mr. Gebhard, Mr. JOHN MILLS, to Miss POLLY MILLER, daughter of Mr. Stephen Miller, all of that place.

—, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Gebhard, Mr. JOHN BETTS, printer, to Miss FANNY BALDWIN, both of this city.



FOR THE BALANCE.

EPIGRAM.

AS WALTER and PATRICK, one day were conversing,
And boasting of feats by their countrymen wrought;
Of their strength and their stature were quaintly rehearsing,
And what pranks they had play'd, and yet never were caught;
Says WALTER, "the children of Anak, so brawny,
" Were pigmies, compar'd to Scotch lads of the hill;
" And the far-fam'd GOLIATH, was no more to SAWNEY,
" Than SANDY's wee top to the whail of a mill."
" Hold, hold, by Shaint Patrick," cries PAT in a passion;
" Is Ireland, much bigger as yours can be found;
" I've frequently known many puple of fashion,
" So tall, that their fait could na come nigh the ground."

TACITURN.

The following stanzas, extracted from a late English publication, have much merit. The ideas, although in some measure hacknied, are placed in such a point of view, that they meet us with all the charms of novelty.—*Weekly Inspector.*

THE COMMON LOT.

ONCE in the flight of ages past,
There liv'd a man;—and who was he?
Mortal! howe'er thy lot is cast;
That man resembles thee.

Unknown the region of his birth,
The land in which he died unknown;
His name hath perish'd from the earth,
This truth survives alone:

That joy, and grief, and hope, and fear,
Alternate triumph'd in his breast;
His bliss and wo,—a smile, a tear;
Oblivion hides the rest.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb,
The changing spirits rise and fall,
We know that these were felt by him,
For these were felt by all.

He suffer'd,—but his pangs are o'er;
Enjoy'd,—but his delights are fled;
Had friends,—his friends are now no more;
And foes,—his foes are dead.

He lov'd—but whom he lov'd the grave
Hath lost in its unconscious won;b;
O! she was fair, but nought would save
Her beauty from the tomb.

The willing seasons, day and night,
Sun, moon, and stars, the earth and main;
Ere while his portion, life and light,
To him exist in vain.

He saw whatever thou hast seen,
Encounter'd all that troubles thee;
He was—whatever thou hast been;
He is—what thou shalt be.

The clouds and sunbeams o'er his eye
That once their shades and glory threw,
Have left in yonder silent sky,
No vestige where they flew.

The annals of the human race,
Their ruins, since the world began,
Of him afford no other trace.
Than this,—THERE LIV'D A MAN.



Agricultural.

FROM THE CANANDAIGUA REPOSITORY.

A method to improve Seed Corn.

I HAVE been in the habit for a number of years, of selecting the best ear of the two which grow on a single stalk of Corn, and have found it annually to improve to a very considerable increase.

After pursuing the experiment for three years, and establishing the fact in my own mind, I communicated it to my neighbor—he laughed at me for it—I invited him to a thorough experiment. We took each of our fields, adjoining, and of equal quality of soil; planted and tilled them at the same time, and as nearly alike as we could. The result was, that his, from ordinary seed, produced about forty bushels; and mine, from selected seed, produced nearly sixty bushels the acre.

A method to obtain good and clean Seed Wheat.

I devised the method, and am now in the habit of obtaining my Seed Wheat, by selecting a quantity of the best growth of the field, in the sheaf: When wanted, to spread the sheaves, on the barn floor, and draw out of them the heaviest and best heads, which I thrash for my feed. By this mean I get the best kernel, free from foul seeds. The produce of the crop amply compensates for this extra trouble.

The better farmers of Dutchess county are in the habit of selecting their feed wheat from foul stuff, by the kernel on a blanket.

I am also in the habit of using a double team, and ploughing a deep furrow, in breaking up my fallow grounds. This preserves the ground a good depth, and keeps the land in good heart. Those of my neighbors who are in the habit of skim-

ming the surface of the earth, with a light furrow, find the drought of this season to have reduced their straws to a very light burden, while mine is nearly double the length, and fully double the weight of theirs.

Diversities.

ADVERTISEMENT ANTICIPATED.

News and New Fashions may be "expected" by the "New Galen" from the fountain head of politics and the beau-monde—viz. For the politician, many new dress articles suited for peace, and finished in the highest style and "spirit of peace," showing "indemnity for past blunders," (by the loss of Hanover) and giving "security for the future" (by promising no more coalitions)

For the ladies—LAUDERDALE full dress caps and wigs, with peace garlands and plentiful curls.
For the gentlemen—Fox hats, with peace crowns and low cocks.
For servants—High glazed MELVILLE jockey caps, with Windham & Grenville bands and tassels. Also, a few pairs of "highly finished and delicately transparent" Bonaparte indispensables.

Note. The belles may observe that the "Otto caps" and "Trafalgar bonnets" will be entirely laid aside.

The beaux will please to notice that "hats" with the "duke of York's swimming crowns," and "prince of Wales' cock," as well as the "Nelson brim," having run the round of fashionable whims, are wholly out of use. [London paper.]

Terms of the Balance.

FOR 1805.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Tide Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume...unbound..	\$ 2,
Second Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume, - - - -	\$ 2, 50
The four together, - - - -	\$ 8

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added.—An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 32 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 78 Cents.

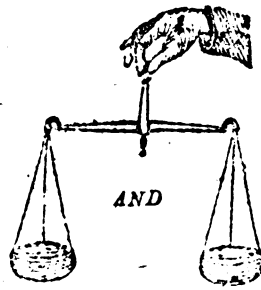
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HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, OCTOBER 28, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE LIMNER.

"D—n the Governor," said a surly looking fellow, as he was jostled along through a narrow lane from the field of review to the inn. The militia of the county of ***** had been called out for brigade inspection, by his excellency the governor. The performances of the day were over; and an immense number of spectators crowded the only avenue that led from the parade ground. The military music which regaled the ear of the spectator whilst on the field, was no longer heard; but had given way to the rattling of wag-gons and carriages, the trampling of horses, and the gabble of a concourse of citizens and citizenesses of all classes and all colours.—"D—n the Governor," repeated the grum-bling wight, just recovering his legs, after being nearly run down by a gingerbread cart—"I wish," continued he, "that he was obliged to march, barefooted, up to his knees in mud, as far as these poor fellows, who are called from all parts of the county, and compelled to leave their families and their business, just to give the upstart ty-rant a chance to shew his laced coat, and gilt sword, and shoppee hat, and grand horse—that's what I do."

"Do you so?" replied a gentleman in the crowd—"If the good of his country re-quires that he should march barefooted, he will not flinch from his duty."

"Perhaps not," answered the grumbler—"but I say it is a cursed wonton abuse of power, to compel people to come here, who are as good as the governor any day."

"Have you been on duty to-day?" asked the gentleman.

"Not I—I don't belong to the county."

"What brought you here then?"

"I came of my own accord."

"Why then do you complain?"

"I don't complain on my own account; but on account of others. I hate to see people so cursedly imposed upon."

"Perhaps," said the gentleman sarcastic-ally, "you had better leave those to com-plain, who are injured."

The grumbler was confounded. During the conversation I had plainly perceived that the voice of this fellow was the same that I had overheard at an inn the night before. He was one of those unprincipled wretches, who prow round the country, with gam-bling instruments, for the purpose of swin-dling the unwary out of their loose cash. He had lodged, with his accomplice, in a room separated from mine by a thin parti-tion.—"If it is a fine day to-morrow," said he, "we shall make more than an hun-dred dollars, by G—d."—"I don't know," replied the other; "the d—d fools grow so skittish, that it is ten to one but they dis-cover the cheat."—"Poh! poh!" said the first—"where there is such a crowd, half drunk and full of money, there's no danger. You must bring 'em up and bet high yourself. We won't be seen together, and nobody will suspect us. These re-views will be worth more than a thousand dollars to us. Damme, if I would take fifty for my part to-morrow."—They were up betimes, and took their stand, with their al-luring gull-trap, in the field.—But, alas! poor miscalculating adventurers. Scarcely had they commenced their operations, when the officer of the day interposed his autho-rity, and cut off all their hopes. Disap-pointed in their expectations of making an hundred dollars, they sought revenge by defaming the governor.

I know not this governor, good reader; but when I hear him abused and upbraided by gamblers, swindlers, and fellows who have run their country, I confess it impress-es me with a favorable opinion of him.

PETER PALLET.

Editorial.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

THE childish mummery of addressing the president, to *persuade* him to "forego his resolution to retire from public life, and consent to a re-election to the office he now fills," is too ridiculous to deserve serious comment. What reason have we to believe that Mr. JEFFERSON has ever come to the resolution to retire from public life? Cer-tainly none—unless we recur to the opin-ion he formerly expressed, when WASHING-TON was re-elected, respecting *rotation in office*. But let it be considered, that the case is altered now. When WASHINGTON was a candidate for the presidency, JEFFERSON could stand no chance. But since JEF-FERSON has become our president, his anx-iety for rotation in office seems to be at an end. The Aurora has indeed told us that Mr. JEFFERSON intended to retire; but this is rather considered as a hint that it would be agreeable to the democrats, than as an authorized declaration of the president him-self. If, however, the Aurora is actually the organ of the president's will; and if Mr. JEFFERSON has really resolved to give up the helm of government, then the demo-crats must manage the matter as well as they can. But this trick of addressing and requesting, smells so strong of Gallic policy, that we cannot bear it. It was by such kind of manoeuvring that the artful and ambi-tious Napoleone, from a republican general, became the imperial monarch of France, and the usurper of three fourths of the po-litical power of the world. Should "the great body of republicans consider it the duty of Mr. JEFFERSON to yield to the voice of the people, in promoting the public good, to the sacrifice of every minor considera-tion, rather than see the people split into parties and subject to every species of in-trigue, in a contest," &c. they might as well consider it his duty to accept the presiden-cy for life, to prevent the divisions and in-

trigues which always attend popular elections. This argument has been advanced in France with admirable success; and, from present appearances, it seems to have its advocates in this country.

A late Richmond Enquirer contains a long article on the foregoing subject, in which it is contended that Mr. Jefferson ought not to consent to a re-election.

—*—
From the Frederick-Town Herald.

Democratic Management. Ever since Duane lost his place as printer and stationer to Congress he has had no heart love for Mr. Jefferson or his ministers, and has, from time to time, insinuated that all was not right and that matters might be managed much better. Finding however that his party was not yet prepared to pull down Mr. Jefferson and Co. and that McCorkle, editor of the McKean paper in Philadelphia, was likely to get the better of him and be considered a more "genuine republican," he has, in order to regain his former standing, wheeled about and determined to support Mr. Jefferson more strenuously than ever. For this purpose, he has got together a few friends in the different wards of Philadelphia, where after resolving, some one thing and some another, they have all agreed to address the president, "soliciting his re-acceptance of the public confidence and trust." Young Duane was secretary to the first of these meetings and old Duane was appointed one of the addressing committee. Yet notwithstanding all this resolving we are confident Duane does not wish Mr. Jefferson again to accept of the office. He knows that he will not and has himself sometime ago told us so. We also know that he will not, (and should not be at all surprised was he to resign before the expiration of his present term) and for these reasons—he has accomplished all that any rational man ever expected he would, and his patriotism will not permit him to retain the office any longer. He has repealed the tax on coaches and whiskey, destroyed the navy, added 17 millions to the national debt and brought us to the eve of a French and Spanish war—all this done, no person, we think, acquainted with Mr. Jefferson's "pacific" temper, can doubt his willingness to let any other person extricate us out of our present difficulties. All this we say Duane knows and merely wishes Mr. Jefferson to return him a polite answer, declaring his determination not to serve again and thanking him for "all his faithful services." This would be sufficient to quiet his foes for the present and could be produced on all occasions, during his electioneering campaign for Monroe, as a proof of his genuine republicanism.

—*—
From the U. S. Gazette.

WE perceive in the Richmond Enquirer, the principal democratic paper of Virginia, a very curious article in reply to the resolutions of our democratic ward meetings, begging Mr. Jefferson not to decline being a candidate for the presidential chair. The Enquirer professes to entertain the highest respect for the talents and patriot-

ism of Mr. Jefferson, but thinks that he has been president quite long enough; that it would be inconsistent with the principles of our government and with his own notions of republicanism again to offer himself for the presidency. With an appearance of the utmost respect, but in fact with the most cutting and cruel irony, the Enquirer proceeds to dispose of his time after retiring from the presidency in a way which he says will be more useful to his country than his public services. In this opinion we perfectly coincide with the Enquirer.

"He may devote his hours," says the Enquirer, "to the prosecution of those literary labors for which he is so eminently endowed; he may transmit to posterity his own *illustrious biography*, the history of his state, or a disquisition on the national law of neutrals." We were thinking that the catalogue would be swelled by some such articles as these: an essay upon the topography of the salt mountain, or a dissertation upon prairie dogs and horned frogs, or a new theory of gratitude illustrated by anecdotes of Gabriel Jones, and paper money payments, or an inquiry into the nature of chastity and the laws respecting matrimony with references to the family history of col. Walker. Though these last topics are not particularly enumerated in the Enquirer's list, we take the liberty to suggest them for consideration, and will then join with that paper in heartily wishing that Mr. Jefferson will in future devote his splendid talents to these subjects and leave the affairs of state to some less sublimated genius.

—*—
From the Same.

WE sometimes meet with individuals who assume a studied reservedness in order to conceal their weakness, and be thought mighty wise. This is exactly the character of our government; the people have always been kept in entire ignorance of our foreign relations, and even the strong measures that were recommended openly by the president at the commencement of the last session of congress with regard to Spain, were afterwards recalled by private and back door communications; as if he became afraid to risk their execution, and preferred a docteur and a reliance on the interposition of Bonaparte. As to how we stand with that nation at present, we can only judge from the alleged encroachments on chancellor Livingston's *undisputed location* of the Louisiana purchase. All we learn about our affairs with England, is from her news writers and from private letters; and so far things appear favorable. One thing however, I believe to be pretty certain, which is, that if Mr. Jefferson should, contrary to the wishes of the jacobins in the United States, chance to settle our differences with the latter power by treaty, from that hour they will withdraw from him all their small remaining stock of confidence; and such an event would no doubt produce a material change in the politics of our country, provided it should occasion the government to feel and act more independently of its present masters.

Every body is acquainted with Mr. Jefferson's foreign attachments and prejudices, but I am willing to believe that he is not

sufficiently aware of the views and wishes of some of the imported leaders of our violent democrats, in whom he has placed implicit confidence. Be this as it may, it is full time for the *real American people* to look to their safety and independence; when the editors of newspapers, who had to run the gauntlet in England or Ireland for endeavoring to disturb the peace of their fellow-subjects, are publicly inviting over a French army "to scour the country" and punish all who differ from them and the party in politics. Under any government but ours, the publishers of such language, would be laid hold of and punished.

It is sincerely believed that some of these men, who profess to be the *friends of the United States*, would willingly sacrifice our best interests to have a close union with France, in hopes of being avenged on their native country. The emperor of the French will continue to be a favorite with the party I have mentioned, at best so long as he continues at enmity with England; notwithstanding they affect to dislike royalty.—Duane *bristles* when any thing is said of Bonaparte's unbounded ambition, or the probability of his taking possession of the Floridas, while he is constantly preaching up the terrors of British influence! Notwithstanding the fears and wishes of this *political adventurer*, every unprejudiced American must conclude, that considering the present posture of affairs in Europe, and our relations with Spain, we have much more to dread from the influence and intrigues of the French government, than from that of England; and that it has in some instances made a sensible impression on the conduct of our executive and his counsellors, cannot be disputed.

An Observer and no Englishman.

—*—
From the Evening Post.

Fortification of New-York. The public cannot have so soon forgot the infamous piece which we lately extracted from the American Citizen, inviting a French army to land here and "*trim the merchants' jacks.*" In yesterday's Citizen is a piece of the same complexion. Remarking on a proposition in the Daily Advertiser, that "*the port of New-York must have a defence and well deserves it,*" the writer says:

"WE, the republicans, place our defence in our principles, in the unoffending civility of our manners towards foreign nations, and in fortifications *when necessary.* Let those fear, who, by their abusive language against France and Spain, have come to fear. The quarter from whence the project comes operates to prevent the thing being done. To fortify New-York on the motion of a British emissary, is to give a challenge to France to come and attack it—it is making New-York a party in the war against France."

This is hardly less exceptionable than the former piece. The republicans, it seems, have no fears of the French and Spaniards; they place their defence in their principles. Which is as much as to say, that between the French and them, there is a very good understanding, and while the federalists will

be put to death, they will be taken by the hand. They would not have the administration fortify our city for two reasons; one, because the proposal to do so does not come from themselves; the other, because it would make New-York a party in the war against France. Excellent patriotism! And these fellows call themselves Americans and republicans and friends of the people.

From the Same.

Extract from a letter to the editor of the New-England Republican, dated New-Haven, Oct. 1.

"Abraham Bishop is warmly opposed to these prosecutions, [the late prosecutions in the District Court] and presumes not to disguise his sentiments even before federalists. His language is this: 'It is a most shameful thing for republicans, who have complained so bitterly of the prosecution against Osborn, to pursue the same course that they themselves have so reproached.' He has drawn up a remonstrance against these proceedings, and has got a large number to sign it."

We are not a little surprised that the above letter should be left without a single remark, thus impliedly allowing credit to Abraham Bishop for a liberality of sentiment to which he has no title. Abraham Bishop opposed to any measure because he thinks it wrong! No, no, *that's a little too much upon the brogue*. The simple solution of the enigma is this: Just before the court broke up, his honor Judge Edwards told the rev. Mr. Backus, that on the trial for libelling Mr. Jefferson, he would be permitted to give the truth in evidence. Oh! Lord! Oh Lord! After that the only question with the prosecutors was, how to draw themselves out of the scrape. Mr. Abraham Bishop in this case is not idle, but if he has even a good thing in view he knows not how to go about it. He is busy it seems in procuring the mobocracy to sign a remonstrance against the proceedings of a court of justice. If this is not genuine democracy I know not what is. One thing we take to be certain: the Jeffersonians dare no more bring the indictment to trial, than they dare set fire to the Capitol at Washington. And let my words be remembered.

Editor's Closet.

Scrambling.

The Aurora says "there are no less than seven persons said to be confident of succeeding the late Judge Patterson."—Amongst the rest, he numbers Governor McKean.

Since I. Riley & Co. of New-York, have advertised the trial of Cheetham, for his pranks in Old England, the Captain is up in arms against them.

New Law.

Since the developement of Cheetham's printing speculation, by Mr. H. C. South-

wick, it is said a certain Clintonian member of the assembly has been engaged in framing a bill, to be laid before the legislature, to be entitled, "*An act to prevent Cheatism*."—Our legislature is somewhat celebrated for locking the stable door after the horse is stolen.

New-Jersey recovering.

The following passage, copied from the Trenton Federalist, will be read with much satisfaction by our federal friends.

"The tide of Democracy is evidently on the ebb in New-Jersey. It has ever been our opinion that those who for a time have prevailed in our state government, would give place sooner or later to worse or better men. Such characters cannot long retain the confidence of the people. The party is composed of materials, too discordant for union—of materials that will not, cannot last. As sure as the principle of gravitation reduces to the centre all material substances, so will the natural tendency of things bring down the men who form the bulk of the leaders of the democratic party in New-Jersey. And every federal man in the state should be impressed with this truth—a truth that time will verify—'The democratic leaders in New-Jersey will not—cannot retain the confidence of the people.'"

What does this mean?

The following paragraph is extracted from the Aurora:—

Mr. Bidwell of Massachusetts has ventured forth in the shape of an essayist to cope with the author of the memorable essay under the signature of *Decius*! but his essay is about as formidable as his speeches—their length appals curiosity and their dulness destroys interest, and the affectation of candor and professions of public spirit, are totally exposed by a resort to arguments, which contain a severe censure on some of the most venerated characters of this nation and of the republican party.

The Press.

The following are extracts from a late publication in Cheetham's paper, evidently from the pen of Tom Paine. As a comment on this text, we will barely state the fact, that Cheetham had two verdicts found against him last week at Albany, for libels on Martin Livingston, esq. of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. The juries, in these cases, seemed to perfectly agree in opinion with Mr. Paine:—

"Of the term '*Liberty of the Press*.'"

"The writer of this remembers a remark made to him by Mr. Jefferson concerning the English newspapers, which at that time, 1787, while Mr. Jefferson was minister at Paris, were most vulgarly abusive. The remark applies with equal force to the papers of America. The remark was, that 'the licentiousness of the press produces the same effect as the restraint of the press was intended to do. The restraint,' said he, 'was to prevent things being told, and the licentiousness of the press prevents things being believed when they are told.'"

"Whoever has made observations on the characters of nations will find it generally true, that the manners of a nation, or of a party, can be better ascertained from the character of its press than from any other public circumstance. If its press is licentious, its manners are not good. Nobody

believes a common liar, or a common de-lamer.

"Nothing is more common with printers, especially of newspapers, than the continual cry of the *liberty of the press*, as if, because they are printers they are to have more privileges than other people. As the term '*liberty of the press*' is adopted in this country without being understood, I will state the origin of it and shew what it means. The term comes from England and the case was as follows:

"Prior to what is called in England the *revolution*, which was in 1688, no work could be published in that country without first obtaining the permission of an officer appointed by the government for inspecting works intended for publication. The same was the case in France, except that in France there were forty who were called *censors*, and in England there was but one called *Impremateur*.

"At the revolution the office of *Impremateur* was abolished, and as works could then be published without first obtaining the permission of the government officer, the press was, in consequence of that abolition, said to be free, and it was from this circumstance that the term *liberty of the press* arose. The press, which is a tongue to the eye, was then put exactly in the case of the human tongue. A man does not ask liberty beforehand to say something he has a mind to say, but he becomes answerable afterwards for the atrocities he may utter. In like manner, if a man makes the press utter atrocious things, he becomes as answerable for them as if he had uttered them by word of mouth. Mr. Jefferson has said in his inaugural speech, that '*error of opinion might be tolerated when reason was left free to combat it*.' This is sound philosophy in cases of error. But there is a difference between error and licentiousness.

"Some lawyers in defending their clients (for the generality of lawyers like Swiss soldiers will fight on either side) have often given their opinion of what they defined the liberty of the press to be. One said it was this; another said it was that, and so on, according to the case they were pleading. Now these men ought to have known that the term *liberty of the press*, arose from a fact, the abolition of the office of *Impremateur*, and that opinion has nothing to do in the case. The term refers to the fact of printing free from prior restraint, and not at all to the matter printed whether good or bad. The public at large, or in case of prosecution, a jury of the country will be the judges of the matter."

"SIMEON DEWITT, Esq. the Surveyor General of the State, has written an instructive memoir, accompanied with an appropriate drawing, on a very large and singular petrification of a Horn or Shell, discovered at the Helleberg, 15 miles west of the city of Albany. The proofs of this wonderful change wrought by water upon the land on both sides of the Hudson, from the city of New-York to Albany and beyond it, are almost daily becoming more strong and numerous; and furnish admirable domestic arguments in favor of the deluge. The communication is addressed to the Historical Society."

Monitorial:

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

We know, and what is better, we feel inwardly, that religion is the basis of civil society, and the source of all good and all comfort.

BURKE.

THE sublime doctrines of religion have, in different ages of the world, employed the attention of the greatest philosophers. Indeed, what subject can be more worthy of consideration to a rational being, than that which raises the mind above the grovelling transitory things of this life, to the contemplation of superior excellence; which directs the eye of faith through the sable shades of death, "and intimates eternity to man." It has been justly observed, that man is a religious animal. The principles of religion are deeply rooted in his constitution and entwined with the finest filaments of the heart. Man, the brightest emanation from Omnipotence here below; the intermediate link in the chain which connects superior intelligence with mere brutal capacity; endowed with faculties which bespeak his divine original and dignified nature, placed on this globe, looks abroad through the wide range of being. Above, around, beneath, he beholds innumerable traces of Omnipotence. The order and harmony which he observes in the works of creation, the endless diversities of organized life, and the wonderful adaptation of the means with the end, the cause with the effect, strongly manifest the wisdom and design of that Being, in whose mind the original archetypes eternally existed. Man, while yet in the infancy of reason, is incapable of forming any adequate ideas of the attributes of Deity: When he views the starry concave, the vast extended plain of the ocean, the glorious orb of day who comes forth like a bridegroom from his chamber rejoicing in the brightness of his course; when he beholds the fury of conflicting elements, the wild tornado, the dreadful tempest armed with the thunders of heaven; when these objects are presented successively to his mind, he recognises the operation of a superior power, and renders an involuntary homage to the great Creator. Nor does he rest here: From the contemplation of the objects with which he is surrounded, in the calm moment of reflection he casts the eye of the mind within, and takes a survey of his moral and intellectual constitution. Here a world of wonders burst to view. Though endowed with reason, the most distinguished attribute of his nature, which never fails, when consulted, to direct him in the path of rectitude, yet he finds himself possessed of violent passions and propensities which often lead the mind astray; and by their tumultuous clamor, (if we may be allowed the expression) deafen the voice of reason and prevent him from attending to her sober remonstrances. Furnished likewise with a will which must necessarily precede all the movements of the mind, holding, as it were, the balance of opinion and blindly directing his actions, he finds

this supreme power, this arbiter of the mind, liable to the influence of the passions; and thereby hurrying him from one extreme to another. Unfortunately, though in his deviation from those laws which reason informs him are essential to his own happiness and that of his fellow men, the monitorial voice of conscience thunders in his ear, yet the errors he may have committed in the moments of temporary madness may have been such in their consequences, as an age of compunction cannot atone for and obviate.

From this survey of his own mind, this chaos of thought and passion, man derives an idea of his absolute dependence on the Deity. He casts his eye towards the source of perfection and places his trust in the Most High: he relinquishes his pride, and renders the tribute of adoration to Him whose service is perfect freedom. He erects temples and consecrates them with a religious awe to Him "who dwells not in temples made with hands." He builds altars and sacrifices victims to appease the vengeance or obtain the favor of Him whose most acceptable sacrifice is a "broken heart and contrite spirit." Hence we find that man, from the situation in which he was originally placed and from the constitution of his nature, is a religious animal; and hence we may observe the origin of what is termed Natural Religion. The perversion of which, we purpose to make the subject of a future enquiry.

PLATO.

Selections.

[The following extract is given in a late Evening Post, as applicable to the force of addressing the president, which is now acting on all the democratic stages:—

Edit. Bal.]

Extract from a Scene between Richard the Third and his courtier Buckingham.

BUCKINGHAM. The mayor is here at hand—
feign you some fear,
And be not spoke with but by mighty suit,
A prayer book in your hand, my lord, were well;
Standing between two clergymen of repute,
For on that ground I'll make an holy disant;
Yet be not easily won to our requests;
Seem, like the virgin, fearful of your wishes.

RICHARD. My other self! my 'council's consistency!
My Oracle! my prophet! my dear cousin!

BUCK. (to Catesby) Ah! my good Lord!
Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on himself the toil of sovereignty.

LORD MAYOR. Happy indeed my lord.
He will not sure refuse our proffer'd love.

BUCK. Alas! my lord! you know him not, his mind's
Above this world—
See he comes forth—my friends be resolute;
I know he's cautious to a fault, but do not
Leave him till our honest suit be granted.

Enter Richard with a book.

RICH. 'Comer of Buckingham,
I do beseech your grace to pardon me,
Now do I fear I've done some strange offence,
That looks disgracious in the city's eye. If so,
'Tis just you should reprove my ignorance.

BUCK. You have, my lord; we wish your grace,
On our entreaties, would amend your fault,

RICH. Else wherefore breathe I in a Christian land?

BUCK. Know then it is your fault, that you resign

The sceptred office of your ancestors:
Fair England's throne, your own due right of birth;
In this just cause I come to move your highness,
That on your gracious self you'd take the charge
And kingly government of this our land.

RICH. I cannot tell, if to depart in silence,
Or bitterly to speak in your reproof,
Fits best with my degree, or your condition;
Therefore to speak in just refusal of your suit,
And then in speaking not to check my friends;
Definitively thus I answer you:
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert
Unmeritable shews your fond request;
For heaven be thanked there is no need of me.

BUCK. My lord, this argues conscience in your grace.

MAYOR. Upon my knees, my lord, we beg your grace

To wear this precious robe of dignity.

CAT. My lord, this coldness is unkind,
Nor suits it with such ardent loyalty.

BUCK. O make 'em happy! Grant their lawful suit.

RICH. Alas! Why would you heap this care on me?

I am unfit for state and majesty,
I thank you for your loves,—but must declare
(I do beseech you take it not amiss)
I will not! dare not! must not yield to you.

BUCK. If you refuse us through a soft remorse—
—I bid you sir farewell:
My lord and gentlemen, I crave your pardon,
For this vain trouble—my intent was good,
I would have served my country and my king,
But 'twill not be—farewell, when next we meet—

L. MAYOR. Be not too rash, my lord, his grace relents.

BUCK. Away, you but deceive yourselves. [Exit.]

CAT. Sweet prince, accept their suit.

L. MAY. If you deny us, all the world will rue it.

RICH. Call him again—you will enforce me to
A world of cares—I am not made of stone,
But penetrable to your kind entreaties;
Though heaven knows against my own inclining.

Re-enter Buckingham.

Cousin of Buckingham, and sage, grave man,
Since you will buckle fortune on my back,
To bear her burden, whether I will or no,
I must have patience to endure the load;
But if black scandal, her foul-faced reproach
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquitance me;
For heaven knows, as you may all partly see,
How far I am from the desire of this.

L. MAY. Heaven guard your grace; we see it
and will say it.

RICH. You will but say the truth, my lord.

BUCK. My heart's so full, it scarce has vent for words
My knee will better speak my duty now.
Long live our sovereign, Richard, king of England!

RICH. Indeed your words have touch'd me
nearly cousin.
Pray rise; I wish you would recall 'em.

BUCK. It would be treason now; my lord, to-morrow,

If it so please your majesty,
And now we take our leaves with joy.

RICH. Cousin, adieu,—my loving friends farewell.

I must to my holy work again.

[Exit all but Richard.]

What now my golden dream is out—
Ambition, like an early friend, throws back
My curtains with an eager hand, o'erjoyed
To tell me what I dreamt is true—a crown!
Thou bright reward of ever-daring minds;
Oh! how the glory wraps my soul!
Nor can the means that got thee dim thy lustre.

From the Norfolk Public Ledger.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

THE papers by mail, contain a variety of private letters which have been received by various persons, on the subject of a serious dispute with Spain. These letters are so nearly in substance to those given in our last, that we have not deemed it necessary to republish them. The New-Orleans papers also contain similar accounts—with such a mass then of intelligence, we cannot longer doubt, but that something serious is meditated, and will ensue. All the accounts speak of the Spanish force being considerable, which proves that if they act, they mean to do it with effect, and promptly. Of the force, which the United States have to oppose to the Spaniards, we have no information sufficiently correct to enable us to hazard a conjecture of what will be the immediate result; we hope it will be found sufficient in numbers, as we are persuaded it is in courage. As however, our administration appeared to be disposed for negotiation, and by means that did not exhibit a warlike temper, we fear that they have confided too much in the success of a negotiation, that might have answered very well for the present if it had reached the proper extent—we fear confiding too much in their money negotiations, that they have not turned their attention to military preparations. We never knew money to be offered with one hand, and the sword grasped in the other, whenever a nation employs money to procure peace or purchase right, it is a confession that it has no inclination to use arms.

It is equally unprofitable and unavailing, to be complaining of what is past; we must look forward to what is to happen, and prepare to assert our rights with firmness, discarding that arrogance which in the spirit of candor we must confess is but too common with us. Let us adopt the language used by Mr. Jefferson when Secretary of State, and act up to it, at the time we allude to, Spain was told, "that America knew her own strength without boasting of it, and that she could respect the strength of another nation without fearing."

If we are involved in a war with Spain, it is a folly to talk of Spain only, or even at all, we are to set it down as the work of Bonaparte, and therefore it is France who we shall have to combat. Although we would perish sooner than utter a sentiment, that might look like despondency, yet we think the subject is not so light as some appear to consider it. We talk of Spain as if we had the means of annihilating her. This kind of gaseconde is ridiculous, and will expose us to contempt. So long as Britain is at war with France and Spain, we may talk thus confidently, but suppose a peace between these powers is made, an event very probable, and before this day. Exhausted and crippled as Spain is in her marine, she has enough left to annoy us most cruelly—what is to prevent her (taking Britain out of the question) from sending ten sail of the line and as many frigates on our coast, and blockading all our principal seaports? our frigates are laid up, and our gun boats are building? It will be answer-

ed that however she may annoy us at sea, we can remunerate ourselves in her provinces. We appear to forget that Bonaparte has legions, which want employment, and that nothing could be more agreeable to military rapacity, than the defence of the Spanish colonies, which those hungry sons of rapine have painted in their imaginations as exhaustless mines of gold and silver. Bonaparte would have no occasion to exert authority, the service would be courted, and in place of the feeble Spaniards of Mexico, we should have to combat the hardy legions of victorious France. We have thought it our duty to place the danger before our eyes, that we may accustom ourselves to view it with steadiness, and prepare the means that are commensurate to oppose it. A firm and dignified conduct in government can alone give energy to the exertions of the people. To this end we must discard those mean calculating schemes of economy, generated by a thirst for popularity, that have already disgraced our councils, and have contributed to produce the crisis contemplated. In preparing the means for asserting our rights, perhaps of defending our very existence, let us rely more on our own exertions, and less on fortuitous events, over which we have no controul, and less on the assistance of another nation. We already hear it said, Britain will be on our side, and as if wonders were never to cease, we observe an essay in the Enquirer, in which an alliance is recommended with England. Desirable as such a connection would be, should we be forced into a war with France and Spain, we ought not to rely too much on it. If Britain makes peace with France, it is rather too romantic to expect that she will go to war again on our account; and if she has not made peace, we could not expect her to continue the war one moment on our account. In answer to this we may be told, that Britain will never look on, and see this country ruined by France and Spain, because it is not her interest. Do nations always consult their interests, and are they not sometimes under the influence of passion and prejudice? We have looked on very quietly, & seen France exerting every nerve to destroy England; we have wished it, nay we have done more, we have endeavored to aid her abominable cause. Look at your fifteen millions loan, and your prohibitory laws against the manufactures of Britain. The object we find too important to pursue at present for want of time, and room in our paper. We shall therefore close these remarks with repeating, that we ought to depend upon our own exertions, availing ourselves of circumstances as they may present, and in a firm determination rather to perish than submit to FRENCH DOMINATION.

From the United States Gazette.

SPANISH MINISTER.

WE beg leave to recommend to the attention of our vigorous and high spirited administration the following note written by Mr. Secretary Venn on by order of the king of England, dated the 30th Sept. 1692, and sent to the Spanish ambassador then residing at the court of London.

"His majesty having seen the paper which the secretary of the embassy of Spain has lately delivered, by order of your excellency, to several of the lords justices of the kingdom; his majesty has found the contents so insolent and seditious, that in resentment of so extraordinary a proceeding, and which can by no means be justified by the law of nations, he orders that you go out of his dominions *precisely in eighteen days*, to be counted from this notification, and that you keep in your house, *without going out of the limits of it*, till your departure. I am also commanded to let you know, that there are the orders of his majesty, that no writing be any more received from you nor any of your domestics."

This statement is extracted from Prior's history of his own time; and it is somewhat remarkable that the historian says not a word of the ambassador having returned for answer that he would remain as long as it should suit the interest of the king his master or *his own personal convenience*: Nor do we hear of his having remained for a twelve month after, in the exercise of his ministerial functions without any means being adopted to enforce the order thus peremptorily given. We are not even informed that the ambassador of his Catholic majesty would receive no orders except from the king his master! How much better these things are managed in our days, and in this our republican government, where the rulers know how to maintain the rights and dignity of the people. A minister here, instead of sneaking home merely because he is ordered away by the government for what they are pleased to consider as insolent and seditious conduct, puts his fist in their faces and tells them, that he will go when it suits his own convenience; and they, to show their magnanimity and moderation, agree to the proposition; upon which his court furnish him with a confirmation of his credentials, commend him for his faithful services, and then he informs the government that it will not suit his convenience to go at all. How fortunate it is that we have not a Washington or an Adams to tyrannize over us, and sport with our tranquillity! Had one of them ordered away a minister, he would very probably have insisted on his going; and in that way might have angered the court of Spain, and perhaps Bonaparte might have got his back up too. Now they feel as much kindness and respect for us as a master does for his spaniel, who instead of snarling and biting when he is caned and kicked, meekly lies down and licks the foot by which he is spanned.

From the Norfolk Ledger of Oct. 14.

It was a current report here yesterday, that Mons. Turrau has made a formal demand on our government of 80,000 *francs sterling*, for the French ship *Leinapoleon*, lately burnt by the British within the jurisdiction of the United States! For the truth of this we cannot vouch, but this much is certain, that government have directed commodore Barron, and his brother captain J. Ferron, to survey the situation of the ship when destroyed, and that they went from this place yesterday for that purpose.

Orinoco, October 28.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

New Agents. Messrs. BOWMAN, PARSONS & POTTER, of Poughkeepsie, having become Agents for the Editor of the Balance, the subscribers in that vicinity are desired to call on them for settlement of their accounts to the 1st of January next.

READER AND EDITOR.

Reader. How stand the elections abroad?

Editor. In Delaware, well: Mr. Broom is re-elected to congress, and the legislature is decidedly federal.

In Vermont, Governor Tichenor is re-elected by about 1300 majority; Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Eliot are also re-elected to congress.

In New-Jersey, prospects are flattering, as will appear by an article in our Closet.

Editor. From a fact that lately transpired, it appears that Congress will be under the necessity of amending their non-importation act, so as to prevent the importation of counterfeit Bank-bills of the manufacture of Great Britain. A man of genteel appearance, has just landed from Europe with a large quantity of these contraband articles, which he has distributed pretty freely in some of our sea-port towns.

Reader. The European artists probably excel our American counterfeiting gentry.

Editor. The bills are said to be excellent imitations. They are of the Baltimore banks; and the vender of them had the impudence to offer them first in that city.

Reader. You know I am anxious to hear from Miranda.

Editor. I can give you no late information concerning him; but here is a very interesting letter, from an officer belonging to the expedition, to his brother in New-York, dated at the island of Aruba, on the 23d of August.

"We arrived here on the 16th inst. all in good health. We left Trinidad on the 24th of July, in company with the Lily sloop of war, capt. Campbell who acts as Commodore in the expedition, his majesty's brigs Express and Attentive, and the schooner Provost, two gun-boats, carrying each a 24 pounder, and an American brig with provisions and our own ship the Leander. The armed vessels under the commodore, were dispatched by admiral Cochrane to assist us.—The Sunday following, about ten o'clock in the morning, we passed along close to the principal town of the Spanish island Margueritta—we could easily distinguish the inhabitants coming out of the church to defend the town, supposing our intention was to attack. As we passed along, the grand battery in the town fired several shot at us without effect. We kept on our course until we arrived off Coche, between Margueritta and the Main, where, we came to anchor that day at 3 P.

M. and remained there until next day; we then pursued our voyage until the 1st of August, when we arrived in the Bay of La Vela de Coro. The royal city of La Vela de Coro, as the Spaniards call it, is situated in the E. part of the Bay of that name. We came to anchor on the W. side of the Bay, owing to the mistake of the pilot, in the night, seven or eight miles to leeward of the city. We attempted to debark at day light next morning without success, owing to a strong head wind and a heavy sea; our disappointment gave the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying away the public and private treasure, which was effectually done. The morning after, we landed to the number of 150, including marines and sailors, and although the town was defended by 15 pieces of artillery, 400 infantry and some cavalry, we drove the enemy from post to post, and in half an hour the city was ours and the Columbian flag hoisted at the principal battery; we had only one man wounded, the Spanish troops were panic struck and fired at random. The ardor and briskness of the attack quite astonished the Dons; we took 20 of the Indians prisoners, armed with bows and arrows. Our troops had been all the day before cooped up in the boat, trying to land, and were so fatigued that they could not overtake the enemy, the most of whom took the road to Coro, 12 miles S.W. of La Vela. We spent the day in debarking more troops and reconnoitering the different roads and environs of the city, and in posting sentinels. About midnight we marched for Coro, with two pieces of artillery and about two hundred and fifty troops, including sailors and marines. Gen. Miranda hoped to surprise the enemy at break of day, before the king's treasure could be removed, but he was disappointed, for we found an empty city; the inhabitants fled to the mountains with their valuables, a few old men and women, some negroes and children, and a few tables and chairs only remained. Coro is one of the earliest built cities of Spanish America; it is regularly laid out and well built, every house is almost cannon proof; they are generally built of stone, which they cover with a white plaster and the roofs are generally of strong heavy tiles; the city is about four miles in circumference. There is a large cathedral in the centre square of the city, superbly ornamented within with gold, it has a number of altars around it, within and over every altar is a niche containing, in coloured wax, either Jesus Christ the Virgin or some of the Saints. There are several other public buildings for the religious, among them is an elegant and extensive convent of Franciscan friars; it was built by one of the queens of Spain and presented to those friars; it is called the convent of St. Francis; it has fifteen altars magnificently inlaid with gold, and the vaulted roofs over the altars seem to be paved with golden shells; all the friars, except two, abandoned their convent—one of them seemed to be deprived of reason, for he took the liberty of flogging himself severely every morning. What I am about to mention would have been related more regularly in a former part of this letter, but I have too little time to think of order, and

so I will say what occurs as it comes in and out of my memory.

"We entered Coro so early in the morning that we could not distinguish friend from enemy, and here a melancholy scene took place: When the advanced guard, which I followed closely with the leading piece of artillery, arrived in the centre square they advanced to the prison, which they supposed was a fortified citadel, or something like it, one of the soldiers imprudently fired at a man at the prison door, whom he took to be one of the enemy, it proved to be one of our men, he was shot dead on the spot; at this moment the prisoners, clanking their chains, cried out through the grates of the prison "Vive Miranda," when the guard without the prison fired a feu de joie; at this time still dark, the infantry was drawn up on the side of the square opposite to the prison and close in front of the cathedral, the artillery in front of the infantry in the centre of the square; and while we were unharnessing the mules from the pieces and preparing to fire upon the prison when ordered, the infantry behind us hearing the feu de joie of the advanced guard, believed the place was defended, and without waiting for orders commenced a heavy fire at they knew not what, they wounded their commanding officer, lieutenant-colonel Kirkland, they put two musket balls into him, one of which came out at the arm; he is in a fair way of recovery.—They wounded two men at my gun, one close to my right side and the other as close on my left. I had the good fortune to remain unhurt amidst a shower of balls that whistled about my ears for some minutes.

"After remaining four or five days at Coro, endeavoring in vain to persuade the inhabitants to return to the city, we returned to La Vela, where we waited some days for news from our friends in the interior; not receiving any, and most of the ships being in want of water, we embarked and came here to supply ourselves. In the mean time general Miranda dispatched two vessels, one to admiral Cochrane on the windward station, at Barbadoes, and another to admiral Dacres on the leeward station at Jamaica, to inform them of our proceedings and I believe to obtain some troops, the general having previously heard, as I learned, that the duke of Kent had arrived with 10,000 troops at Jamaica, a part of which are destined to assist us. We have recently received information that one of Miranda's friends has a corps of 2000 men ready to join us; that Miranda is a favorite toast at Porto Cavello, when the king's partisans are not present; that songs favorable to Miranda have been composed on the occasion, and are frequently sung in the different towns of the provinces of Caraccas, the birth place of our general. We have also heard with great pleasure, that all the prisoners they took from us in April last, are in good health and kindly treated in the city of St Leon de Caraccas. We have heard that the officers were hung, and the men sent to the mines at Vera Cruz. We might have believed it, did we not know the weakness of the Spanish forces in that quarter. The fact is, they would have executed every prisoner without re-

more, were it not that they feared, and with reason too, instant retaliation, and that from the hands of their own citizens. We expect in a few days to hear from Admirals Cochrane and Dacres in the most favorable way, and then to leave this Island for a part of the Maine, more convenient and nearer to our Spanish friends than La Vela or Coro. From all the various information we have obtained, there is now I think, no doubt of the success of Miranda, at least in the province of Caraccas, which is one of the most rich and valuable of all the provinces in Spanish America. The frigate Galatia has just joined us—the Osprey is expected too every hour, besides some other vessels. Since we arrived here a fever has appeared among the crew of our ship; one man died last evening, and there are about 50 now sick."

Reader. Will you not tell us one word of foreign news?

Editor. Indeed we cannot. To make some amends for the deficiency, however, we will give you an article from a late London paper, which furnishes a tolerable summary of foreign affairs.

Our intelligence from the Continent comes down to the end of last week. It comes from Paris, Holland, Hamburgh, and Gottenburgh. From

RUSSIA

we have nothing to indicate what determination the emperor is likely to take, in regard to the treaty with France, which M. D'Oubril, will present for his ratification. The Russian colonies established on the Black Sea, under the direction of the Duke of Richelieu, are said to be very prosperous. Turkey, at the instigation of France, almost threatens Russia with war. Intelligence has been received from Mr. Silesius, one of the companions of capt. Krutzenstein, with accounts of the visits of the voyagers to the island of Owyhee—Baron Budberg and count Soltikoff are now the ministers for foreign affairs; Prince Lapuchin is at the head of the judiciary establishment; Count Kotschubly is minister for the home department; Count Wascheff, of the finances; Count Romanzoff, for trade; Gen. Wasminstoff, for military affairs.

TURKEY

presents still a government in subserviency to foreign powers—a tumultuary army in the neighborhood of the capital—rebellious provinces—surrounding powers all gaping for a partition.

AUSTRIA

sees its imperial house now shorn of its ancient honors. Its administration is hostile and odious to France. It cannot resist the changes by which France dismembers the Germanic empire, yet does not cordially submit to them. French troops still hover near its confines. We do not know that it has been enabled to surrender Cattaro to France. Even its existence as an independent power is threatened. Perhaps its dominions may be destined to become an appendage to the Bonaparte family.

PRUSSIA,

as we have formerly intimated, seems to mediate a northern confederacy; by which Saxony, Hesse, Hanover, Mecklenburgh, &c. may be associated under its dominion.

HOLLAND

is discontented under Louis Bonaparte's reign. He has endeavored, with little skill or success, to diminish the public expenditure of the government. The senate are unwilling to serve under him.—But the yoke of France must, per force, be endured.

PARIS

is the seat of negotiations determining the fate of Europe. The treaty of the confederacy of the Rhine effectually uniting Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, Hohenzollern, Wirtemberg, Salm-Kyrburg, and Isenburg to France, was signed there on the 12th and 19th of July. It adds 70,000 German auxiliaries to the forces of France. The treaty with Russia, abandoning to France the middle, the west, and the south of Europe, was signed there on the 20th of July.—Schemes to dismember Spain, in favor of the Prince of Peace, and to dethrone the Royal Family of Portugal have been there matured. English negotiators have been detained there in uncertain negotiation, till France has, by their presence, been enabled to separate almost all our allies from us. A congregation of the Jews has been assembled at the same place; and Bonaparte has proposed his curious doubts respecting their religion and policy, to be resolved by their Rabbins. The French funds have fluctuated like our own, as the negotiations went on. It seems now probable, that the treaty with England must be broken off; and that the English Envoys are to return *re infecta*.

ITALY

furnishes little new intelligence. Gaeta has fallen: Much Neapolitan property has been confiscated to gratify the French army.—The Calabrians, with aid from Sir Sidney Smith, are enabled to resist the career of the French. Sicily, is still free.—Malta is strong in troops, whom it presumes in good health. The port of Venice is still under blockade.

THE WEST-INDIES

are delivered from the presence of Jerome Bonaparte.—Guadaloupe and Martinique flourish.—Hayti maintains its independence.—The Havanna is the emporium of a brisk trade.—The markets in the British islands are most abundantly supplied with American commodities.—Miranda has returned from Barbadoes to Trinidad—he goes with a considerable strength of supplies against Caraccas.

By a late arrival at New-York, the following additional articles are furnished, which are copied from the *People's Friend*:

The Hardware left Liverpool on the 4th, and sailed from the rock the 6th Sept.—at which time Capt. L. says, it was currently reported, that Mr. Fox was dead, and that Lord Lansdowne was on his return to England, the Negotiations for Peace having been broken off.

In confirmation of the report of the death of Mr. Fox, Capt. Daggett from Charante, informs us, that on the 8th or 9th of September, in the Bay of Biscay, he was boarded by the British frigate Cybelle, which the day before had spoken a Packet bound from Falmouth for Lisbon, and received intelligence that Mr. Fox died just before her departure.

The London papers state, that the last

Hamburgh mail brought accounts that Prussia has assumed a warlike attitude, and her armies are every where in motion. All absent generals have been ordered to Berlin, to receive their several commands. The rapacity of France is the cause assigned for these preparations. Bonaparte, it is said, has demanded the cession of East Friesland, Embden, and some other little corners of Prussia, to give them to the now king of Holland, and has sent his army to carry his views into effect.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Sears, Mr. ABRAHAM REYNOLDS, flour merchant, New-York, to Miss SALLY FOLGER, daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Folger, of this city.

At Claverack, by the Rev. Mr. Gebherd, Mr. PHILIP PULVER, to Miss CATHERINE MILLER, daughter of Mr. Samuel Miller, all of that place.

The Unell.

DIED,

At Gallatin, on the 9th inst. Mr. JAMES M'DONALD, aged about 30.

At Cobleskill, on the 16th inst. Mr. JOSIAH GAYLORD, with a typhus fever, in the 47th year of his age.

In this city, Mrs. CATERIN HOCUM, aged 42 years. She lately came from New-York, and is said to have relations living in Williamstown, Massachusetts.

The Corporation of Trinity Church has erected over the grave of HAMILTON, in Trinity Church yard, (New-York) a beautiful Monument of white Marble, composed of a Pyramid resting on an elevated base or pedestal, surrounded with four elegant Urns, and rising to the height of about twelve feet. The following is the

INSCRIPTION.

TO THE MEMORY OF
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
The Corporation of Trinity Church has erected
THIS MONUMENT

IN TESTIMONY OF THEIR RESPECT

FOR

The Patriot of incorruptible integrity,

The Soldier of approved valour,

The Statesman of consummate wisdom;

Whose virtues and talents will be admired

BY

GRATEFUL POSTERITY,

Long after this marble shall have mouldered
into dust.

He died July 12th, 1804; aged 47.



FOR THE BALANCE.

In the homely verses of COWLEY, those who read poetry for something besides the jingle of its rhymes, and the harmony of its numbers, will find much to admire. The following stanzas are addressed to his Mistress:—

THE DISTANCE.

I'VE follow'd thee a year at least,
And never stopt myself to rest.
But yet can thee o'erake no more,
Than this Day can the Day that went before.

In this our fortunes equal prove
To Stars, which govern them above;
Our Stars that move forever round,
With the same Distance still betwixt them found.

In vain, alas, in vain I strive
The wheel of Fate faster to drive;
Since if around it swifter fly
She in it mends her pace as much as I.

Hearts by Love, strangely shuffled are,
That there can never meet a Pair!
Tamer than Worms are Lovers slain;
The wounded Heart ne'er turns to wound again.

The following is one of his Pindaric Odes, entitled

LIFE AND FAME.

OH Life, thou Nothing's younger Brother!
So like, that one might take One for the other!
What's Some Body, or No Body:
In all the Cobwebs of the Schoolmen's trade,
We no such nice Distinction we've seen,
As 'tis To Be, or Not To Be.
Dream of a Shadow! a Reflection made
From the false glories of the gay reflected Bow,
Is a more solid thing than Thou.
Vain weak built Ieribus, which doest proudly rise
Up betwixt two Eternities;
Yet canst not Wave nor Wind sustain,
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the endless Oceans meet again.

And with what rare Inventions do we strive,
Ourselves then to survive?
Wise, subtle Arts, and such as well befit
That Nothing Man's no Wit.
Some with vast costly Tombs would purchase it,
And by the proofs of Death pretend to Live.
Here lies the great—False Marble, where?
Nothing but small and sordid Dust lies there.
Some build enormous Mountain Palaces,
The Fools and Architects to please.
A lasting Life in well-hewn Stone they rear,
So lie who on th' Egyptian shore,
Was slain so many hundred years before,
Lives still (Oh Life most Lappy and most dear!
Oh Life that Epicures envy to hear!)
Lives in the dropping Ruins of his Amphitheatre,

His Father in Law an higher place does claim
In the Seraphique Entity of Fame.

He since that Tow his Death,
Does fill all Mouths, and breathes in all men's Breath.
'Tis true, the two Immortal Syllables remain,
But, Oh ye learned men, explain
What Essence, what Existence this,
What Substance, what Subsistence, what Hyponstasis
In Six poor Letters is?

In those alone does the Great Caesar live,
'Tis all the Conquer'd World could give.
We Poets madder yet than all,
With a refin'd Phantastick Vanity,
Think we not only Have, but Give Eternity.
Fain would I see that Prodigal,
Who his To-Morrow would bestow,
For all old Homer's Life ere since he Died till now.

Literary Notices.

THE first volume of DUNLAP'S PLAYS has made its appearance, and has met with a flattering reception.

I. RILEY & Co. New-York, advertise a third edition of that interesting work, "*The Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud.*"

I. RILEY & Co. have now in the press, the Life of Doctor BEATTIE, author of the *Hermit, Minstrel, Essay on Truth*, &c. in one volume octavo.

Also, A Voyage to Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in South-America, giving a particular account and history of the country; and which will also contain an authentic account of Gen. Miranda's Expedition.—A specimen of this work is to be seen at Crosswell's Book-Store, where subscriptions are received.

Literary Gleanings.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE
COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

OSTENTATION—CREDULITY—TYRANNY.

"BUONAPARTE, on his arrival at Aix la Chapelle, found there, according to command, most of the members of the foreign diplomatic corps in France, waiting to present their new credentials to him as Emperor. Charlemagne had been saluted as such in the same place, eight hundred years before; an inducement for the modern Charlemagne, to set all these ambassadors travelling some hundred miles, without any other object, but to gratify his impertinent vanity. Every spot where Charlemagne had walked, sat, slept, talked, eaten or prayed, was visited by him with great ostentation; always dragging behind him the foreign representatives, and by his side his wife. To a peasant who presented him a stone, upon which Charlemagne was said to have once knelt, he gave nearly half its weight in gold; on a priest who offered him a small crucifix, before which that Prince was reported to have prayed, he bestowed an episcopal see; to a manufacturer he ordered one thousand Louis, for a portrait of

Charlemagne, said to be drawn by his daughter, but which, in fact, was from the pencil of the daughter of the manufacturer: a German savant was made a member of the National Institute, for an old diploma, supposed to have been signed by Charlemagne, who many believe was not able to write; & a German Baron Krigge, was registered in the Legion of Honour, for a ring presented by this Emperor to one of his ancestors, though his nobility is well known not to be of sixty years standing. But woe to him who dared to suggest any doubt about what Napoleon believed, or seemed to believe! A German professor Richter, more a pedant than a courtier, and more sincere than wise, addressed a short memorial to Buonaparte, in which he proved, from his intimacy with antiquity, that most of the pretended relics of Charlemagne were impositions on the credulous; that the portrait was a drawing of this century; the diploma written in the last; the crucifix manufactured within fifty, and the ring, perhaps, within ten years. The night after Buonaparte had perused this memorial, a police commissary, accompanied by four gens-d'armes, entered the professor's bed-room, forced him to dress, and ushered him into a covered cart, which carried him under escort to the left bank of the Rhine; where he was left with orders, under pain of death, never more to enter the territory of the French empire. This expedition and summary justice silenced all other connoisseurs and antiquarians; and relics of Charlemagne have since poured in, in such numbers, from all parts of France, Italy, Germany, and even Denmark, that we are here in hope to see one day established a museum Charlemagne, by the side of the museums Napoleone and Josephine. A ballad written in monkish Latin, said to be sung by the daughters and maids of Charlemagne, at his court on great festivities, was addressed to Duroc, by a Danish professor Cranener, who in return was presented, on the part of Buonaparte, with a diamond ring, worth twelve thousand livres; 500l. This ballad may, perhaps, be the foundation of a future *Bibliothèque* or *Lyceum*—Charlemagne.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

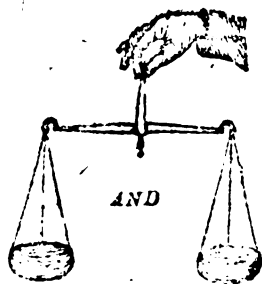
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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, NOVEMBER 4, 1866.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE LIMNER.

"AGAINST the political rulers in Connecticut," said a man of decent appearance to an elderly gentleman, as I entered an inn in the village of ***** "I have not a word to say. I believe they are generally honest and competent; but with the priesthood I swear eternal war. Whilst the clergy of Connecticut possess privileges, and influence, and power, superior to other classes of citizens, I'll be d—d if the people can enjoy liberty."—"It is not worth while," replied the old gentleman, "for me to contend against such arguments." A long pause ensued, during which I could not avoid casting my eye alternately on the two disputants. They were both Connecticut men. The old gentleman, a firm supporter of the present order of things in that state. The other, an active member of the opposition. The countenance of the first was open, frank and inviting. The honesty of his heart was conspicuous in his eye. A smile of cheerfulness, discovered the serenity of his mind. In the other, what a contrast! His features contracted into the compass of a dollar. His forehead and eyebrows knit into a thousand wrinkles. His nose shrivelled up with constant sneering. His lips drawn down with a malignant grin. This is not a caricature, good reader. Every line is sketched with the most faithful precision.—The latter at length broke silence, after recovering a little from the mortification which he had felt from the old gentleman's laconic answer.—"What objection can you have," said he, "to a change of men in Connecticut?"

"I can see no necessity for a change."

"Why not?"

"You say the present rulers are honest and competent."

"Yes, I admit it; but they have been in power a long time; and why is it not reasonable that others should now have a chance?"

"If we cannot alter for the better, I think we may as well remain as we are; and any person who is acquainted with the characters of the leading oppositionists in Connecticut, will agree that any change would be for the worse."

"I shall not dispute that point. But one advantage at least would be gained by the proposed alteration. The state government would then harmonise with the general government."

"And what benefit would result from this?"

"There would be less opposition to the present administration."

"I do not feel the weight of this reasoning. The president seems to possess as much power as is necessary to carry every favorite measure into effect; and what does he want more? He can give away money to every nation that"

"I deny it—I deny it!"—exclaimed the democrat in an angry tone, and interrupting the old gentleman.—"If I believed that the president ever gave a cent to any nation, I would be the first to condemn him."

"What then would you have him do? Should he build a navy?"

"No!"

"Should he raise an army?"

"No!"

"Should he fortify our harbours?"

"No!"

"Suppose, then, that Bonaparte should send an army to invade us?"

"Let them come!"

"Would you do nothing to prevent it?"

"No! If Bonaparte chooses to come here; and it is God's will that he should come, I say Amen to it. Those have nothing to fear who treat him well. We are

safe. Our principles render us so. Let those who abuse him rue it!"

The old gentleman gave him a look of honest indignation, and retired. The democrat called for a glass of gin, and went to bed.—This conversation is given substantially, and almost literally. I should never have troubled the reader with it, however, had I not observed a late avowal of the same sentiments in one of the public newspapers of the United States.

The old gentleman arose early—paid his bill, and went his way. The democrat made his appearance in the bar-room, turned off his glass of gin, and asked the amount of his bill.—"It can't be so much," he exclaimed, on being told the amount by the bar-keeper.—"Here are the particulars," replied the bar-keeper, reading aloud—"glass brandy and water—glass gin—glass bitters—supper—glass brandy and water—glass gin—lodging—glass bitters.—Is it not right, sir?"—"Oh, make it as much as possible—I sha'n't dispute it"—You may judge, honest reader, how the bar-keeper looked, and how I felt.

PETER PALLET.

FOR THE BALANCE.

ON SACRED MUSIC.

I HAVE ever, for the most part, been a constant attendant on Public Worship, and it is not without regret that I have observed the neglect of Singing in our solemn Assemblies. Do, therefore, Mr. Printer, persuade some of your correspondents to set this matter in a proper light. Many masterly productions have been produced from seemingly weak subjects; but this is so plain an injunction that it is needless to attempt to adduce any other proofs than what are recorded in Sacred Writ, and which is the only foundation of my present essay.

The visible decay of religion, is, no doubt, in a great measure, to be attributed to the omission, or capricious performance of this one

DIVINE COMMAND—and to tell whether this originated in an indifference for religion or in the superstitious ideas of the morose and gloomy Christian, is to me a task. This very life and spirit of devotion, (in which truths have a twofold efficacy, as they instil into the mind the sweets of harmony, and the strength of argument, and are equally calculated to instruct and please) is treated only as a *formal* part of worship. But is it not as strictly enjoined in the *Rule of our faith*, as any other rite of worship? I think it is.

The Author of our being requires us to thank Him for favors received, as well as to importune Him for what we need; and to omit the former, evinces the height of ingratitude:—And as no way is so well calculated to convey our gratitude, and show a thankful spirit, as by singing His praises, I will say, in the language of our **DIVINE PRECEPTOR**, "*These things ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone.*" I have often heard it remarked, that there is no profit or advantage to be derived from *Singing*; but let me add, that the same objection may be made with respect to prayer, and the other duties of Christianity, with as much propriety; for all are alike the command of God. **DAVID**, the man after God's own heart, that pattern of piety, is no less noted for his delight in, and exhortations to this pleasing duty, than for his other virtues: and so often does he give us specimens of his love of it, that it would be almost endless to repeat half of the rapturous expressions he makes use of—but this he declares, that he will *sing* of **MERCIES**, as well as *speak* of **JUDGMENTS**.

But while I am penning this, methinks I hear some who would wish to be thought votaries of religion, say, "We have no objection to this part of worship, and are willing to have it performed with *decency* in our religious assemblies." But what is *decency* in this respect? I answer, to have a choir of half a dozen, to chant the praises of the most high God, to a numerous assembly—*if they please*. The knowledge of music requires time, pains and expense, and without encouragement, will rarely be attempted by any. It then stands you in hand, fellow-citizens, to interpose, use your influence, and lend your assistance to once more attempt the revival of this heavenly employment, lest to the disgrace of humanity, it be buried in oblivion, and be totally supplanted by that sound so much more familiar to our ears—*Cursing and Swearing!*

PHILO-MUSICO.

Hudson, October 25, 1806.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MR. EDITOR.

THERE is one thing in this world, that does more hurt, and causes more calamity, than all others put together. It sets the whole race of civilized beings in commotion; and leads to bloodshed, slaughter, and every sort of enormity. I mean **MONEY**.

Money is of such an alluring nature, that it induces men of all classes to endeavor to obtain it in some way; and when it is not to be had by honest means, it holds out persuasives to fraud and villany. Thus does it

bring one to disgrace—another to a prison, and a third to the gallows.

Money is a kind of oil, which sets the springs of "bribery and corruption" in motion.

Money is a dangerous tool in the hands of evil-minded men.

Money, held forth to the renegade Candler, induced him to traduce the character of the venerable Washington.

It was money that Mr. Jefferson borrowed of Mr. Gabriel Jones.

Money has rendered us tributary to Bonaparte.

Money, this soul-subduing trash, laid the tender conscience of the renowned patriot Cheetham, to sleep, and suggested to him the idea of over-rating his services to his republican friends, more than five fold.

A volume would not contain all the instances of its deleterious effects; but they are universally known and felt. Why, then, will not our general and state governments interpose their authority, and abrogate the use of this gorgon? Why will they risk the ruin of so many precious souls; when they might be saved, by putting them out of the way of temptation?

P. Q.

Communications.

THE greatest error, perhaps, which the *Cheethamites* have committed, in their struggle for power, is the cold neglect of the most meritorious of their own party. There are persons who laboured day and night for them, circulated handbills, and attended the polls, who have received no offices, and not even thanks. This is, too generally, the way with men who grasp at rule by unlawful means. After they have obtained their wish, and think themselves firmly seated, they look down with disdain on those who helped to raise them. Their language is, "What though this squinting, blear-eyed fellow, bawled at an election, and brought up several votes, must he be rewarded with an office? Let him wait until his betters are served." The *Cheethamites* seem to have studied nothing but their own aggrandizement, and the gratification of a few special favourites. Merit and qualification for office have been overlooked. It is this conduct which has sunk them into utter contempt.

MARCUS.

[The following was received, and mislaid, some weeks since.]

IT will have been observed, that Mr. Cheetham is called, in some of the papers, *Counsellor* or *Lawyer*; principally on account of his having undertaken the cause of the Corporation of the city of New-York, and their fourteen favorite butchers. The versatility of his genius is great. First he maketh hats; then he turneth editor of a paper; again he shineth as a captain; and lastly he applieth himself to the study of the law. He has not yet announced who are to be removed from office, at the next meeting of the Council of Appointment; probably, he is not fully determined in his own mind.

F.

Editor's Closet.

"Our friend" in Danbury, who asks, whether I am personally acquainted with Selleck Osborn, and whether I intended it as a compliment or a sarcasm, when I observed that he had "consented to abandon the flowery walks of science, and to forego his delightful dalliance with the Muses"—is informed, that I am not personally acquainted with Osborn, and that my remark was neither intended as a compliment nor a sarcasm, but a mere candid expression of my opinion of Osborn's talents as a *poet*. This opinion may be erroneous; or, if correct, it might as well, perhaps, have been suppressed; but when I meet with such a "rare bird upon earth" as a democratic editor possessed of wit or genius, I think it is a hard case if I cannot give him credit for his *poetry*, at the same time that I condemn his *politics* and his *prose*.

The Albany papers mention a report, that Pierpont Edwards is appointed to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. William Patterson, late a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Benjamin Austin, who formerly passed by the name of Old South, and who is as celebrated for *long* writing as the *Wild Man* in New-York, is nominated to run for Congress in Boston.

The Richmond Enquirer says, that Mr. Randolph did not write the article which lately appeared in that paper, recommending an alliance offensive and defensive with Great-Britain.

The following article appears in the Morning Chronicle, of the 25th ult.

"*Melancholy Intelligence.* We hear from Hudson, that some time last week, captain Charles Holt, bottle holder to Jim the "daggerman," was assaulted in the street by a young gentleman of the name of Powers—who bestowed on the said bottle holder, a disgraceful exercise of his hickory. It adds to our grief that we are obliged to subjoin the doleful information of the *tumble down* of CAPTAIN Holt in the affray—by which deplorable accident, report says, that he rent his inexpressibles in a most unseemly manner."

As this statement is not perfectly correct in every particular, we beg leave to set it right. The captain succeeded in evading almost every blow of Mr. P's "hickory," inasmuch that his knuckles were alone injured in that part of the affray. It is indeed true that the captain, in running, did "tumble down" at full length in the street; but as to his "inexpressibles," they were rent across the *knees* only.

We have heard that men have sometimes been frightened out of their wits. This appears to have been the case with poor Holt, when he was lately attacked by Mr. Powers. So completely was he beside himself, that he really thought he wrung his anti-

gonist's nose, and boxed his ears, when more than twenty persons, who saw the fracas, can testify that he never so much as laid a finger on Mr. P.

After Holt's unlucky rencontre with the twig of "hickory," and his full-length tumble down, he came forward in his paper, and told his readers, that for "certain reasons," he should not meddle again with Mr. P.; but that he had a host of buckram men at his command, who would mangle Mr. P.'s character at a horrid rate, if he did not hold his peace. Now Mr. P. happened to be not much alarmed by these threats; but bade defiance to the whole clan; and what's become of them now, the Lord only knows. Not one of them dare venture out. But Holt comes once more before the public, trembling, and halting, and dodging, and lisping, with an *if*—and an *if*—and *if* Mr. P. "repeats his former insolence" of caning him—he will get away his stick—if he can—and run away with it—and not fall down again—if he can help it.

Capt. Holt ought, if possible, to keep his temper. He does not seem to consider what prodigious mischief a man of his powers might do, in a passion.

New-Jersey.

Parties are now very nearly on a poise in New-Jersey. In the legislature (says the Evening Post) the federalists have a majority of one in the council, and the democrats a majority of four in the assembly, making in joint ballot, a majority of three in favor of democracy.

Read and Remember!

It is now discovered, that the article which lately appeared in Cheetham's paper, inviting three thousand French troops to come to New-York, and carry off those who abuse the emperor Napoleone, was written by a man who was a member of the National Convention of France, and who came to this country at the request of Mr. Jefferson.

A writer in the People's Friend asserts, and offers to prove his assertion if contradicted, that a gentleman who now resides in Philadelphia, dined with general Kosciusko at Antwerp, when the following dialogue took place:—"Sir, (said the General) I am informed your countrymen are going wrong—I have agreed with Mr. Jefferson, that if they should ever run wild, I will go again to America, and try to keep them right."—"Sir, (said the gentleman) will you have the goodness to permit me to note in my memorandum the assertion which you have made?"—"Yes, sir," was the reply of Gen. K. and it was noted accordingly.

Extract from a Letter.

"It will not seem incredible that the Cheethams have a fund of 27,000 dollars, for the purpose of elections, when we consider the many lucrative offices which they hold. Some of them can easily afford several thousand dollars out of their income; and the wonder is rather that their fund is not greater.

"The way in which this money is partly applied, appears from an account of Mr. Cheetham, in the year 1804. He rendered, it is stated, to the republican committee, for printing addresses, handbills, notices, &c. a bill of above 1931 dollars. Somethink the charge very extravagant; but the editions of these democratic performances were large, and some of them passed through several. Besides an allowance for the personal services of Mr. Cheetham was no more than just. No other satisfactory reason can be given why his account so far exceeded that of other printers for the same work. He is a faithful labourer, and we have scripture for it, that we must "not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn."

"I have attended to those animals which have attacked Mr. Powers on his anniversary oration. The only importance which they have, is from the notice which has been taken of them. "Wasps" "always light on the finest fruit."—"Censure is the tax which men pay for being eminent."—"When a genius appears all the dances are up in arms against him."—The envy, malice and rage of the Cheethamites were naturally to be expected, after having been so far outdone on the late anniversary; and ought to have been as little regarded as geese when they poke out their necks and hiss, or toads when they croak in the night. They are a wicked, mischievous, but (happily) a stupid and impotent generation.

"In my next I shall, perhaps, give you my opinion of Mr. Jefferson's scheme to be re-elected President. Nothing, of late, has diverted me so much. It is ludicrous beyond expression."

Selected.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Merchants' Bank.—At length then the time so often exultingly wished for by the editor of the American Citizen has arrived, the time for deciding the question, respecting the bribery imputed to the agents of the Merchants' Bank in procuring its incorporation. Cheetham advanced certain libellous charges against Mr. M. Livingston, which by the pleadings were made to embrace this question, and it has now been fairly tried by an impartial jury; of whom a majority was attached to the Clintonian party. Two verdicts have been returned; both against the person who advanced the charge; as may more particularly be seen in the following article, republished from the Morning Chronicle of yesterday.

We really hope that after this, after such a complete refutation of the slander, first by the legislature, and now by the verdict of two juries, the controversy may be allowed to rest, and that the ingenious writers for the American Citizen will try to discover some other topic on which to employ their jaded wits.

Maturin Livingston vs. James Cheetham.

The two first suits of the late recorder, M. Livingston, esq. vs. James Cheetham, editor of the American Citizen, for LIBELS, were last week tried at Albany. Chief Justice Kent presided. Messrs. Woodworth, (attorney-general) and Henry, for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Van Vechten, Williams of Hudson, and Foot of Troy, for the defend-

ant. *Verdict for the PLAINTIFF in each case.* Damages in each, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Our informant, who was present at the trials, adds, that two thirds of both juries were Clintonians. They were struck by Francis Bloodgood, Esq.

The counsel of the defendant, made very strenuous exertions in his behalf. They adduce in evidence, on the first trial, all the affidavits they could produce to the pretended bribery, exercised to secure the incorporation of the Merchants' bank. We understand that on the second trial, no defence on the merits of the case, was seriously made for the defendant. It was however zealously urged by his counsel that he was a man in moderate circumstances (notwithstanding his lot speculations) that he had a large family dependant upon him for support—that heavy verdicts might distress them—and that this same defendant had now libel suits depending, against him nearly to the number of thirty!! These considerations probably had their weight with the majority of the jury—and they accordingly returned a verdict of five hundred dollars only, in each of Mr. Livingston's first suits. Three more remain to be tried between the same parties.

It is worthy of remark, that the defendant in these suits, postponed the trials on a former occasion, by swearing that he had a good and substantial defence. This however, it seems, was virtually contradicted by his counsel on the trial of the second action. This circumstance needs no comment.

As a majority of the juries, consisted of individuals of the same political sentiments which the Editor of the Citizen affects to advocate he cannot complain of their verdicts.

The editor of the Citizen has advanced many criminating charges against Mr. Livingston; and on the ground that these charges were correct, (if on any,) [it was pretended that,] that gentleman was by Mr. Clinton and his council of appointment, removed from office. The Citizen Editor has, frequently and openly desired Mr. L. to bring these charges to the test of legal scrutiny. Mr. Livingston has not shrunk from the defiance—a jury of his countrymen not unfavorable to the political dogmas of his opponent has sat in judgment upon them, and under oath has pronounced them false.

Mr. Erskine, son of the lord chancellor, and the new minister from England, is a young gentleman of amiable and respectable character and warmly attached to the United States. He married, about seven years ago, the daughter of gen. Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, one of the patriots of 1776, and who bled in his country's defence. By this marriage, Mr. E. has a daughter whom he left in Philadelphia, (when he returned to England some years ago) with her grandmother, Mrs. Cadwallader, the general's widow.—*Merc. Adv.*

To Correspondents.

The poetic favors of "QUIN," shall receive their merited attention.

"HARRISAL," postponed until our next.

Editorial.

And the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

*Est tibi generibus nullum est animal prater
hominem, quod habet notitiam aliquam Dei.*

CIC. DE LEG.

A SENSE of Religion is the most distinguished prerogative of human nature. In some sagacious animals we observe faint and obscure traces of reason, or something analogous to that faculty, denominated instinct; in none, have we ever observed the least notion of responsibility, or the least disposition towards religion. Much more then is man distinguished from the brute creation, by the moral and religious principles originally planted in his mind, than by reason itself. The truth is, religion centres in the heart, the seat of the mild and generous affections. Though it arises from the suggestions of a profound understanding, of a mind capitated for abstraction and generalization, or having distinct notions of cause and effect, and of referring all things to the great point of reference, still, in contemplating infinite Power, infinite Perfection and infinite Goodness, in considering the vast distance between infinite and finite intelligences, we are struck with a religious veneration; our breasts glow with divine rapture; we render humble adoration and praise to JEHOVAH, and the lovely affections of the heart assert their supremacy.

With regard to this doctrine of the origin and foundation of natural Religion, which we have endeavoured to inculcate, the sceptick may make some objections. It may be said, that the idea of a superior Being, and consequently, religious impressions, arose originally from the natural imbecility of mankind; that fear creates a thousand imaginary spectres which have no existence, and that crafty politicians combining with priests, have, in different ages of the world, taken advantage of mankind while under the influence of this powerful principle, and nourished these fantastical notions, the more effectually to unite them in society and ensure their obedience.

It is indeed true, that fear, or the apprehension of evil is prevalent in our species; given, no doubt, to man, for the wisest purposes; but it is false that the idea of the superintendence of a Being of infinite power and goodness, renders men more timorous, more imbecile, and more liable to the impositions of interested politicians. On the contrary, nothing has a greater tendency to fortify the mind against the dangers and difficulties which environ us, to banish vain and groundless fears, and to give us firmness and resolution of heart, than the idea that we are under the protection of God.—This, to speak in the language of Holy Writ, is “an anchor sure and steadfast.” But it is admitted by the objection, that religion conduces to the good of society, that it has a tendency of curbing the vile propensities of our nature, and rendering “man mild and sociable to man;” and we have shewn that it is not productive of vain and idle apprehensions, but that on the contrary it fortifies the mind and bestows courage. There-

fore, from the visionary fears incident to man, from the weakness and imbecility of his nature, the principles of religion originated, which united mankind in society, which banished from their minds the idle terrors attendant on a rude uncultivated state, and which, while it inspired their minds with reverence for one Omnipotent Being, a God of perfect justice, could not fail of kindling in their minds a lively indignation against injustice and tyranny, under whatever shape it appeared, whatever mask it assumed.—“But it was the work of priests and politicians”—strange that they should endeavour to promote a system which would operate against themselves in their designs of reducing the human mind to subjection! and, stranger still, that from the operation of such impotent causes as have been assigned by unbelievers, as the origin of religion, such noble effects have resulted.

PLATO.

Literary Cleanings.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE
COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

Paris, August, 1805.

ON the arrival of her husband at Aix la Chapelle, Madame Napoleone had lost her money by gambling, without recovering her health by using the baths and drinking the waters; she was therefore as poor as low-spirited, and as ill-tempered as dissatisfied. Napoleone himself was neither much in humour to supply her present wants, provide for her extravagances, or to forgive her ill-nature; he ascribed the inefficacy of the waters to her excesses; and reproached her for too great condescension to many persons, who presented themselves at her drawing-room, and in her circle, but who, from their rank in life, were only fit to be seen as supplicants in her anti-chambers, and as associates with her valets or chambermaids.

The fact was, Madam Napoleone knew as well as her husband, that these gentry were not in their place, in the company of an Empress; but they were her creditors, some of them even Jews; and as long as she continued debtor to them, she could not decently, or rather she dared not, prevent them from being visitors to her. By confiding her situation to her old friend Talleyrand, she was, however, soon released from those troublesome personages. When the minister was informed of the occasion of the attendance of these impertinent intruders, he humbly proposed to Buonaparte, not to pay their demands and their due; but to make them examples of severe justice, in transporting them to Cayenne, as the only sure means to prevent, for the future, people of the same description, from being familiar or audacious.

When, thanks to Talleyrand's interference, these family arrangements were settled, Madame Napoleone recovered her health with her good humour; and her husband who had begun to forget the English blockade, only to think of the papal accolade (dabbling) was more tender than ever. I am assured, that during the fortnight he continued with his wife at Aix la Chapelle,

he only shut her up or confined her twice, kicked her three times, and abused her once a day.

It was during their residence in that capital, that Count de Segur, at last, completed the composition of their household; and laid before them the list of the ladies & gentlemen, who had consented to put on their livery. This de Segur is a kind of amphibious animal, neither a royalist nor a republican; neither a democrat nor an aristocrat; but a disaffected subject under a king; a dangerous citizen of a commonwealth; ridiculing both the friend of equality and the defender of prerogatives; no exact definition can be given from his past conduct and avowed professions, of his real, moral, and political character. One thing is only certain—he was an ungrateful traitor to Louis XVI, and is a submissive slave under Napoleone the First.

Though not of an ancient family, Count de Segur was a nobleman by birth, and ranked among the ancient French nobility, because one of his ancestors had been a field-mareschal. Being early introduced at court, he acquired, with the common corruption, also the pleasing manners of the courtier; and by his assiduities about the ministers, Counts de Maurepas and de Vergennes, he procured from the latter the place of an ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg.—With some reading and genius, but with more boasting and presumption, he classed himself among French men of letters, and was therefore as such received with distinction by Catharine II, on whom, and on whose government, he in return published a libel. He was a valet under La Fayette, in 1789, as he has since been under every succeeding king of faction. The partisans of the Revolution pointed him out as a fit ambassador from Louis XVI to the late King of Prussia; and he went in 1791 to Berlin, in that capacity; but Frederick William II refused him admittance to his person, and after some ineffectual intrigues with the illuminati and philosophers at Berlin, he returned to Paris as he left it; provided, however, with materials for another libel on the Prussian monarch, and on the House of Brandenburg, which he printed in 1796. Rejoined by the Revolution which he had so much admired, he was imprisoned under Robespierre, and was near starving under the Directory, having nothing but his literary productions to subsist on. In 1799, Buonaparte made him a legislator, and in 1803, a counsellor of state; a place which he resigned last year, for that of a grand master of the ceremonies at the present Imperial court. His ancient inveteracy against your country has made him a favourite with Buonaparte. The indelicate and scandalous attacks in 1796 and 1797, against Lord Malmesbury, in the then official journal, *le Redacteur*, were the offspring of his malignity and pen; and the philippics and abusive notes in our present official *Moniteur*, against your government and country, are frequently his *patriotic* progeny, or rather he often shares with Talleyrand and Haute-rive their paternity.

The Revolution has not made Count de Segur more happy with regard to his family, than in his circumstances, which, notwithstanding his brilliant grand mastership, are

far from being affluent. His amiable wife died of terror, and broken-hearted, from the sufferings she had experienced, and the atrocities she had witnessed; and when he had enticed his eldest son to accept the place of a sub-prefect under Buonapare, his youngest son, who never approved our present regeneration, challenged his brother to fight, and after killing him in a duel, destroyed himself. Count de Segur is therefore at present neither a husband nor a father, but only a grand master of ceremonies! What an indemnification!

Madame Napoleone, and her husband, are both certainly under much obligation to this nobleman, for his care to procure them comparatively decent persons to decorate their levees and drawing-rooms; who, tho' they have no claim either to morality or virtue, either to honour or chastity, are undoubtedly a great acquisition at the Court of St. Cloud, because none of them has either been accused of murder, or convicted of plunder; which is the case with some of the ministers, and most of the generals, senators and counsellors. It is true, that they are a mixture of beggarly nobles, and enriched valets; of married courtesans and divorced wives; but for all that, they can with justice demand the places of honour of all other Imperial courtiers of both sexes.

When Buonaparte had read over the names of these court recruits, engaged and enlisted by de Segur, he said, "Well, this lumber must do until we can exchange it for better furniture." At that time, young Count d'Arberg (of a German family, on the right bank of the Rhine) but whose mother is one of Madame Buonaparte's maids of honour, was travelling for him in Germany, and in Prussia, where, among other *negotiations*, he was charged to procure some persons of both sexes, of the most ancient nobility, to augment Napoleone's suite, and to figure in his livery. More individuals presented themselves for this *honour* than he wanted, but they were all without education, and without address; ignorant of the world as of books; not speaking well their own language, much less understanding French or Italian; v. n. of their birth, but not ashamed of their ignorance, and as proud as poor. This project was therefore relinquished for the present; but a number of the children of the principal *château* German nobles, who, by the treaty of Lunéville and Rastatt, had become subjects of Buonaparte, were, by the advice of Talley and offered places in French Fraternities, where the Emperor promised to take care of their future advancement. Madame Buonaparte, at the same time, selected twenty-five young girls of the same families, whom she also offered to educate at her expense. Their parents understood too well the meaning of these generous offers, to dare decline their acceptance. These children are the plants of the imperial nursery, intended to produce future pages, chamberlains, equeries, maids of honour, and ladies in waiting, who, for ancestry may bid defiance to all the equals of every court in christendom. This act of *benevolence*, as it was called in some German papers, is also an indirect chastisement of the refractory French nobility, who either demanded too high prices for their degradation, or abruptly refused to disgrace the names of their forefathers.

Political.

From the Evening Post.

To the Hon. DE WITT CLINTON, Esq.
Chief Magistrate of the City of New York.

SIR,

IT is not many days since certain paragraphs appeared in the paper of your party inviting the troops of a foreign power to take possession of this city and decide our political disputes. The proposition was heard by some with stupid surprise, and by others was regarded as part of the accustomed raving of the individual you employ to issue that paper. A few who had better observed the progress, and knew the audacity of jacobin ambition, saw much of design, both in the tenor of those paragraphs, and in the time and manner of uttering them to the public. Such a subject was not to be adventured upon without a motive, nor without the concurrence of the head of your party. In the production itself, the affectation of a careless or vulgar style, and desultory manner, bespoke the cunning of the author and almost betrayed his name.

It was fit, sir, to forbear adverting upon the sentiments contained in those paragraphs till there should be time to correct or disavow them. If they were the unauthorized effusion of an individual they would neither be repeated nor be worthy of public attention. But at this time, when the people of the United States, waking from a delusion of six years, begin to withdraw their confidence from selfish demagogues, from patriots whose aim was emolument and power, and from statesmen who had neither honesty nor talents, it was also fit that we should know whether the men now in office have determined to hold their places by the aid of an invading army. It is important to enquire whether this city is left unprotected to facilitate the descent of such an army, and whether the threat of an attack is intended to be used as a regular engine at succeeding elections.

There has been time, sir, for a development of your views, and we find the plan of making New-York a French garrison, its property the subject of plunder, and its inhabitants of proscription, excites no alarm among your partisans. The proposal has been repeated without the slightest mark of disapprobation in a paper avowedly devoted to the particular interests of yourself and family, and filled with the literary toil of your creatures. That paper is in sentiment and dependence *your paper*, and I shall consider its sentiments as *yours*.

The following then is, I think, a correct summary of your propositions:

First. That yourself and your party are opposed to the fortification of the city.

Second. That those who advocate the fortification are to be considered as dry-goods dealers, partners, or agents of British merchants. That these dry-goods merchants wish for a rupture with France and Spain—that they are the only persons who predict and ought to dread such a rupture—lest in case of an attack they will be the particular objects of proscription and plunder, and that they are to be sought for in our seaports.

Third. That you consider the conduct of France towards this country as having *always been honorable*. This must include her former war upon our trade—the rejection of our ambassadors—the demand of tribute from a federal administration and the receipt of it from a democratic one—her preventing an adjustment with Spain, and the reduction of our *genuine* purchase of Louisiana to a *string of land*.

Fourth. That you are easy on the score of French aggressions—that if the French choose to invade this city, you are easy on that score also, and will not fortify to prevent it—that if the French should come they would drive off "scoundrels," and that *this* is the cheapest method of fortifying.

Fifth. That two or three thousand French troops are able to scour the city—that they would carry off "a cargo of conspirators," and that you approve of this also.

The open expression and silent approbation of these opinions ought to excite the attention of the whole country, as well as this city in particular, to questions of the most momentous import. We are a lost people unless they raise our indignation also—it is in vain that we cry *PEACE! PEACE!* In vain, that we prate about "*just nations*," and plead before an invader the merit of millions paid. Every breeze that wafts to us a rumour of peace in Europe, is felt throughout America as the portending harbinger of storms—if that event comes, there is not a man in the United States but would as soon look for protection in the courage of our government as safety in the excess of national humiliation—"Sad choice" of resources when the alternative lies between the courage and the baseness of our rulers, and when the one would inspire the fear of an enemy as little as the other would excite the pity of a conqueror.

Are you, sir, a proper man to be Chief Magistrate of this city at such a crisis? What exertions can we expect for the common safety from him who encourages the expressions I have quoted? Is the event of a visit from the French regarded by you as disastrous, or favorable to your personal ambition? Is there a party of men in this country, who, when the public delusions shall have passed away, look to the aid of a foreign power to continue them in office? Is it now at length past all doubt that there is a numerous train of presses hired to promote the same object? And is the nation purposely disarmed to favor it? Where, sir, are the ligues which you wrote for to the President? And who has heard your complaints for the want of them?

We have neither ships, nor soldiers, nor warlike stores, nor a gun mounted. In the event of an attack your office may, for a moment, give you a necessary influence, which, perhaps, merit or courage would have bestowed upon others—but with as great advantages as Arnold had at West-Point, your escape may be less fortunate, and your end more sudden.

CATO.

From the Spectator.

To intelligent and reflecting minds, the present is a moment of the most serious apprehension and alarm. At no period, since the establishment of our government

has our political horizon assumed a more inauspicious and threatening aspect. "Clouds and darkness" rest upon our land. In this situation, it becomes the people deliberately and faithfully to survey the ground on which they stand, and to seek a refuge from the approaching tempest.

With the view of leading the people to examine, reflect, and prepare to act, we shall give a hasty sketch of the *real situation of our country, and the dangers which threaten it*. The view shall be concise, plain, and as far as we go, correct. The *external and internal situation* shall be distinctly examined.

The external situation.—It will here be necessary to look back to the commencement of the last session of congress. At that period, the government found itself involved in a series of difficulties with the three principal maritime nations of Europe. *Great Britain* had invaded our neutral rights, captured our vessels and impressed our seamen. *France* had attacked our commerce, blockaded our southern ports, insisted on the interdiction of our trade with Hayti, and demanded tribute, on the penalty of a French and Spanish war. *Spain* had robbed our merchants, imprisoned and butchered our seamen, made inroads into our territory, carried captive our citizens, and bid defiance to our laws, our rights, and our government.

Thus wronged, insulted, and humbled, the people turned their eyes to the administration—they waited, with silent solicitude, for prompt and prudent measures to vindicate our honor and extricate us from our embarrassments. But what was the result? Were the measures adopted, such as ought to have been expected from a wise and discreet government? Were they such as the delicate and critical state of our affairs demanded? Were they such as, under similar circumstances, had been successfully pursued by a former administration? Were they, like those, adapted to the preservation of peace, and the restoration of harmony to our foreign intercourse? Alas! the men, who, by their injudicious, temporising, inefficient measures, had brought these evils upon the country, if they had the disposition, had not the talent to remove them. Every measure they pursued only increased our embarrassments. Every step they took only involved us in still deeper difficulties.

At the moment, when our minister at London had advised our executive of the prospect of an amicable adjustment with England—when he had intreated that no rash measures should be interposed by our government, a bill was introduced into the senate confiscating British property, offering a bounty on the murder of British seamen, and ordering an indiscriminate retaliation on any innocent British subject, for the incidental death of an American seaman:—much opprobrious and irritating language was uttered and published; and the *non-importation act*, generally denominated the precursor of war, was proposed and adopted. What is the consequence of these rash and inconsiderate measures? Precisely such as a school boy would have predicted. They have increased the insolence and the outrage of the British commanders;

have probably produced the shedding of innocent blood; and greatly retarded, if not entirely frustrated, the negotiations of our minister. They have, at least, placed us in a far less favorable situation to procure a just and honorable compromise.

Instead of resisting (like the former administration) the insolent demands of France, our government yielded, without a struggle, our independence, our rights, and our interest. The insulting language of Terreau was swallowed without an effort; our valuable commerce with Hayti, guaranteed to us by the established laws of nations, was interdicted without debate; and the tribute of millions voted in secret conclave.

Although our minister had failed in his negotiation with Spain, our government, instead of resisting the aggressions of that feeble power—instead of maintaining our rights and vindicating our national honor, condescended, in the language of Mr. Randolph, "*to hire France to bully Spain to sell the Floridas.*" What is the result? Bonaparte has rejected, with disdain, the *paltry douceur of two millions*; he still refuses to permit Spain to settle our differences; all hopes of accommodation have vanished; and the threatened "French and Spanish war" has, it is believed, already commenced. Thus, our relation with England is, at least, extremely uncertain; and unless we are prepared to become the tributaries and vassals of Bonaparte, a war with France and Spain, we fear, cannot be avoided.

Our internal situation is equally humiliating to the feelings of every honest American. That we may take a correct view of this part of our subject, let us return to the period, when the management of our national concerns were intrusted with the men now in power. At that time, we had a full treasury, a well organised and increasing revenue, a regularly diminishing debt, a young but growing navy, and a character for integrity and energy, which commanded the civility and respect of Europe and the world.

Had these advantages been faithfully cultivated—had the resources of our country been called forth and suitably directed and improved—had the measures of the former administration been pursued by our present rulers, we might, at this moment, have stood firm and unshaken amidst the tumults of contending nations—we might at this moment have bid defiance to the combined powers of the earth.

But, unfortunately for the present and succeeding generations, the *ardent friends of the people*, they who had promised a *political millenium* to their countrymen, have bartered the rights, and neglected, and abused, the dearest interests of the community. They have wasted and impoverished our treasury, dried up many of the sources of our revenue and exhausted our fiscal strength. They have destroyed our navy, thrown our commerce upon the mercy of free-booters and pirates, and left our harbors unprotected, and our cities exposed to the insults and outrage of the most contemptible frigate that floats on the ocean. They have submitted to the insults of foreign Ministers, impaired our national character, and broken down the energy and the spirit of the country. Their misguided and en-

feebled measures have had the inevitable tendency to court aggression—to invite hostility. Soon, therefore, must "the confused noise of the battle of the warrior" be heard within our territory. Soon must the "garments" of our countrymen be seen "rolled in blood." Soon must the din of arms rouse our slumbering people. Already the clarion of war, sounding in our western borders, proclaims the approaching footsteps of devastation and havoc.

Thus have we drawn in dark, but it is apprehended, in true colors, the outlines of the *real situation of our country*. We have given the delineation not from choice, but from conviction of duty. When disease has seated itself in the human frame, it is essential that the cause and the symptoms be correctly ascertained to induce a prudent and efficacious prescription. Let the people, then, who are to prescribe for our diseased republic, read, enquire, and ponder. Let them examine men, and scrutinize measures. Let them probe the evils to the bottom, and thus prepare to apply a salutary and sovereign remedy.

While the view we have given should awaken the apprehensions of every citizen of America, it ought not to excite, in any, a spirit of despondency. Our situation is, indeed, critical and alarming; yet it is *not hopeless*.—Talents and power well directed, can remove our difficulties, and secure our safety. No nation can boast of more distinguished talents than our own; and our resources, if suitably employed, are sufficient to repel aggression, to vindicate our rights, to enforce justice, and command respect.

Fellow-citizens! devote your deliberate and serious reflections to a subject so equally and highly important to all. You have a common interest at hazard. Your property and your lives, your families, and kindred, and country, are in danger. Let, then, the prejudice and acrimony of party be laid aside; let political distinctions be relinquished and forgotten; let the proscribed wisdom of the country be again "put in requisition;" and let the exertions of all be combined for the general good. If you still close your eyes to the dangers which approach from abroad—if you still encourage and cultivate dissensions, and rancour, and hatred, at home, the freedom, which was purchased with the blood of your countrymen, will soon be wrested from your hands. Awaken from your slumbers and unite your efforts, and *that freedom*, with all its attendant blessings, may yet be transmitted, as a rich and invaluable legacy, to succeeding generations.

Hudson, November 4.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

READER AND EDITOR.

Reader. Our foreign accounts begin to wear an interesting aspect.

Editor. Yes—the prospect of a rupture between France and Prussia—the rejection of the treaty between France and Russia—and the probable failure of the negotiation

between France and England—are all subjects highly interesting to the politician. It is easy to perceive that all these events were unexpected by Bonaparte. He had calculated on the humiliation of Russia—the submission of Prussia—the disgrace of England—and the subjugation of America. These new movements have retarded, and they may eventually frustrate, his grand and gigantic designs. Gallic power has probably arisen to its pinnacle. Perhaps the sceptre of Napoleon is not to be any farther extended. Perhaps the states which he now holds in bondage, may be enabled, at no distant period, to shake off their fetters.

Reader. These are pleasing anticipations, Mr. Editor; and I sincerely hope they may not prove fallacious. Had Lord Lauderdale returned to England, at the date of the last accounts?

Editor. No, he had not.

Reader. Do you believe the report of the death of Mr. Fox?

Editor. He was alive on the 11th of September, at which time his physician declared his symptoms to be less alarming than they had previously been.

Editor. A London paper of September 1, mentions the following particulars of Jerome Bonaparte; said to have been communicated by the British captains on board the *Veteran* :—

Admiral Guillaimez and Jerome could not agree, it seems, respecting the destination of the squadron. Jerome was for returning to France, while the admiral persisted in staying at sea some time longer, in the hope of doing something to insure a welcome on his return (or, perhaps, it was policy to send Jerome's ship home singly, to give him a better chance of escaping.) It also appears, that they expected a British squadron after them, but brother Jerome most magnanimously resolved not to wait for them. During a chase, he contrived to lag astern, and when the rest of the squadron were a long way ahead, and, as he supposed, did not observe his movements, he bore up for Europe, and left them to shift for themselves. It was reported among the officers of the *Veteran*, that Jerome, on his arrival in France, is to be dubbed king of Sardinia. He is described as a most effeminate little animal, but assumes, as much as possible, to appear like a man. He wears mustachios on his lip, and allows his beard to grow under his chin. In his dress, he is most superb; gold lace all over. His gaiters trimmed and laced with gold, &c. His royal lips are not permitted to touch any thing but gold, inasmuch, that he has a speaking trumpet of that metal, with which "he bellows forth his harsh commands" to his officers. The *Veteran* mounts 84 guns, of large calibre, and is a fine ship; 800 men compose her crew, but they are in a wretched state of discipline. It is said that Jerome (who, by the bye, is never addressed by any other title on board but "Prince,") expressed a determination of rather shooting himself, or blowing up his ship, than be taken by the British.

Reader. I think some of our late Louisiana accounts are of a pacific nature.

Editor. The latest are quite the reverse. Capt. Patterson, who has arrived at New-

York, in 16 days from New-Orleans, informs, that previous to his leaving New-Orleans, Gov. Claiborne had returned from Natchitoches, and had ordered out all the infantry, with the view of marching them to the relief of the troops; though it was expected they could not arrive in time to prevent a skirmish with the Spaniards. All the inhabitants, it was supposed, would turn out. A New-Orleans paper of Oct 2, mentions the receipt of letters from Natchez and Fort Adams, stating that every preparation was making to meet and repel Spanish encroachments—that all the remaining force that was left by col. Kingsbury at Fort Adams, had marched under the command of capt. Sparks, for Natchitoches—that major F. L. Claiborne was hourly expected when the mail left Fort Adams, with capt. Farrar's troop of dragoons, and a handsome detachment of militia, on their march to Natchitoches, via Rapide; and that no doubt existed but blood would be shed, unless the Spaniards fell back. Under head of Natchez, Sept. 30, it is stated, that the Spanish force embodied within our limits, is estimated at 1500—their commander, gov. Harara, is said to evince a spirit of marked hostility to the government of the United States.

Editor. The National Intelligencer announces the arrival of captains Lewis and Clarke, with their exploring party, at St. Louis, having lost but one man. They also bring with them the great Mandan chief, who is on a visit to Washington.

Reader. Do you learn any particulars of their expedition?

Editor. The following sketch appears in the Intelligencer, from a letter to the president :—

"The party had passed the last winter at a place which they called Fort Clatsop, near the mouth of the Columbia river. They set out thence on the 27th of March, and arrived at the foot of the Rocky mountains May 10, where they were detained until June 24, by the snows which rendered the passage over those mountains impracticable until then. They found it two thousand five hundred and seventy-five miles from the mouth of the Missouri to the great falls of that river, thence by land passing the Rocky mountains to a navigable part of the Kooksoske three hundred and forty miles, of which two hundred would admit good road, and one hundred and forty miles over tremendous mountains which for sixty miles are covered with eternal snows, then seventy-three miles down the Kooksoske into a south-eastward branch of the Columbia, one hundred and fifty-four miles down that to the main river of the Columbia, and then four hundred and thirteen miles to the Pacific, in all three thousand five hundred and fifty-five miles from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia. In this last river the tide flows one hundred and eighty-three inches, to within seven miles of its great rapids, and so far would admit large sloops; and from thence upwards may be navigated by batteaux and pettiugurs. Capt. Lewis speaks of this whole line furnishing the most valuable furs in the world, and a short and direct course for them to the eastern coast of China; but that the greatest part of these would be from the head of the Missouri. He says it

is fortunate he did not send back from the head of the Missouri any part of his force, consisting of 31 men, as more than once they owed their lives and the fate of the expedition to their numbers."

Reader. I have observed in some of the papers, an account of the loss of the ship *Essex*, and the massacre of her crew, in the Red Sea.

Editor. A Baltimore paper gives the following particulars relating to the subject :—

In the year 1803, a numerous body of Arabians of the sect of the *Wahabees* under their leader, the invincible, and as they think, divine *Abdul*, (the Bonaparte of Arabia) twice sacked the city of Mecca, destroyed the Tomb of the great Prophet Mahomet, and committed dreadful ravages on the unfortunate inhabitants of all that country. After this he subdued Medina, another city, sacred in the eyes of all good Musselmeh, and conquered nearly all the country situated above Mocha, on the eastern side of the Red Sea, in reducing a new religion entirely subversive of the Mahometan faith.—Some of the followers of Abdul betook themselves to a new employment, that of plundering and destroying the vessels of every nation, that sailed on the Red Sea.—Among the rest, *Mahomed Ikle* principally distinguished himself, having purchased the island *Camoin* of the sheriff, or prince of Loheya, which is made his head-quarters, and from whence he has spread more terror, than did the Buccaneers formerly amongst the Spaniards.

He sails in a strong well armed vessel, with a numerous crew, made up of fanatics like himself, and enemies to every nation, excepting their own, the *Wahabees*. Unfortunately this pirate was, with his ship, at Mocha when the ill fated capt. Orne arrived in the *Essex* of Salem, with 60,000 dollars to purchase a cargo of coffee. Coffee was not to be had at market, and captain Orne was altogether at a loss how to proceed. An English merchant (whose name we have not learnt) understanding the embarrassed situation of captain Orne, informed him, that if they would proceed 60 miles farther up to a town called Dadido, he would there procure coffee lower than usually asked for at Mocha, and offered himself to go in the *Essex*, and execute the whole business for the trifling commission of 2 1-2 per cent. Captain Orne listened to his advice and finally agreed to it. The pirate Mahomed by some means came to the knowledge of all these circumstances, and had the address to persuade capt. Orne to receive on board about 30 of his crew to help to navigate the vessel, and pilot her to Dadido. The *Essex* sailed in company with the pirate's ship; night approached, but alas! not one of the unfortunate crew were fated to behold their country again, or the light of another day. At a given signal the pirates on board fell upon the crew with their knives, the corsair ranged along side, and in a few minutes not an American was left to tell the sad tale of their destruction. The headless body of the captain, and mutilated carcase of the Englishman, floated on shore, and being recognised, received the rites of burial in a far distant land. The *Essex* was plundered and burnt.



DRINKING.

Translated from Anacreon,
BY COWLEY.

From an edition published in 1656.

THE thirsty Earth soaks up the Rain,
And drinks, and gapes for drink again.
The Plants suck in the Earth, and are
With constant drinking fresh and faire.
The Sea itself, which one would think
Should have but little need of Drink,
Drinks ten thousand Rivers up,
So fill'd that they overflow the Cuts.
The busie Sun (and one would guess
By's drunken fiery face no less)
Drinks up the Sea, and when 'has don
The Moon and Stars drink up the Sun.
They drink and dance by their own light.
They drink and revel all the night.
Nothing in Nature's Sides found,
But an eternal Health goes round.
Fill up the Bowl then, fill it high,
Fill all the Glasses there, for why
Should every creature drink but I,
Why, Man of Morals, tell me why?

Literary Notices.

J. WATTS, of Philadelphia, has issued proposals for publishing, "Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary, with Illustrative Remarks, by N. CHAPMAN, M. D." The following is the prospectus of the work:

THE design of the work, as the title imports, is to draw from the exchequer of modern eloquence the most distinguished Speeches, and to publish them *collectively*. These splendid productions, to many of which "Demosthenes would have listened with *delight*, and Cicero with *envy*," are permitted, by a strange insensibility to their value, to be scattered, with the refuse of literature, in the perishable shape of a pamphlet, or to be preserved imperfectly in the rapid synopsis of the Chronicles of the day. It is to be regretted that, in consequence of this neglect, some of the finest displays of modern elocution are already irretrievably lost, and that the rest must inevitably be swept away by the current of time, if an effort be not fostered to give them a more permanent form.

The diligent researches of the Editor, though sometimes disappointed, have been, on the whole, rewarded with a success very disproportioned to the moderate expectations with which he went to the task. He has found, concealed in the cabinets of the curious, and in the hoards of "literary misers," a sufficient number of the "brightest gems," to authorise him to exchange the toils of gleanings for the perplexity of selection.

He proposes to make indisputable, evi-

dence of the genuineness of every Speech the invariable criterion of his choice, and will admit no one into the work which has not distinct claims from importance of matter and brilliancy of diction.

Without hazarding a decision of his own, on the intricate question of the respective excellence of ancient and modern eloquence, he confidently trusts that *his compilation* will not be thought to weaken the opinion that, were a collection of the best specimens of the latter to be formed, it might fearlessly challenge a comparison with the celebrated exhibitions of Grecian and Roman oratory.

Of the pretensions of the work to public favour the Editor conceives little need be said.

I. It is an attempt, and the only one, to perpetuate Modern Eloquence.

What direct memorial, says a late writer, would remote posterity have received, even of the existence of the talent, were not a few of Mr. Burke's Orations incorporated with his works? But, gorgeous as is certainly the rhetoric of Edmund Burke, will his speeches alone convey an adequate representation of the extent, variety, and richness of the eloquence of the age in which he lived?

II. It will present at one view to the Lawyer and Statesman those learned and lucid discussions of politics and jurisprudence, which are eminently subsidiary to his investigations, and which, as now dispersed, are always difficult of access, and frequently not at all to be procured.

III. It will afford a correct model for the study of Oratory.

The calm, temperate, argumentative manner of the moderns differs too widely from the bold, vehement, figurative style of the ancient orations, to render them, notwithstanding their various beauties, a standard altogether proper for emulation.

Whatever tends to improve or to widen the dominion of speech cannot be an object of indifference in a commonwealth.

Eloquence has always been admired and studied by every free people. It engages particularly their attention, because it opens to them the widest avenue to distinction. Compared to it, the influence of the other attributes, which elevate to rank, or confer authority, is feeble and insignificant. In Greece and Rome it rose, by cultivation, to the loftiest pitch of refinement, and the history of those states confirms, by innumerable instances, the truth, "that Eloquence is Power."

But no where has a condition of things prevailed, holding out stronger incitements to its acquirement, or more auspicious opportunities for its profitable exertion, than in the United States. There are, indeed, in the peculiar construction of our political institutions, advantages to the orator, which did not belong even to the ancient democracies. The complex fabric of our federative system has multiplied, beyond the example of any government, legislative assemblies and judiciary establishments: each of which is not only a school to discipline Eloquence, but also a field, that yields the abundant harvest of its honors and emoluments.

With us, an additional motive exists, to stimulate generous ambition to the culture of oratory. The nation has a character to

receive. We can scarcely hope to create, and emblazon one with the glitter of, military deeds. The natural felicities of our situation will forbid, perhaps for a considerable period, our becoming warlike. Reputation from the improvements of literature, or science, or the arts, is equally denied to us. Centuries must elapse before we can arrive at this enviable eminence. The adolescence of a people is not the season which produces such improvements. They are the offspring of a much ripeness.

Hitherto we are chiefly known by a hardy spirit of commercial enterprise, and by the uncommon possession of the faculty of public speaking, which are the probable germinations of our future character. Into these directions the genius of the country is pressed by causes not readily to be controled. Eloquence flows well among us. Let us therefore encourage its growth till it becomes the distinguishing feature of the American people. Let us, since we are excluded from many of the means which advance the glory of a nation, endeavor to exalt our fame by excelling in one of the noblest qualities of our nature.

Like a polished republic of antiquity, we will be content to be characterised by our commerce and our oratory. The winds which waft the redundant products of our industry to the remotest regions may also bear our renown as the most eloquent people of the earth.

Contents of the First Volume.

Burke on American Taxation—Lord Chatham on the Boston Port Bill—Erskine on the Trial of Stockdale—McIntosh on the Trial of Peltier—Burke on Reconciliation with America—Sheridan on Hastings's Impeachment—Curran on the Trial of Archibald Hamilton Rowan.

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- I. The Work will be comprised in three or four large octavo Volumes.
- II. It will be elegantly printed on fine paper, and with a Type bold and distinct.
- III. The price to Subscribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, each volume: To Non-Subscribers, Three Dollars.
- IV. It is contemplated to put the work to press on the 1st of November.
- V. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

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FOR 1806.

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PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, NOVEMBER 11, 1806.

Original.

Richer the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A DISCUSSION.

WHENCE the plan of petitioning Mr. JEFFERSON to be President of the United States for another term, and whether he will consent, in case the petitions are humble and signed by several thousand names, are questions which agitate the public, and on which they are much divided.

As to the first, two opinions seem to be the most prevalent. The one, that it is a deep scheme excogitated by Mr. JEFFERSON himself, in order to excuse his continuance in the office, after his friend DUANE had published the intention to retire. They alledge that a man naturally grows fond of power; that there may be an ambition to exceed WASHINGTON who held the office only eight years; and they instance, that Mr. JEFFERSON, when he resigned the place of secretary of state, declared that he never meant to appear in any public station again; and yet afterwards came forward with apparently great inclination. It must be confessed, that this reasoning is, at least, plausible.

The other opinion is, that it is merely a stratagem of a few men who hold offices, or who have certain views to promote. A single man will sometimes set a whole community in an uproar. We know that a few years ago, DUANE proclaimed a jubilee for the purchase of Louisiana; and there was ringing of bells, and wonderful capering; among the right democrats, throughout the states. They were told, that it was too soon to rejoice; but DUANE had his cue from head-quarters, directed the business, and to it they merrily went. In case Mr. JEFFERSON should not be President again,

some fear lest they will not be made judges, secretaries, or ambassadors. The importance of the *Clintonians* depends greatly on retaining Mr. JEFFERSON; though Mr. Cheatham, their leader, is far from being decisive on the subject. He seems rather to incline to the belief that Mr. JEFFERSON should retire, and betake himself to "philosophic pursuits."

There is a third opinion which gains little ground, and therefore, is hardly worthy of mention. It is supposed that his majesty, the emperor of France, is desirous that Mr. JEFFERSON should remain President. The negotiations about Louisiana are not yet completed, though FIFTEEN MILLIONS of dollars have been paid, and TWO MILLIONS sent after them. It will be easiest to settle the boundaries with one who begun and understands the bargain.

The answer to the second question, depends entirely upon the manner in which the first is answered. Those who believe that the scheme of the petitions is Mr. JEFFERSON's own, do not doubt of his acceptance, however he may hum a little. Those who ascribe the trick to his friends, or to a few selfish creatures, think that it will be viewed properly, and considered as an indignity. They think that a rotation in office is a republican principle from which Mr. JEFFERSON can never swerve; that he has a propensity to philosophic solitude; and that though Mr. CLINTON, owing to his peculiar merits, has been twenty-one years Governor of the state of New-York, yet there is a time when a man ought to retreat from the business, the cares, and the perplexities of this world. The constitution as well as the age is to be taken into account. Mr. CLINTON retired, many years ago, by reason of his age and infirmities; but has since been Governor of New-York, and now is Vice-President of the United States. There is a great difference between the duties of a President and of a Vice-President. The former is seated, as one Allen B. McGruder saith of Mr. JEF-

FERSON, "like Jupiter on the top of Olympus;" the latter is seated in an easy earthly chair, hears the debates, or he may not hear them, provided he only remembers the question and is able to put it properly.

I shall not venture to decide on either of the questions. Let time unfold the purposes in view and their origin. I have my opinion, but may be mistaken. I shall only say, that many subscribers to petitions may be obtained, some of whom can set their marks; and that, if I coveted the presidency, I should neither seek, nor accept of it in this way.

POLITICUS.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PUNS.

THE pun is a species of wit, which, tho' reckoned of the lower kind, is daily practised. From the circumstance of *Tunis Wortman*, Esq. having used the signature of *Polybius* to some of his luminous and instructive writings, he is called by one editor *Polypus Wortman*. Polypus signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet. A disorder in the nostrils is called by this name; as is also a creature supposed by some naturalists to partake of both the animal and vegetable nature. Probably, the editor refers to the latter which has the singular property, when cut in pieces, each piece to re-produce a perfect new creature of the same kind. How emblematic this of Mr. Wortman! *Timoleon*, *Lysias*, *Polybius*, &c. are all cuttings of the same vegetable animal, and all as perfect as the original. Cut again the cuttings, and the creature can be propagated without end.

Attempts have been made to pun even on the name of Cheatham, and it has been spelled *Cheat'em*. This is likely to become more common, since the publication of the account which he exhibited against the republican committee. It is not to be believed, that so discerning a body, though possessing a fund of 27,000 dollars, would

suffer themselves to be *cheated*, or that they would unnecessarily part with their money, when they have so many ways to apply it; but this will not stop the progress of the pun.

It is said that *Peck*, on a certain occasion, was magnified into a *Bushel*. A countryman, finding honest John Barber in a shop, asked, "If he could get *shaved*." *Holt* has been called *Dolt*, and *Crouse* nicknamed *Grouse*. In short, the words upon which witty men play, are innumerable.

Q.

Selections.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

Management.

A sale of Gunpowder belonging to the United States, lately took place at the navy yard at Gosport. We understand that it was sold because there was no magazine for its reception. The cost of a magazine would be about six hundred dollars, but *there was no appropriation* for erecting one, the powder was sold therefore and the difference between the sale and cost was upwards of twelve hundred dollars!

More of the same.

We understand that the cost of transporting five hundred dollars worth of timber to the docks at Washington, is eight hundred dollars!

From the People's Friend.

Mr. Editor—I think I have as much reason to deplore the pusillanimity of our executive as another. I know I have as much right. I am as much interested in the reputation of America, as any other can be supposed to be. And I have a right to feel as much for the prostration of its executive character, as another can be supposed to feel. I know that he has become the laughing stock of the nations of Europe, and I think I have a right to complain that no measures have been taken to refute so degrading an imputation. Were his own personal character alone concerned, I would submit it to his own discretion; but when the character of my country is involved in his respectability, I will be held excusable for urging him to such a conduct as might be the means of preserving it.

Why does he purchase the Floridas? Look at the expressions of Mr. Madison to Mr. Randolph—Do they not furnish an answer? It is because he is *afraid of the French*. Why does he not fortify our harbours? Look at the language of his partisans, who say that such a measure would only be the means of irritating France against us? What then is the necessary inference? That he is *afraid of the French*. Why does he permit a foreigner to remain in this country, whom he has not recognised as the representative of his court, when, if Mr. Jefferson's charges against him be correct, the laws of nations would authorise our executive not only to send him back to his own country, but to punish him in this? Why does he permit the letters of that agent to remain unopened in the post-office

at Washington, until the meeting of Congress? A fact which he cannot deny.—The answer glares upon the senses.—*He is afraid of the French!*

Sir, say the merchants, taxation and representation go together—support on one side requires protection from the other—the inlets of the country are dammed up—the avenues of our commerce are shut—the Marquis says that six of his vessels could blockade all the ports in the United States. True, but we must depend for our defence on our amiable manners, and "civility to foreign nations." A member of the French National Convention whom Mr. Jefferson had sent for, informs the citizens of America that "*two or three thousand French troops would scour New-York*," but no measures are contemplated to shield us from the execution of the threat.

Taking it therefore for granted, that those who ought best to know the temper of France as to this country, and the force which would be necessary to effect her objects, are correct in their surmise as to the one, and their calculations as to the other—and supposing, of course, that the necessity of New-York being fortified, has been proved much more evidently by those who have argued against it than by any other arguments which myself could offer—

We are only to consider,

First—Whether a particular attention ought to be given to her fortifications? and

Secondly—Whether she deserves it?

The first question is in some measure answered by those who have stated that the French could soon scour the city, and that a few Spanish ships could blockade our harbours, but if the public should be inclined to receive more authentic intelligence than they could reasonably look for from such sources, they have only to view the bosom of New-York as it now lies—bare to every assault. With scarcely a cannon mounted, and not more than one hundred men to ward off the daggers of a million. They have also to consider, if consideration in so palpable a cause could be necessary, that if any hostile intention is entertained by France against the United States—which the conversations of Madison—the declarations of Joseph Clay—and the operations in the West have elucidated to the understanding of the most superficial observer.—The first attack would be directed against our city. There can be no question about this—every circumstance which has hitherto happened, has rendered it obvious to the most obtuse conception, and if experience should not be sufficient, then take this quaint theoretical maxim of Lord Bacon, that "with people whose object is plunder, the places which do hold the greatest riches, will be first attempted by those who do strive at conquest."

Having now, as I think, proved affirmatively, and with certainty, the first of my propositions, to wit, "*whether particular attention ought to be given to the fortifications of New-York*."—I have only to consider of the second:—

Whether she deserves it?

In order to determine this question, I must advert to the first axiom contained in this essay, *those who give support should receive protection*. The following estimate of the impost paid at the different seaports

of the different states, will shew the support which the city of New-York gives to the United States.

It is a statement of Payments made into the Treasury of the United States by the several Collectors of Customs, during four years, commencing April 1, 1801, and ending the 31st of March, 1805, exhibiting the amount of revenue of the respective ports of the Union:—

PORTS.	PAYMENTS.
New-York,	12,862,020 87
Philadelphia,	7,777,965 14
Boston,	6,408,400 26
Baltimore,	5,861,963 03
Charleston,	3,031,639 77
Salem, (Mass.)	1,034,498 07
Savannah,	914,039 73
Providence,	781,556 12
Portland,	545,265 66
New-Haven,	510,657 15
Petersburg,	510,506 17
Portsmouth,	434,513 41
Alexandria,	467,761 23
Newburyport,	400,614 30
Newport,	390,916 70
Middletown,	382,737 31
Wilmington, (N.C.)	319,110 07
Richmond,	290,032 43
New- London,	282,049 88
Wilmington,	230,327 87
Kennebunk,	168,984 64
Newbern,	146,429 95
Edenton,	129,505 57
Bristol, (R. I.)	106,600
Gloucester,	104,049 61
Bath,	96,927 19
Tappanahneck	93,249 97
Marblehead,	92,439 48
Wiscasset,	89,422 45
Fairfield,	72,900 46
New-Bedford,	71,237 50
Washington, (N. C.)	67,234 64
Bideford,	61,941 62
Nantucket,	58,395 41
Plymouth,	57,236 99
Waldoborough,	52,932 96
Penobscot,	51,366 63
Deighton,	35,200 61
Georgetown, (S. C.)	38,786 56
Michilimackinack,	33,005 03
Camden,	32,900
Fort Adams,	26,900
York, (Mass.)	26,698 72
New-Orleans,	23,791 63
Edgertown,	21,679 21
Detroit,	18,132
Georgetown, (Col.)	15,950
Barnstable,	15,042 58
Hudson,	14,200 43
Snow-Hill,	12,156 48
Brunswick,	11,318 54
Deaufort, (N. C.)	10,000
Folly Landing,	8,900
Cherrystone,	7,134 63
East River,	6,624
Great Egg-Harbour,	5,700
Perth-Amboy,	5,150
Beaufort, (S. C.)	4,500
Vermont,	4,022 83
Oxford,	3,840 56
St. Mary's,	3,551 27
Massac,	3,490
Vienna,	2,560
Sag-Harbour,	2,456 76
Burlington,	2,152
Yorktown,	1,560
Palmyra,	1,370
Champlain,	1,200
Albburgh,	1,145
Bridgetown,	1,040
Havre de Grace,	950
Frenchman's Bay,	614 48
Ipswich,	600
Machias,	560
Chester, (Md.)	350
Dumfries,	340
Passamaquoddy,	212 42
Lex. ville,	20

Total 45,174,857 22

It is collected with care and is perfectly accurate, and it shews that (if you deduct the impost derived from the towns of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston) the revenue arising from New-York alone is equal to the aggregate amount of revenue paid into the treasury of the United States, by all the custom-houses in America, put together. And that New-York city itself, whose merchants are to be carried off by cargoes, and have their jackets trimmed pays more towards the support of government than all the towns, in all the states, collectively, of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North-Carolina, and Georgia.

I have now, I hope, sir, sufficiently proved that New-York requires a defence, and that she well deserves it. This was the extent of my promise. I can also if it be necessary, produce evidence known only to a very few, which would make the necessity still more evident; and, with respect to the claims which New-York may have, (admitting the fact as to the necessity of fortifying the harbors of the United States) it would be a work of absurdity still further to deny, and a work of supererogation to prove them.

I am, very respectfully, A. Z.

Editor's Closet.

Something New!

We are absolutely threatened with a new paper in this city; and the Prospectus is already afloat. Next Friday, it promises to make its debut.—Friday—that's hanging day—but no matter. "REPUBLICAN FOUNTAIN," is to be the title of this phenomenon in literature and politics—but whether it is to be a fountain of good or a fountain of evil—whether it is to pour forth sweet waters or bitter—pure or muddy—we have yet to learn.

"Be thou a spirit of health, or Goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n or blasts from hell;
Be thy intents wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape,
That I will speak to thee."—

We are told, in the first place, that this paper is to be "purely republican." This will be best understood by those who know what pure republicanism is. But lest any one should doubt, the prospectus is kind enough to explain itself. It means to advocate certain men. As to principles, it really does not seem to know how to go to work to describe them.—It begins, indeed, to tell of the principles of Washington, the patriotism of Franklin, the philanthropy of Jefferson, and the sound policy of Lewis; but then it ends with declaring that the last named gentleman shall receive "its most ardent support."—For my part, I must beg leave to question the purity of that kind of republicanism which would pretend to form a consistent mass out of such incongruous materials as are mentioned above. There is a kind of profanity in mixing the principles of Washington with the time-serving policy of Jefferson and others. No true and sincere constitutional republican would be guilty of it.

There is one principle (or want of a prin-

ciple) sufficiently conspicuous in this prospectus. It holds federalism in becoming and suitable abhorrence; and when it speaks of impure republicans, and would describe them as every thing bad, it says, they are even worse than federalists. Oh, mercy!

So much for the prospectus.—The starting of this Lewisite paper, in this place, reminds me of an anecdote which I have somewhere seen, and which is something like the following:—

A painter exhibited a piece of his work, for public inspection and criticism. Crowds flocked to see it. Some totally condemned it—others slightly censured particular parts—and a few pronounced it good. A majority deemed it a tolerable piece.—At length a fellow came bustling through the crowd, exclaiming, "I've come to tell you something about this picture—I shall give it (said he, swelling with self-importance) my most ardent praise.—Ah! here are the outlines of a —, the fine touches of a —, the colouring of a —, and finally the grand work of this painter himself! What beauty! What perfection!"

—The face of the artist was covered with blushes.—"I could have borne (said he) the condemnations of my enemies—I could profit by the censures of candid critics—the approbation of my friends gave me encouragement—but Heaven protect me from the unqualified praise of blockheads!"

The Cloven Foot.

Spencer's old friend Foot, who was sometimes called "Pam, or the Knave of Clubs," in allusion to a certain swindling transaction, now and then sends me one of his papers, in which I find many traces of his paw. In one of his late numbers, he has "propounded to his excellency," the governor, a number of questions, as strongly marked with malice and insolence, as is the countenance of the writer with brutality.—He accuses the governor of having declared, that the corporation of New-York had appropriated 27,000 dollars, to be applied to electioneering and other base and illegal purposes; and then asks—

"Did you, or did you not know, at the time you so declared, that you were uttering a wicked, abominable, and palpable falsehood?"

"Were you, or were you not, in making this declaration, (knowing it to be false) instigated by malice, and other motives totally unworthy the dignified character of the chief magistrate of a highly respectable state?"

"Did you, or did you not, some time last spring, or last winter, unequivocally declare that De Witt Clinton, Adam Comstock, and Robert Johnson (then members of the Council of Appointment) were the three damnest scoundrels that ever disgraced the councils of this state?"

"Can you, or your friends, justify such a departure from truth, or such a shameful violation of every established rule of decency and decorum? Do you think such conduct is becoming a gentleman, or do you think it indicates a wicked, malignant and depraved heart, governed by unruly passions?"

These extracts are given merely for the purpose of shewing, to what a pass of de-

pravity the democratic papers have arrived in this state. Such charges, brought by the meanest rascal in community against our first magistrate, ought to be answered in a court of justice only.

If the facts stated in the following extract be true, we have reason to tremble for the fate of some of the southern states. If the slaves of Georgia have once begun to think of insurrection, and to lay plans for the massacre of the whites, we fear the time is not far distant, when they may be driven by desperation to effect their bloody purpose. The detection and execution of twelve leaders, may check the spirit of revolt for a while, but where "the negroes are to the whites as eight to one," the former will at length know their power, and make a dreadful use of it.

Extract of a letter from Savannah (Georgia) to a gentleman in New-York, dated Oct. 16, 1806.

"This city has been under arms for two nights past expecting an insurrection from the blacks. It appears that several meetings had taken place about four miles from town where they had agreed to attack the whites in the city; they had appointed generals and other officers. According to their plans they were to make three separate landings; one at Wayne's wharf, one at the coffee-house wharf, and one at the fort. They were then to set fire to the town and massacre the whites. But a difference existed between two of their leaders, and one of them divulged the secret early the evening before yesterday, in consequence of which the different companies of volunteers were stationed under the Bluff, and the militia at Spring Hill, where twelve of the head men of the insurgents were taken and will be tried in a few days. Having been so fortunate as to take the head men, we have now I think little to fear, as the rest appear to be quiet. The negroes are to the whites as eight to one!"

Communication.

Besides the essential service which Gov. Lewis has rendered to the state, by reviewing the militia, he has gratified a vast number of the citizens. They wished to see their governor, and never had an opportunity before. The few Cheethamites who remain in the back counties are outrageously angry, and would, if possible, have "corrected the procedure." They may invent a thousand stories of things which never happened, and transmit them to be inserted in the *American Citizen* as solemn truths. It is an incredible story that a man having asked the governor in somewhat of an impertinent manner, "Whether he really voted for the incorporation of the Merchants' Bank?" the governor drew his sword and instantly split him in twain. Still more incredible, and certainly, more ridiculous is the story, that governor Lewis is six feet and a half high, wears monstrous mustachios or whiskers, has a most ferocious aspect, and rides on a horse seventeen hands high. These are a small specimen of the fruitful invention of the Cheethamites.

An Enemy to Lies.

Medical.

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Medical Society of the County of Columbia, at their anniversary meeting, October 7, 1806.

By Dr. WILLIAM WILSON, President of the Society.

[Published at the request of the Society.]

THE Legislature of the state, sensible of the importance of the healing art, and the value of true science, have by an act of their late session, enabled medical gentlemen to associate in a professional capacity, and to be known by a legal name. It will be our own fault, if we do not profit by the opportunity now afforded us, of rendering our profession respectable. The institution has my good wishes; and I doubt not all will cordially unite in promoting those objects, so beneficial to society and honourable to ourselves.

Accept, gentlemen, my acknowledgments for the honour you have done me, by placing me in the chair I now fill. In compliance with your request, communicated to me by the secretary, to deliver an address on this occasion, I offer the following observations, intended as a cursory view of the extent and usefulness of the Medical Profession, as it respects Science in general, and the relief of mankind in particular. Well did our predecessors choose their appropriate motto:—

"Inventum medicina mæum est; opifirque per orbem"

"Dicor, & herbarum subjecta potentia nobis."
OVID.

When we take a retrospect of the ages past, and the clouds of ignorance and superstition in which they were enveloped, and compare them with the present enlightened state of the world, every man who has contributed to dispel the darkness, is entitled to gratitude.

When we consider the human frame, and observe the weakness of infancy, the rashness of youth, and the infirmities of old age, one glaring fact is presented: That, physically, man is imperfect—subject at every period of life to a variety of diseases—liable at all times to dangerous and fatal accidents—advancing to manhood with danger, and descending to the grave with pain. How consoling to believe, that aid and relief is at hand. How pleasing to know that these evils may be lessened, or even remedied. Such are the expectations when the physician is called.

Hence, in every inhabited part of the globe; in every age of the world, any knowledge of which is afforded us by history; in every state of man, from the highest state of civilization, to the lowest degradation of savage life—medical men have met with encouragement.

In the polished and improved empire of China—among the wandering hordes of Tartary—in the civilized kingdoms of Europe—among the barbarous tribes of Africa—in this transatlantic world, from Mexico and Peru to the savage Esquimaux—in all, the Physician is necessary, and his standing in society respectable. Nor is this to be

wondered at, when we take a view of the various branches of our profession, and observe how necessary they are to mankind. It is true, we aim but at sublunary and personal things. We encroach not on the rights of the Divine, in leading the thoughts, and actions, and hopes, from this to another world. With the astronomer we travel not in the milky way—nor follow the planets thro' their various orbs—we trace not the devious path of the wandering comet—nor calculate when the sun in his meridian splendor will be darkened by the intervening moon—nor foretell when the end of all things will come. We do not emulate the forensic eloquence; or intricate plans of the statesman; nor puzzle ourselves with the difficulties of Law. With ancient or modern heroes, we are not competitors for diadems and thrones, or overturning kingdoms and enslaving nations. We envy not the glory of Macedonia's madman, or of Gallia's king. Ours is the humble, and we trust more useful task of tracing Science to its source—of illuminating the mind and informing the understanding—of searching into the causes of natural evils—of alleviating or relieving them; and of rendering life supportable and easy.

To enter at large into an illustration of this interesting subject, with its auxiliaries, is too complex for my talents to do it justice, and too extensive for our present time. Suffer me, however, to present them in a hasty view, to your observation. But where shall I begin? A physician is supposed to have a competent knowledge of the learned languages;—and to be initiated in philosophy. By that he is enabled to converse with the scholar, and by this to understand the phenomena of things. On these, however, I shall not expatiate; but pass on to such as are more immediately connected with our art. These are Botany and Chemistry—Anatomy and Surgery—the theory and practice of Physic.

Botany, that pleasing and useful knowledge, classes and arranges all the variety of Herbs, Plants and Trees, which bountiful nature has spread over the surface of the earth.—By this we know the names and uses of the grass on which we tread. We distinguish the plants and roots proper for food. We know the nature of all the products of the field and forest. By this branch of our art, the shepherd (although perhaps unknown to himself) has learned to distinguish the different pastures on which his flocks are fed, and to choose those best adapted to their different kinds.—By this, our gardens are enriched, our table supplied with plenty, and fruits of every kind afford us a delicious repast. By this, the curious florist adorns her rural bower—she calls her roses, hyacinths and jessamines by name, and recounts the loves even of her plants.—That this is not imagination, let the works of Linnæus and of Darwin tell.

But to the practitioner this knowledge is more useful. It teaches us not only to know, and class, and name the different plants. It also makes us acquainted with the medical qualities and uses of all the simples: what will relax—what brace—what will excite the languid powers, or allay their raging force—which to choose— which to refuse;—say it descends to the

minutiae, and gives the quantity of each for every particular purpose. How nicely is the juice of the poppy weighed. How liberally the bark administered! What an extensive field is here before us—from the forests of Peru, to the rocks of Iceland. The vegetable world is made known, not to the eye only, but to the understanding. This part of the Materia Medica, so highly pleasing, is equally valuable; and they who study it most, are best qualified to apply it to practice.

The next branch of science attached to medicine is Chemistry.

To no part of our art, are mankind more indebted than to this. From the most common occupation in life, to the highest grade of philosophical researches, all are beholden to the labours of the chemist.—By him the ordinary processes, and more wonderful phenomena of nature are explained. Earth, water, fire, and air, are subject to his investigation. By him the husbandman is taught the nature of the soil he cultivates, and the qualities of the manure he applies; by which the products of the field are doubled, and the labors of the industrious hind more amply rewarded.

At his instigation, the bowels of the earth are ransacked, and the mineral kingdom explored. The precious metals are analyzed and rendered useful as they are ornamental—the baser ones are purified and improved to every purpose of life. The blacksmith knows how to weld his iron, or temper his steel. The bleacher, to whiten our linen—the fuller, to mix his Tyrian dye.—In short, every art, every manufactory, derives its perfection from the improvements in chemistry. With what pleasure do we admire the crystal vase, that holds the limpid stream. With what wonder do we see the polished mirror reflect ourselves and all the surrounding objects! and with what satisfaction do we enjoy the light of day, sheltered from the pelting storm without! and all this is afforded by the chemical processes of vetrification. The whole phenomenon of fluids is investigated—of seas and rivers—of lakes and springs—of rain and snow—of hail and ice—of evaporation and condensation. All are explained and understood—by which many curious facts are discovered, interesting to science, and useful to man. Water, hitherto supposed a simple element, has been analyzed, and its component parts discovered—so that we now know it is not only saturated with salt, but impregnated with air.—It is sometimes sulphureous—sometimes chalybeate—by which we learn when to order our patients to the wells of Bath or Lebanon, and when to drink of the springs of Montpellier, or Sars-toga's beverage.

Fire, that other great agent of nature, being explained and brought under subjection, is applied to various useful and novel purposes. The alembic is improved into the common still, and the diffusible stimulus is now perhaps too profusely spread abroad. The force of steam is ascertained, and made subservient to the most essential purposes of life. Even the art of war is changed.—By the invention of gunpowder, a total revolution has taken place in that destructive art. The javelin, the bow, the battering-ram, are no longer known. The more

deadly musket and roaring cannon, have taken their place. Nay, the vivid lightning is snatched from the clouds, and confined in the narrow compass of a vial.

The air itself—that subtle and fleeting meteor, is laid hold of. It is weighed and measured as a solid substance. Its gravity is ascertained, and the regions above the clouds are explored.—And what for ages past was held as the dreams of philosophers, is now verified. Man, like the eagle, soars towards the sky; and perhaps in some future day, the launching of a balloon will be as common as the launching a boat.

Chemistry has effected these changes, and enabled us to apply them to medical purposes. By ascertaining the power of simples, and ascertaining the effects of compounds, the *Materia Medica* is disburdened of an immense load of useless lumber, and the recipe which formerly consisted of an hundred articles, is now expressed in one word.

The operation and effects too, of all these various substances on the human system, are accurately ascertained, and their quantities proportioned to the age or exigency of the case.—Such are the improvements in this branch, that we are not now restricted to the nauseous julep or offensive clyster; but, in their stead, prescribe the salubrious spring or medicated air.

To what perfection this art is brought, both in common life and medicine, the works of Forcroy and Black—of Priestley and Lavoisier, bear testimony.

I go on to the other branches of our profession.—Anatomy and Surgery—and to shew how much the world is indebted to them. Without anatomy, man is like a letter in an envelope—or a watch in its case—or an orrery in the hands of an untutored savage.—All is darkness or mystery. He may know that he is composed of flesh, blood and bones; but that is all—while the anatomist carefully opens this machine—unfolds its different parts, and explains their uses—shews that every sinew contracts or extends by its own muscular power—and that every joint is moved on its peculiar hinge, or on its own axis.—How satisfactory to the ingenious mind, to know how hearing, and seeing, and feeling, are performed!—and how our senses of taste and smelling are affected!—How must Harvey have exulted, when, by a long and laborious investigation, he discovered the circulation of the blood. Before him, it was known that the pulse beat; but how, or why, they knew not. Now we know how the veins are filled, and the arteries emptied—how the heart performs its pulsations and communicates its force to the extremities.—Physiology and physic are so much indebted to this great man, for his researches and discoveries, that generations yet unborn will rise up to bless him.

But when the knowledge of anatomy is applied to the practical operations of surgery, how valuable is it.—We see the dislocated or fractured limb restored to its use. We see how readily and safely the decayed member is amputated, and life saved.—We see the stone, which excruciates and soon would kill, extracted from the bladder, and ease restored.—We see the expert accoucheur deliver the fainting mother of her dangerous burthen, and when hopes were

lost, present the grateful husband with the hoped for progeny and future heir.—The various and essential services rendered by the successful operation in surgery, tempts me to apply to him the poetic description :

“He from thick films shall purge the visual ray,
“And on the sightless eye-ball pour the day :
“’Tis he the obstructed paths of sound shall clear
“And bid new music charm the unfolding ear :
“The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,
“And leap exulting like the bounding roe.”

Such were Monro, Hunter, Hamilton, Bell, and others.

But as extensive and as useful still is a rational theory and regular practice of physic, the various disorders to which the human frame, in every climate, is subject—the modes of investigating their causes—discovering their seats and applying the proper remedies to each, is the perfection of our art.

By the unchangeable fiat of that power, to which we owe our existence, we are made in a fearful and wonderful manner. We are placed in a precarious and perilous state. Every moment subject to sudden death, to violent disorders, or lingering disease—to the stroke of apoplexy—the apathy of palsy—the chilling ague, or burning fever. But that same providence which has subjected us to so many evils, hath also endued us with reason and understanding to search into their causes and obviate their effects. This is the peculiar province of the physician.—He pretends not, however, to unlock the arcana of nature, or to develop those secrets forever hid from mortal eye.—We do not say that we can precisely point to the place from whence pestilential miasm originally springs; nor can we lay our finger on the raging pulse and say stop. But by our experience and observation, we are enabled to develop the proximate cause of pestilential diseases, and stay their progress. How much, in this respect, is the world indebted to the diligent researches and careful observations of medical men.—How much more safe is the intercourse between nations rendered.—By the establishment of quarantine and lazarettos, infection is prevented from spreading; and that dreadful scourge of the human race—the plague, which swept off whole nations as with a blast and laid prostrate millions, is now checked in its course and confined to a narrow space.—These regulations have spoken with an audible voice and impressive mandate.—Hitherto shall thou come and no farther—here shall thy career be stayed.

Where now is that loathsome disease which in former days disfigured the whole frame? hardly in existence. The leprosy is known no more. Where now is that contagious variolus which carried so many to an untimely grave—or which left its ravages to be traced on the furrowed face? it is disarmed of its terrors, and almost erased from the index of medicine. And it is to be hoped, it is a gently wished for, and we trust the time is at hand when vaccination will totally eradicate the name of its predecessor.—Then the mother will no longer fear for her infant, nor the beauty for her ravished charms.

How much are thy names, O Howard and Jenner to be revered! To enumerate

only the variety of diseases which medicine relieves, or prevents, would be to write a treatise on the practice, and an encomium on the practitioners of physic.

By this science is not the agony of the gout assuaged? the burning of the fever allayed? the gripings of the colic are relieved, and the head that was bowed down is raised up? The serpent is deprived of his sting, and the canine furor stopped.—And that insidious virus, which poisons the springs of love, and pollutes the sources of generation, is disarmed of its malignity, and its virulence destroyed—so that the votaries of the delusive goddess, may now wanton in her arms, with more safety—may taste her forbidden fruit and yet live. Even the maladies of the mind are often removed; and the melancholy and mad are restored to their senses and their friends. Nay, the drowned and dead are resuscitated, and death deprived of his prey.

Such, gentlemen, are the advantages resulting from our profession; and that all ages, and every country, have acknowledged them, let the honors bestowed and the respect shewn to eminent medical men, bear testimony. I need only name Hypocrates and Galen—Boerhaave and Cullen—Sydenham and Rush—with an host of others—whom crowned heads have honored—whom legislatures have rewarded—whose talents will long be respected, and whose works will be read and admired till time and diseases are no more.

Political.

From the People's Friend.

ANTICIPATION,

Of a Message now preparing at the seat of government.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT is with heartfelt satisfaction I have again the pleasure of meeting the representatives of the American people, for the purpose of deliberating upon such measures as may tend to promote the happiness and secure the tranquillity of a free and independent Nation, and who, coming from all parts of our widely extended country, bring with them the sense of the people on our “extrinsic” relations and domestic “concernments.”

And here let me congratulate you on our cities having escaped through the blessing of Providence and the salutary applications of a vigilant police from the dreadful ravages of the malady which had so long threatened to desolate the “fairest portion of America.”

The sword is again unhappily unsheathed on the European continent, and those who might well have calculated on the repose of the world, and that the arteries of human blood had been taken up by wholesome and pacific compacts, find the stream again ordered to flow, and their well grounded expectations frustrated by the occurrence of circumstances which they could neither have calculated on nor foreseen.

Nor have these “occasions of disorder” confined themselves to their legitimate “locality,” but by an unjustifiable diffusion,

have unfortunately extended themselves to our peaceful country. Our merchants have been plundered, and certain portions of our coast blockaded by those who could have had no inducement to their violence, but such as might be derived from a consciousness of our inability to repel it. Our citizens have been destroyed when in the peaceable discharge of their lawful avocations. To prevent these outrages, I issued my proclamation requiring the apprehension of such of those violators of our pacific system, as could be effected by the ordinary means of arrestation, and to bring them before the constituted authorities for condemnation. This order, however, was not effectually attended to; but I have the pleasure to state, that they have retired of their own accord, and a negotiation for the termination of those differences which may have led to these incursions, is in the progress of amicable adjustment.

Nor have these outrages been those only of which we have a well-grounded complaint. In consequence of a proclamation which I had issued to resist by force, any attempt which might be made to occupy a part of the territory ceded to us by the convention of 1803, until an amicable negotiation should identify those boundaries which had become the subject of uncertainty, one of the foreign nations who had supposed its interests to be implicated, has ordered out an army of 7000 men, which has entrenched itself in the very spot from whence one of their detachments had been before expelled. In order, however, to avert any calamity, I have directed the commanding officer on our station not to enforce for the present, the terms of my proclamation, but to endeavour to prevail on the adverse party to wait until the meeting of Congress, when such measures would be pursued, as would be most proper as to them, and most agreeable as to myself. If, however, their impatience for a premature decision has occasioned a contrary appeal, I have ordered Col. Cushing to hold himself in readiness with the five hundred men under his command, to repel any unjustifiable aggression.

If this force should be found insufficient, it will be assisted by all the New-Orleans militia, and as there are nearly 1600 inhabitants in that place, it may be reasonably concluded that it could furnish not less than 150 effective, and perhaps well-disposed men.

With respect to our negotiation on the subject of the Floridas, I am sorry to state, that some obstacles have prevented its completion, it will be with the wisdom of the national Legislature to say whether these obstacles can consistently with sound policy be removed, or whether they should be referred to a less amicable, and perhaps equally expensive appeal. As I suppose that this subject will be confidentially discussed, my Secretary will furnish you with such documents as may be necessary to its illustration. And I could wish that the mode of deliberation here suggested might meet your consent, as it would perhaps be improper to endanger a liability to misconception on the part of those who most probably may not have an opportunity of being informed of the data which were made the basis of the negotiation.

And here I will take occasion to remark

that it has been said the power alluded to has so unhappily mistaken its own interest as to continue a diplomatic functionary whose extraneous officiousness had created a disposition on the part of the administration to have his functions exercised by some other agent. His letters of credence however, is a matter of surmise only, as no audience has taken place, and his letters on the subject remain unopened in the Post-office at Washington. The sagacity of Congress will readily perceive the prudence and policy of this proceeding.

With respect to another power, to whose magnanimity and forbearance so much credit was not given by some respectable but unreflecting citizens among us, it is to be hoped, that alarms so unnecessarily entertained, will now be dispensed with, as the present aspect of affairs on the European continent, would not warrant their continuance. If however we should be unhappily constrained contrary to our wishes and our hopes, of engaging in an unprofitable contest, it is with congress to consider whether the existing establishments are or are not equal to any supposable exigence of a future crisis—whether the Atlantic fortifications should be strengthened—whether the number of our gun-boats should be increased—and whether the army under col. Cushing may or may not be sufficient for the protection of the interior.

Keeping however always in view the relative magnitude of the injuries which would be sustained (admitting the legitimacy of the apprehension, alluded to,) compared with those which might be expected to proceed from an attempt to prevent them—examining whether the assumption of a frowning and offensive attitude might not be productive of a more unpleasant result, than patiently submitting to the transfer of those who are supposed to be possessed of anti-revolutionary tendencies, and whether the appearance of severity towards those who have already treated us honorably, may not be a better mean of securing their moderation and good will.

Our force at New-York already consists of nearly 100 men, besides officers, and that at Baltimore has been increased from two officers and 6 men, to one officer, and upwards of 20 men. The other seaports have also been guarded in a ratio corresponding with their relative importance and exposure.

No advices have been received from Tunis, but I am of opinion that the disposition of that regency is not hostile. It is true I had expressed a different opinion at the close of the last session, which no interposing fact, would authorise a departure from. But the wisdom of congress will not be at a loss to justify the expression of this alarm as it was the salutary means of keeping open the Mediterranean fund, which could be applied to the satisfaction of adventitious contingencies, without increasing the amount of specific appropriations, or particularising destinations of the public monies which might be deemed unfit, by those who not having a full view of the subject, cannot be supposed to be so well apprized of the propriety of their application.

The amount of unlocated land in the territory of Louisiana has not been so great as

some among us had expected; the valuable parts have generally been anticipated by foreign locations, and those which remain to our benefit are for the most part flooded with water, so as to defeat the contemplations of agricultural settlement. But this inconvenience might perhaps be superceded by cutting a canal through the country from the Pacific ocean to the Mississippi, which would answer the double purpose of drawing off the occasion of this impediment, and of diverting the fur trade from the borders of Russia to the American markets on the Mississippi.

These subjects fellow-citizens, together with the propriety of preserving the liberty of the press by confining its expansions within a more justifiable limit than it has unfortunately extended to, and of supplying any deficiencies in this respect to which you may think our penal code subjected, are all that the executive section of our government is at present prepared to submit to your deliberation. I shall always be pleased to co-operate in any measure which having an economical foundation, may also have a salutary effect in promoting our mutual advantage, and I pray you citizen representatives, to accept my salutations, and the cordial assurances of my esteem.

Hudson, November 11.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Dreadful Fire.

Two hundred and fifty-two houses and stores, at St. Thomas, were destroyed by fire about the 1st of October.

READER AND EDITOR.

Editor. It appears from a letter published in the People's Friend, that the late election for member of Congress, in Charleston district, S.C. was very warmly contested. The democratic candidate succeeded by a majority of only 36 votes, notwithstanding the greatest exertions had been made for a month, and the federal candidate was brought forward but four days before the election.

Reader. It is very evident that the present administration is daily becoming more unpopular.

Editor. The following summary, copied from the Boston Gazette, will give you a correct idea of the present state of European affairs:—

“The victory of the British troops in Italy, will prove highly interesting to our readers. The detailed particulars are given in our foreign department. Should this brilliant event produce any sensible effect in the North of Europe—it may tend to revive the hopes of a new and more practicable plan of operation, than has yet been formed against France. The errors of the former Confederacy would naturally be avoided—and Prussia is now made sensible of the miserable state of dependance which

she is likely to reap, unless secured by the prudence of her future conduct, for her treachery to the former coalition. A small additional force of Russian soldiers, joined to the British now in Calabria, and the whole strengthened and reinforced by the native peasants of the country, who in their almost defenceless resistance to the arms of France, have shewn a courage and intrepidity worthy the descendants of Roman greatness, would be sufficient to reconquer the Italian states; and fix its government, on so stable and firm a basis, as to form an insurmountable barrier to the further ambition of France. This country once under the protection of the Northern powers, confederated with England, in one firm bond of union and interest, such a joint plan of operation against France, might be concerted as would compel the boasted arbiter of Europe, to relinquish the gigantic plan of universal dominion; and confine his power within such prescribed limits, as should afford security to the rest of Europe. However forcible opinion may be, against the coalition of military bodies, Bonaparte, it is believed, would feel very ill at ease, were he again to witness the junction of those powers which composed the last coalition against him. He would calculate, on the certainty that Prussia would desert his cause; that the native peasants of the country, who have heretofore stood aloof from the struggle, unconscious of their danger, would like the brave Calabrians, rush from the mountains to oppose his progress; he well knows too, that the emperor of Russia has yet a name to acquire in arms—and that whenever he again takes the field, that name will be acquired; that the new levies which have been raised in Russia, well the aggregate of her troops to 500,000 men.—He knows too, that the mode of warfare which he has assumed and practised with so much success while it gave a lesson to his own army, afforded the same instruction to his enemies. Should peace not result from the present negotiation between France, and the two great powers of England and Russia, such a confederacy will probably be formed; and if effects are still allowed to be governed by physical causes, we may calculate that the Napoleon tree, where in thick clusters now hang crowns and diadems, will shortly be stripped of its branches, and the trunk left to cherish and retain its own vigour.

"The jealousies which have arisen in the cabinet of Berlin, on account of the monstrous plans of aggrandizement which France is continually forming in almost every quarter of continental Europe, are of too formidable a nature to pass off without some important events. The king of Prussia, whose army is perhaps the best disciplined in Europe; and at this moment in a situation for immediate service, would risque little danger in opposing the mandates of Bonaparte. In a war against France the Austrian monarch would find it to his interest to join in the struggle;—his effective force is highly numerous; and through the skill and discipline of the Arch Duke Charles, has been placed in such advantageous situations as to act immediately, wherever they should be required. This opinion may be thought chimer-

ical, but it is believed, that whenever Prussia shall be truly convinced of the policy and necessity of opposing France, and shall afford some proof of the sincerity of her designs, that a coalition of the northern powers will from thence be formed—with better hopes of success—and better plans for securing it, than any which have heretofore been concerted against the ambition and rapacity of Bonaparte.

Reader. From the manner in which the conquest of Buenos Ayres by the British is spoken of in the newspapers, I should judge that it is important on some other account than the mere value of its treasures.

Editor. Certainly—it is all-important. Buenos Ayres is the capital of the whole country of Paraguay; and may with propriety be termed the key to all South America. It is situated on the river La Plata, about 180 miles from its mouth. It is a regular built town, 7 miles in circumference, and is supposed to contain about 30,000 inhabitants. The buildings are of brick, and are handsome and commodious—there are 16 churches, 11 of which are large and rich. It is surrounded by a healthy and pleasant country.

Reader. Has the town any defence?

Editor. A fortress and garrison on one side.

Reader. It appears, however, to have been an easy conquest.

Editor. Yes—this is evident, from the letter of Commodore Popham to the secretary of the British Admiralty, dated off Buenos Ayres, 6th July, from which the following are extracts:—

"I have therefore only to give you a short detail of the proceedings of the squadron; previously congratulating their lordships on his majesty's forces being in full possession of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, the capital of one of the richest and most extensive provinces of South America."

"As I considered it an object of material consequence to obtain the earliest local information of the river, I placed the squadron under the direction of capt. Rowley, and preceded it in the *Narcissus* for that purpose.

"On the 8th ult. we anchored near the island of Flores; and after passing Monte-Video the following day, we detained a Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received, was generally confirmed. On the 11th, we fell in with the *Encounter* and *Ocean* transport near the south coast of the river;—and on the 13th we joined the squadron.

"It was immediately determined to attack the capital; and no time was lost in removing the marine-battalion to the *Narcissus*, the *Encounter*, and the transports, for the purpose of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the *Diadem* blockaded the port of Monte-Video, and the *Raisonné* and *Diomedé*, by way of demonstration, cruised near Maldonado, and other assailable points.

"Our progress up the river was very much retarded by the shoalness of the water, adverse winds and currents, continual fogs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but by the unremitting and laborious exer-

tions of the officers and men I had the honor to command, these difficulties were surmounted, and the squadron anchored, on the afternoon of the 25th, off point Quelme y a Pouchin, about twelve miles from Buenos Ayres.

"As it was impossible for the *Narcissus* to approach the shore, on account of the shoalness of the water, the *Encounter* was run in so close as to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in case of necessity; the whole however was landed in the course of the evening without the least opposition; consisting of a detachment of his majesty's troops, from the Cape, and that from St. Helena, with the marine battalion under the orders of capt. King, of his majesty's ship the *Diadem*, which was composed of the marines of the squadron augmented by the incorporation of some seamen, and 3 companies of Royal Blues from the same source of enterprise, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dressed in an appropriate uniform.

"The enemy was posted at the village of Reduction, which was on an eminence about two miles from the beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies, which however proved on the following morning to be only a morass in a high state of verdure.

"This in some measure checked our advancement, nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the swamp, from whence he thought it was impossible for them to be extricated.

"The able and excellent disposition of Gen. Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very soon however satisfied the enemy, that his only safety was a precipitate retreat, for he had the satisfaction of seeing from the ships near 4000 Spanish cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were ascending the hill with that coolness and courage, which has on every occasion marked the character of a British soldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and dangers by which he was opposed.

"On the 27th, in the morning, we saw some firing near the banks of the river Chelilo, but it blew so hard that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the shore during that day. On the 28th, our troops took possession of Buenos Ayres."

The Snell.



At Cheswick, (Eng.) on the 13th Sept. the Right Honorable CHARLES JAMES FOX, third son of Lord Holland, in the 57th year of his age.



FOR THE BALANCE.

VERSES TO MY COUNTRY.

O! COLUMBIA, Columbia, exalt to the skies,
The wisest, the bravest, that ever was born,
Who instead of his sword, girds thy purse on his
thighs
And makes thy foes fly, like the dews before
morn.

Tho' thy honor is lost,
He thy all cannot cost,

For the fund of thy wealth, he can never exhaust,
And when the great end with the means you com-
pare,
For the loss of your honor, what need you to care?

O! Columbia, Columbia, what have you to dread,
From foes stalking out, or those lurking within?
They are quickly gain'd over, our great nation's
head,

By his bounty their friendship will easily win.

He'll confer on the first,
Plenty glittering dust,

While the last he'll reward with some office of
trust,
And by such paltry means he'll prevent ev'ry strife,
And protect thee alike from the sword and the
knife.

In a navy like thine, O my Country, how bless'd,
That is suited alike to the land and the billows,—
Thus if by pursuers too ardently press'd,
It would fly to its port 'mong the oaks and the
willows—

What tho' it be small,
It thy foes will appal,

Far better than if thou would'st boast none at all,
And whatever in strength or in numbers 't may
lack,
Can be easily suppli'd by the scheme of the sack.

The modes of defence by some nations devis'd,
Are suckers of blood from the cisterns of being.
But thine, O my Country, is more to be priz'd,
'Tis goreless 'tis certain, 'tis lib'rally feeling.

France, England and Spain,
All your threats are in vain,

While Columbia loves peace, and you're lovers
of gain;

For if you want drink, and ought else will ap-
pease,

Just send in your bills, and we'll pay you your fees.

But ye nations abroad, have a care that the yoke,
Which you fix on our necks, an't too grievous to
bear;

For if you beyond all endurance prove ke,

We've a General, as fierce and as fleet as a hare.
Should his face be display'd,
In its terrors array'd,

You'd have need of an army divine to your aid,
Unless our great chief out of pity 'd expose,
No part of his frame but his back to his foes.

O! my sharp-sighted Country, how shall I ap-
plaud,

Thy darling advanc'd to this momentous station;
Who has made thee respected at home and abroad,
By making thee sport for all parts of creation—

Who, tho' he'd not fight
In defence of thy right,

Would at least shield himself in the castle of
flight—

Thus tho' he'd disgrace thee because he would run,
He'd preserve unmolested thy favorite son.

I hail thee, Columbia, just taking thy seat,
In the chair on the peak of the mountain of
glory;

O my Country, how bless'd is the happy retreat,
Where the wings of thy Eagle of Wisdom have
home thee—

There seated sublime,

Where no nation can climb,

Thou shalt reign till Eternity swallows up Time,
Unless by thy cunning bird's counsel pursuing,
E'er that period arrives, thou art swallow'd by ruin.

QUIN.

Diversity.

From a London Paper.

Hardships of a Military Life.

WE have received the following letter,
with the inclosure, from Hamburg; and
the facts stated may be relied on. If the
French eat and drink like the Prussians, it
is a wonder that any sort of food is to be
had.

Hamburg, June 10, 1806.

SIR,

The following extraordinary produc-
tion comes from the pen of Maj. Von Streit,
in his Prussian majesty's service, and is ad-
dressed to the Town Clerk of Graesenberg,
in the territory of the city of Nuremberg;
should you be of opinion it will amuse your
readers, you will oblige me by inserting it
in your paper. It is faithfully translated
from the Allgemeine Zeitung of Friday,
May 23, 1806—Page 571.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. Y.

Mr. Town Clerk,

I have, in compliance with the orders
I have received already, verbally informed
Mr. Town Clerk, which information has
been repeated by the commanding officer of
the place, that the Prussian troops under my
command, are to be treated in the same
manner, and are to receive the same allow-
ances with the royal imperial French troops
in Nuremberg, but to prevent even the
possibility of a misunderstanding, I repeat
in writing, that the officers are to be furnish-
ed with four hot dishes at dinner, besides
soup, and are to have wine both at dinner and
supper; and always two hot dishes at supper
besides soup. Each non-commissioned officer
and private is to have, besides his breakfast,
two hot dishes at dinner, besides soup, and two
quarts of beer; and for supper only one hot
dish, besides soup, and two quarts of beer.
I take this opportunity to desire Mr. Town
Clerk will observe, that the troops under

my command will regulate the police of
the town with the greatest exactness, and
that smoking in the streets is forbidden,
on pain of such corporeal punishment as
we shall think fit to inflict, and confis-
cation of the pipe;—and that after half
past nine no inhabitant will be permit-
ted to be seen in any inn or alehouse;
the patrols will look to this, and arrest all
persons who shall be found out after that
hour, who will infallibly be punished with
fine and whipping. I expect this order
will be exactly obeyed. Mr. Town Clerk
will immediately provide me with a pen-
knife and paperfolder, which shall be re-
turned on my departure, he will also take
care that we get all the newspapers that are
read here. The beer in this house is bad,
and very good is to be had at Kloster Wes-
enoe; the Town Clerk will therefore have
several barrels filled there, and sent to head-
quarters, or at least from 25 to 30 pitchers
every day. It is just the same with the
wine, which it is almost impossible to
drink; we had a sort of red wine, which, at
best, was only tolerable; it is just out, and
care must be taken to provide good wine.
My Officers were contented with that wine,
and the table in general, although they had
not as many dishes as they had a right to
demand. Care must be taken to provide a
dessert at least twice a week, together with
three bottles of Champaign. To preserve
good order and to prevent the exorbitant bills
of innkeepers, I make known that each officer
is to have a bottle of wine at dinner and the
same at supper—there are ten officers, there-
fore twenty bottles of wine must be furnished
daily. If this requisition is not immedi-
ately complied with, I shall make Mr. Town
Clerk answerable for all the unpleasant
consequences.

VON STREIT, Major.

Head-Quarters, Graesenberg, April 18.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

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Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dol-
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Where printing in general is executed with
elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BRATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, NOVEMBER 18, 1806.

Political.

[The following essay, which has appeared in several of the New-York papers, addressed to the inhabitants of that city, is interesting to, and deserves the attention of, every citizen of the United States. If such cool and dispassionate, and yet forcible and conclusive reasoning, will not have its effect, then we are indeed a lost people. Edit. Bal.]

EVERY person who has property, seeks for the means of its protection and preservation. By the social compact, individuals reserve to themselves the right of exercising their powers and vigilance to a certain extent, for the security of their persons and property; but it becomes the duty of the nation to provide the means of defence and security against aggressions from abroad.

The resources of the country are placed under the controul of the government, to enable it to perform what individuals have it not in their power to accomplish; or at least, not without sustaining inconveniences which the government has no right to require, and such as would be inconsistent with the protection they have a right to expect.

Among the most important duties of government, is the application of the public funds to the means of security against foreign invasion and insult. This is one of the primary objects of public attention—it is what the citizens have a right to expect, and without which it is to no purpose that we build cities; construct ships; extend commerce, and look for security for our property or persons.

All men of reflection know that their individual property is insecure against deprecations, unless the ordinary means are employed to guard against the inroads of the profligate, who unhappily, are to be found in every community. Common prudence, therefore, suggests the indispensable necessity of enclosures and fastenings to protect what is acquired by industry and frugality.

It is equally necessary for nations to employ the means of protection and defence, for the security of that property and those rights, which from their magnitude, are not under individual controul, and are therefore confided to the superintending care of government.

Justice is not always to be expected by a

nation from other powers, any more than an individual has a right to calculate on the perfect purity of every other person to whose grasp his property may be exposed. And the unmindfulness of the former, to provide and apply the means of protecting sea-port towns and commerce from the depredations to which they are necessarily exposed, would manifest as extreme folly and more culpability than the individual who should confide solely to the honesty of his fellow-creatures for his security against theft.

The measures of providing for the safety and defence of our sea-ports and the commerce they carry on, are of the highest national importance; equally interesting to men of all parties; and they are in a sense, equally interesting to the inhabitants of the country as to those of cities and towns. The city of New-York could not be plundered, taken possession of, or blockaded by a foreign force, without bringing distress and ruin, not only on its devoted inhabitants, but on the state at large, and its neighbouring states, whose business connects them closely with the concerns of the city.

Considerations of this kind are not indeed calculated to engage in favor of providing the means of our defence, wretches who contemplate with apparent delight, the landing of a few thousand French troops in the city of New-York, to plunder the town, and make the merchants pay the expense of the expedition. To beings of that description, a patriotic American can offer nothing but unfeigned contempt and detestation.

But among men who possess a love of country, who regard their own welfare, and the happiness of their posterity, it is inconceivable that there should be a difference of sentiment, about the absolute propriety of strongly fortifying the port of New-York, and providing sufficient naval protection for its extensive commerce. Nor is it believed that, among those who are attached to the interests of this country, there exists a contrariety of opinion.

What then, may it be asked, are the reasons, why these important objects should not engage our united and constant solicitations, to the national government for their accomplishment? Do we suffer party discord to disunite us in these momentous affairs? Are any so wedded to the doctrines of distinguished partisans, as to neutralize their feelings and palay their efforts, on the subjects of national defence and individual security? If so, it is time such men should

be known, that their characters may be duly estimated by the community.

We have witnessed several occasions within a few years, when our situation with regard to foreign powers, awakened the attention of our citizens to their defenceless and vulnerable condition; and under the influence of the most serious apprehensions, applications have been repeatedly made to government to provide the means of security; but nothing has been accomplished.

Every person remembers the public sensibility excited last season by a blockade of our harbor by foreign ships of war. That event aroused attention and enkindled the American spirit, which produced earnest applications to the general and state governments, for their protecting aid; but these were again followed with the disappointment of our most reasonable hopes.

The Corporation of this city at a subsequent period, influenced by another outrage, and under the pressure of the moment, sent a formal request to the President of the United States, for frigates to guard the entrance of our port; which they well knew, or ought to have known, at the time, were not at his disposal. On the spur of the occasion, they also appointed a committee on the subject of fortifications, who have slumbered over their duty, and have not hitherto reported.

The National Government has not manifested any regard to this momentous business. Nothing has been done, or attempted in that quarter, from whence alone we ought of right to expect it; but to insult the feelings of our citizens, and degrade the national character, by the construction of some petty gun-boats—the mere mockery of naval defence.

Thus, fellow-citizens, New-York and its commerce are left exposed to the inroads of every foreign naval power, who may choose to blockade our harbor; lay the city under contribution; take possession of, and garrison it, for the purpose of "trimming the jackets" of the merchants.

The dreadful evils of such a state of things are not readily to be conceived, nor is it possible for language to depict them.

How are they to be prevented? is the question: the answer is, Not by relying on the justice and clemency of foreign powers; but by permanent fortifications, and an adequate naval force.

Why then are not the means applied, and the works commenced? If the Rulers of the nation answer they see no immediate

danger, they can hardly be allowed credit for sincerity—measures of defence like those contemplated for the city of New-York, must not be deferred until an invading fleet are in sight.—That moment would be too late, as all efforts would then prove abortive.

If it be pretended that such means of defence would absorb a large portion of our revenue, is this, if true, a valid excuse for procrastination? What expence is too much for self preservation? Who, acting with reasonable judgment and prudence, enters into a nice calculation of the expence of locks and bars to secure him against midnight robbers? What farmer states an account between the value of the growing crop, and the labor and costs of enclosing the ground to save it? Or what wise nation denies the measure of protection, to an important portion of its inhabitants, and their property against foreign outrages, because those means will incur expence? And emphatically it may be asked, under what strange infatuation must they who direct our public affairs labor, seeing the whole public revenue is derived from commerce, which they treat as not worth the expence of protection? It is a notorious fact, that the city of New-York contributes more than any other place to the Treasury of the United States—and is it not then of sufficient importance to the Union to be fortified and guarded against insult and plunder? Are those who guide the helm of state, justifiably employing the revenue derived from the industry and enterprise of our citizens, to purchase temporary popularity, instead of devoting a reasonable portion of it to fortifications, and a naval armament?

The truth however is, and so it must be admitted, that our situation renders defensive measures indispensable—and being so, their cost is comparatively of no moment.

To whom would the money go which would be expended in fortifications and building and equipping ships of force? To our mechanics and laborers, a useful portion of this and every other civilized country. From thence they would derive the means of support and comfort, without impoverishing the country.

It is important to revive this subject now when no aggression of a foreign power agitates the public mind; that it may be viewed calmly, that the result may not be attributed to a mere passing incident, soon to be forgotten; that the necessary steps may be taken to bring it before Congress at the opening of their ensuing session; that considering the time and manner of our application, those who are entrusted with our public affairs may be satisfied we are in earnest; and may rest assured we will never cease to urge, as matters of the highest magnitude, and last importance to the city and state of New-York, as well as to the adjacent states, that this port and harbor be strongly fortified, and an adequate naval force provided to assist and protect our commerce.

A FRIEND TO PEACE.

The sentiments expressed in the foregoing publication have met the approbation of the several federal ward meetings in New-York.

Communications.

"The mind untaught

"Is a dark waste, where winds and tempests howl.

"As Phoebus to the world, is Science to the soul."

BEATTIE.

WE mention with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction, the proficiency made by the young Ladies at the Hudson Academy.—The various specimens of diligence and ingenuity in needle-work, painting, &c. which were exhibited at the examination of Miss SUMNER's pupils on Tuesday last, were highly gratifying, and do equal honor to the Preceptress and the young Ladies confided to her care for instruction.

The flourishing state of this infant institution, and the rapid progress already made, cannot but be a pleasing subject of reflection to its founders and patrons. While in almost every section of our country, literary institutions are established and learning is brought to our very doors, to suffer the rising hope of our country to grow up in ignorance, argues a shameful departure from duty and unpardonable negligence.

We see, and we rejoice to see the avidity of the fairer part of creation for manly improvement, and the elegant embellishments of life. We rejoice that the Gothic age of ignorance and superstition has passed away, and the dignity and importance of the female character in forming the manners, begin to be recognised. Formed in the profusion and benevolence of nature, with minds susceptible of all the generous sensibilities of the heart, Woman, the last best gift of Heaven to man, is calculated to move in no inferior sphere in society.

We understand that the Trustees of Hudson Academy have engaged, as preceptor for the ensuing year, Mr. ASHBEL STRONG, a gentleman of talents and respectability, who has recently had charge of a literary institution in Cayuga. Having had the honor of an acquaintance with Mr. Strong, and feeling friendly to the Hudson Academy, I take the liberty of expressing my approbation of this arrangement.

W.

Gun-Powder Plot.

The approach of Mr. Mitchell to the city of Albany, with his "REPUBLICAN CRISIS," is viewed by some, and by Mr. Barber himself, as dark and suspicious. It is whispered, that the intention is to blow the Albany Register up. The fear, in my opinion, is totally groundless; for, in the first place, Mr. Mitchell is a sound republican, and must therefore regard the welfare of his fellow-laborer; in the second place, Mr. Barber is under the protection of Dr. Faustus, a portrait of whom directs the traveller to the office; and in the third and last place, the Clerk of the Assembly does business in the lower story of the building, right under the shadow of the said Dr. Faustus. Were a person maliciously disposed to deposit some barrels of gun-powder for the purpose of an explosion, it could not be done, in existing circumstances, without a discovery.

M.

The plan of soliciting Mr. Jefferson to be a candidate again for the presidency of the United States, is one of the most ridiculous which ever entered into the mind of man. It is not possible that it was projected by Mr. Jefferson himself. The "dry dock" is wisdom compared with this. It must have emanated from the stupid heads of a junto in New-York, who, to give importance to the project, or to save themselves from the shame, persuaded col. Rutgers to grace the chair. He is known to be a strenuous republican, to contribute his mite to the fund of 27,000 dollars, and to be a member of the next Legislature, where he will open his mouth in several speeches. The greatest objection that can be made to him, is, that if it depend on him, republicanism will die with him.

The public are anxious to see the address to Mr. Jefferson. They now laugh, and are prepared to laugh still more. Whether one of the sub-committee will draft the address, or whether they will employ some person to do it for them, is not yet known. It must be very "respectful," and Mr. Jefferson must be moved by every thing good and bad. Were Allen B. Magruder in reach, he might be safely entrusted with the work. Having placed Mr. Jefferson, "like Jupiter on the top of Olympus," he would only have to beg him to keep his seat.

HA! HA! HA!

Capt. Cheetham's words have been misrepresented by some printers, as though he had called those in the back counties, "men of the woods," and thus made them *Ouran Outangs*; whereas he calls them only "men in the woods," denoting their place of habitation, far from the source of intelligence, and from the polished city of New-York. Much labor and expense have been taken to convey to them right information, as appears from the account exhibited to the "Republican Committee," by Capt. Cheetham; but they still remain in gross darkness. Whether the pamphlet signed "Politician," now circulating, will open their eyes, is uncertain.

A CORRECTOR.

Mr. Mitchell says, when speaking of the person whom the *Cheethamites* will propose for the next governor, "Those they wish will not consent to stand, and those who wish to stand, they will not consent to take." This he calls "a queer kind of dilemma." Let it only be said, at present, that Mr. Mitchell is a queer fellow.

Z.

Editor's Closet.

"Republican Crisis."

We have received the first number of a paper under this title, published at Albany by Mr. Mitchell, late editor of the Poughkeepsie Barometer. The Crisis is bottomed on the old Centinel establishment; and, though we are perfectly willing to give Mr. Mitchell full credit for a liberality of sentiment seldom found amongst democratic editors, yet we cannot but regret that a paper so respectable, and so firmly attached to

true and good principles as the Centinel, should give way to a publication which professes to admire most ardently an administration so imbecile and nerveless as Jefferson's—an administration which has brought our country to the very brink of destruction. In a county where federal principles prevail, as in Albany, it is somewhat singular that a majority of the papers should be democratic—it is, not only singular, but improper; and we trust the time is not far distant, when "these things will be ordered better."

Cheetham has inserted a most provoking letter in his paper which he says he received from an intelligent and uniform republican in Hudson. It is all about the "Republican Fountain," which he treats most scurvily, and calls the supposed editor a number of hard names. It will be laughable to see the Fountain-lads searching for the writer of this letter.

Two new papers are proposed in Ontario county—one Lewisite, the other Clintonian.

Duane says, that the harbor of New-York ought not to be fortified, because federalists are in favor of the measure. Very sound reasoning!

An ignorant booby.

The following paragraph is copied verbatim from the Aurora:—

"An election is to take place in a few days at New-York, we believe for mayor and corporation—the choice of the city magistrates there is now by public suffrage, formerly it was by the council of appointment."

It is rumored at the southward, that the President has issued a process on a charge of High Treason to arrest Col. Burr. We do not believe this report.

Extract from a Letter.

"You will have observed that the general committee, in the city of New-York, have met, col. Henry Rutgers himself dignifying the chair, and that they have appointed a sub-committee to draft a respectful address to Mr. Jefferson, entreating, beseeching, and conjuring him, that he would once more "humble himself before the magnitude of the undertaking." You will recollect that Bonaparte was elected Consul only for ten years, being two less than three terms of a President of the United States. I will not say that this procedure will prove fatal to our liberties; but if it succeed, it is certainly suspicious. The Cheethamites seem to be driven, indeed, by Old Harry."

"No motion in this business is yet known among the "firm and inflexible patriots" in Albany. There will be, probably, after an address has appeared from those in New-York. The former city is accustomed to look up to the latter for counsel and direction. All must come from headquarters. There the measures are planned, and the

commands issued. I feel indignant at this circumstance. I see not why a small junta in a corner of the state should rule the whole. If we judge by the representation sent from the city of New-York, they are not entitled to this pre-eminence. Those whom Cheetham has scurrilously called "men in the woods," are equal to them any day.

"I consider the petitioning of Mr. Jefferson as a mere trick, intended to influence the approaching elections in this state. Many of those who will be coaxed to sign the petitions have no respect for Mr. Jefferson; and, while they set down their names, will secretly wish that he may never again be President. Besides, I view this conduct of the Cheethamites in New-York, as a daring insult which ought to be resented. Is Mr. Jefferson the only man among us fit for the office? Is Virginia always to dictate who shall be President? What a despicable opinion have they of their fellow-citizens who thus look abroad for a chief magistrate! New-York has never yet had the honor of furnishing a President; and, in the opinion of a few individuals who set themselves up for judges, she has not one who would answer. I spurn at the insult. It is little short of treason against the state. But I feel myself growing warm, and shall forbear."

"The "REPUBLICAN CRISIS," by Mr. Mitchell, has made its appearance, and promises well. The editor is able and decent; and so far as he supports the republican institutions of our country, and combats the vile and insidious attacks made upon them, by what is called the Clintonian faction, he will merit and receive the approbation of all good men. He asserts in his first number, "I firmly believe (and I have facts to warrant the belief) that they [the Clintonian faction] are decidedly hostile to the executive and administration of the U. States." What consummate hypocrites they must be! The few Cheethamites in Albany are, it is said, much chop-fallen; or, as the saying is, "look blue." The part which the Albany Register will act, is not yet certainly known. Some suppose that the editor is a mere tool or understrapper to Cheetham; while others charitably hope that he thinks for himself, and is rather inclined to favor the present state administration. He is now publishing the pieces said to be written by one Tunis Wortman, under the signature of Polybius; but this may be in order to expose said Wortman, or to conceal his own intentions, or for want of matter to fill his paper."

READER AND EDITOR.

Reader. I hear a thousand wonderful stories of western plots and conspiracies, of treasons and stratagems, of discoveries and arrests—what is the meaning of all this?

Editor. I really cannot tell you. Nine tenths of the stories are undoubtedly false; and the remaining tenth so much exaggerated that they are entitled to little credit. Still all this noise has not been made for nothing. There is probably some foundation for it.

Reader. What think you of the disposi-

tion of Kentucky respecting a separation from the union?

Editor. My sentiments on the subject are already known. Such a disposition undoubtedly prevails in Kentucky. The question has for some time agitated the minds of the people there. They now speak more openly. It is freely discussed in the papers. It is even reported that the commotion is becoming so alarming, that families are leaving the state.

Reader. Do you believe that process has been issued by the President, to arrest Col. Burr, Gen. Wilkinson, or any other high political character?

Editor. No—although it is certain that some important business has lately occupied the executive of the U. S. convened in council; and the fact that Mr. Jefferson has been much indisposed since, induces me to believe that the business was of a serious nature.

Reader. What do you think of all the marines being ordered from Washington to New-Orleans?

Editor. It has probably, no connection with this affair; but is intended to make a shew of preparation to contend with Spain.

Reader. An opinion now appears to be prevalent, that hostilities with Spain are inevitable.

Editor. If we were but half as ready to resent insult and aggression, as the Spaniards are to offer it, such news might reasonably be expected; but as long as we are disposed to do any thing rather than fight, I can see no probability of war.—"That's no war," the poet tells us,

"Where one side only gives the blows."

Amongst the abuses offered by the Spaniards, the following are enumerated:—They have imprisoned and transported into the dominions of Spain, several citizens of the United States, who had never offended them—they have cut down and taken away the flag of the United States, from the Caddo nation, which country was acknowledged to be within our jurisdiction, and have carried the flag through the country, exhibiting it as a trophy of victory and superiority—they harbor and protect slaves who abscond from their masters—they lately exhibited with much publicity in the vicinity of the post at Natchitoches, a caricature, representing the Watchnango horse-hunters, catching in the nooses of their long ropes, two Americans (officers or soldiers) at a haul; and in addition to all this, they are constantly calling in reinforcements, and strengthening themselves in their posts.

To Correspondents.

We regret that the Soliloquy which our valued correspondent "QUIX," has put into the mouth of a certain commissioned hero, is rather too long for publication. The subject is treated with great humor, but so much has already been said about an affair of trivial consequence, that readers seem disposed to let the captain heal his bruises, and mend his pantaloons in peace.

"AMICUS" and "PLATO," shall receive due attention.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Yet self-convicted,
Though Heaven's free pow'r should pardon, where's
my peace?

Thus, thus to be driven out from my own breast!
To have no shade, no sheltering nook at home
To take reflection in! How looks the wretch,
Whose heart cries villain to itself! I'll not
Endure its battery.

BROOKE.

AMONG the original faculties of our nature, we find a moral sense of right and wrong in human conduct. Conscience has been emphatically styled the vicegerent of heaven—the candle of the Lord, placed in the breast of man, to direct him in the path of his duty. 'Tis this which whispers to the votary of vice, even in the full career of iniquity, and warns him to refrain, to amend his conduct. 'Tis this which plants daggers in the breast of the midnight assassin, the unjust, the cruel, the betrayer of innocence, and all those who have wilfully deviated from the path of rectitude. 'Tis this which whispers peace to the man of pure heart and humble life; who has, notwithstanding the temptations to which he has been exposed, persevered in a course of good conduct to the end.

While the horrors of remorse attend the wicked, in that fearful hour when the trembling benighted soul is just about to quit the frail tenement of clay, to appear before a God of infinite purity; while already the torments of the damned rise before the hardened sinner's face, and all his former crimes pass in review before him, the man who has preserved a conscience void of offence to God and man, calmly waits his approaching end; he already anticipates the raptures of the blessed; heaven opens to his view, and his soul longs to be emancipated, to join the society of angels and the spirits of just men made perfect. The grisly King of Terrors comes but as the messenger of joy. In the hour of death, the Christian may exclaim, O Death! where is thy sting? O Grave! where is thy victory? Though to the gay, the thoughtless, the dissipated, and those who condemn the solemn truths of religion, this may appear but as the result of enthusiasm, the effects of an overheated imagination, yet to such we would advise to obey the admonition of conscience; to fly from vice and folly, which lead assuredly to the chambers of death; to

"Walk thoughtful on that silent solemn shore
Of that vast ocean we must sail so soon,
And put good works on board and wait the wind
That blows us shortly into worlds unknown."

The celebrated Addison, when on his death bed, sent for a young man of his acquaintance who (as he had reason to suppose) had embraced principles derogatory to the Christian system. Seizing his hand, and fixing his eyes on those of his friend, he uttered in a full tone, "Dear sir, see how a Christian dies," and shortly after expired. Let the votaries of the new-fangled philosophy contrast the death of this meek and

humble follower of the blessed Redeemer, with that of the impious Voltaire. When the apprehensions of death, and judgment, and eternity, had already obliterated from his distracted soul the ideas of a future nihilism, and all the impious doctrines which had been the endeavor of his whole life to propagate; when all the horrors of the yawning tomb presented themselves to his affrighted mind, he sent for one of his philosophical friends, and addressed him to this effect: "I shall go to hell and you will follow me." Horrid thought! Gracious heaven! save me from the gnawings of that worm which never dies! "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

PLATO.

Selections.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

CASTING an eye over the history of our politics since the revolution, nothing strikes us more forcibly, than the false coloring given to federal measures under all their modifications and at all periods. After Great Britain had acknowledged our independence, the tumult of war having subsided, the question arose on the momentous subject of a government to harmonize our discordant interests, to cement the bonds of equal intercourse, and to supersede the former confederation, which was falling to pieces from its own fragility. The laureled heroes returning from victory, with the sages, who had entered the cabinet unappalled in the hour of general despondency, were looked to as the guaranties of our high wrought hopes, and the pillars of our political security. They were named by the people to devise for us a system of government adapted to our exigencies, graduated by the spirit of the country, and such as by its durability might not yield to the disgrace of being only an experiment. They met. Washington appeared at their head in the councils of peace, as he had done before in the more terrific, but not more arduous, councils of war. Our present constitution was the product of their wisdom. It was sent forth to the people. They weighed it. Their interests, and the interests of their posterity, were measurably poised upon their decision. The various turns of argumentation, which were drawn forth at that pregnant crisis, now awakened the tempests of impatient solicitude; now allayed the tumult of overwrought apprehension. The Duke of Sully says, that "reason, although it slowly appears in tumultuous assemblies, yet forces itself at last to be seen and acknowledged; and, after long opposition, it follows through necessity." It was thus in this instance. The good sense of our fellow-citizens at length prevailed: our constitution was adopted.

Here we find the origin of our political distinctions. Those, who had been efficient in framing it according to its spirit as finally settled, and those, who had advocated its adoption, were very properly styled *federalists*: those, who had opposed it in its progress, and inveighed against its char-

acteristics, were with equal propriety styled *anti-federalists*. Here the aurora of democracy, I may say of jacobinism and infatuation, first tinged our horizon: its first blushes were seductive although unalarming: but it soon glowed with the horrors of a flaming vault. A battery was opened upon federal gentlemen for advocating aristocratical doctrines, as was falsely asserted, in the discussions, which were had in the convention of delegates, for settling preliminary principles. They were stigmatized; nay even execrated. On the heads, whitened in the labours of their country, were imprecated all the maledictions which could be invented by satanic inveteracy. Whoever had supported the constitution was arraigned with the acrimony of persecution, and the scurrility of slander. No one was venerable in the eyes of these abusive declaimers; purity was reviled, and innocence assailed. Feeling the spirit of domination, they endeavoured to rend in tatters the constitutional texture, before it was fairly completed: knowing that energetic government and well ordered laws were hostile to the anticipations of their degenerate ambition.

Such was the fungus of faction, out of which has grown a large proportion of our present rulers.—I do not mention this because it is not well known: on the contrary, it is one of those facts, which often brings the blush into the cheek shrivelled with age—and causes the hoary head to shake with painful indignation.—It is mentioned, because it ought to be kept in remembrance.—Hereafter, when history shall have taken the mask from these deluders of the people, when impartiality shall discern their naked villany, the young American will repress the tear of honest disdain, and start to think that his country was so early on the verge of perdition.—He will see the bottom of those pretensions, which now beguile us;—and with sorrow will learn to distrust man, whom he will often discover to be the base dissembler of the virtues, for the secure consummation of the vices: remembering what Feneion makes his mentor say, "the wicked are not incapable of doing well; they indifferently do good and evil, as may serve their ambition." He will see the lubric folds by which the serpent of democracy entwines the prejudices of the illiterate; strangling infant reason in the arms of its guardian and defender. He will draw a parallel between ours, and the free governments, which have preceded: marking the steps by which the unprincipled in such governments have always gained a temporary ascendancy.—The despotism of a Pisistratus, founded while yet the great lawgiver of Athens was living, will give him vigilance: the secession of a deluded Roman multitude to Mount Sacer, will give him a lesson of human nature: the names of Rienzi and Wat Tyler will teach him to detest the demagogue, while he will learn to deprecate Machiavelian policy in the characters of a Caesar Borgia and a Jefferson.

But, to return from what, I hope, will not prove a useless digression, we will follow a little farther the sinuosities of the revilers of federalism, or, in other words, the innovators upon our constitution.—When our gov-

ernment was moulded to the wishes of the citizens, those who had been the authors of its inception, and who had nurtured it to maturity, were chosen, as by a sort of legitimate claim, to administer it. Their exertions were efficient. The desolations of war rapidly disappeared, giving place to the luxuriant harvest of prosperity, and the animating harmony of contentment. The constitution was found to be, what the most skillful masters of theory had thought it, the fairest charter of human liberties; the first executors of it continued, as their revolutionary services had proved them, temperate, but unyielding, veterans in the cause of their country. While the people were, therefore, prosperous and happy, we might have expected, if demagogues would preserve consistency, that the antifederal clan would still *openly* war against our government in its progress, as they had warred against it in its origin. But they played a deeper game. They perceived, that great part of the community received it with enthusiasm, and cherished its framers with affection. They saw it too firmly established to yield to any sudden concussion: hence, with a subtlety peculiar to them, they at once became its extravagant eulogists.—With unblushing effrontery they now applauded a constitution they were known to detest in their souls; and carried on a secret warfare against men, whom, at the same time, they pretended with all the world to admire: thus calculating to excite suspicions and jealousies in the minds of the populace, whereby to lead them thro' the mazes of error at their will.

What has been the success of these wiles we feel but too sensibly. Hereafter I may pursue this train of reflection somewhat farther; not despairing, that time will present our fanatical leaders before the people as fairly “weighed in the balance and found wanting:” confident also, that truth, if it has not lost its authority, will eventually brush away the mists of aspersion with which we have been enveloped; and show federalists to be now, what they ever have been, the unshaken friends of their country and their constitution.

REGULUS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE unexampled freedom which we enjoy, can only be endangered by four memorable evils: by war; by luxury; by an exacerbation of party spirit; by a separation of the states.

War may confer the means of oppression on some designing chieftains, or some ambitious president, whose constitutional powers are already too exorbitant.

Luxury may unnerve the zeal that would watch over the public welfare, should it unfortunately increase in a degree superior to the means of intellectual improvement.

Party spirit may exasperate into such schemes of political intolerance, of violent persecution and civil massacre, as may compel us to seek for refuge in the repose of despotism; in the same manner as the unfortunate French have done.

A separation of the states by involving them in continual hostilities with each other,

may subject them to the necessity of giving additional strength to the arm of the Executive department.

Each of these evils is of sufficient potency to excite all our apprehensions and vigilance. Every laudable expedient should be employed to prevent their operation. Peace should be our policy, wherever it was compatible with the liberal honor of the nation. Schools, presses, libraries and learned societies should be established to enlighten the public mind, and to stem the rising tide of luxury; for *mind* is the only antidote to *sensuality*.—Party spirit should be conducted on the principles of liberal reason: the people should govern, instead of mobs; general rules should be laid down, to provide for every important exigency that can be expected to arise, and such political evils, as result from the properly organized department of the government, should be redressed as soon as possible, but patiently borne until the proper corrective can be properly applied.

As to the union of these states, it must be guarded by the love of the people; by a never failing sense of the benefits which it diffuses; by the most vigilant effort of every individual to expose, and of the public functionaries to punish the conspirator, who should dare to labour its dissolution.

The good sense of the people of the United States will instruct them to prize and to protect their confederation. They must see that it is the only expedient which has ever been contrived, for securing a perfect administration of their local concerns, and a perfect security against foreign enemies and domestic disturbance. The state governments produce the first: It is left to the general government to secure the other.—The first are sufficiently small, to administer every local affair; the last renders them sufficiently large to oppose an enemy, without subjecting themselves to the mischiefs of quarrelling with each other.

So long therefore as the sober good sense of the people is brought into operation, the union of these states will be as firm as the pillars of the world. That good sense must convince them, that let the partial inconveniences they may sustain from the union be ever so great, there may be stated still greater inconveniences to result from their dissolution. So long therefore as the people are actuated by cool and reasonable considerations; so long as they will listen to their interests, and not to the momentary sallies of their feelings; it is impossible but the union of these states must be immortal.

But it is a memorable fact in the history of political revolutions, that they are not always achieved by the sober sense of the great mass of the people, but too often by the ambition of interested individuals. If this ambition has instruments already prepared to its hands, in the mischievous form of a standing army; why;—the business is at once accomplished. Let the good sense of the people be ever so well opposed to their machinations; the discipline of the bayonet puts the gag upon their exertions. But should this instrument be wanting; should it become necessary to dragoon the opinions of the people; to enlist their minds into the service, and not to compel them

by an armed force; to make themselves the faithless instruments of their own ruin; why—the good sense of the people is not an infallible security against danger. It is then that ambition labours not to enlighten their understandings, but to excite their feelings. It embraces some specious pretext; some particular object of general concernment in which the public are really or only apparently interested; and out of this, they strive to create some subject of complaint; some means of exciting the public feelings. If they wish to separate one part of a country from another and thus to carve out distress, where they themselves may reign ascendant; they raise the cry of tyranny, of oppression, of abused interest. The hue once raised, is propagated through the nerves of the people; and like the cry of mad dog through the welkin, it terminates in the destruction of its victim. The union is dissolved; and the poor deluded people are left to blend their lamentations over the consequences of their own credulity, with their curses over the duplicity of the conspirator who produced their delusion.

What then?—Let us recollect, the union of these states, the sheet anchor of their safety, rests upon the good sense of the people; upon this basis, it may be confidently reposed for a long period to come; but that there is still one danger, which assails its safety. That danger results from the ambition of able, cunning and indefatigable individuals. Let us know our danger, for an overweening confidence in our strength may cause our ruin. It is no wonder therefore, that every rumour which relates to this important subject, should seize our attention. Such is the one, which is at present before us:

The rumour which has circulated thro' this city, is of a nature calculated to arrest our attention without impressing us with any serious apprehensions. It is reported, that a cabinet Council has been settling in Washington for three days; that Col. Burr and Gen. Wilkinson were about to organize a new government, with the avowed intention of separating the western from the Atlantic country, and erecting an independent government, to the west of the Alleghany mountains.—It is added that orders had been dispatched to Kentucky, to arrest Col. Burr.

Such is the rumour, which circulates among us: and which we deem entitled to no serious credit:

Because, if ever there existed a time, when such suspicions ought to be expected, or if ever there were men, upon whom they should be fastened, this is the time, and Col. Burr and Gen. Wilkinson are the men. It is universally known that the whole western country is now agitated by the rumours of a former conspiracy. Would it then be a subject of astonishment, that new suspicions should be excited, where there seemed to exist the slightest materials for a new conspiracy; and that those suspicions should light upon those very men, who had been once suspected of similar designs?

Because, almost at the very moment when Col. Burr last bent his steps towards the western country, a rumour of this very design was set on foot by the papers of the North; and a similar rumour was suggest-

ed by the "Western World," the moment he entered Frankfort. Would it then be surprising if the rumours now afloat, are but the mere echoes of those, which were originally propagated by these papers? And were not these rumours bottomed upon vague suspicions, or at best, upon contemporary circumstances of a most dubious complexion?

Because, to suspect it possible for such men to form such a design, would be to pre-suppose an ignorance of the sentiments of our western brethren, from which these gentlemen ought certainly to be exempted; or it would be to pre-suppose a disposition to disunion and to treason, in the western states, which all our knowledge of that country forbids us to ascribe to them. One of these things must exist, before we can seriously admit the existence of such a conspiracy; but neither of these events can possibly be admitted.

Would Col. Burr or General Wilkinson have formed such a perilous plan, without having sounded the sentiments of the west? Far from it. They would not have suffered a single doubt to rest on the subject; they would have probed the disposition not only of the leading men of the west, but of the great mass of the people. They would have ascertained that that disposition was or would be completely in their favour, before they would have hazarded their all upon such a hazardous game. But from every circumstance which we have collected, about the western people; from the very nature of their existing situation; it would be impossible to suspect their attachment to our government.

They have just obtained from our administration, not merely a right of deposit on the banks of the Mississippi, but the free, uncontrolled, and uncontrollable navigation of it. At this very moment, not contented with the boon which has thus been given them, our administration is assiduously laboring to extend the obligation by an equally free navigation of the Mobile for their more southern brethren; the inhabitants of Tennessee and the Mississippi territories. It would be a degree of ingratitude; it would be an infatuated blindness to their own interests; which cannot be supposed to exist; were such men at such a time disposed to separate themselves from their Atlantic brethren.

But this ingratitude and infatuation, do not exist. We have seen intelligent gentlemen from Kentucky, who contradict such a supposition. Not two days ago, we saw a letter from a gentleman of Frankfort, which declares the western people to be indissolubly attached to the union. Even admitting then that col. B. and gen. Wilkinson were ripe for this infamous insurrection, where could they have obtained sufficient materials for the accomplishment of their designs; or where could they have found them among the enlightened people of the West?

Most certain it is, that such suspicions are propagated through the western country; and if the information of their public prints be admitted as true, it is most certain that there are materials enough for the strongest suspicion. The following curious suggestions, for instance, are extracted

from the file of western papers, which we received by yesterday's mail. We present them to our readers, because the importance of the subject gives a value to every trifle: but we have never more distinctly felt the necessity of the most scrupulous scepticism.

"We can with confidence assert, that col. Burr since his arrival in Kentucky has drawn for upwards of *two hundred thousand dollars* from houses in Lexington, Harbortown and Louisville."

So says the Western World of October 4th; and aye, it "asserts it with confidence" too. But whence this enormous sum, perhaps greater than the whole circulating medium of Kentucky? For aught that we have heard, col. Burr is not yet gifted with the magic purse of Fortunatus; nor is gen. Wilkinson, nor is any one, that is likely to be a participator of their schemes. No man, but of the most desperate fortunes, is cut out for such a desperate design. Office and wealth would have quietly reposed upon their cushions, and left the dangers and the profits to such, as had neither the wealth nor the office to lose. But what casts a still more ridiculous air over this wonderful tale of 200,000 dollars, is the strange and ridiculous attempt of the editors of the Western World to interweave it with the history of their own important adventures. *Magna pars fuit.* "How many of these dollars (quoth these gentlemen) will it require to pack a grand jury to answer the purposes of the conspirators?" It was therefore the interest of these gentlemen to represent col. Burr's resources as great as possible, since these resources might be directed against themselves. But had they indeed existed, in the enormous extent represented by the Western World, they would certainly have been calculated to give a coloring to the suspicions, which have been circulated about him.

The Kentucky Gazette published at Lexington, has the following curious article:

We give the following extract, without vouching for its correctness, or believing it ourselves:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nicholas county, dated 28th September.

"Colonel Burr has engaged every shipwright at Marietta, at double tides, and high wages, to build 15 gun-boats, to row 32 oars—and a schooner of 120 tons, to draw only five and a half feet water, for an expedition to ——— where, is the question."—*Kentucky Gazette.*

No; the true question is, can any confidence be reposed in the fact itself? Had col. B. conceived any such design as has been ascribed to him, would he have proceeded to its execution in so marked and public a manner as was calculated to give it *clat*? Would he not have adopted any other expedient, than thus to have drawn upon him the sleepless eye of the administration? If col. Burr be really the conspirator which some have imagined, may all other conspirators resemble him in being equally undisguised and equally imprudent!

The next thread which we introduce into this tissue of suspicion, is the following extract from a New-Orleans paper:

"Gen. James Wilkinson, it has already been stated, has arrived at Fort-Adams, on his way to Natchitoches. It is asserted that the gen. does not intend to resume his functions as governor of Upper Louisiana—but has recommended Dr. Browne, the present secretary of the Territory, (a brother-in-law of col. Burr,) as his successor—and it is said a petition is in circulation among the friends of the gen. to recommend Dr. B. to the President for that office. We give these reports as we find them in letters from St. Louis, published in Kentucky and Pennsylvania papers."—*Orleans Gaz.*

Whether gen. Wilkinson resumes his functions as gov. of Upper Louisiana, is uncertain upon the very face of this report. We dare however to confide in its correctness. We trust that no union of such opposite offices will ever flourish in our country, as that of a high military with a high civil appointment; as commander of the army with the governor of a territory.—Equally uncertain is it, whether gen. Wilkinson has recommended Dr. Browne, the brother-in-law of col. Burr, as his successor. If it were true, it certainly affords a slight shade of coloring to the supposition of his association with col. Burr; but why not account for this recommendation on more charitable grounds? Is it a matter of such astonishment, that the present governor of Louisiana should recommend the present secretary of the Territory, as his successor? It must be astonishing ingenuity indeed that could extract "treason and stratagem" from such materials as these.

By far the most suspicious of all the publications, which we have seen in allusion to this subject, is an enquiry instituted and even kept up in the Ohio Gazette, printed at Marietta, respecting col. Burr's designs in the western country. Speaking of col. B. the querist observes: "It should be known, however, to the intelligent of the western country, that the National Intelligencer will never dare to take part in the inculpation of one man, whose views a desperate paragrapher in Frankfort has foolishly attempted to fathom. A Wilkinson or a Brown may gaze for a moment on the ignis fatuus that has danced upon the swamps of Frankfort; but a spark from the genius of a Burr would dissipate the vapour."

On the 11th. ultimo, after some very virulent remarks upon the present administration of the general government, the writer enquires into the remedy for these alledged evils: "Shall we compose our alarms in the hope of reviving federalists and federalism? But that party, if it could be rallied, never will assist, never did co-operate in unity of sentiment or individuality of interest." The author seeks his remedy, as may naturally be conjectured, in the disunion of the Western from the Atlantic states. "A great previous question involving our dearest rights and independence, viz. 'how long these cis-Allegany countries will continue, as at present, members of the Federal union,' first demands our earliest investigation; and among the causes that have retarded or hitherto prevented the information of the people on both sides of the Allegany on this subject; there seems no hesitation to enumerate the following; 1st. An impolitic jealousy of the growing wealth

and consequence of the western country, cherished under various forms, by all parties in power, since the revolution; 2dly, Commercial prejudices in the Atlantic states; 3dly, The general poverty of a large majority of the emigrants to these western countries, and the greater facility they experience here of settling themselves in ordinary circumstances above that they possess to the eastward."

Burton, November 18.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Mr. Erskine, the new envoy from Great-Britain to this country, has been presented to the president; and Mr. Merry, late envoy, has taken his leave.

The news from Miranda is as contradictory as ever.—One report is, that he had sailed from Aruba for Barbadoes, and that most of his forces had left him.—Another, that he had not left Aruba, but had received no succors.—Another, that the Leander was seen going into Trinidad, on the twentieth of October.—Another, that Miranda had made good his landing, and had made some progress in the country towards Santa Fe, where he had been joined by 2000 of the inhabitants.—And last of all, that he had had an engagement, and lost 1000 men, and retreated about 25 miles.

LAST MAIL.

Foreign News.

Paris papers to the 25th of September have been received at New-York. They breathe throughout (says the M. Adv.) a spirit of hostility, being occupied principally with the "dreadful note of preparation" over the whole of the European continent for a recommencement of WAR.

France, Holland, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and the confederation of the Rhine, are said to be employed in measures for a renewal of hostilities with a vigor unprecedented even in the annals of modern warfare.

Nor is Austria an idle looker on. The force she maintains, of which the archduke Charles is generalissimo, is composed of 8 field marshals, 31 generals of cavalry, 117 lieutenant-generals, 272 major-generals, 64 regiments of infantry of the line, 56 other regiments of different descriptions, besides corps of bombardiers, miners, &c.

All the corps of the national army of Holland have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to the camp at Ziest at a moment's notice.

Recruiting is vigorously carrying on in all the provinces of Bavaria.

The camp of Meudon had not broke up on the 25th of September. Such a measure was expected to take place daily; and it is given, as a report, in one of our Paris papers, that the soldiers who compose this camp received on the 17th leave of absence for the last time previous to their marching towards Germany. The regiments of

foot composing the emperor's body guard had left Paris in light waggons for the Rhine, where an immense army was assembling, and it was expected would reach that river in a few days. Their post at the palace of the Thuilleries was filled by the dragoons of the empress.

Letters from Madrid, of the 8th of August mention that the King had given orders for an army of 40,000 men to hold themselves in readiness to march.—It is thought this order was in consequence of the entrance of the English into the Tagus.—*Mcr. Adv.*

Bonaparte has demanded categorical answers of the King of Prussia, and threatens, in case of refusal, to send an army of 300,000 men into Germany.

Jerome Bonaparte is created a Prince, and is to marry the Princess of Wertemberg.

Russian Treaty..... We have not room to publish the treaty signed at Paris by the Russian minister, in this day's *Balance*, but it shall be given in our next as well as in the *Newspaper*. On the receipt of this treaty at St. Petersburg, the emperor summoned a council of state, and on its being compared with the instructions, the one was found to be so much at variance with the other, that the council agreed in sentiment with the emperor, that the treaty ought not to be ratified. Immediate notice of the refusal was sent to the French government, with an avowal of a disposition to renew the negotiations upon other bases.

Spanish War.

The following letters indicate approaching hostilities with Spain; but it is hinted, in some of the papers, that Gen. Wilkinson might have had the counter orders spoken of, in his pocket, at the very moment he was penning his letter:—

Extract of a letter from General Wilkinson, dated Rapids of Red River, Sept. 19, 1806.

"My orders, and the conduct of the Mexicans, are so much at variance, and the Spanish commander at the head of 1500 or 1800 men, has treated the strong remonstrances of governor Claiborne and colonel Cushing with such slight, after having traversed the territory east of the Sabine, where he has taken his nearest post, and menaced our establishment at Natchitoches; that I foresee an inevitable appeal to arms in the course of 12 days, if the Spaniards should not recede, or I receive counter orders. And as governor Herrera is an officer who has risen by his sword, and is reputed a man of great pride and spirit, I think it probable he will adhere to his solemn promise to maintain and defend his master's territorial pretensions to a point within several miles of our post, and fifty east of the Sabine.

"Under these circumstances, but with a solemn determination to drain the cup of conciliation before I draw the sword, I have called for about 700 militia, which is the sum total I am to expect from this and the Mississippi territories, to be assembled at Natchitoches the first proximo.

"It is not improbable hostilities at this point will be instantly followed by an appeal to arms in West Florida. I will write to you again in about ten days, when I fear you will be informed blood has been spilt.

I have two Spanish governors opposed to me—Herrera and Cordera; of whom, and their 2000 men, I shall with less than 1200 give you a good account."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Pinckneyville, dated Sept. 28.

"A detachment of militia march in a few days from this territory to join our army near Natchitoches, where a considerable Spanish force has been insulting our flag for some time. It is a fact a rencontre will take place unless the Spaniards should immediately retire beyond the Sabine river."

Col. Burr

Is certainly taking unwearied pains to gain popularity in the western country—for what purpose, time will unfold.

Miranda.

In addition to former reports, it is now stated, that Miranda has arrived at Trinidad with all his squadron, and has abandoned his enterprise.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

At Hillsdale, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. ISAAC DEAN, of Cossackie, to Miss REBECCA PORTER, of the former place.

At Kinderhook, on Sunday, the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Sickles, Mr. RUFUS CLARK, paper-maker, to the amiable Miss EDDY VOSBURGH.

The Knell.



At his seat in Virginia, on the 18th ult. the venerable GABRIEL JONES, Esq in the 85th year of his age.

At Warren, Massachusetts, on the 25th ult. Gen. KNOX, in consequence of having swallowed a sharp chicken-bone, which perforated his bowels and produced a mortification.

The corpse of a transient man, was found on Saturday last, in a field near this city. As no marks of violence appeared on the body, the jury summoned on the occasion, were of opinion that he expired in a fit. His name is said to be WILLIAM HENRY WRIGHT—is aged about 40, and is supposed to be a native of Scotland.

A duel was fought, on the 10th ult. near the fort of Niagara, between Messrs. Weeks and Dickson, counsellors at law, in which the former was shot through the body and killed.



FOR THE BALANCE.

 VERSES TO HER PARENTS,
ON THE LOSS OF AN AMIABLE DAUGHTER.

AND is there not an arm on earth,
The living from the tomb to save?
Must youth and beauty, age and worth,
Sink undistinguish'd in the grave?

Ah! yes; o'er all death holds the sway,
That treads the clod or mounts the wing;
The purest and the grossest clay,
The humblest slave, the proudest king.

And art thou gone, a mother's pride,
An anxious father's hopeful dear;
Was it to thee by heav'n denied,
Thy parents' wintry days to cheer?

Thy virtues once contentment spread,
Once did thy charms the world adorn;
But, ah, the rose has droop'd its head,
And left us but the rankling thorn.

Thou fiend, 'alike the dread of all,
O was it in thy pow'r to spare,
Would'st thou, unmov'd, have doom'd to fall,
A maid so lovely and so fair?

A form so bright, thou dreadful foe,
Would'st thou thy sternness have subdu'd;
And when about to strike the blow,
Amaz'd, thou would'st have stopp'd and view'd.

But, ah! the lovely maid is gone:
No more she'll cheer the vale below—
Her sun of life has clos'd its dawn,
And gloom'd her parents' days with woe.

Yet, tender parents, cease to mourn,
Nought but her body sleeps in dust;
Loursa's soul to heav'n is borne,
For sure the Sire of all is just.

There she your advent will await,
Where friends unite in endless ties,
Until the iron pen of fate
Shall sign your passport to the skies.

Where 's day by darkness unobscur'd,
Where mortal toils and troubles cease,
You'll reap, by pious lives matur'd,
The harvest of eternal peace.

QUIN.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EPIGRAM.

A limb of the law of a rustick requir'd,
Sir, your meaning of justice repeat;
It's the work, cries the wag, for which lawyers are
hird,
But a work which they seldom complete.

QUIN.

Biography.

From the People's Friend.

MR. FOX.

He received the rudiments of his education at Eton school, over which the celebrated Dr. Bernard then presided.—Here he first manifested those extraordinary talents which afterwards blazed with such uncommon effulgence in the British senate. At this early age his declamation was remarked for its energy of thought and facility of expression. Here also young Fox was remarked for a fondness of pleasure too often the concomitant of genius, and which connected itself to his habits by too strong an attachment to be easily surrendered in the evening of his life. He finished his studies at Oxford. In 1768 he made his first entrance into Parliament as Representative of the borough of Midhurst, and on the 6th of May 1772, through the interest of his father, who at that time possessed great influence in the British councils, obtained a seat at the treasury board, from which place he was soon afterwards dismissed under circumstances which were calculated to excite the resentment of persons less irritable than himself. At the close of the American war, which he had always opposed, Mr. Fox, then member for Westminster, occupied the place of Secretary of state with Lord Shelburne, but soon afterwards retired in disgust—However, forming a coalition with Lord North he again brought both that gentleman and himself into power—but was soon necessarily obliged to relinquish the administration, having lost his weight in the house and his favour with the crown, by the introduction of his famous India Bill. From this period he continued out of power, until the late compromise between the Grenville party and the old opposition, when he was sworn of the privy council, and appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and a member of the board of control. He was 38 years member of parliament—his integrity was equal to that of any statesman whatever, and his eloquence has perhaps never been surpassed. He was born January 13, 1749, and died September 13, 1806.

From the Columbian Centinel,

GENERAL KNOX.

In a sudden and affecting manner, an interesting and valuable life is closed. Another beloved and honored name is enrolled on the register of death. By the force of talents and virtues, first appearing in times which eminently required them, Gen. Knox rose into public importance, obtained a high rank among the actors in the great affairs of his country, and a close intimacy with some of the wisest and best men of America. How brave and skilful he was in war, how dear to the armies of his country and to their commander in chief, all are apprised. Washington loved and trusted him as a generous and devoted friend. It was his privilege to live many years to wear his well earned laurels; to reap the reward of his toils and dangers, in the peace and prosperity of his country, which he contributed to make free and great; to be associated with his revered general in the councils of the Federal Government at a time when a share in the direction of its councils was the object of a just ambition; and to receive expressions of gratitude and

respect in the honors conferred on him by his native state. To his merits as a military chief and public man were joined those qualities which conciliate affection and engage esteem in private intercourse, which made him the delight of his family and the promoter of social happiness in the circles in which he moved. The affairs of his fortune, which for some years had been perplexed and difficult, had taken a course, offering him pleasant anticipations. But who shall claim exemption from the law of mortality! The warrior lies in the grave "hushed as the storm that's spent." The statesman's wisdom is baffled, and the speaker's eloquence is dumb. The heart which swelled with generous affections beats no more; and the face which always wore a smile of cheerfulness and benignity is stripped of its pleasant features. He who looked to be at ease in his possessions is placed beyond the reach of anxiety or hope, of disappointment or success, in the house appointed for all the living. We are called to remember that whatever is human is precarious, that however fair may be our prospects, our lives may fail; and that others on whom our happiness or expectations rest, are frail as ourselves. The loss of such characters is always a subject of melancholy reflection on a public account. Of the heroes and patriots of our revolution the number is small and their use is great. Their influence in the present times, and in exigencies that may be near, must be important. The life of such persons is a general blessing, and every instance of their death makes a breach, through which evils of unknown extent may enter.

Diversity.

A correspondent observed a remark in one of our public papers that "poor Corsica is rather badly off, being compelled to import slaves after having exported so many Emperors, Princes, Cardinals, Dukes, and other great articles." But it seems to him certain evidence of the prosperous situation of a country when it can import the raw materials and export them manufactured into articles of such great value!!

[Emerald.]

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1836.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

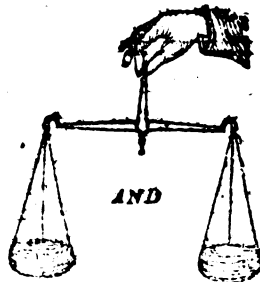
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elegance and accuracy.

The COLUMBIAN



Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

HEATIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, NOVEMBER 25, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring.
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE ELMNER.

"Visit your aunt, but not every day in the year."
SPANISH PROVERB.

"It is not the quarter of a dollar, that I am much mind," said Scruple, "as the manner in which it is solicited. I hate imposture."—This observation was caused by the application of a miserable-looking object for charity. His mode of asking alms was indeed singular. He presented a printed hand-bill, under the signature of "Humanitus," representing himself to be a poor orphan, grievously afflicted with innumerable fever-sores, &c. and advertising a book which he had for sale. He soon after called with his book, with an expectation of receiving twenty-five cents, not as a gift, but as the price of a paltry fiction, which was dignified with the title of a History.—I confess I was not much surprised at Scruple's remark. I was too much disgusted myself to blame him. You know, Mr. Editor, (for you are undoubtedly acquainted with the trade) that there is some profit in printing books, provided they will sell. Some petty chap-man had, in all probability, taken this method to dispose of his work.

"Well, the fellow has got his two shillings, and let him go," said Pungent—"He only carries on, in a small way, a species of begging, in which others deal more largely." Every eye was turned on Pungent.—"It is the first instance of the kind I have ever known," said Scruple—"Oh," replied Pungent, "it is practised daily. It is not a week since a beggar of the same description called on me, not for two shillings, but for two dollars."

"What was the matter with him?" asked Scruple.

"I don't know—I suppose he was needy."

"Was he an orphan?"

"I believe not."

"Had he fever-sores?"

"No—he had an itch!"

"What!" exclaimed Scruple, interrupting him, "had he got the itch?"

"An itch for notoriety—that's all," replied Pungent, with an arch smile.

"And what did he offer you for your money?" said Scruple.

"He offered to send me a weekly print for a year."

"And is there any thing amiss in a man's asking patronage for a paper?"

"By no means—I would only put those who set up such mendicant presses and beg for subscribers, on a footing with the poor object who just now offered you a nonsensical catch-penny pamphlet, and demanded a quarter of a dollar for it, by way of charity. Such speculations have become too common. I can see no reason why the public should be pestered with the importunities of these adventurers, who, under an imposing garb, palm their crude whimsies upon the world."

"I should suppose," answered Scruple, "it would be as well to expose their works, and let those who like them purchase."

"That would answer every body's purpose but their own," replied Pungent, with a broad laugh.

PETER PALLET.

Selected.

FROM THE SPECTATOR.

HAVING glanced over the origin of our political distinctions, and having seen, that federalists principally achieved our independence, while they were almost the exclusive framers of our constitution, we may now inquire whether they have thus early renounced their former principles; and whether, as has been preposterously object-

ed to them, they are exploding that form of government they so lately established. Who are most likely to innovate upon any system; those, who devise and mature it, or those, who make war upon its infancy, and raise obstacles in every stage of its progress? Who are most likely to cherish unaffected patriotism; those, whose fathers were worn out in the toils of their country, and who inherit their acquisitions, or those, who stalked like dastards in the hour of danger, and such as have not yet lost the accents of a foreign land? A little retrospection may teach us. Imposing professions are easily made; but we must learn to reason; and know things by analogy.

It has been before remarked, how the anti-federal faction opposed the plan of government our federal fathers so happily adopted, and with what insolent assurance they at length turned about, and pretended to be its admirers. This we should keep in mind. Their policy, notwithstanding its obvious duplicity, completely lulled the careless at that early period; we, therefore, at this time need the nicest recollection; as it becomes more difficult to appreciate their first essays at intrigue, as they are growing every day less recent. Those, who were ambitious without principle, did amongst us, as they have done in all free states; they became the worshippers of the people; and a large portion of the people, caught by the guileful devotion, like the innocent fair, unsuspecting of the first advances of their seducers, out of gratitude to their kind attentions, set up these demagogues as their idols in return. Let us remember also with what firmness every respectable federalist adhered to his well-formed doctrines, neither corrupted by the gold of office, nor allured by the tinsel of popularity. Surely that man deserves commendation, whose moral constancy, like that of Job, remains unshaken through every storm of adversity; and the young federalist shall finally rest his head in lasting honor who, unseduced by the present rewards of apostacy, and loving his countrymen too well either to flatter or betray them, retains his integrity in the midst of temptation, and spurns every aspiration to fame, which is not sanctioned by virtue.

Since the federalists have had the administration of government taken from them, it is worthy of remark, how sedulously they have contended for its inviolability, yielding to the pressure of a ten pound feat; but obstinately combatting those

agents kept in secret operation to destroy it. Every measure, which could be called theirs, has been to raise our constitution and laws above the reach of their enemies. Can we say the same of the present recipients of public favour; or those who now lead the current of popular opinion? Did they co-operate with the parents of our constitution? Did they strive to give it permanency, when they were in the minority? Have they refrained from violating it since they have gained the ascendancy in our national councils? No: fellow-citizens: for it is well known to you, that they were generally *anti-federalists* at the beginning; and from them our present democratic leaders are lineally descended. They were notoriously its enemies at its adoption; whether they have become sincere converts since, we may determine by looking into their subsequent measures. We will, then, scrutinize their proceedings; and not credit the sanity of their professions, until they "bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

It is a fact too obvious not to strike us, that with the applauses of our constitution on their tongues, they have been aiming wounds at its vital parts. Can we forget their attack upon that essential, sacred, constitutional provision, the independence of our judiciary? Can we cease to remember with what earnestness federalists called upon them, in the moment of their frantic precipitancy, to pause before it was too late;—to pause and spare the constitution? How tremblingly anxious was every real friend of his country at a conjuncture so momentous! We were suspended between our hopes and fears: knowing, that their political frenzy could do much; yet doubting whether there could be found sufficient audacity, at that early hour, for the execution of a project so nefarious. Such a subject needs not many words:—we were witnesses of its accomplishment. The fanatical spirit of a democratic majority in congress was found equal to the design. Without thought or compunction they deformed one of the fairest features of our constitution.—They turned judges from their office, contrary to the express letter of that instrument—and made a precedent, by which to reduce the expounders of our laws, to be the pitiful dependents on an executive smile. We will reflect upon this; and will remember, that several democratic gentlemen, more honest than the rest, acknowledged the measure to be a daring and dangerous innovation upon our government. In the whole progress of this impious transaction, the federalists stood firm on their ancient ground; contending against their own temporary interests for the rights, the privileges, the liberties of the people.

REGULUS.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Governor Wright.—The following sample of modest assurance, I need hardly mention is from no other than one of those *genuine republicans*, Good souls! who have no *h* for office, till they get it *within their* *ches*, but who are actuated in all their *s* solely by disinterested regard for *a* *people*.

Governor Wright declares (as if any body doubted it) that "he accepts the appointment with *peculiar gratification*;" and then he goes on to enumerate the blessings of the Jefferson administration, without once pausing during fifty lines; which I believe is the longest sentence any man ever uttered in one breath, since the beginning of the world to this day, without exception of even the pearl-divers. To gratify the reader here follows his letter:

"Annapolis, Nov. 12, 1806.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Your joint letter of the 10th inst. notifying me of my appointment as the Governor of the state of Maryland, I received by express at my residence in Chester-town, at half past twelve o'clock, on the night of that day.

"I accept the appointment with peculiar gratification, as I consider it the test of your approbation of my conduct in the office of Senator of the United States, which by your appointment I have held for the last five years, and in the discharge of the duties whereof I have most cordially co-operated with a virtuous administration in promoting the best interests of our common country; in repealing such laws as imposed odious and unnecessary taxes on our fellow citizens; in restoring the national judiciary to the state it had obtained in the time of our Washington; in the purchase of Louisiana, and thereby extending to our western brethren the great advantages of the important part of Orleans, and the navigation of the Missouri, with all its tributary streams in the measures adopted to acquire the Floridas, and that American empire might be consolidated, and a risk of a collision with a colony of Spain avoided; in the cultivation of the arts of peace with all our foreign relations, with temper and good faith, in an honest neutrality with all the beligerent powers and in an exact discharge of every duty imposed on us by existing treaties, or by the law of nations, and in the laudable attention that has been paid to our native brethren the savage tribes, in instructing them in the culture of the soil and domestic manufactures, and thereby inducing them to convert their scalping knives into pruning hooks, and their tomahawks into implements of husbandry, and both by precept and example, teaching them to prefer the pacific olive, to the bloody laurel.

"Permit me to tender to yourselves and the honorable bodies over which you preside, the assurance of my entire personal respect, and of my devotion to the principles of the American revolution, hallowed by the blood of her patriots, immolated on the altar of liberty.

"I now resign my office of senator in the senate of the United States; I will attend to qualify at such time to-day as will be most agreeable to your honors, and am, with great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT WRIGHT.

The honorable the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates."

From the Worcester Spy.

Mr. Burr.

An article in the *Alexandria Expositor*, states, (as a mere rumour however,) that a warrant has issued for the apprehension of Colonel BURR, ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON!!!—We do not vouch for the authenticity of this rumour, but state certain facts, for the truth of which we do vouch:—

When Gen. Eaton was at Washington, last winter, he was introduced to Col. Burr, who was then at the seat of Government. Burr proposed to him that he should join his desperate fortunes—go with him to the Mississippi—take the rank of a General Officer under him, as Commander in Chief—erect the standard of rebellion against the United States—sever the Union, and establish a distinct and independent Government, to be composed of all the States west of the Allegany Mountains!!! Such was the general project, the minute details of which were particularly stated. Gen. Eaton was struck with horror, and stood aghast at the proposal. He soon afterwards, in the true spirit of patriotism, communicated the conversation to the President, who treated it with perfect indifference.

Gen. Eaton has [lately] been requested to certify in writing the substance of the proposal made to him by Col. Burr.—This, we are assured, from unquestionable authority, has been actually done; and, upon this, it is probable, the charge of High Treason is founded. We are much inclined to believe, therefore, that a warrant has issued.

Editor's Closet.

Mr. Mitchell, in one of his late papers, says, that about the time of the far-famed coalition between the Clintonians and Burrites, overtures were made by the former for a reconciliation with the Lewisites; but that the terms were such as could not, with honor, be accepted. This I conceive to be a tacit acknowledgement, that terms might be offered, which would induce the Lewisites to consent to a re-union of the parties.—Federalists will note this fact.

Mr. Adancourt, printer of the Farmer's Register, says, that I am deceived, if I believe that Foot has any controul over his press, &c. I believe it can be proved, that Foot, when speaking of the Register, has called it his paper. If, however, he has nothing to do with it, the fact is honorable to Mr. Adancourt, so far as it proves that he has no concern with Foot; but it is dishonorable, so far as it shews that he is the writer of what I had formerly ascribed to Foot.—I have no subject to discuss with Mr. Adancourt. It is immaterial to me whether his charges against the Governor are true or false. I noted them on account of their peculiar coarseness and vulgarity.

Federalism Revived.

We announce, with peculiar satisfaction, the complete triumph of federalism over democracy in the city of New-York. In five wards out of nine, federal charter-officers are elected—in one, Lewisites, and in three Clintonians.—The contest is said to have been the most animated ever known in that city. The victory is considered as highly important, by all parties; and it will undoubtedly be sensibly felt throughout the state.

It is conjectured, that the result shews the relative strength of the three parties, at least in the city, if not in the state of New-York.

"We cordially felicitate the friends of good order, sober liberty, and real independence, (says the editor of the People's Friend) on the success of their temperate, but zealous efforts in the election of Charter Officers. It is a pleasing presage, of the return of that honorable, patriotic spirit that animated the country during the wise and heroic administration of the great and venerable WASHINGTON. The delusion is past, the clouds of error and sophistry have vanished before the strong beams of truth and reason. No more will the baleful spirit of *Napoleonism* poison the councils of our country—the recurrence of sound political principles, will damp the hopes of Bonaparte, whose agents will now shrink before the imposing majesty of the AMERICAN PEOPLE, who rising in all the might of patriotism, will effectually crush the demon of French intrigue, and with the shield of '76 and '98, we may bid defiance to France and her emissaries. We sincerely congratulate our fellow-citizens on this joyful occasion; the Federalists have five wards out of nine, the Democrats have got but three wards, the Third Party one, ten votes out of nineteen, including the Mayor, will decide every important question in favor of the real friends of the country.—This triumph, although apparently of little consequence on account of its local nature, acquires much importance when considered as the harbinger of the salutary change which is operating in the minds of our countrymen. The superior importance of New-York in point of wealth, population, power, influence and geographical situation, generally imparts a tone to the politics not only of the State, but of the Union—*Sol Resurget.*"

"We congratulate the friends of LIBERTY and HONEST MEN (says a correspondent of the People's Friend)—we congratulate the INDEPENDENT OF EVERY PARTY, and we congratulate particularly the merchants of New-York, whose "jackets" may hereafter not be so speedily "trimmed," or their "city scoured" "by two or three thousand French troops," as the enemies of the country would wish them to experience."

"We disclaim all desire of triumph over our opponents (says the editor of the Evening Post)—we will not imitate them so much, but we should betray insincerity if we failed to offer our sincere congratulations to every friend to the welfare of this city, of this state, and of this country, on this event—not merely as a successful Charter Election, but with a view to its consequences. It is a fact that the democrats have

throughout acted under the impression, as expressed in one of their handbills, that this election would almost decide the next spring election in this city and state, for governor and assembly; nay, they even acknowledged that it would probably be felt throughout the United States—*And so it will*—Let us then rejoice, for we have good cause for it."

Sorrows of.....Cheetham.

The Supreme Court have unanimously refused to set aside the verdict against Cheetham in favor of Mr. Tillotson—of fourteen hundred dollars.—This, added to the thousand dollars recovered by M. Livingston, considerably exceeds Cheetham's conscientious bill against the republican committee.—Add to all this, the loss of the charter election, by which the same unfortunate man, will be deprived of the corporation printing—and then, reader, answer—is it not too much for mortal man to bear.

After reading the following extracts from Gov. Tichenor's late Speech, before the General Assembly of Vermont, every honest man must rejoice that the arts of democracy have not been effectually, although industriously, employed to turn him from an office in which his principles and his practice so loudly proclaim his patriotism:—

"As the science of forming and administering a good government furnishes the means of procuring to mankind the greatest possible degree of happiness, I confidently hope we shall enter on the performance of the great and solemn duty assigned to us by our constituents, with corresponding sentiments of candor and solicitude. And as a republican government is, for an enlightened and virtuous community, the best which human wisdom has yet devised; it necessarily follows, that its ministers and legislators should consider themselves as the guardians and trustees of the people; to promote whose happiness, they should on all occasions exercise their most mature judgment, and unbiassed opinion. It is a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which we are highly responsible.

"A due regard to considerations of this nature, will secure us against the influence of faction, the rage of party, and the undue exercise of the power committed to our charge. As freedom lies between the extremes of anarchy and despotism, it has, in every country, been impelled in one or the other direction, by the prejudices and passions of the inconsiderate and ignorant, or the cupidity of the base and unprincipled. If we calmly and impartially recur to the struggles which have been made in the old world, to introduce and maintain free governments, and the successive changes through which they have passed, owing to the perpetual conflicts between wisdom and folly, between patriotism and unwarrantable ambition, we shall resolve them all into the lust of power, and a disposition "studious of change and pleased with novelty." From all these we may derive lessons of

practical instruction; and realize the truth of that important political maxim, that "no free government can continue long to exist, unless the utmost harmony and most conciliatory spirit pervades its councils." Rivalship for power produces an abandonment of principle, and ought to be guarded against by the representatives of a free people, as the cause of every species of mischief and misery.

"In our local relations, no part of the globe seems to be better situated, for the establishment and preservation of rational liberty, than that in which a kind Providence has placed us. Blessed with a fruitful soil, which rewards with abundance the industry of the husbandman; and engaged in commerce only so far as it furnishes the conveniences or elegances of life, and increases the value of our productive labor, we may live independent of the national policy of Europe, and successfully cultivate the arts of peace and domestic happiness.

"To adopt measures the least burdensome and invidious for the support of government—to provide for an adequate and impartial administration of justice—the support of schools and colleges—the defence of the state by a well organized and well armed militia—to promote the interests of religion and morality, and secure to industry its lawful acquisitions, comprise your principal duties.

"While the path of duty is thus plain, and the public good the great object to which, as virtuous citizens and enlightened statesmen, you will refer all your actions; I may reasonably draw the pleasing conclusion, that the civil officers for the ensuing year will be appointed without any regard to the wishes or jealousies of men who seek only their own advancement; or combinations of individuals, which are the prolific sources of much mischief, and general discontent. In the most improved state of society, there will always exist a diversity of opinion on speculative subjects; and every good government will adopt such general regulations as will ensure, as far as possible, individuals of every shade of opinion, against even the fear of injustice or oppression. It is therefore highly just and expedient, that the civil offices of the state should be filled with men eminent for wisdom, virtue and impartiality."

The following cutting note appears at the bottom of an Ordinance lately passed by the directors of the village of Kingston:—

Mr. Gardenier, one of the Directors, requests us to state, "that he is innocent of the murder of the king's English, committed in the above ordinance, as it is termed; it having been drawn by John Sudam, Esq. during Mr. G.'s sickness."

To Correspondents.

"RUSTICUS," after a pilgrimage of some weeks, has arrived here in a tattered condition. We are totally in the dark, as to the drift of the writer; but as his story seems to have a point, and a tolerably sharp one, we shall give it a place.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A MORAL REFLECTION.

We all do fade as a leaf.—ISAIAH.

EVERY season of the year furnishes the moralist with ample matter for reflection, speculation and improvement. Spring, like youth, is gay, cheerful and pleasing: its scenes are frolic and mirth; all is beauty, and every amusement seems to be stamped with the image of durability.—Summer is more fervid; every power is called into action. Man attains the zenith of his strength—is fit for any enterprise, and ripe for any undertaking. His nerves are steel, and his vigor appears to bid defiance to consuming time. Behold him in Autumn; fading, withering and decaying, like the product of the year; his boasted vigor dwindling, and verging to its primitive nothingness; his once plump cheek, furrowed by age, and drained of its blood.—Few, very few, reach the Winter of old age, and those who do, are often so wrecked by the storms of adversity, that they are ready to cry out—"It is better for me to die than to live!"

The theme is fruitful, and warns us to remember our later end. The spring of youth shall not return, and nothing but the reflection of a well-spent life can make existence pleasurable. Those, therefore, who are in the bloom of life, would do well to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth;" to "lay in store a good foundation against the time to come," and to "make their calling and election sure."

You who have arrived to manhood; who glory in your strength, it behoves you to put your confidence in the Lord, who has preserved and kept you from falling. "Let not the strong man glory in his strength; for the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." "It is not of him that will-eth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that sheweth mercy."

My brethren, who are in the decline of life—whose youthful locks the frost of autumn has bleached; it becomes us seriously to consider and amend our ways, now while the day of grace lasts, before the winter of death overtakes us, and eternally shuts the scene.

AMICUS.

Miscellany.

JOURNEY TO THE PACIFIC.

[The following letter from Capt. Clark, to his brother Gen. Clark, is published in a Frankfort (Ken.) paper. It will doubtless prove acceptable to the reader.

Edit. Bal.]

St. Louis, 29th September, 1806.

DEAR BROTHER,

WE arrived at this place at 12 o'clock to-day, from the Pacific Ocean, where we remained during the last winter, near the

entrance of the Columbia river. This station we left on the 27th of March last, and should have reached St. Louis early in August had we not been detained by the snow which barred our passage across the Rocky Mountains, until the 24th of June. In returning through those mountains we divided ourselves into several parties, digressing from the route, by which we went out, in order the more effectually to explore the country, and discover the most practicable route which does exist across the continent by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers: In this we were completely successful, and have therefore no hesitation in declaring, that such as nature has permitted, we have discovered the best route which does exist across the continent of North America in that direction. Such is that by way of the Missouri to the foot of the rapids below the great falls of that river, a distance of 2575 miles, thence by land passing by the Rocky Mountains, to a navigable part of the Koonskooske 340; and with the Koonskooske 73 miles, Lewis's river 154 miles, and the Columbia 413 miles to the Pacific Ocean, making the total distance from the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi, to the discharge of the Columbia into the Pacific Ocean 3555 miles. The navigation of the Missouri may be deemed good—its difficulties arise from its falling banks, timber embedded in the mud of its channels, its sand-bars and steady rapidity of its current, all which may be overcome with a great degree of certainty, by using the necessary precautions. The passage by land of 340 miles from the falls of the Missouri to the Koonskooske, is the most formidable part of the tract proposed across the continent. Of this distance, 200 miles is along a good road, and 140 miles over tremendous mountains, which for 60 miles are covered with eternal snows. A passage over these mountains is, however, practicable from the latter part of June to the last of September, and the cheap rate at which horses are to be obtained from the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, and west of them, reduce the expenses of transportation over this portage to a mere trifle. The navigation of the Koonskooske, Lewis's river, and the Columbia, is safe and good, from the 1st of April to the middle of August, by making three portages on the latter river. The first of which, in descending, is 1200 paces at the falls of Columbia, 261 miles up that river, the second of 2 miles at the long narrows 6 miles below the falls, and a third, also of 2 miles at the great rapids 65 miles still lower down. The tide flows up the Columbia 183 miles, and within 7 miles of the great rapids. Large sloops may with safety ascend as high as tide water, and vessels of 300 tons burthen, reach the entrance of the Multnomah river, a large southern branch of the Columbia, which takes its rise on the confines of New-Mexico, with the Callado and Apostle's rivers, discharging itself into the Columbia, 123 miles from its entrance into the Pacific Ocean. I consider this tract across the continent of immense advantage to the fur trade, as all the furs collected in nine-tenths of the most valuable fur country in America, may be conveyed to the mouth of the Columbia, and shipped from thence to the East-Indies, by

the 1st of August in each year; and will of course reach Canton earlier than the furs which are annually exported from Montreal arrive in Great-Britain.

In our outward bound voyage, we ascended to the foot of the rapids below the great falls of the Missouri, where we arrived on the 14th of June, 1805. Not having met with any of the natives of the Rocky Mountains, we were of course, ignorant of the passes by land which existed through those mountains to the Columbia river; and had we even known the route, we were destitute of horses, which would have been indispensably necessary to enable us to transport the requisite quantity of ammunition and other stores to ensure the remaining part of our voyage down the Columbia; we therefore, determined to navigate the Missouri, as far as it was practicable, or unless we met with some of the natives from whom we could obtain horses and information of the country. Accordingly we took a most laborious portage at the fall of the Missouri, of 18 miles, which we effected with our canoes and baggage by the 3d of July. From thence ascending the Missouri, we penetrated the Rocky Mountain at the distance of 71 miles above the upper part of the portage, and penetrated as far as the 3 forks of that river, a distance of 180 miles further: Here the Missouri divides into three nearly equal branches at the same point. The two largest branches are so nearly of the same dignity, that we did not conceive that either of them could, with propriety, retain the name of the Missouri; and therefore called these streams Jefferson's, Madison's and Gallatin's rivers. The confluence of those rivers, is 3848 miles from the mouth of the Missouri by the meanders of that river. We arrived at the 3 forks of the Missouri the 27th of July. Not having yet been so fortunate as to meet with the natives, although I had previously made several exertions for that purpose, we were compelled to continue our route by water.

The most northerly of the three forks, that to which we have given the name of Jefferson's river, was deemed the most proper for our purposes, and we accordingly ascended it 243 miles, to the upper forks, and its extreme navigable point; making the total distance to which they have navigated the waters of the Missouri 3096 miles, of which 229 lay within the Rocky Mountains. On the morning of the 17th of August, 1805, I arrived at the forks of Jefferson's river, where I met Capt. Lewis, who had previously penetrated with a party of three men, to the waters of the Columbia, discovered a band of the Shoshone nation, and had found means to induce 35 of their chiefs and warriors to accompany him to that place. From these people we learned that the river on which they resided was not navigable, and that a passage through the mountains in that direction was impracticable; being unwilling to confide in this unfavorable account of the natives, it was concerted between Captain Lewis and myself, that one of us should go forward immediately with a small party, and explore the river: while the other in the interim would lay up the canoes at that place, and engage the natives with their horses to assist in transporting our stores and baggage to their

camp.—Accordingly I set out the next day, passed the dividing mountains between the waters of the Missouri and Columbia, and descending the river which I since called the East fork of Louis's river, about 70 miles. Finding that the Indians' account of the country in the direction of that river was correct, I returned and joined captain Lewis on the 29th of August at the Shoshone camp, excessively fatigued as you may suppose; having passed mountains almost inaccessible, and compelled to subsist on berries during the greater part of my route. We now purchased 17 horses of the Indians, and hired a guide, who assured us that he could in 15 days take us to a large river in an open country west of these mountains, by a route some distance to the north of the river on which they lived, and that by which the natives west of the mountains, visit the plain of the Missouri, for the purpose of hunting the buffalo. Every preparation being made, we set forward with our guide on the 31st of August thro' the tremendous mountains, in which we continued until the 22d of September, before we reached the lower country beyond them; on our way we met with the Ojibwas, a band of the Tschupaks, from whom we obtained an accession of seven horses and exchanged eight or ten others; this proved an infinite service to us, as we were compelled to subsist on horsebeef about eight days before they reached the Kooskooske. During our passage over these mountains we suffered every thing which hunger, cold and fatigue could impose; nor did our difficulties terminate on our arrival at the Kooskooske; for although the Polioptepaiers, a numerous nation inhabiting that country, were extremely hospitable, and for a few trifling articles furnished us with an abundance of roots and dried salmon, the food to which they were accustomed, we found that we could not subsist on these articles, and almost all of us grew sick on eating them; we were obliged therefore to have recourse to the flesh of horses and dogs, as food to supply the deficiency of our guns, which produced but little meat, as game was scarce in the vicinity of our camp on the Kooskooske, where we were compelled to remain in order to construct our perogues to descend the river. At this season the salmon were meagre and form but indifferent food. While we remained here I was myself sick for several days, and my friend, capt. Lewis, suffered a severe indisposition.

Having completed four perogues and a small canoe, we gave our horses in charge to the Polioptepaiers until we returned, and on the 7th of October re-embarked for the Pacific ocean. We descended by the route I have already mentioned. The water of the river being low at this season, we experienced much difficulty in descending, we found it obstructed by a great number of difficult and dangerous rapids, in passing of which our perogues several times filled, and the men escaped narrowly with their lives. However this difficulty does not exist in high water, which happens within the period which I have previously mentioned. We found the natives extremely numerous, and generally friendly though we have on several occasions owed our lives and the

fate of the expedition to our numbers, which consisted of 31 men. On the 17th of Nov. we reached the ocean, where various considerations induced us to spend the winter; we therefore searched for an eligible situation for that purpose, and selected a spot on the south side of a little river, called by the natives *Nitah*, which discharges itself at a small bar on the south side of the Columbia, and 14 miles within point Adams. Here we constructed some log houses, and defended them with a common stockade work; this place we called Fort Clatsop, after a nation of that name who were our nearest neighbors. In this country we found an abundance of elk, on which we subsisted principally during the last winter; we left Fort Clatsop on the 27th of March. On our homeward bound voyage, being much better acquainted with the country we were enabled to take such precautions as in a great measure secured us from the want of provision at any time and greatly lessened our fatigues, when compared with those to which we were compelled to submit in our outward bound journey. We have not lost a man since we left the Mandians, a circumstance which I assure you is a pleasing consideration to me. As I shall shortly be with you, and the post is now waiting, I deem it unnecessary here to attempt minutely to detail the occurrences of the last eighteen months.

I am, &c.

Your affectionate brother,
WM. CLARK.

Law.

AN ACT,

To prohibit the Importation of certain Goods and Merchandize.

BE It enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the fifteenth of November next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States, or the territories thereof, from any port or place situated in Great-Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, any goods, wares or merchandize, of the following description, that is to say:

All articles of which leather is the material of chief value.

All articles of which silk is the material of chief value.

All articles of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value.

All articles of which tin or brass is the material of chief value, tin in sheets excepted.

Woollen cloths whose invoice prices shall exceed 5 shillings sterling per square yard:

Window glass, and all other manufactures of glass:

Silver and plated wares:

Paper of every description:

Nails and spiles:

Hats:

Clothing ready made:

Millinery of all kinds, and pictures and prints.

Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any of the above-mentioned goods, wares or merchandize, being the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies of G. Britain: *Provided*, however, that no articles which shall within fifteen months after the passing of this act be imported from any place beyond the Cape of Good-Hope, on board any vessel cleared out before the passing of this act from any port within the United States or the territories thereof, for the said Cape of Good-Hope, or any place beyond the same, shall be subject to the prohibition aforesaid.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall, after the said fifteenth day of November next, be imported into the United States or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall after the said fifteenth day of November next be put on board any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States or the territories thereof; all such articles, as well as other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited, and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall, after the said fifteenth of November next, be put on board any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, with intention to import the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, such ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage shall be forfeited, and the owner or master thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, arriving after the said fifteenth day of November next, in the United States or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master or the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the same penalties, fines, and forfeitures shall be incurred and may be recovered, as in the case of similar omission or omissions, landing, importations or attempting to land or import in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the United States.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandize, imported contrary

to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling house, store, building or other place, for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares and merchandize, which he or they now have by law in relation to goods, wares and merchandize subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares and merchandize, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount of value of the goods, wares and merchandize so concealed or purchased.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the following addition shall be inserted to the oath or affirmation taken by the masters or persons having the charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the United States or the territories thereof, after the said fifteenth day of November next, viz. "I further swear (or affirm) that there is not to the best of my knowledge or belief on board [insert the denomination and name of the vessel] any goods, wares and merchandize, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: and I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares and merchandize on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately and without delay make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the following addition be inserted after the said fifteenth day of November next, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees or agents at the time of entering goods imported into the United States or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear (or affirm) that there are not to the best of my knowledge and belief amongst the said goods, wares and merchandize, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandize, the importation of which into the United States or the territories thereof is prohibited by law: And I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover any such goods wares or merchandize, among the said goods, wares and merchandize, I will immediately and without delay report the same to the collector of this district."

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under this act may be sued for and recovered, and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage;" and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions as are prescribed, authorized and directed by the act, entitled "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned."

NATHANIEL MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

S. SMITH, *President of the Senate, pro tem.*

Approved, April 16th, 1806.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Hudson, November 25.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Attention!

Every subscriber, who is in arrears for the Balance—and every agent who may have collected money in his hands, will take notice, that I am very much in want of cash.

H. CROSWELL.

READER AND EDITOR.

Reader. What news from abroad this week, Mr. Editor?

Editor. Very little of any kind; but I will endeavor to collect a few articles, furnished by the arrival of the Galen at Boston, in 55 days from London:

Battle in Calabria.

Under the Naples head, of August 22, I find an account of what is called "a very warm affair between the insurgents and the French." The action is said to have been so obstinate, that the issue was long uncertain—that the French finally proved victorious, and that the insurgents were forced to fly precipitately to their mountains. The loss of the insurgents is stated to be 6000; and it is admitted that it was very serious on the part of the French, the battle being, in some places, man to man.—Considering the quarter from which this account is derived, it may be calculated that the odds was not much in favor of the French arms.

The Negotiation.

For several days previous to the 22d of September, no dispatches had been received at London from Lord Lauderdale.

England and Prussia.

Are said to be making arrangements for the amicable adjustment of their differences. The Prussian ports are expected to be immediately opened to the English trade.

Armaments.

Of great magnitude, are preparing at Portsmouth; they go on with the utmost rapidity, and it is supposed, that some important expeditions are in contemplation, in the Mediterranean, as well as South America.

Buenos Ayres.

The following article is copied from a London paper of Sept. 22:—

The Gazette of Saturday night contains his majesty's order in council for opening a trade with Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, according to the regulations in force between this country and its colonial possessions in the West-Indies and America. The judicious arrangements made by sir Home Popham, for the reduction of the duties on imports, is confirmed, with the exception of German linens, which for the present remain subject to the duties formerly paid. We are happy to observe that the importation of slaves is totally prohibited. This prohibition, while truly gratifying to the friends of humanity, must essen-

tially tend to the distress of the Spanish government, as of the great number of slaves imported into Buenos Ayres from Africa, the principal part were sent round by Cape Horn to work the gold and silver mines in Peru.

From what has already transpired of the plan to be adopted in this new and important branch of commerce, no doubt can be entertained of its immense benefit to our artists, manufacturers, and merchants, as well as to the colonists. We particularly admire the liberal policy which suggested the discontinuance of the heavy duties, and other absurd as well as oppressive regulations of the Spanish government, by which the industry of the people in that part of South America, has been so long discouraged, and the finest region in the world deprived of all its natural advantages.

It appears from the information of the different merchants who have been consulted, that the articles of British manufacture, most in demand in the Spanish West-India empire, are the hardware and plated manufactures of Birmingham and Sheffield; the light Western woollen cloths; flowered cotton, and Manchester velvets; and, in general, cottons of every sort, whether plain or printed; muslins, calicoes, Scotch cambrics, and Irish linens. It is evident, that when these articles, instead of being sent by the circuitous route of old Spain shall go directly to South-America, unshackled by the heavy duties and difficulties raised by the jealousy of the Spanish customs, they can be sold for nearly 500 per cent under the former prices in that part of the world; and that the demand will increase with the abundance and facility of the supplies.

It is said, that orders to the amount of nearly two millions are now in readiness for immediate execution; and that the necessary licences will soon be issued to our merchants, to export articles of British produce and manufacture to the ports of *Terra Firma*, free of any duty whatsoever. Thus, while French rapacity is exerted in burning towns and villages, the truly wise and benevolent policy of Britain is displayed in making conquest the source of the greatest happiness to the conquered, in uniting them and the conquerors in one common bond of mutual interest, giving the strongest stimulus to industry, and enlarging the sphere of maritime enterprise.

By the arrival of the Galen, (says the Boston Gazette) we have received two orders of the British king in council, dated 17th Sept. regulating the trade with the British colonies in the West-Indies, and the continent of South-America generally, and particularly with Buenos Ayres, which is put upon the footing of the former, as far as relates to British and native vessels, as well as *vessels of foreign origin* with G. Britain, *whose entry and departure are limited to ports where custom-houses are established; and to bring "slaves and lumber, and every kind of provisions, (beef, pork and butter, always excepted)* the produce of the country to which the vessel belongs," and to carry away the productions of the colony, "*coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton and indigo excepted*;" and differs as relates to Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, only, as that the imports into it are to pay 12. 1. 2

per cent. duties.—So that vessels of the U. S. can carry to Rio-de-la-Plata, only the produce of our own country; and of that, only staves, lumber, and the different sorts of fish. It would appear that those orders go into effect upon their arrival, and are subject to variation, with six months' notice in the London Gazette, and are to expire in twelve months, unless then renewed, or a definitive treaty of peace is signed. The temporary regulations of the British commanders at Buenos Ayres, would govern the intercourse until those instructions arrived.

Sir Home Popham,

Is to be recalled, and Rear-Admiral Stirling has been sent out to supersede him. This has been deemed necessary by the British ministry, on account of the expedition against Buenos Ayres having been undertaken, without express orders from the government.

Mr. Fox's Successor,

Had not been fixed on, when the *Galen* left England—Lord Holland is mentioned on one side—Mr. T. Grenville and Lord Howick on the other.

Mr. Fox's interment was to take place on the 27th Oct.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 26.

Government has inserted the following official articles in a supplement to the Court Gazette, published yesterday.

"The Counsellor of state, Pierre d'Oubril, departing early in the month of May for Paris, to succour the Russian prisoners, received at the same time instructions for the occasion which might present itself to effect a reconciliation between France and Russia. He has returned hither with extraordinary diligence, bearing a treaty of peace which he had concluded and signed on the 20th July with Gen. Clarke, plenipotentiary of the French government.

"As much as that event would have been agreeable to his imperial majesty, if this treaty had been suitable to his majesty's dignity, to his engagements with his allies, to the safety of his subjects, and to the general repose of Europe; so much the more has it been disagreeable to him to see that in no respect have his just and benevolent intentions been answered.

"This treaty is of the following tenor:

"Art. 1. From the date hereof there shall be perpetual peace and good friendship between his majesty the emperor of Russia and his majesty the emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and successors, estates, and subjects.

"2. In execution of the first article, hostilities both by land and sea shall immediately cease between the two nations. The necessary orders to this effect shall in consequence be forwarded in twenty four hours from the signing of this treaty. All ships of war and other vessels belonging to either power, or to their subjects, which may be taken in any part of the world by the subjects of the other, shall be restored to the right owners.

"3. The Russian troops shall give up to the French the country known by the name of the mouths of the Catarro, which, as being a dependence on Dalmatia, appertains to his majesty the emperor of the French,

in his quality of king of Italy, agreeably to the 4th article of the treaty of Presburgh. There shall be furnished to the Russian troops every possible facility for their departure from both the mouths of Catarro and the Ragusan territory, the country of the Montenegrins and from Dalmatia, wherever the circumstances of the war may have placed them. Immediately after the treaty shall be made known, the military and naval commandants of both nations shall make in concert the necessary dispositions both for the retreat of the troops and for the surrender of the territory.

"4. His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, desirous of giving to his majesty the emperor of Russia a proof of his conciliatory disposition, consents. 1. That the republic of Ragusa shall be restored to its former independence, on condition that it shall be as heretofore under the protection of the Ottoman Porte; 2d, that no act of hostility shall take place, from the day of the date of the present treaty, against the Montenegrins whilst they remain peaceable as subjects of the Ottoman Porte. They shall be obliged immediately to return to their own firesides; and the emperor Napoleon promises not to disquiet them, and that no enquiry shall be made respecting the part they have taken in the hostilities against Ragusa, her dependencies, and the adjacent country.

"5. The independence of the republic of the Seven Isles is acknowledged by the two powers. The Russian troops who may be at present in the Mediterranean shall form a junction at the Ionian Isles. His majesty the emperor of Russia, to give a proof of his pacific intentions, shall not maintain more than 4000 men of his troops, which however shall depart from thence as soon as his imperial majesty shall deem it expedient.

"6. It is promised, on both sides, that nothing shall be done to injure the independence of the Ottoman Porte; and the two high contracting powers reciprocally engage to maintain that power in the integrity of its possessions.

"7. Immediately after, in conformity to the present convention of peace, the order for the evacuation of the mouths of the Catarro by the Russian troops shall have been given, the Fr. troops shall retire from Germany. His majesty the emperor Napoleon declares that in less than three months after the signing of the present treaty the French troops shall have all re-entered France.

"8. The two courts promise to interpose their good offices for procuring peace between Prussia and Sweden.

"9. The two high contracting parties, desirous of accelerating, as far as depends upon them the return of maritime peace, his majesty the emperor of the French for this purpose accepts the good offices of his Russian majesty.

"10. The commercial relations between the subjects of the two powers shall be established on the same footing on which they stood before the commencement of hostilities.

"11. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications the prisoners of both nations shall be restored without exception to the respective agents of their nation.

"12. The diplomatic relations and the etiquette between the two courts, shall be the same as before the war.

"13. The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged at Petersburg, within the space of twenty-five days, between two plenipotentiaries charged by their respective courts with full powers for that purpose."

Concluded and signed at Paris the 8th (20th) July, 1806.

(Signed) PIERRE OUBRIL, and CLARKE.

Reader. Do you learn any thing further from Miranda?

Editor. The following article is copied from the Boston Gazette. It is not, I think, entitled to full credit, tho' I believe the expedition will be abandoned.

Capt. Foster, arrived here on Saturday in 25 days from Trinidad, informs, that three days previous to his sailing, a Mr. Taylor, who had embarked in the expedition with Miranda, reached that place with the unpleasant intelligence of their defeat in landing at the Caraccas. He stated that the troops which Miranda had collected at Trinidad did not amount to more than 400; that with this additional force he had proceeded on his expedition; but immediately on his landing, was attacked and totally defeated; that Miranda lost in the engagement the greater part of his troops; and with much difficulty secured his retreat with the wreck of his little army, in one of the small vessels belonging to his squadron: That the *Leander* was also captured, and capt. Johnson, who commanded her and most of his officers, were beheaded.

Editor. We have an account of a revolution in the government of Hayti.

Reader. Does it come well authenticated?

Editor. The following, from the Philadelphia Gazette, is the most particular statement we have yet seen:—

A letter from Alexandria, dated on Thursday last, states, that information had been received of a change having taken place in the government of Hayti. The particulars which led to this revolution in the black empire, are not stated. As far as we can learn, it appears, that Fort Dauphin, not being in a great state of preparation, was attacked by a party of Spaniards, who took possession of the place, and put the inhabitants to death. Intelligence of this event first reached the ears of Christophe, Dessalines's principal general. He immediately dispatched a messenger with the news to the Emperor, and followed him with all possible expedition. On arriving at the palace, Christophe was indignantly refused an audience with the Emperor. In this dilemma, he determined, without the counsel of the Emperor, to march to the relief of Fort Dauphin. He had hardly reached this place, when he was overtaken by Dessalines, when a scene of great rage and violence ensued.

Two Generals, La Braave and Capace, were instantly ordered to be shot. In the confusion which followed, Dessalines received a deadly shot, from whose hand is not understood. Christophe, it is added, was declared Emperor.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

TIMES OF OLD.

CEASE, ye boasters, weak and vain,
Cease your flattery, lying strain.
No more, we'll hear the vaunting fraud—
"At home respected and abroad."

But come, ye choice, enlighten'd few,
To honour, and your country, true,
With patriot voices, strong, and bold,
We'll celebrate the times of old.

Columbians, once were proud to own,
The land, where Freedom fix'd her throne,
And rose in stature, when they saw
Great Washington, dispense his law.
Their foes, with terror, heard the voice,
Which mark'd their firm, and manly choice,
And trembled, when the names were told,
Of those, who rul'd in times of old.

But where's the dastard, now too poor
To brave us, at our very door?
Few Spaniards, kick'd and cuff'd by France,
Dare, boldly in our rear advance,
And send, as if t' insult us more,
Their blustering, titled, monkey o'er!
When, shall our joy again behold
The spirit, of the times of old?

Must freemen tremble with alarm,
When slavery, lifts the nervous arm?
Hark, her scolding voice is heard—
She plucks a giant by the beard:
Who, thus insulted, calmly waits,
And in due time—negotiates!
Away, with policy so cold,
And give me back the hire of old.

Does Independence, yield, at last,
And bend before the Gallie blast?
No, 'tis a vile, exotic weed,
Alone, which bows the servile head:
The plant that sprung from British oak,
Still, dares, the conqueror's lifted stroke,
And high, its towering head, shall hold,
And emulate, the times of old.

Come, then, ye choice, enlighten'd few,
To honour, and your country, true—
When tempests, gather on our shore,
And foreign thunders, round us roar,
When lurking traitors, spring their mine,
Beneath fair freedom's hallow'd shrine,
We'll perish, or we'll still uphold
The fabric, rear'd in times of old.

DELTA.

From the Weekly Inspector.

DOLING.

The HATTER non-plussed;

OR,

A COUNSELLOR'S opinion—given gratis!

Quoth Jacobin Jim,

In a doleful dilemma;

"How the devil to trim,

"I cannot tell, dam me!"

"Since nothing but slander,
"The demagogue-maw suits;
"Though caressed as a pander,
"I'm ruin'd by law-suits.
"If I don't publish lies,
"My rogues won't employ me!
"If I do, (blast their eyes!)
"The lawyers destroy me!"

I'm a lawyer, by trade,
Hatter Jim, d'ye see;
Will give you my aid
Without any fee!

Relinquish the task
Of a Jacobin-scrub,
You're "villains, unmask!"
Then—your tub!—to your tub!

* Jim had a falling out with his honest employers, and threatened to "unmask a set of villains," to wit, the leaders of his faction. Like master, like man.

Diversity.

BONAPARTE'S GENERAL
ANGEREAU.

IT has been stated in a work entitled "*The Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud*," that the French General Angereau, when in the humble capacity of a private soldier, had been repeatedly flogged for desertion. This statement induced Angereau to address a letter to the author of that work, in which he denies the charges, and demands satisfaction. The following is the author's answer.—*Lon. fap.*

A letter has been received by me signed "Angereau, Field Marshal of the French Empire, Commander in Chief of a division of the Grand Army of the Emperor of the French, in Germany; Grand Officer and Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, &c. &c." I have heard with sorrow of the lamentable existence of a Revolutionary French Empire, as well as of a still more deplorable existence of the Revolutionary Emperor of France; but, as hitherto, thank God! my country has not degraded herself by acknowledging either; rebels, deriving rank and power from such an impure source, instead of intimidating me with the enumeration of their impertinent titles, inspire me with no other sentiments but those of pity or contempt. I answer, therefore, thus publicly, the secret threats of your letter. This is the only becoming manner in which a dutiful subject can correspond with traitors, without, in some measure, incurring the infamy of participation.

You accuse me of having calumniated you in my publication, called "*The Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud*," in stating, "That you have been flogged several times for desertion." Little trouble would procure me, from Austria, Prussia or Naples, extracts of the minutes of the Court-Martial, which justly condemned you to such an ignominious punishment; but most of the particulars of that glorious

period of your first military career, have already appeared in works printed in France, Italy and Germany. Among these, "*Re Recueil d'Anecdotes*," "*Le Voyageur Siquier*," "*La Herodes du Die Huil Fluctider*," are very explicit on this tender subject. Being extracted from these, my assertion stands perfectly justified, as their authenticity has not been refuted.

I might remain satisfied with referring you to those authorities; I will, however, appeal to more striking evidence—to your own back. Strip at the head of your Revolutionary Army, or if your modesty decline such a delicate exposure, undress only in the presence of your Revolutionary Staff, and it will soon be decided, whether I am a calumniator, or you a criminal.

As you pass over in silence my reproaches (as you call them) of robberies, rapes, murders, and other enormities, it is unnecessary for me to prove what you do not think proper or prudent to deny. Your challenge, you must beware, I cannot accept in Europe. The laws of this country forbid duelling, and where upon the European continent, can I be secure against your worthy master's bravoes, spies, gaolers, and tormentors? But though I am well acquainted with the true character of Revolutionary Generals, and most of them prefer secret stabbing to fair and open fighting, I will condescend, and run the risk of meeting you in any place you fix upon in the American Republic.

Whether I shall have the gratification of chastising a vile French Slave of the vile Corsican Usurper, or perish in the attempt, I am well convinced that a virtuous posterity will, with myself, consider you and your accomplices, though ever so prosperous or elevated, in the same light, and affix your and their accursed memory on the historical gibbet of fortunate but detested culprits.

"THE AUTHOR

of the Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud."

London, July, 1806.

A few copies of the above-mentioned interesting work, may be had at Crosswell's Book-Store.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The Balance, COLUMBIAN AND REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!"
 "HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, DECEMBER 2, 1806.

Editorial.

A CONTRAST, HONORABLE TO FEDERALISTS.

ALTHOUGH it may not be deemed fair, in all cases, to form an opinion of a party, from the character of its members, yet it may not be unreasonable to conclude, that where the heads or leaders of a sect or party, are signally marked with turpitude, all their adherents must partake more or less, of their qualities. The waters of the purest spring may become polluted; but where the source itself is corrupt, no perfectly pure rivulet can flow.

If, therefore, we can shew, that, amongst the high political characters in the United States, not a federalist can be found, who has betrayed the great trust reposed in him by the people—who has retired from office in disgrace, or who has not been loved and respected by his own party—and if we can also shew, that, on the opposite side, the leading characters, with but few exceptions, have proved unfaithful, treacherous and corrupt—have become notoriously bad, or have been followed by the execrations of those who had elevated them to power—we shall at least shew a contrast, highly honorable to federalism, and disgraceful to democracy.

Let us, then, to the task.

WASHINGTON.—We need not speak his eulogy; for none but the most worthless reptiles utter a hiss against his fame.

ADAMS.—In retirement—because he had too much honesty and independence to court popularity; but still loved and venerated, even by his political opponents.

HAMILTON.—The tears that were shed—the sighs that burst from millions, when he fell, tell what his life was worth.

JAY.—Honored and respected.

PICKERING and PINCKNEY.—Calumny turns from them in dismay.

GILMAN.—More honored in retirement, than is his successor, in office.

TICHBORNE, STRONG and TRUMBULL.—Every election shews how fully they enjoy the confidence of the people.

We need not enlarge the list. This specimen is sufficient for our purpose. Now let us unroll the list of democratic worthies. At the head we find

JEFFERSON.—Though seated "on the top of Olympus," by unprincipled parasites, he has become a butt and a by-word. Those who were once the foremost in the ranks of his advocates, are now laboring to expose his weaknesses and misconduct.

BURR.—He was once second to Mr. Jefferson in the estimation of his party. He is now a fugitive from justice, and is even accused, by his own partisans, of plotting treason against the United States.

GALLATIN.—Once the fomentor of insurrection—now suspected of holding improper intercourse with the minister of a foreign power.

GRANGER.—More than suspected of abusing his trust for base and sinister purposes.

E. LIVINGSTON.—A delinquent to the United States, for 100,000 dollars.

E. RANDOLPH.—What has become of him?

MONROE.—Formerly recalled by Washington from a foreign embassy.

ARMSTRONG.—Shame on him. He has betrayed his trust at the court of Napoleon.

M'KEAN and LEWIS.—Elected to the chief magistracy of their respective states by unparalleled majorities—now accused, by their former friends (unjustly perhaps) of baseness, treachery, apostacy, and the whole catalogue of political crimes.

Had we time to descend to the next grade of characters, innumerable and more striking instances might be shewn, where the stars of democracy have fallen from the political firmament. But these must suffice for the present. The subject may be resumed, should occasion require.

Selected.

FROM THE U. S. GAZETTE.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

THE principal democratic paper of Virginia, the Enquirer, is still laboring to prevent the re-election of Mr. Jefferson. The last number contains an article upon the subject in which the highest encomiums are, in words, bestowed upon the character of Mr. Jefferson, but upon the back of these are found insinuations which in a federalist would be thought in the highest degree libellous. The writer says, addressing himself to the people: "Your president is worthy of immortal honors, and your gratitude, I am sure, is anxious to bestow them, but let it not associate with infatuated credulity, and thus launch at hazard the patrimony of our fathers and the unalienable inheritance of posterity."

"Mr. Jefferson will have been in office eight years at the next election: his administration has been such as to excite the warmest admiration, and the deepest attachment, insomuch that he finds the people of his country anxious to suppress the vital principle of their government in order to re-elect him as its head."

"So much for one side of the picture. Observe the reverse extracted from the same article.

"If we examine the subject by the history of tyrants we shall find that even the ascension of Nero was attended by unwearying acclamations of joy, and that his reign was expected to be a calm unvaried course of justice and humanity. And it is true that the initial years of his reign were unclouded and benignant; but the possession of power soon infused its baleful influence in his bosom, and his name even now, is the object of school-boy execration. This was not alone the case with Nero, but with Domitian and Caligula, and many others, the history of whose lives fully confirms the rectitude of my text, that human nature is treacherous and ambitious, and will seldom surrender power to which it has been accustomed."

We know not how the friends of Mr. Jefferson in this quarter will relish these comparisons; but this we can say, that his friends in Virginia ought to understand his real character, and to know how far it resembles that of Nero or Caligula. We

know thus much, that he strenuously opposed the adoption of the federal constitution because it permitted the same man to be twice elected president, and made no objection to being twice elected himself.

—*—
From the Richmond Enquirer.

ON Wednesday the 4th of December, Mr. Nicholson moved that "so much of the message of the President of the United States, as related to the conduct of the belligerent powers towards the United States, and to the unjustifiable construction lately given by some of them to the Laws of Nations as it regards the rights of neutrals, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means, with instruction to enquire in what respect and to what extent our neutral rights had been violated, and what legislative measures the true interest of the United States required to counteract such violations." This reference was made, not without pertinacious opposition on the part of Mr. Eklwell, who moved to refer the subject to a select committee, of which, consequently, he would have been the Chairman. On the ensuing Saturday, the committee of Ways and Means took the matter into consideration, and instructed their Chairman to address the following letter to the Secretary of state.

"Committee-Room, Dec. 11th, 1806.

"SIR,

"The Committee of Ways and Means have instructed me to request that you will cause to be laid before them such information on the subject of the enclosed resolution, as the department of state can furnish.

"The peculiar objects of our research are—1. What new principles, or constructions of the Law of Nations have been adopted by the belligerent powers of Europe, to the prejudice of Neutral Rights? 2. The governments asserting those principles or constructions? 3. The extent to which the commerce of the U. S. has been thereby injured? I am with very great respect,

"Sir,

"Yours,

"JOHN RANDOLPH."

A considerable time having elapsed, and no answer having been received, the Chairman waited on the Secretary of state to know when the Committee might expect one. He was informed, by that officer, that he had been so much occupied in preparing a laborious report upon that subject, to be laid before the President, that he had not had time to reply to the letter of the Committee: and it was not until the 26th of January (more than six weeks subsequent to the requisition of the Committee) that the Secretary's communication was made to them. It consisted of a copy of his report to the President, on the new and injurious principles interpolated into the Laws of Nations by foreign powers, and contained no answer whatsoever to some of the most important points, to which the committee had directed the attention, and on which they had requested the opinion of the Secretary of State. This communication was scarcely received, when (on the 29th of January) the committee were discharged from all further consideration of the subject, which,

with Mr. Gregg's resolution, brought forward on that day, was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union. On this occasion, insinuations of tardiness and neglect of duty on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means were thrown out by some members. The Chairman was then absent from indisposition. On the next day, however, he laid on the table his letter to the Secretary of state with the answer, the dates of which clearly exculpated the committee from every imputation of remissness; rendering it self-evident that they could not possibly have reported previous to the time of their discharge.

The resolution of Mr. Gregg begot a brood of others, of which it is not my purpose to notice any but the motion of Mr. Nicholson, which was introduced, not so much from a conviction on the mind of its author, that the step was in itself advisable, as from a belief that it might prove the means of preventing the House from precipitating itself into more ruinous measures. Accordingly we find that Mr. Nicholson himself, voted to postpone its consideration, and that he declined being a member of the committee which brought in the bill in pursuance of it, to which he eventually gave a feeble and reluctant assent. And yet this bill has been called throughout the continent, "Mr. Nicholson's bill." It is equally notorious, that, in regard to the course to be pursued towards G. Britain, no opinion was expressed by the members of the Cabinet, in their collective or individual capacities. On the contrary, the President frequently declared, without reserve, that he had no opinion on the subject. Similar declarations were made by other influential and leading persons presiding over the different executive departments: and it is a fact, that no consultation was held between them from the meeting of Congress until some time in March. This want of concert and decision in the administration might easily have been inferred (even if there were no other proof of it) from the various, discordant, and undigested projects, which were brought forward in the legislature; and to this want of system must be referred much of the mischief which then resulted from this subject, as well as the embarrassments which have since ensued, and are yet likely to grow out of it.

The aggressions of Great-Britain naturally divided themselves into two classes:—Impressment of our seamen, and depredations upon our commerce. To the first we have been subjected under three successive administrations, from the year 1793 to the present time. But this grievance to which the U. States had so long submitted, and to which Congress had heretofore been content to apply palliatives, was now enlarged and dwelt upon by certain persons, because they saw in it a theme which would touch most sensibly the American feelings. Mr. Nicholson did not scruple to reproach them with a feigned zeal, and to charge them with having opposed, at a former session, a bill which he had introduced for remedying the evil. Mr. John Randolph was of opinion that the impressment of our seamen furnished just cause of indignant resentment on our part: but he saw no reason for

pushing that matter to extremity at this time, which had not existed in as full force, for the last five, or even twelve years: Our government, in consideration of the great number of British seamen in our employment, and of the identity of language and manners between that class of their subjects, and the same description of our citizens, but above all, from motives of sound policy (too obvious to need recapitulation) had hitherto deemed it expedient to temporise on this interesting and delicate topic: he could see no just ground at present, for departing from this system—more especially pending an actual negotiation between the two governments, on the point in dispute: He was of opinion that nothing should be left undone to accommodate our differences amicably, and that no step should be taken which might interrupt or defeat such a settlement: that even if we should resort to war, it must eventually in a treaty of peace, by which the points of controversy would be adjusted, or left *in statu quo ante Bellum*: and that after incurring the incalculable mischiefs of war—the derangement of our finances and the augmentation of the public debt, to an extent which could not now be foreseen; to say nothing of its baneful effects upon our political institutions, and of the danger which must accrue from throwing our weight at this juncture, into the scale of Europe; there was no prospect that we should obtain better terms at any future pacification, than were attainable at present; at any rate he was disposed to give fair play to the fair experiment of negotiation. But if any active measures were to be taken against Great-Britain, they should be of the most efficient and decisive nature. He deprecated half measures, as the most injurious to ourselves, which could be adopted.

Whilst the bill was yet under discussion, the news of the death of Mr. Pitt, and of the consequent change of the Ministry, reached the United States. No circumstance could have afforded a fairer or more honorable pretext, or a more powerful motive for suspending the measures against Great-Britain than this. The late premier was known to be decidedly hostile to the institutions, the interest and the very people of America. No administration, not even that of Lord North himself, had been or could be more inimical to the United States, than that of Mr. Pitt. His power was moreover connected with and depended upon the continuation and duration of the war. He was succeeded by Mr. Fox, unquestionably the most liberal, and enlightened statesman of Europe; the man above all others, beyond the Atlantic, the best affected towards the principles of our government, and the illustrious character by whom it was administered. Never did a fairer occasion present itself to any nation, for changing without any imputation of versatility, or any loss of honor, the course which they had chosen to prescribe to themselves. The excitement of public sentiment, and the measure consequent upon that excitement, might fairly and honorably have been referred to the known character of the late Premier, the pupil of Dundas, and the disciple of Charles Jenkinson; and the United States might have awaited in a dignified and imposing inactivi-

ty, the manifestation of a different sentiment by the new ministry. But the new leaders of the House of Representatives were men who soared above, or skimmed below all considerations of time, place, and circumstance: they gloried in their ignorance of men and things in Europe, and boasted that their policy should not be modified, by any change in the aspect of affairs at home or abroad: and in the pursuit of an abstract metaphysical *ignis fatuus*, they did not hesitate to embark the best interests of the union.

Against these measures Mr. J. Randolph further objected, that during the "*five months which our ministers had spent in fruitless discussion at Madrid*," it had entered into the head of nobody to suggest any proposition of a coercive nature in relation to Spain, and that, even after the total failure of that negotiation no such measure had been proposed: that Great-Britain had indeed impressed our seamen, and advanced certain injurious principles of national law, which, if carried into their full extent, would materially affect our commerce, but that Spain after having refused to make good her solemn stipulations to compensate us for former spoliations committed on our commerce, had "*renewed the same practices during the present war*." She had not it was true impressed our seamen, but her cruizers had "*plundered and sunk our vessels, and had maltreated and abandoned their crews in open boats, or on desert shores, without food or covering*:" her courts of admiralty had indeed advanced no "*new principles of the Law of Nations*," but they had confiscated our ships and cargoes, without the pretext of principles of any sort, new or old. She had moreover insulted our territory, violated the property and persons of our citizens within our acknowledged limits, and insolently rejected every overture to accommodation. With Spain all our attempts to negotiate had failed:—With Great-Britain we had a negotiation actually pending, and which the dispatches of our minister at the court of London gave us every reason to suppose would have a prosperous issue: and even admitting, for the sake of argument, that our vote of money to purchase Florida, was, in itself, no derogation from the national honor; inasmuch as we proposed to receive a fair equivalent for it, yet, having refused to take any coercive measures for the unparalleled indignities of Spain, who had peremptorily rejected all the propositions for pacific accommodation, how could we with any face of impartiality towards the belligerent powers, assume this elevated tone towards Great-Britain? Mr. Randolph further declared, that the proposed measure was, in itself, inefficient to every valuable purpose; that its sole operation would be to pique the pride, and rouse the resentment of our adversary, and whilst it indicated a strong spirit of hostility on our part, would afford her a fair opening to strike the first effectual blow: that it was indeed to shew our teeth without biting at the same time to bite; that Great-Britain would have until the next session of Congress, ample time to devise means for annoying us in the most effective manner, and that meanwhile she might withdraw her property from our grasp, and guard every vulnerable

point from our attack. He conjured the house not to suffer themselves, from the honest prejudices of the revolution, from their ancient partiality to France, and their well grounded antipathy to England, to be legislated into a war, which would involve the best interests of their country. Above all, he trusted that their measures would in no wise be influenced by any wish to avenge on Great-Britain the wrongs and injuries of Ireland: he declared that his sympathy with that insulted and oppressed people was too strong not to lead him to fear, that the same sentiment might operate on other members, in this case, whilst they themselves were unconscious of it: that whilst he deplored the subjugation of that gallant and generous nation it was his duty to remember that he was legislating for the U. S. and bound to consult their interest alone. On this occasion Mr. Smilie, who since the incapacity of Mr. Bidwell had become manifest, was considered as the efficient leader of the majority, avowed, that, although an Irishman by birth, he felt no greater predilection for that country than for any other in Europe or in the world. This declaration was conceived by many, not to confer much honor upon that gentleman, whether true or false.

Another strong objection to the non-importation bill arose from its bearing the aspect (especially when taken in conjunction with our recent conduct towards France and Spain) of a disposition on our part to aid the views of the French government in cramping the navigation, and destroying the manufactures of Great-Britain. This constituted one principal source of animosity between those rival nations, and the American government could perhaps take no step which would so strongly excite the resentment of the English ministry. The prompt and decisive conduct of that government towards Prussia, so soon as she manifested a disposition to come into the views of France on this subject, forms the best commentary upon this opinion, and the sudden change in the tone of Mr. Fox towards the U. S. is no bad criterion of its truth.

When Mr. J. Randolph declared, that if any coercive measures were to be pursued against Great-Britain, they should be of the most energetic stamp, and mentioned an embargo as that which he deemed the most efficient at the outset, he was asked by some "why he did not move such a proposition," and they declared at the same time, that, if he would bring forward the measure, they would support it. To this the answer was obvious:—That he wished to try the fair experiment of negotiation in the first instance: that he deemed it impolitic, pending that negotiation, to take any step which might defeat it: and that it was astonishing to him, that gentlemen who had remained entirely passive under the aggressions of Spain, who had refused to concur even in measures of self defence against her inroads—made too after a peremptory rejection of every overture to accommodation, should advocate an opposite course towards another power, with whom we were at that moment actually treating. The bill nevertheless, passed by a large majority. The wisdom of the measure is yet to be tested by its effects.

DECIUS.

Communications.

PUZZLE.

IN case Mr. Jefferson should not hearken to the humble petition of Col. *Kutgers* and others, to become a third time President of the United States, they will be put to what may be called a *nonplus*. To say nothing of the puny state of New-York, Virginia herself, and what is more, the United States collectively, cannot produce another man fit for the office. In all conscience, he ought to be *Emperor*, or, at least, *First-Consul*, for life. Of this the profound politicians at *Cortlar's Hook*, in the vicinity of the city of New-York, having looked all around them, became deeply sensible. It may be supposed, that the scheme was suggested to them, by some in the interior of the city; or might have come from a bright genius at Washington; but so very, it is not above the capacity of a *suburb* politician, who takes a comprehensive view of the union, and of all foreign relations. It is not seen how Mr. Jefferson can refuse so powerful a request, especially if his inclination lean a little that way; but if he be so ungentlemanly as to refuse, the *Cheethamites* must—must do as well as they can.

THEMISTOCLES.

Seeing a few choice spirits, "firm and inflexible patriots," in the city of New-York, are determined to make Mr. Jefferson President again, whether he will or not; tho' some are of opinion that he seconds the motion; it may be necessary to have new editions of the pamphlets signed *Timoleon* and *Grotius*. Mr. Cheetham will cheerfully reprint them, provided he can employ, *Southwick*, brother to the Clerk of the Assembly, and *Hardcastle*; and then charge 500 per cent. or thereabouts.

N.

To the Editor of the "Republican Crisis."

It becometh thee, O Isaac, to mind thy FEES and thy QUESTS of republicanism. Thou standest before the honorable "firm and inflexible patriot;" before his honor Judge *Slip*; before the lynx-eyed *Valerius*; and before the gigantic statue of Dr. *Faustus*; all men of penetrating vision and who will scrutinize thy conduct. Those military heroes, captains *Cheetham* and *Holt*, also cast a glance upon thee. Beware what thou sayest about the Merchants' Bank and reviewing the militia. There is an opinion, that money transactions should be under the direction of republicans only; and that to review the militia, is to make them "*advance three steps backwards*," and the sure way to introduce a standing army. Touch lightly, I pray thee, the case of *Stephen Arnold*. Sooner than he should not swing, Cheetham seems as though he would be hangman himself. There remain some other points on which I may counsel thee from time to time, if thou seemest inclined to take advice. I hope that thou wilt be, as it were, cautious and circumspect, and avoid the snares laid for thee in this changing and troublesome world.

I am,

THY FRIEND.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are: that no flesh should glory in his presence.

I. Cor. I. 27.

TO us short-sighted mortals, incapable of fathoming the profound wisdom of the Almighty, the means he employs to accomplish his designs are mysterious. In this transient state, though enough light is given to direct us in the path of duty, yet we behold, as in a glass darkly, we see but in part, and are incapable of comprehending the inscrutable decrees of Providence. We are naturally led to reflections like these, when we behold the means which God has thought fit to employ in times past, to subserve his great purposes. The life and character of Moses, the great lawgiver of the Jews, furnish an example in which the power and wisdom of the Deity were fully displayed. We are informed by scripture, that in consequence of the severe edict of one of the Egyptian kings, condemning to death all the male children among the Hebrews, the mother of Moses, exposed him in an ark of bulrushes on the river Nile: that the daughter of Pharaoh found him, had compassion on him, and brought him up in the court of Pharaoh; that when grown to years of manhood, Moses, beholding the oppressions of his brethren, formed a design of freeing them from their base condition; that after performing divers miracles in the land of Egypt before Pharaoh, he brought his brethren forth out of the bondage in which they were entangled, led them thro' various trying difficulties and brought them in sight of that inheritance which had been promised to their forefathers.

In reflecting on the history of this wonderful transaction, of which we have here given a brief outline, we behold the power and wisdom of God manifestly displayed. That a single individual should rise up as the deliverer of men in the abject state of servitude; that he should be able to unite them in one design, to inspire them with resolution to surmount the dangers necessarily attending such an enterprise; that he should be able to subdue the stubbornness of that people, to promulgate laws to bind them, and to make a division of them into tribes in short, to establish a nation; that a single individual, we say, should do all these things without divine aid, appears to us inconceivable. With regard then to himself, what could induce a man who received all the advantages which an opulent court could confer, who was skilled in all the knowledge of which the priests and sages among the Egyptians could boast, to forego the whole and rush into a scheme, the accomplishment of which to any person except one who was well assured of the guidance and pro-

tection of God himself, must have appeared if not attended with sure defeat, at least of doubtful, uncertain result. Here then we have an instance of a character who was willing to relinquish all the honors and distinctions which his situation would have ensured, and prefer a life of extreme difficulty. But assured of the assistance and support of the Almighty, reposing his trust in the God of Jacob, he moved forward in the path of glory like the sun through the fields of heaven. By the excellence of his institutions which he adapted to the situation of his countrymen, he subdued their intractable spirit and established that subordination which is the basis of civil society. These things could not have been done without divine interposition. The people, from the very situation in which they were placed at the time he led them from the land of Egypt, must have been in a state of ignorance. They had been accustomed if not to participate, yet to the daily example of the idolatry and superstition of the Egyptians. Polytheism had been established in that country from time immemorial, and they had but a very remote idea of the true God. How extremely difficult then must it have been to have established a different system of belief, to have introduced the pure religion among those who had been slaves to a people laboring under all the infatuations of idolatry. True it is, that Moses called in the aid of religion to the establishment of that nation. True it is, that religious ceremonies were not considered merely in the light of duties, but received their support from the law itself. True it is, that the civil and religious establishments were blended together, yet it must be conceded that the system of religion which he established was more consonant to the purity of the Christian system than any then extant, or which has since that time appeared. The absurd and ridiculous ideas of Deity entertained by the Egyptians and the consequent idolatrous worship were exploded by the Jews, and a system, founded on correct conceptions of the Deity, was established. But to have done all this, required divine aid; and we find accordingly that the Almighty raised up a deliverer to the Jews, who, from the abject condition of a founding, became a lawgiver, and

—“First taught the chosen seed,
In the beginning, how the Heavens and Earth
Rose out of Chaos.”

PLATO.

Political.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

COMMUNICATION.

COLONEL AARON BURR.—Our attention has been lately much excited by the publications which have appeared in the paper called the Western World: Plots and conspiracies of various kinds, have been announced in terms of such seriousness connected with details, which wear the appearance of probability. Among others who have been denounced, we have lately noticed the name of AARON BURR, ESQUIRE,

LATE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It has been long the custom of many American writers, and publishers, to treat the name, character and conduct of Colonel Burr with suspicion, accusation and contempt. He has been accused and denounced, as a foe to his country, to its government, and to the civil liberties of mankind; and so long and so frequently have such things been published, that no reader can be surprised to find some new accusation or charge against this distinguished character.

Under such circumstances, the name of Col. Burr has been announced as a conspirator, for the purpose of effecting a revolution in the western settlement and states of the union: The object of which would be to establish a separate government or empire, beyond the Alleghany Mountains—and so far have these accusations been carried, that many collateral facts, of seeming importance, have been referred to and relied upon. One of these facts related to the employment of many young men of talents and distinction, who have engaged in some secret project, which they either will not, or cannot, explain. Another relates to the building, or contracting for a number of boats, such as seemed useful only in a military project. A third relates to the great resources in money which Colonel Burr has lately obtained, either by drafts upon merchants in Kentucky, or by his own drafts upon merchants of New-York and Philadelphia.

To those who were weak enough to imagine, that Colonel Burr could be so great a fool, as to attempt such a revolution as that which has been alluded to, these and some other matters of similar import appeared to be strong proofs of a conspiracy. And as it has long been the fashion to accuse, and to criminate him according to the fears, hatred or malignity of each writer: So it has happened, that Col. Burr has been treated with as little respect, as if he had been a public outlaw.

In one of the western papers, it is said, that Colonel Burr has lately been at the house of Colonel Charles Lynch, in Kentucky, where he remained several days; that Lynch, some time ago had purchased an interest in the claim of Baron Bastrop of thirty miles square of lands in Louisiana, which the Spanish government had granted to him—that Bastrop was bound to settle a considerable number of families thereon, as one of the conditions of the grant.

Here, then, the whole mystery is unfolded. Bastrop, being unable to fulfil his contract, as sole, or confederated with Lynch; Lynch has either sold to or confederated with Burr; Burr has sold or confederated with other persons, who have sufficient cash capitals to make the necessary settlements.

Having made these arrangements, it was natural for Colonel Burr to engage young men of talents and enterprise, not only to become settlers but also to promote the general purposes of the plan. Young men of this description have been employed, and because the wise ones could not discern wherefore, they have thought fit to say, that the purposes were treasonable, and that Col. Burr was not only the author but the great

machine, upon which all the minor parts of this supposed treachery and conspiracy, would or did depend.

After having mentioned this part of the project, the next thing necessary was, to provide suitable boats, not merely such as would do to go down the Ohio and Mississippi; but such as would be useful in other purposes, and at the same time to afford the means of annoyance, if interrupted by Indians, or plunderers.—Boats of this description have also been provided.

Men and boats being thus engaged, they then would want nothing but money, or those articles of necessity which money would produce. According to the accounts which are published, it seems that Colonel Burr has provided funds equal to 200,000 dollars. Now, if all these things be true, what are the results? Plainly and simply these:

Colonel Aaron Burr, a man of great talents and enterprise, who has had many causes to be dissatisfied with the eastern parts of the United States, has determined to withdraw and to settle in Louisiana. He has purchased or otherwise obtained the controul over large tracts of valuable unsettled lands, and has employed persons to superintend the settlement of farmers in those lands. These farmers have been or will be obtained from the Eastern states, and of course must pass down the Ohio by water, to go to the lands in question. He has provided proper boats to remove these settlers and their families, and has also provided sufficient resources in money and other articles to promote and execute the intended settlements.

All these things being connected with the name of Burr, have induced some persons to publish, and many more to believe that the whole was neither more nor less than an organized conspiracy for the purpose of separating the Western from the Eastern States; that Col. Burr was the organ and author of that great project; and that he had been urged to this act of superlative weakness or rather madness by motives of ambition or revenge.

These observations are not altogether predicated upon conjecture. There are some facts known to the writer, which induces him seriously to submit these reflections to public notice. As a very little time will explain the whole mystery, if there be a mystery, or if there be anything more intended than has been herein suggested, so therefore it will not be proper or availing, at this time, to add other conjectures.

A Friend of the Union and of Truth.

Miscellany.

EULOGY,

Pronounced at the funeral of Gen. KNOX,

BY THE HON. SAMUEL THATCHER.

THE gloom, which dwells upon every countenance.—The deep shade of melancholy which envelops the whole vicinity.—proclaim the distressing event which afflicts our country.

Alas! how feeble is language, how inadequate to convey the feelings which this solemn occasion excites! Excuse me, fellow-citizens, if unprepared I address you. Tho' late the request, the impulse of my heart accorded with your wishes. You have assembled, not to criticise—but to mourn—not to hear me speak—but to think of him of whom I speak. Cold and inanimate, he hears us not. But we will mourn for him. On such an occasion it is vainly to weep.

Here do we behold a most affecting picture of human greatness. Here do we see one of the noblest works of the creator, arrested in the full vigour of life, and almost in an instant reduced to ruins. We have all known him. To mourn the loss of such a man needs no affectation. To speak his praises requires no flattery. His virtues ask no embellishment, and his simple history.

Overwhelmed by the subject, I feel my incompetency to pourtray the character of the illustrious man, whose remains are now to be committed to the tomb.

This sad, this painful reflection arrests me at the commencement; and I feel more in need of consolation myself, than capable of communicating it to others.—But if I utter the feelings of a lamenting friend, I am sure I shall touch a sympathetic cord in every breast. For who was not the friend of the great and estimable man whose loss we now deplore? Who does not lament that their lustre no longer beams upon all within the extensive circle of his influence?

But, my fellow-citizens, we will suppress our grief, and dwell for a moment upon the illustrious character who has been the pride—the ornament of his country.

At the commencement of our perilous revolution, glowing with the spirit of patriotism, he volunteered his services, and devoted himself to his country. To him was the American Army indebted for its Artillery. It derived its being from his energy, talents and perseverance. His promotion was as rapid as his merit was conspicuous. Intrusted with the command of the Artillery, in every battle fought by Washington he was present, in the van of danger directing the thunder of his cannon. Gen. Knox retained that important and difficult command until the conclusion of the war. Beloved by his Brothers in command, adored by his soldiers.

The confidential friend, and fellow soldier of Washington, he forsook him not in the arduous duties of returning peace. In that new and untried system of government, which succeeded the ravages and chaos of revolution, he accepted the war department; and among that constellation of talents which constituted the first administration, shone with distinguished lustre. In that department he continued until his private affairs required his presence in his native State. Here, though the claims of individual interest were loud and imperious, he failed not to recognize the still stronger claims of the public.—The important services which he has rendered this Commonwealth in various departments of its government, are too recent, and too justly appreciated, to require recital.

Fellow-Citizens,

You who have known General KNOX, will lament his death, not merely as an ir-

reparable public loss, but you will feel that you have lost a friend—for he was the friend of mankind. Open, brave, generous, sincere—ardent and faithful in friendship, severely upright in all the moral duties, and scrupulously honorable in every transaction. His polished urbanity was the offspring of a cultivated mind, and the overflowing of a warm heart.—His high sense of honor, the result of that respect which was due to himself, and which he failed not to pay to others. Possessed of real greatness, his manners were free from that forbidding austerity which marks its affectation. He was easy of access—yet there was a point beyond which no one could approach. A keen sensibility made him alive, *delicately alive* to the feelings of others; encouraged by his smiles modest merit learnt its own worth. From an extensive acquaintance with books, his conversation communicated pleasure, while it conveyed instruction.—His house was the mansion of hospitality, the favorite resort of the social affections. His heart was the warm abode of charity, a charity prompt and diffusive—which gave without humiliating the receiver. Warm and social feelings, an imagination strong and brilliant, a refined taste, added to a never failing solicitude for the happiness of others, made him the delight of every circle. His mind was expansive and capacious. The magnificence of his ideas, and the impressive language in which they were conveyed, spoke irresistibly to the understanding. Liberality of sentiment and munificence of heart rendered him the friend and patron of every laudable institution.

You see before you, my fellow-citizens, the remains of one of the last of that band of heroes and patriots who achieved our revolution—Who, at a time when traitors deserted, and cowards fled, sacrificed ease, property, security, every thing dear in domestic life, to the liberty of their country. If then, we value our possessions; if we love our families; if there be any thing sacred in our religion, and our laws;—if freedom be a name still dear to Americans, they will revere the memories of those who have secured these blessings;—who have bequeathed their example and their fame as a rich legacy to their country.

Although America has lost one of her brightest ornaments—one of her ablest defenders, this vicinity has suffered a loss peculiarly its own.—In the settlement of his complicated concerns, his liberality shone with the brightest splendor. His soul was too great for selfishness, too noble for avarice. But the activity and enterprise which flowed from this common source are now annihilated. The numerous individuals—the families in various grades, who felt his influence, will know that they have lost a generous benefactor.

Inhabitants of Thomaston!

You who have seen more nearly this bright assemblage of virtues—and known their happy effects, will more deeply feel the extent of our loss. In the various relations in which he was connected with you—in the different capacities in which he served you—he never forgot your interests. How ample were his means of communicating happiness! how liberal was their use!

Here let me speak of him as the dear object of a bereaved family. The heart falters, and the mind confesses itself unequal to the task.

As a parent—he was all that could endear him to his children—tender, solicitous, indulgent. In him they found a guardian watchful for their safety—a friend alive to their wishes and their wants—a disposition to forget feeble and to cherish virtues.

As a husband—he was all that the fond imagination could paint. Happy in a connexion which was an union of souls—the partner of his life was the sharer of his pleasures, the friend of his bosom, the confidant of his thoughts. In the agonizing moments of keen affliction—in the loss of nine children of the fairest promise—maternal anguish found relief from his consolation and support. But the widowed mourner can no longer share with him her sorrows or her joys.—Deaf is the ear which so lately listened to her voice—cold is the heart which beat in unison with every vibration of her own. Nothing, alas! remains for her, who has been the friend and companion of his days—who has participated even his toils and dangers—and who, in his death, performed last sad offices of affection—but in the overwhelming task of consigning him to the tomb, and bidding him a long adieu. If to his friends there be any source of consolation—If any balm remains for the lacerated bosom of his family, they will find it in the glorious hope of reunion in a happier and more permanent state of existence.

In the full vigor of health, in the perfect exercise of his brilliant powers of mind, we had fondly believed that his life would long have blessed his country, his family and his friends. But, alas! we are too soon compelled to relinquish the delusion. For him, the gloomy messenger had no terrors. He met death, as he had ever encountered danger—with undaunted firmness. His endearing virtues will ever be warmly cherished in the bosom of his friends—the history of our country shall perpetuate his fame.

The divine spark of immortality which animated these cold remains, has fled from earth to that source of life, from which it emanated. In the presence of his God—in company with the great and good of all ages—in fellowship with the heroes and patriots who with him have saved our country—he will participate bliss unknown to earth—congenial to the purity of his soul—commensurate with eternity.

Hudson, December 2.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

SINGING-SCHOOL.

We are happy to learn, that Mr. SPREEN, (whose character as teacher of vocal music is well known in this vicinity) proposes to open a school in this city. His terms may be known, by applying to Dr. SAMUEL WHITE.

EDUCATION.

The Trustees of HUDSON ACADEMY beg leave to inform the public that accomplished teachers are employed in their schools; and that the utmost attention will be paid to the education of all pupils put under their care.

Mrs. GEAREY continues her school in this city; and furnishes Boarding and Lodging for Young Ladies.

Mr. A. M. CARSHORE, desires us to mention that he will open a school in this city on the 15th of this month, for the purpose of fitting young students for the learned professions, &c.

The Advertisements for these several schools, will be found in the Hudson Newspaper.

Forty-two vessels arrived at New-York on the 23d ult.

A Bank is granted by the legislature of Vermont, to be called the State Bank.

Jerome Bonaparte

Has been formally divorced from his American wife, at Paris, and is now to wed a princess.

Captain Whitby,

Is to be tried by a court-martial for his conduct on the American coast.

A small English squadron lately made an attack on a place called Batabano, on the south side of Cuba, and succeeded in carrying the Fort, without losing a single man. They also captured in the port and carried away 1 brig and 7 schooners, and burnt 6 others. On board the prizes were found 2,000 dollars, and valuable goods. After hauling down the Spanish flag, and spiking the guns in the Fort, they re-embarked for, and arrived at Jamaica, with their prizes.

READER AND EDITOR.

Reader. What is the last rumor concerning Burr?

Editor. Something a little more serious than the former reports; or, at least, better authenticated.—J. H. DAVIESS, Esq. attorney-general for the U. S. for the district of Kentucky, made an affidavit before the U. S. district court, while sitting there, in which he stated that he was in possession of the most satisfactory evidence that Col. Burr had formed an association for making war against Spain, invading Mexico, and forming a distinct empire in the Western Country; and that he was raising forces and purchasing up the necessary provisions and stores for that purpose.—Mr. DAVIESS accordingly moved the court, that Col. Burr be arrested and find security for his appearance; that a writ be issued for compelling the attendance of witnesses, and that a stop be put to all further proceedings of Burr.—The Judge took time to consider.

Reader. If this be true, Col. Burr is merely engaged in an unauthorized enter-

prize against Spain, without any design against the union.

Editor. Yes—a second Miranda-expedition.

Reader. The “gathering storm” that has been so long talked of, on the Sabine, appears to have blown over.

Editor. Yes—since the war is to be renewed in Europe, we have little to fear from the Spaniards. They have crossed the Sabine; and are at present stationed on the opposite, while the American forces are on this side of that river.

Reader. How long are they to remain in this situation?

Editor. Until Gov. Cordero can get instructions from the Governor General of Mexico, for entering into a convention for the accommodation of differences; and these are not expected short of a month.

FOREIGN.

By the complexion of the late accounts from Europe, we may calculate on receiving interesting intelligence by the next arrivals.—The play is announced—the theatre is lighted—the actors are dressing—and we wait with anxiety to see the curtain rise. A tragedy is to be performed on the European stage, probably more grand, and we fear, more bloody, than any which has preceded it. The peace and liberty of the world, are staked against the ambition and rapacity of the house of Napoleon. The result, nobody can foretell. Amongst the auditors, however, there are many who calculate that the entertainment will close with a musical piece, entitled “*The Turn of Old England*,” in the course of which, John Bull will sing the celebrated songs of “*Rule Britannia*,” and “*the land in the Ocean*.”

Bonaparte

Had left Paris on the 26th of September, for the purpose, as was supposed, of heading his army, and leading it against the

King of Prussia,

Who, it appears, had made vast preparations for his reception.

The following article is copied from a London paper, of September 30:—

“From every thing we can collect, the Prussian army would be in the positions it intended to occupy about the end of this month. The French army could not be concentrated and put in motion before that period. Bonaparte left Paris on the morning of the 25th, & could not be at Frankfort before the 30th, nor commence operations till some days after. There are eight separate grand corps d’Armee of French troops in Germany, but we apprehend those upon an average do not exceed fifteen thousand men each, if they are so numerous, which we do not, however, believe. Each of them consists of three divisions. Probably, however, the number of French troops actually in Germany is near an hundred and twenty thousand men. Of these, however, there is no doubt that a considerable number must be left to watch the motions of Austria, which cannot be supposed altogether indifferent at so critical a moment. But the number of the French disposable forces is so great, that it is impossible to con-

plate the approaching struggle in which Prussia, in the first instance, must be almost single, without painful apprehensions. The *Moniteur* makes a parade of the conscripts marching to join the armies, and 300,000 men are said to be ready to march into Germany."

Austria,

Greatly to the credit of the Archduke Charles, (says a London paper) has already restored her army, and supplied her wasted magazines with arms and military stores, and may soon be able to take a decided part in any new war that may be provoked by the insatiable ambition of Bonaparte.

LAST MAIL.

An arrival at New-York from Amsterdam, furnishes Dutch accounts to the 9th of October. They are interesting, so far as they relate to the vast preparations which are making on the European continent, for the renewal of war.

Lord Lauderdale, indisposed at Paris.

Editor's Closet.

If Mr. Isaac Mitchell, is disposed to discuss any subject with the editor of the *Balance*, he must not begin by misrepresenting my language, or mistating my assertions. I have never expressed any regret or alarm on account of the increase of democratic papers. Were such presses to be set up under every tree, they could not retrieve the popularity of Mr. Jefferson. But it gives me pain to see such papers, bottled on federal establishments. This I have said, and I say so still.

Faction.

We observe the following appropriate similitude of *faction*, in a late paper:—

"It is like a spaniel, because it fawned when it had a mind to come in, and barked when it was shut out."

The *old Egis* at Worcester seems to brush up again—it abuses the federalists twice as much as the *Proprietors' Egis*, and, of course, begins to get in credit with the democrats.

The following sneering article is copied from a Halifax paper:—

"On the 6th inst. the *Milan* [British ship,] fell in with two American gunboats, and two schooners, bound to New-Orleans for the protection of the Louisiana purchase we suppose."

No Wonder.

Those who cannot account for the late extraordinary change in the sentiments of the people of the city of New-York, are referred to the following statement, copied from a handbill issued previous to the election, shewing the economical manner in which the corporation had managed the concerns of the city:—

Amount of taxes for two years, more than under the federal corporation,	90,000
Public property given to the butchers,	28,000
Borrowed of Manhattan Bank,	100,000
Corporation Bonds (selling at a discount,	50,000
Secret grants of lands	6,000
Addition of emoluments to Mayor,	10,000
to fees of Recorder,	5,000
Paid to Cheetham for printing, more than usually paid to federal printers,	9,000
Public property sold,	40,000

The Secret out at last—This morning it has been discovered by some busy democratic electioneers that the secret which lost them the election is, that *the people are against them*. A precious discovery!

[E. Post.]

Cheetham is called in some of the papers, the "*conscientious editor*." I find conscience defined by Sheridan (I have not Walker at hand) to be "*justice*"—"real sentiment." Now, if Cheetham really thought that his services were worth five or six hundred per cent. more than those of Southwick & Hardcastle, the appellation is extremely appropriate. His charge to the "*Republican Committee*," for promoting the election of Gov. Lewis, will sink, a little, the fund of 27,000 dollars; but it can be replenished.

O.

A crime entirely new, is supposed to be invented against Gov. Lewis, which will be published in proper season. It is supposed that it cost Messieurs *Cheetham* and *Wortman*, with others who do not wish to be named, several days and nights of deep consultation. Those who wish to know it must watch the *Watch-Tower*.

ANTICIPATION.

In one paper, the editor of the *Bee* is accosted by the name of "*Charley*." Republican as he is, he may not relish such familiarity from ragamuffin Lewisites. Why not call the man, as he ought to be called, *Alister*, or *Captain Charles Holt*?

G.

Extract from a Letter.

"That capt. *Holt* has entered into a conspiracy with Mr. *Mitchell*, against Mr. *Barber*, is, in my opinion, a groundless surmise; and you may safely contradict it. There is not the shadow of probability that men so well disciplined by *Cheetham*, as *Holt* and *Barber* are, should be hostile to each other.

"It may be conjectured that "*Valerius*" will, once more, flourish his quill, on the subject of the Merchants' Bank. You will recollect, that, after raising considerable expectations, he did not finish his argument; but left his readers, as they say satan left his followers, "*in the lurch*."

"So far as I learn, the back counties, or those called by *Cheetham*, "*the men in the woods*," decidedly approve of the administration of Gov. Lewis. The injustice, vic-

lence, and cruelty of his enemies, have made him many friends. The pamphlet signed "*Politicus*," supposed to be begotten by *Cheetham* and *Wortman*, and of which large cargoes have been sent, as is supposed, to the westward, is generally hooted at."

To Correspondents.

The *Wreath* was pre-occupied when "*QUIN*" arrived; but he is in reserve for our next.

We fear that the account of certain proceedings in New-York, which has been communicated for publication, is not quite authentic. The writer relates, that a meeting was held at New-York, on the 14th of November, at Citizen Stingo's hotel—that C. I. Henry [the surname not legible] was chairman, and T. U. P. P. P. P. secretary—that sundry resolutions were adopted, expressing their confidence in James Cheetham, and their abhorrence of those who have commenced suits against him. &c. —declaring their intent to contribute to his indemnification—declaring also that the exposed situation of the harbor of New-York is its safest bulwark—expressing their most exalted respect for the republicanism of Bonaparte, and giving him an invitation to come over to this country to take care that the republic receives no detriment, and to banish all the merchants to Cayenne—and, finally, declaring their great regard for office, &c. &c. &c. To these resolutions are added a string of names, as committee-men to promote the object of the meeting; and then follows a note from a Mr. Hothead, one of the named committee men, who appears to have been much offended at this unauthorized use of his name. Although there is nothing unnatural in all this, excepting the resolution to indemnify Cheetham, still as some part of the communication wears an appearance of fiction, we decline giving it a place.

The Knot.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Sears, Mr. BENJAMIN WHITNEY, to Miss RACHEL N. SPOONER.

By the Rev. Mr. Wigton, Mr. JAMES CHAMBERLAIN, to Miss HANNAH SMITH.

Mr. ALEXANDER SMITH, to Miss SALLY MACY. All of this city.

The Knell.

D I K D,

At Keene, (N. H.) Mrs. BETSEY FISHER, consort of Mr. Thomas Fisher, aged 51.

Horrid.—A family, consisting of Joseph, John, Clarissa, and Phileas Harrington, of Lisbon, Conn. has been wholly cut off by poison, in the following shocking and unexampled manner:—A large bag of white arsenic had been thrown, by some abandoned wretch, into a shallow well, near the house of the sufferers.—They drank of the water from the well—they sickened—thirst was excited—more of the same water was taken to allay it—a continual nausea, burning at the stomach, and vomiting, for a fortnight, brought the unhappy victims to their end.—Some neighbors, drinking of the water and sickening, searched for and found out the cause.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

APPROACH OF MANHOOD.

WHEN the gay, painted visions, of youth, had withdrawn,
And the world approach'd nearer, how dismal it seem'd!
All the fanciful pictures of virtue, were gone,
And Deception, it was, that so brightly had beam'd.

So, the mountain afar, of ethereal hue,
Now delightfully smooth, does its surface appear:
View it closer, disrob'd of its heavenly blue,
How rugged its summits! Its forests how drear!

Is this, what at distance, with rapture, I saw—
O God! and is this, what I sigh'd to embrace!
Where is Honour, dispensing her gold-letter'd law?
Where is Friendship, and Candour, with soul-beaming face!

I examin'd again, with more critical view,
And great was my joy, when Benevolence rose,
And Friendship, sometimes, to adversity true,
And Honour, that never a stratagem knows.

Thus, when the bright stream, from the fountain of light
Is diverted, and darkness, commences her reign,
The stars, slowly piercing the mantle of Night,
Give lustre, and beauty, to Nature again.

Then come, busy World, now I love thee once more—

Tho' tainted, discolour'd, yet still thou art dear.
Thy sun, of perfection, no time can restore;
Yet lovely thy star-light, will ever appear.

DELTA.

FOR THE BALANCE.

RETORT CORTEOUS.

A budge old man in * * country,
Blest with Nature's generous bounty,
Had cows, and hogs, and sheep enough,
Besides a stock of cooper's stuff;
Friend to the democratic plan—
Had often read the "Rights of Man;"
Admir'd the schemes for his perfection,
And preach'd them up at ev'ry lection;
Through heat and cold he'd often range,
In hopes to bring about a change
In government—that is to say,
To do coercive pow'r away.
At length he and his friends succeeded,
And got the change for which they pleaded;
But after weath'ring out the storm,
They thought it best to keep the form
Of government—that is to say,—
They'd put each patriot in pay.
Thus being done, by magic word,
See Uncle *, with naked sword!
All things went on with j'y and glee:
For ev'ry citizen was free,
Except a man to hang or so;
Which made a job for Uncle *;
This made him to his neighbor say,
"That after all this fuss and fray,

There's no reform in this our nation,
As hanging still is kept in fashion."
"Yes, yes," replied his neighbor Silence,
"All, all is wickedness and violence,
By which, no doubt, thou get'st well paid,
In this thy new official trade;
But if thou'dst learn to live in quiet,
Like us, keep free from broils and riot,
And in pure righteousness shine forth,
Thy fees would be of little worth."
Quoth Uncle *, "Now take your due—
You are a vile, self-righteous crew;
The fees I take from wicked men,
Which you so scornfully condemn,
Are little more, put all together,
Than what I get from your bell wether."

RUSTICUS.

From the Luzerne Federalist.

With pinions strong, and keenly searching eye,
I've seen the sea-hawk, through aerial way
O'er the rude surges, striving to despoil
In nature's pickle-tub his funny prey.

Alas, on rapid wing, behold he dives,
And in some monstrous fish, deep, strikes his
claws;
To extricate himself in vain he strives;
The fish the hawk bones in the water draws.

Reader, thou think'st the hawk a devilish fool
To fix his claws in prey he could not swallow;
Thou'rt right—and now I'll show a factious tool,
Whose conduct well deserves the self same praise.

In search of prey—the sea of politics,
Cheetham, with ardent eye, we've seen explore,
At length on Clinton's back, behold he sticks,
And with his master sinks, to rise no more.

Literary Notices.

The first number of *The Monthly Register, Magazine and Review*, conducted by S. C. Carpenter, was published in New-York, on the first instant.—Price 50 cents per number.—Gentlemen in this vicinity, may subscribe at Croswell's book-store, where the numbers will be delivered.

Subscriptions will be received at the above place, for *The Medical and Agricultural Register*, published at Boston, by Dr. Daniel Adams.—Price One Dollar per annum.

Agricultural.

EXTRACT.

Mr. Robert Hallet of Axminster, has discovered that the striped or ribband grass is found to be very excellent food for cattle; that it produces an earlier crop than most other grass, and that it will bear cutting three or four times during the summer: or course he recommends the culture of it to farmers in general.

Diversity.

LIFE PRESERVER.

An escape from Drowning, by the use of Mr. Daniels' Life Preserver.

We some time since informed our readers of the loss of the Alert private ship of war, carrying eighteen guns and eighty-four men, commanded by James Desormeaux, esq.

Mr. George Willers, then surgeon of the ship, states, that on the morning of the 22d Sept. last, a most violent storm came on, accompanied by tremendous gales of wind, and that the Alert was drove on shore off the Western Islands, and in five minutes went to pieces. The captain, and every officer except himself perished, with sixty-four of their brave crew; thirteen of the men saved their lives by clinging to the broken planks and spars, which drifted from the wreck. Mr. Willers formerly possessed one of Mr. Daniel's Life Machines, and the instant the ship struck, he went to his trunk, put on his Life Preserver, and in two minutes was exposed to the open sea, though he could not swim, the sea at times running mountains high. In this situation Mr. Willers was for a length of time at the mercy of the waves. When the storm abated, he found himself about a mile from the shore surrounded with dead bodies. But the reader is better able to judge than he can describe what his feelings must be on observing a boat coming from the shore to his assistance, and which proved to be a large Portuguese shallop, with twenty men, who picked him up, paid him great attention, and conveyed him on shore.—*Los Angeles.*

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, is bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTES.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume, unbound.	\$ 2.
Second Volume.	\$ 2.50
Third Volume.	\$ 2.50
Fourth Volume.	\$ 2.50
The four together.	\$ 8

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added.—An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 78 Cents.

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The Balance, COLUMBIAN AND REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !"
"MAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, DECEMBER 9, 1806.

Editorial.

AN ADDRESS,

Which might, or might not, have been adopted last evening, at the meeting of the republican citizens of Hudson, held agreeably to notice given in the last Bee, "for the purpose of considering upon an address to the President of the United States, approving of his past administration, and soliciting him to consent to a re-election."

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

IN humble imitation of the republican-republicans of the city of New-York, and of the same sort of republicans in Philadelphia, which sort of republicans are called Duancites and Cheethamites in these parts, WE, the republican-republicans of the city of Hudson, in meeting convened for the purpose, beg leave to address you, on a subject interesting to us all—that is, to assure you, that we highly approve of your past administration, and humbly solicit you to forget, for the present, your former notions about rotation in office, and to "humble yourself," once more, "before the magnitude of the undertaking," and become again our president.....if you can get elected.

You may think it strange, sir, that we address your excellency thus early on this momentous subject. You may, perhaps, deem it somewhat extraordinary that we should solicit you to perform the duties of an office for a third term, before the second is half expired. Or you may consider it as still more wonderful, that we should urge you to accept of the presidency again, before we know that you have yet declined the honor. But, sir, do not mistake our meaning. Do not suppose, sir, that we believe this is the most suitable time to make arrangements concerning the presidency. Do

not imagine that we have any idea of your resigning. We do not address you, sir, on this occasion, so much for the purpose of inducing you to become a candidate; as to answer another end, vastly more interesting to us.

You must know (for you undoubtedly read the papers) that we lately elected one Morgan Lewis to the office of governor of this state. We said every thing in his favor while a candidate; and we really thought him to be one of the finest republicans in the known world (yourself and the mayor always excepted.) But somehow it has turned out, that we have grown extremely sick of him, insomuch that we would, if in our power, not only cast him off, but prove, to the people, and believe ourselves, that he is no more a republican than the great Mogul. To effect this, we have found it necessary in the first place, to endeavor to define what true republicanism is. We have long made it a subject of serious reflection and discussion. The result, after all our deliberations, in which we have been assisted by the wisdom of those *Solomons* in whom you have placed great confidence, is, that a true and genuine republican is one who puts all his trust in Thomas Jefferson. Having come to this conclusion, nothing now remains for us to do, to prove our republicanism, but to present you with this address. A neglect to do the same, on the part of the friends of Governor Lewis, will prove, with equal force, their abandonment of principle.

Having thus pointed out to you, fully and fairly, our motive for this proceeding, you will not, we hope, on our account, depart from any good resolution which you may have formed, with respect to retiring from a public life. We know that the cares of office are burthensome to you. We know you delight in the comforts of a domestic state. We know you have already done too much for the welfare of the country. To your wisdom and patriotism we are sensible we owe the abolition of our taxes—the

extinguishment of the public debt—the acquisition of Louisiana—the destruction of our navy; and, in short, the unexampled prosperity of our country, and the unparalleled respect in which we are held by all the nations of the earth.

Whatever of wealth the citizens of Hudson enjoy, has been drawn chiefly from the avails of commerce and navigation. We cannot but feel grateful, therefore, to the man who has taken such unwearied pains to foster these sources of our happiness, by avoiding to shackle them by protection.

Of the acquisition of Louisiana, it is unnecessary for the republicans of Hudson to say much in this address. They have long since done their part towards rendering the affair *palatable*, by celebrating it in eating and drinking. It was on this grand occasion, sir, that a splendid Star came out, in open day-light, seemingly to witness the sincerity of our joy.

We admire, sir, the various traits of wisdom, firmness, and patriotism, which have distinguished your administration. We admire, particularly, the wisdom which dictated the building of gun-boats, for the protection of our ports and harbors. We deem them superior to every other kind of defence, and, combined with proper "civility," will, without doubt, secure us from every species of insult and aggression.

That firmness which calls most loudly for our admiration, has been manifested in your treatment of foreign ministers. You have met their insults with great meekness and humility. When smitten on one cheek, you have invariably turned the other; thereby shewing, that, when it suited your inclination, you was perfectly willing to be governed by *Christian* principles.—Your ordering the Marquis de Casa Yrujo out of the city of Washington, sufficiently shewed your spirit; and your permitting him to remain there, after repeated provocation, evinced your forgiving temper. The promptitude with which you have complied with the demands of foreign governments, is a

very shining proof, both of firmness and patriotism.

But your patriotism has been displayed in so many ways, and on such various occasions, that it seems almost needless to particularize. Your detestation of England, and your partiality for the Grand Imperial Republic of France, will convince every body, not only of your patriotism, but of your philanthropy.

You must have observed, sir, with peculiar satisfaction, that the man who came to this country in a public ship, pursuant to your invitation, for the purpose of continuing his "*useful labors*," is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," having labored for some time past, to persuade our good friend and ally Napoleon the First, to send two or three thousand of his revolutionary heroes to New-York, to scour the city, and carry off a cargo of those conspirators, who abuse him and rail against you.

Here we stop. We have said enough to shew that we are true and genuine republicans. We shall publish this address in the papers; and, for form sake, send a copy to you. But, rest assured, sir, that we do not expect nor require an answer.

Hudson, Dec. 8th, 1806.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON-CITY, Dec. 2.

This Day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

IT would have given me, fellow citizens, great satisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of your last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I lost no time in taking those measures which were most likely to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays, which have since taken place in our negotiations with the British government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negotiations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place at the date of the last dispatches, enables us to pronounce. On the western side of the Mississippi she advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayou Pierre, on the Red River. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana. Being small, insulated and distant, it was not observed at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that she continued a guard of half a dozen men, which had been stationed there. A proposition however having been lately made by our commander in chief, to assume the Sabine river as a temporary line of separation between the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negotiations shall be known, this has been referred by the Spanish commandant to his superior, and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the western side of the Sabine river. The correspondence on this subject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the present state of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indispensably that an unusual proportion of the force employed there should be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In

order therefore that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect I had authorized him to call on the Governors of Orleans and Mississippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has proposed may perhaps render this unnecessary. But I inform you with pleasure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of those territories have rendered their services in defence of their country. I has done honor to themselves, evinced them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens in every part of the Union, and must strengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciously under all circumstances which may occur.

Having received information that in another part of the United States a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organising themselves, contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain, I thought it necessary, by proclamation, as well as by special orders, to take measures for preventing and suppressing this enterprise. For seizing the vessels, arms, and other means provided for it, and for arresting and bringing to justice its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith which ought ever to be the rule of action in public, as well as private transactions; it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting strictly on the defensive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggression, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide, for their country, the question of peace or war by commencing active, and unauthorized hostilities, should be promptly and efficaciously suppressed.

Whether it will be necessary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the result of our negotiations with Spain. But as it is uncertain when that result will be known, the provisional measures requisite for that, and to meet any pressure intervening in that quarter, will be a subject for your early consideration.

The possession of both banks of the Mississippi reducing to a single point the defence of that river, its waters, and the country adjacent, it becomes highly necessary to provide, for that point, a more adequate security. Some position above its mouth, commanding the passage of the river, should be rendered sufficiently strong to cover the armed vessels which may be stationed there for defence; and, in conjunction with them, to present an insuperable obstacle to any force, attempting to pass. The approaches to the city of New-Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal support of the country, the encouragement of a strong settlement on the western side of the Mississippi, within reach of New Orleans, will be worthy the consideration of the Legislature.

The gun boats authorized by an act of the last session, are so advanced, that they will be ready for service in the ensuing spring. Circumstances permitted us to allow the time necessary for their more solid construction. As a much larger number will still be wanting to place our sea port towns and waters in that state of defence to which we are competent, and they entitled, a similar appropriation for a further provision of them is recommended for the ensuing year.

A further appropriation will also be necessary for repairing Fortifications already established, and the erection of such other works as may have real effect in obstructing the approach of an enemy to our sea port towns, or other remaining before them.

In a country whose constitution is derived from the will of the people, directly expressed by their free suffrage, where the principal executive functionaries, and those of the legislature, are renewed by them at short periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exercise in person the greatest portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are consequently so formed and administered as to bear with equal weight and favor on all, restraining no man in the pursuits of honest industry, and securing to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be supposed that any safeguards could be needed against insurrection, or enterprise, on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that these should not be trusted to moral restraints only, have provided punishment for these crimes when committed. But would it not be salutary to give also the means of preventing their commission? Where an enterprise is meditated by private individuals, against a foreign nation, in unity

with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws. Would they not be as reasonable, and useful, where the enterprise preparing is against the United States? While alluding to this branch of law, it is proper to observe that in enterprises meditated against foreign nations, the ordinary process of bringing to the observance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the jurisdiction of the United States, would be effectual in some cases where the offender is able to keep out of sight every indication of his purpose which could draw on him the exercise of the powers now given by law.

The states on the coast of Barbary seem generally disposed at present to respect our peace and friendship. With Tunis alone some uncertainty remains. Permitted that it is our interest to maintain our peace with them on equal terms, or not at all, I propose to send, in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean, unless previous information shall shew it to be unnecessary.

We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbors, and of their disposition to place all their interests under the patronage of the United States. These dispositions are inspired by their confidence in our justice, and in the sincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we discharge these high and honorable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the just reward in their peace and friendship.

The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, ascertained with accuracy the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and it is but justice to say that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful. After proceeding up it about six hundred miles, nearly as far as the French settlements had extended, while the country was in their possession, our geographers were obliged to return without completing their work.

Very useful additions have also been made to our knowledge of the Mississippi, by Lieutenant Pike, who has ascended it to its source, and whose journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will shortly be ready for communication to both Houses of Congress. Those of Messrs. Lewis, Clark and Freeman, will require further time to be digested and prepared. These important surveys, in addition to those before possessed, furnish materials for commencing an accurate map of the Mississippi and its western waters. Some principal rivers however remain still to be explored, towards which the authorisation of Congress, by moderate appropriations, will be requisite.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights, which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country, have long been eager to prescribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first day of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.

The receipts at the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have amounted to near fifteen millions of dollars: which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions seven hundred thousand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louisiana; to pay, of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly four of interest, and in addition to reimburse, in the course of the present month, near two millions of five and an half per cent. stock. These payments and re-

ambursements of the funded debt, with those which had been made in the four years and a half preceding, will, at the close of the present year, have extinguished upwards of twenty-three millions of principal.

The duties composing the Mediterranean fund will cease, by law, at the end of the present session. Considering, however, that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use of which otherwise is so important, I recommend to your consideration the suppression of the duties on salt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, instead thereof, for a short time, after which that also will become unnecessary for any purpose now within contemplation.

When both of these branches of revenue shall, in this way, be relinquished, there will still, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treasury beyond the instalments of public debt which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot then, without a modification, assented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguishment of this debt and the complete liberation of our revenues, the most desirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other existing purpose. The question, therefore, now comes forward, to what other objects shall these surplusses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during the intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid, are foreign luxuries purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers. By these operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the states; the lines of separation will disappear, their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be proposed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterprise, which manages so much better all the concerns to which it is equal; but a public institution can alone supply those sciences, which though rarely called for, are yet necessary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation. The subject is now proposed for the consideration of Congress, because it approved by the time the state legislatures shall have deliberated on this extension of the federal trusts, and the laws shall be passed, and other arrangements made for their execution, the necessary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I suppose an amendment of the constitution, by consent of the states, necessary, because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated in the constitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The present consideration of a national establishment for education, particularly, is rendered proper by this circumstance also, that, if Congress, approving the proposition, shall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may suspend other improvements by requiring for its own purposes the resources destined for them.

This fellow citizens, is the state of the public interests at the present moment, and according to the information now possessed. But such is the situation of the nations of Europe and such too the predicament in which we stand with some of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the present aspect of our affairs—that may change from moment to moment, during the course of your session, or after you shall have separated. Our duty is therefore to act upon the things as they are, and to make a reasonable provision for whatever they may be. Were a mist to be raised over ever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we never should have

been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place. A steady, perhaps a quickened pace, in preparations for the defence of our sea-port towns and waters, an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of our country, a militia so organised that its effective portions can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers instead of them, to serve a sufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying on our resources until actually called into use. They will maintain the public interests, while a more permanent force shall be in a course of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which these means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in spite of our long and vain appeals to the justice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements, in its outset, will go far towards securing us in its course and issue, and towards throwing its burthens on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.

The result of our negotiations, or such incidents in their course as may enable us to infer their probable issue; such further movements also, on our western frontier as may shew whether war is to be pressed here, while negotiation is protracted elsewhere, shall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me; with whatever other information I possess or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national interests committed to your charge.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 2, 1806.

Editor's Closet.

The editor of the New-York Morning Chronicle, we observe, is "carping" about the late arrival of the *Fountain* at his office—"a wick," he says, "after its publication." He ought first to have learnt when the said *Fountain* was published; he ought to have known, before he indulged in this "ill-natured sarcasm," that, although dated on Friday, it was, by some sort of Hibernian necromancy, actually published on the Tuesday following!

His honor, Brockholst Livingston, Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, is appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Judge Patterson, deceased. Should Mr. Livingston accept, an important duty will devolve on our next Council of Appointment.

A serious fracas took place at Eddyville, Kentucky, on the night of the late election, between Matthew Lyon and a Mr. Cofield, who, it seems, had refused to vote for Lyon. Cofield attempted to gouge—but his thumb was caught in Lyon's mouth, and bitten off at the first joint.—So that Matthew is not only a spitting, but a biting Lyon.

The following is an extract from a communication in the *People's Friend*, addressed to the Hon. John Randolph:—

"The public mind is now so completely suborned to the worst purposes of faction, that it is hazardous for any man to speak his mind freely upon public men or public measures. An honest man, in avowing his opinions, has to stand under two batteries, which keep up a cross fire upon him. The one (naturally enough) under the direction of his political enemies—the other under such of his own side, as fondly conceive that he, or their instructors, have a prescriptive right to hold the pitch-pipe of their par-

ty, and to dictate the tone, the measure and the time of their politics, to every one belonging to it. If this were suffered, it would be an evil which would lock up forever the essential freedom of the country, and throw the key into the bottomless abyss.—No *Imprimatur* that the worst despotisms of Europe—no, not that of Bonaparte on the French press, would, in that case, be worse than the slavery of the press in America. The country would resolve itself into a system of faction, legalized by the extorted consent and submission of the people; and no truth would reach the public ear uncolored by factious misrepresentation.—The nation would, in that case, instead of being endangered by one faction, be torn in pieces by two; and each of those would be in itself a despotism, the members of which, intent only upon their own subordinate interests, and forgetful of the great purposes for which the party, of which each makes an item, exists, would, instead of consulting the great comprehensive sweep of public good, conform themselves only to the will of the cabal which guides them. Thus a party degenerates into a faction, and that faction again dwindles into a horde, from which, if one ventures to step an atom on one side, or act out of concert with them, or to move ever so little out of their line of march, all hands simultaneously clutch the dagger and strike at him."

Extract from a Letter.

"I agree with you, that the result of the late election for charter-officers in the city of New-York, will have a great and extensive influence in the state. It proves to a demonstration, the low repute into which the democratic party have fallen; and that the people are determined no longer to bear their insolence and oppression. They have been defeated in their strong hold. When we consider the opposition which was to encounter, the victory is really astonishing; and can be ascribed to nothing but to an honest resentment against an overbearing and violent junto.

"I have not heard lately from the back counties. Accounts hitherto have been flattering. My greatest fear is, that the people will run from one extreme into another, as they are apt to do. I wish to see calmness, moderation, and a steady regard to the public peace and happiness. There will be more magnanimity in forgiving and treating with mildness those who have disturbed us for some years past, than in a harsh and rigorous usage. Many of them have been grossly deceived and misled by artful and ambitious men.

"I wish these gentlemen-editors [of third-party papers] would spare their reflections upon federalists; otherwise it will be necessary to trim their jack-knives for them.

"You may observe that Mr. Mitchell, in one of his late papers, supposes Mr. Holt; videlicet Charles Holt, editor of the *Lib*, to be insane, and advises him to send for *Doctor Crouse*. Verily if the Doctor is to undertake every madman in the land, between dogs and democrats, he will have business enough. Besides, the Doctor has, some time since, pronounced that, according to the best of his judgment, Holt is incurable."

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

How charming is divine philosophy !
Not harsh and rugged, as dull fools suppose;
But musical, as is Apollo's lyre :
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets.

MILTON.

TO obtain the greatest good, or, what we term Happiness, has ever been, and doubtless ever will be the grand object of mankind. The benevolent Author of Nature, like an indulgent parent, has distributed among us a profusion of blessings. Willing the happiness of his creatures and anxious for their safety, he has placed every thing within our reach necessary to supply our reasonable desires. Cast your eyes abroad, take an extensive range of Nature's works, and say, does not every thing seem adapted to our capacity for bliss? Observe the wonderful disposition of the elements by which we are surrounded, how nicely and accurately adjusted to the great purposes for which they were originally designed. Behold the beautiful change and return of the seasons! the alternate succession of day and night! What regularity! what order and harmony! Reflect on these things, and say, is not that Being who hung out the curtains of heaven, who laid the foundations of the earth, who established the sea its bounds that it should not pass—a God of love?

Consider the vast variety of organized beings with which we are acquainted; how numerous, how diversified their wants! From the huge elephant, to the minute insect which eludes observation, all, all are under the inspection, and are supported by that power, who hears the young raven cry for food.

Though doubtless all these are susceptible of a degree of happiness proportionate to their state, since they are under the same common support, yet to man, the favorite of the skies, the choicest of heaven's gifts are profusely imparted. Standing erect, with a countenance dignified and majestic, turned towards heaven the residence of kindred spirits, he seems formed for dominion—the lord of creation. For him the fleecy inhabitants resign their treasure. To him belongs the lowing herd, and the cattle on an hundred hills. To him it is given to explore the bowels of the earth and bring forth her hidden treasures to the light of day. For him, in short, are

"Heaven, Earth, and Ocean plundered of their sweets."

Notwithstanding the Almighty has bestowed on us such distinguished favors; notwithstanding the dignified and important station which man is evidently calculated to sustain in the scale of being; yet, O! degenerating thought! man is an apostate; fallen from that original state of purity and excellence in which he was placed at the creation. Seduced by the suggestions of evil, he rebels against his Benefactor. Possessed of free will, the privilege of angels; endowed with reason which as illustrates him with, we had almost said, God himself, he re-

nounces his allegiance, and becomes "propane and alien to the will of heaven."

To subvert the purposes of ambition, lust, revenge, and all the direful passions of the soul, he perverts the numerous blessings, extended by the hand of Beneficence, from their original use, and transforms them into curses. Perversely obstinate in error, he pursues happiness through the wily labyrinths of pleasure; or, follows the unsubstantial phantom, Fame, through all her various sinuosities; or, allured by the splendid glare of riches, he presses eagerly forward, and by fraud or cunning obtains the object which he vainly imagined would afford happiness;—but, alas! he observes the delusion; he would fain retrace his steps, for he is convinced that Virtue is the greatest good; and he is induced to exclaim with the wise man in scripture,

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

PLATO.

Miscellany.

FOR THE BALANCE.

AN INCIDENT.

From Gravity-Hall.

VENUS had just commenced her egress upon the Sun's disk, eight degrees below his centre, when a general bustle below, and a cry of—stop thief! stop thief!—suddenly put those profound speculations to flight, and the philosophers, Bartholomew Gravity, A. B. and the Rector, let go the wires, and away sprang the spherules, compasses, and the whole grand apparatus; and while they should have been attentive to the transit of Venus, they were listening to the maid's harangue, who protested that the catholic villain had stolen Miss Wilbelmina's gold watch and bracelets. Whilst the mob gathered about the door and occupied the hall, the meditations of those gentlemen were divided between the evolutions of the grand luminary of 763,000 miles diameter, and a toy of six inches circumference: and no doubt but the loss of the latter occasioned more vexation than the premature failure of the former object. One of those gentlemen descended the stairs, joined the mob, and was provoked even to s-r-g, whilst the other remained in the study, to gather up the Solar system, which lay scattered about the floor in a most grievous plight: But Miss Wilbelmina's lever, watch and bracelets were all on board of ship, on their way to France.

Those philosophers had comfortably settled it with themselves to cherish invariably a self-existent principle, which should be ever present on all occasions, and which was to guard them from the numberless discomfitures of life, and render them superior to the assaults of passion: and though they still adhere to the theorem; yet another position is equally evident, that they fall short of the practical part which is exemplified thus:—The day succeeding this alarm incident, Bartholomew Gravity, A. B. who is allowed to be an excellent capitalist in all affairs of the natural, civilized, the moral, and literary world, but being exceedingly chagrined upon discovering himself

to be duped by the French lover, who had sought through his medium the audience of the young lady, to vent his spleen wrote the most opprobrious piece on female genius, accomplishments, pursuits, and dress.—That I have lately seen, and having read it to the lady, she meekly replied, smiling, that carnivorous birds were fond of pecking at sweet fruit, as well as the red-breast and gold-finch, adding, you know, uncle, we always find those strawberries the richest flavored which the birds have been nibbling; and she bore her mortification with a surpassing flow of good nature, whilst Gravity, A. B. employs the seventh proportion of every week in detracting the sex, whom (as a gentleman of talents and virtue,) he should guide and honor.

BRUNETTE.

From the People's Friend.

MR. EDITOR.

THE conquest of Buenos Ayres by Sir Home Popham, has excited great interest in England and America. The dockets of the Custom Houses in both countries, teem with clearances for that part of the world. The number of adventurers who are about to stake their fortunes on the hazard of this enterprise, is immense. The merchant, the manufacturer, and the man of "too much leisure"—he who had rolled on down, and he who had ached on boards—he who is snugly reposing in the cradle of luxury, and he who is wandering "a waif on the world's wide common," are all infected with the mania of emigration. How justly they may each have calculated is not for me to decide, but I should imagine, that it would be well to give them such faithful descriptions of the country as may enable them to form a tolerably exact idea on the subject. I observe that you have already described that part of the territory which the British have already conquered. I now take the liberty of sending you an account of such of the other contiguous parts as they must reasonably be supposed to have in prospect. I owe it to my love of truth to say, that I have collected it principally from the English prints, and that I believe it correct.

CHILI.

This province is in length 1260 miles, in breadth 380, and is bounded on the east by La Plata. St. Jago is the chief town.

The climate of Chili is one of the most delightful in the world, being a medium between the two extremes of heat and cold. Not only the tropical fruits, but all species of grain, come to the greatest perfection. The country is but thinly inhabited; but prodigious numbers of oxen, goats, sheep, &c. are fattened on the plains.

Chili produces great quantities of gold, silver, copper, tin, quicksilver, iron and lead. Such vast quantities of gold are washed down from the mountains, annually, as are estimated at 8,000,000 dollars.

PERU.

This province is bounded on the north by Chili. It extends in length 1800, and in breadth 500 miles.

In this district is that immense chain of mountains, the Andes, which separate it

from Amazonia and Paraguay. A number of rivers run through the country into the Pacific Ocean. Gold and silver is produced in great abundance; and Peru is the only place that produces quicksilver, an article of immense value, which was first discovered in 1567. It is a singular fact that it never rains in Peru; but this want is amply recompensed by a soft kindly dew, which generally falls every night.

Wheat, barley, cassava, skins, potatoes, wine, &c. are produced here; a principal article of commerce is the Peruvian bark. The tree which produces this invaluable drug grows most abundantly in Quito. The tree which bears it is about the size of a cherry tree, and produces a kind of fruit resembling an almond, but it is only the bark which possesses those excellent qualities for which it is so much celebrated. Pride and laziness, as in the other parts of South-America, are the characteristics of the natives.

As an instance of the prodigious wealth of this country, we need only remark, that in the year 1682, when the viceroy made his entrance into Lima, the capital, the inhabitants, to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, to the amount of seventeen millions sterling!! Indeed all travellers speak with amazement of the churches loaden with gold, silver, and precious stones.

OLD MEXICO,

Which being bounded on one of its sides by the Pacific Ocean, was very convenient for commerce. In length it is 2000 miles, and 600 in breadth. This country possesses many exceedingly large rivers, as likewise lakes, in one of which, on an island, the city of Mexico stands. This country is immensely rich in mines of gold and silver, so much so, that of the latter, they reckon no less than 1000. The revenue of Mexico amounts to the vast sum of 24 millions of our money, and it is well known that this, together with the other provinces of Spanish America, supply the whole world with silver. Precious stones are likewise produced here.

The climate is exceedingly hot, except in the inland country. It is more abundant in fruit than grain. The soil produces pine apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and cocoa nuts, which last are here in the greatest perfection and plenty. Mexico produces also a prodigious quantity of sugar; cedar, logwood, and other woods abound; but next to gold and silver, the most valuable product is cochineal, which is of the animal kind, and of the species of the gall insect. It adheres to the plant called apuntia, and sucks the juice of the fruit, which is of a crimson colour. It is from this juice that the cochineal derives its value. It is also used in medicine as a salubric, and as a cordial; and it is computed, that the Spaniards export no less than 900,000 pounds weight of this commodity annually.

From the old continent, horses, asses, sheep, goats, &c. have been transported, and have multiplied. Horned cattle are found wild, in herds of from 30 000 to 40, 000. There also exist in this country a prodigious number of birds: 200 species are said to be peculiar to this country.

The Conspiracy.

BY THE PRESIDENT
Of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, are conspiring and consederating together to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise against the dominions of Spain, that for this purpose, they are fitting out and arming vessels in the western waters of the United States, collecting provisions, arms, military stores, and other means, are deceiving and seducing honest and well meaning citizens, under various pretences, to engage in their criminal enterprises, are organizing, officering and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided: I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led without due knowledge or consideration to participate in the said unlawful enterprise, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and incur prosecution with all the rigors of the law. And I hereby enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, of the United States, or of any of the states or territories, and especially all governors, and other executive authorities, all judges, justices and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out, and bringing to condign punishment, all persons engaged, or concerned in such enterprise, in seizing and detaining, subject to the dispositions of the law, all vessels, arms, military stores or other means provided or providing for the same, and in general in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprise, by all the lawful means, within their power: and I require all good and faithful citizens, and others within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein, and especially in the discovery, apprehension and bringing to justice of all such offenders, in preventing the execution of their unlawful designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand.
(SEAL.) Given at the city of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and six, and in the year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-first.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

From the Western World, of November 7.
(Published at Frankfort, Kentucky.)

INTERESTING.

Motion in the Federal Court of the Kentucky District, against Aaron Burr, Esq. late Vice-President of the United States, for crimes and high misdemeanors.

ON Wednesday, about noon, on the 5th inst. J. H. Daviess, Esq. Attorney of the United States for the above district, rose, and addressing the court, said that he had a motion to make of the utmost magnitude, and extraordinary nature, and which regarded the welfare of the union at large. That the unhappy state of his health alone had prevented him from making it on the first day of the term. That he should ground his motion on an affidavit which he would present to the court. He then made oath to the following affidavit:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Kentucky District, ss.

J. H. Daviess, attorney for the said United States, in and for said district, upon his corporal oath, doth depose and say, That the deponent is informed, and doth verily believe, that a certain Aaron Burr, Esq. late vice-president of the United States, for several months past, hath been, and is now engaged in preparing and setting on foot, and in providing and preparing the means, for a military expedition and enterprise within this district, for the purpose of descending the Ohio and Mississippi therewith, and making war upon the subjects of the king of Spain, who are in a state of peace with the people of these United States—to wit, on the provinces of Mexico, on the westwardly side of Louisiana, which appertain and belong to the king of Spain, an European prince, with whom these United States are at peace.

And said deponent further saith, that he is informed, and fully believes, that the above charges can be, and will be fully substantiated by evidence, provided this honorable court will grant compulsory process to bring in witness to testify thereto.

And the deponent further saith, that he is informed and verily believes, that the agents and emissaries of the said Burr have purchased up, and are continuing to purchase, large stores of provisions, as if for an army; and that the said Burr seems to conceal in great mystery from the people at large, his purposes and projects; while the minds of the good people of the district seem agitated with the current rumour that a military expedition against some neighboring power is preparing by said Burr.

Wherefore, said attorney, on behalf of said U. S. prays that due process issue to compel the personal appearance of the said Aaron Burr, in this court; and also of such witnesses as may be necessary on behalf of the said United States; and that this honorable court will duly recognize the said Aaron Burr to answer such charges as may be preferred against him in the premises; and in the mean time, that he do stand and refrain from all further preparation and proceeding in the said armament within the said United States, or the territories or dependencies thereof.

J. H. DAVIESS, A. U. S.

Having read this affidavit, the attorney proceeded in the following words:

The present subject has much engaged my mind. The case made out is only as to the expedition against Mexico; but I have information on which I can rely, that all the western territories are the next object of the scheme—and finally, all the region of the Olé is calculated as falling into the vortex of the new proposed revolution. What the practicability of this scheme is, I will not say; but certainly any progress in it might cost our country much blood and treasure to undo; and at the least, great public agitation must be expected.

I am determined to use every effort in my power, as an officer and as a man, to prevent and defeat it.

Having read the affidavit myself, I shall make no comments on its sufficiency.

In case of felony the affidavit must be positive, as to a felony actually committed; but in a misdemeanor of this nature, where the sole object of the law is prevention, such an oath cannot be required; the thing must rest on belief as the main point of guilt.

I could easily prove positively the purchase of supplies of various kinds, but this is no offence. Mr. Burr may purchase supplies—he may import arms—he may engage men, which I am told is actually begun—yet all these things being proved make no offence; neither can proof of the declarations of his known confidants, of which abundance may be had, attach guilt to him—it is the design, the intent with which he makes these preparations, that constitute his misdemeanor.

There must be a great exertion of supposition to imagine a case in which positive proof of the illegal design can be had—it must rest in information and belief.

The court ought therefore to issue a warrant or capias for the accused, and examine witnesses; when the court will be able to decide whether Mr. Burr should be bound to good behaviour on the premises, or recognised to appear here and answer an indictment.

His honor Judge Innes declined, on account of the importance of the question, to give an opinion without taking time for consideration. This opinion he did not deliver until this morning about eleven, which opinion went to overrule the motion of the attorney for the United States on the grounds,

1st. That the court was not invested with the power.

2d. If the court were, that the evidence was not sufficient.

The attorney then moved for a warrant to summon a grand jury, before whom he was to prefer an indictment against Col. Burr. This the court immediately granted; and a warrant was given to Col. Crocker, the marshal of the district, for that purpose. The Judge ordered his opinion to be entered on the record. A copy of it, therefore shall be obtained and published in an extra half sheet the beginning of the week, with the farther proceedings of the court on this important question.

1 o'clock. After the names of the grand jury were called, Col. Burr entered, attended by H. Clay, esq. as his counsel, and after having seated himself a few minutes

rose and addressed the court in concise and impressive terms. He stated that he had been upon the eve of his departure from Lexington, when he was informed that his name had been mentioned with reproach in that court; that he made it his business to hasten to this place, and present himself before the court for investigation, with several other observations which we shall publish at length in our next. At present we can only say, that the grand-jury were ordered to attend on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

SEQUEL TO THE FOREGOING.

[BY THE LAST MAIL.]

In an article in the National Intelligencer, it is stated that the District Court in Kentucky convened on Wednesday, 12th Nov. according to adjournment. "Of thirteen witnesses summoned, twelve appeared. The only absent witness was a member of the legislature of the Indiana territory, then said to be sitting. The grand jury likewise attended. In this stage of the business, Mr. Daviess, it is said, without assigning any reason, informed the Court he was not prepared to carry the case before the grand jury, and moved their discharge, which accordingly took place. No reasons are assigned for this most extraordinary course of procedure. Our informant adds, that the state of the public mind in Kentucky was tranquil, and not a voice was heard in favor of secession."—*Mer. Adv.*

Hudson, December 9.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN,

THE Festival of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by Hudson Lodge, No. 13, in this city, on Saturday, the 27th inst. The members of the said Lodge, together with the neighboring Lodges collectively, or the brethren individually, are respectfully invited to attend. An Oration will be delivered, and an entertainment provided for such as choose to partake.

As members of distant Lodges, now resident in this city, may not receive each a special invitation, not being personally known to the committee, they are requested to attend without further notice.

LEVERETT CRUTTENDEN, } Com'tee
SETH MORTON, } of
RUSSELL WILKINSON, } arrange't.
Hudson, Dec. 9th, A. L. 5806.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS,

Received by the late arrivals.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

RUSSIAN & SWEDISH ARMIES.

Hamburg Sept. 29.

Advices from Koenigsburgh state, that Russian troops are now embarking in several ports of Russia.

The Swedish troops are receiving reinforcements in the Duchy of Lauenburgh,

His Swedish Majesty is expected in Pomerania immediately.

The Russian fleet now lying off Copenhagen is bound for Corfu; it consists of 8 sail of the line and two frigates.

Letters from Iemberg, of the 1st inst. state, that the Russian troops in motion on the frontiers of Galicia, are very considerable; and that the Grand Prince Constantine was hourly expected there.

Hamburg, Sept. 30.

The Russian troops as well as the Saxons and Hessians continue to advance; it is said they would act offensively.

Letters received here from Dresden, assert, that their Russian and Prussian Majesties the Arch-Duke Charles and Grand-Duke Constantine, are expected in that city. Positive and authentic accounts have been received here of a Russian army, of nearly 30,000 men, having reached the frontiers of Silesia.

Breslaw, Sept. 9.

It appears that the Russians destined to repair to our provinces, are marching in great haste. Every preparation is making for them.

There is certainly a large body of Russian troops to pass through South Prussia and Silesia. They will be conducted by Gen. Chebouski, who is now at Warsaw.

PRUSSIAN & SAXON ARMIES.

Marburg, Sept. 20.

The Prussian army on our frontier is stronger every day. The right wing is posted towards Munster; The left is on the side of East Friesland. The Grand Army is formed behind the Elbe, and is commanded by Marshal Mallendorf; it consists of 70,000 infantry, and 16,000 cavalry; his Majesty is with this division of his troops. Besides this body of troops, which is daily augmenting, all the forces from Magdeburg are to be joined. In Silesia the troops which are already very numerous, are to be joined by 20,000 Saxons. In addition to these, there are two armies of reserve, one at Custrin, and the other at Bober.

Dresden, Sept. 21.

This city is full of Prussian officers. Yesterday about 8000 troops arrived here; and they are to be followed by 4000 more. The Grand Head-Quarters are at present at Halle; and it appears that the army will march against the French territory. It is said that the king of Prussia's camp-equipage has reached Halle. All the Saxon troops, hitherto, in cantonments, have had orders to march; though at present their destination is not certainly known.

Bamberg, Sept. 22.

It is said, since this morning that the Duke of Brunswick has transferred his head-quarters from Gotha to Weimare, and it is remarked upon this subject, that all the possessions of the different branches of the House of Saxony, are occupied by Prussian troops.

Frankfort, Sept. 17.

The last letters which have reached us from Saxony announce, that 25,000 Saxon troops are now concentrated between Dresden and the frontiers of the kingdom of Bohemia, and cantoned at a certain distance from the places through which the Prussians pass; so that there is yet no union

between the two armies. The Elector, they say, has hitherto refused it. The Prince of Hohenloe is still at Dresden; it is thought that he has confined himself to demanding a passage for the Prussian troops through the Electorate of Saxony, also for other foreign troops, which, he says, are expected. The motives which the Prussian General alleges to justify his demand relative to the passage, is quite extraordinary; for he declared that the Prussian troops were obliged to evacuate Silesia, to make room for the Russian troops which will immediately arrive from Poland.

Leipsic, Sept. 19.

All the houses are full of Prussian soldiers, who are fed by the citizens.

The Prussian artillery have supplied their want of horses from the inhabitants. Where the people were disposed to sell they have received compensation; and where otherwise force has extorted the supply.

Dresden Sept. 23.

The fortress of Koenigstein is placed in the best state of defence. The Saxon troops under the command of the Duke of Saxe-Wiemar, have approached still nearer to the Prussians: Besides which the garrison of this city, consisting of four regiments of infantry and a regiment of Carabassiers, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. All political affairs continue to be treated with the greatest secrecy.—With regard to military measures, they are a little better known. We very much dread that our country, hitherto so fortunate will become the theatre of a terrible war. Every one here is under the greatest apprehension. Still it is asserted that the Elector of Saxony is by no means disposed to make common cause with Prussia. Prince Hohenloe, on repairing from Berlin to Dresden, demanded of the Elector a free passage over his states for his army, consisting of about 3,000 men; the Elector answered that he could not oppose it, but that neither could he oppose in the sequel, the passage of other foreign troops; that he would unite his army, in order to protect, as much as possible, his neutrality; but that should war break out, he would not decide in favor of either of the belligerent powers.

The country of Magdeburg has offered his Prussian majesty a regiment of light-horse. The states of Silesia have also offered to raise a regiment at their own expense.

Frankfort, Sept. 22.

According to letters from Saxony, the Prussian advanced posts are already on the frontiers of Memmingen, on the side of Franconia. It is confidently asserted, that the Russians are in Silesia; in that case the court of Berlin may, without fear, publish its manifesto, which was printed some days since, as the presence of Russian troops in the Prussian territories is equivalent to a declaration of war.

FRENCH ARMIES.

Dunn bluff, Sept. 22.

French troops are arriving here from all parts to form a considerable army in the frontiers of Holland, a great many are already assembled, and the forces which are to be assembled in a few days, are computed at 90,000 French and Dutch. It appears

that his majesty the king of Holland is to take the command of this army in person, and that the defence of the kingdom will be particularly entrusted to the Dutch troops. The arrival of his majesty is already officially announced here.

Cleves, Sept. 26.

The warlike preparations on the part of France, as well as Prussia, are formidable. Besides the French army in Germany, (from 160 to 170,000 strong) an army is to be formed of 100,000 in the neighborhood of Wessel. Should a general war take place, much human blood will again be shed.

Paris, Oct. 1.

Gen Vaux, who served with distinction in Egypt has set out to join the Grand Army.

The prince of Isemburg has also proceeded for Mentz, to join the emperor.

Their majesties arrived at Mentz on the 28th ult. The emperor was six hours on horseback, reviewing the troops and fortifications.

October 3.

From the 22d to the 28th ult. prince Murat, prince Borghesse, marshals Kellerman, Durock, Angereau, Moncey, Bessieres, and other generals, have successively passed through the department of the Meuse, on their way to Mentz. During the same space of time, ten thousand troops, among which were the first and second regiments of the Guards, took the same route.

All the carpenters are in requisition at Cologne, Boun, and other places in the environs, to throw bridges across the Rhine at the first order.

The conscription is going on with the greatest activity in all the departments.

At Weisil, which is the strongest fortification in the new territories of prince Murat, the soldiers were actively employed in cutting down all the trees in the neighborhood, to reduce them to a level with the Glacis; an order was every hour expected for demolishing the houses that surround the fortress; and the most vigorous preparations were making for sustaining a siege.

British successes in Italy.

The belief of new successes in the Neapolitan territories, gained ground in London, on the 8th October. It was reported that Gaeta was retaken—and that general Regnier had been severely wounded.

British Naval Victory.

The capture of four French frigates, with troops, by commodore Hood, is officially announced, and is of considerable importance. Hood's force consisted of the Centaur, Monarch, and Mars—the French, of five frigates and two corvettes. After a chase of ten hours, the British at length brought the French to action, and succeeded in capturing four sail, one of which was the commodore's ship—all new and remarkably fine frigates, full of troops, stores, arms, ammunition and provisions. Commodore Hood lost his right arm in the midst of the action—9 killed, and 32 wounded—the slaughter on board the French ships, was very great.

In addition to this success, the French frigate Le President from the coast of America, richly laden, has been captured by Admiral Louis, after a chase of 17 hours.

The failure of the Negotiation.

Was stated officially in London, on the 8th of October. The news was received with the most enthusiastic joy. A London editor thus feelingly expresses himself:—

"Having been invariably of opinion that peace at the present moment was not desirable, our readers cannot but suppose that we are pleased at the failure of the negotiation. The negotiation was not popular with the country. The people saw that peace at the present moment would be little more than the minuted repose allowed to pugilists; that it would continue no longer than to enable the parties to return with recruited energies to the contest—that the present state of Europe does not admit of secure peace—that its politics may be compared to the diverted course of a deep and rapid river, which has not yet worn its way into any sure and common channel: they felt convinced that there could be no safety for the anxious inhabitants till things had regained something like their ordinary course. The negotiation therefore we repeat, was never popular. Men look upon it with feelings of apprehension, not of pleasure. But the war was and is popular—never was war so popular. We shall continue it then, we know with unanimity, and we trust with vigor. Sure we are, that if we do bring all our vast energies and resources, all the sinews and blood, all the mighty mind of the British character into the contest, we shall carry it on successfully and conclude it gloriously; gloriously, not for ourselves alone, but for Europe and the world. For ourselves indeed, for our own liberties and independence, we never had the slightest fears—the English people know their own dignity—they depend on their own virtue—they deserve, because they are determined to be free. Till, therefore, their sea can be dried up, and their rocks crumbled into dust, they can never be conquered or enslaved."

LATEST ARRIVAL.

By the arrival of the ship Perseverance, in 44 days from Hamburgh, we are just put in possession of the newspapers of that place up to the 9th of October. All the information contained in them is comprised in a single sentence: *no war had commenced*, but was considered inevitable by all classes of people; and people in business ordered their affairs accordingly.—*E. Post.*

As a late occurrence at Washington will undoubtedly be made the subject of a terrific letter from the terrible Terreau to the Secretary of State, we beg leave to open the ears of the reader for the reception of the blast:—

Gen. Terreau, the French minister, not agreeing perfectly well with his lady, or finding some American fair more to his liking, took it in his head to send Madame off to France, and accordingly collected some sailors from a French frigate lying at Annapolis, for the purpose of taking her on board by force. She made an outcry, which soon brought a mob together, who demanded her release, and at length obtained it.—It is said that monsieur's temper is up on the occasion.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

HUMAN LIFE.

BATELESS man, still hoarding gold,
Leave the toil that gives no rest ;
Thy hoary locks proclaim thee old,
Then why not make, while yet you may,
The present gay,
And seek to make the future blest.

Thoughtless mortal, cast your eyes
On the precious moments fled ;
See, how swift thy being flies :—
No youthful vigor nerves your clay ;
Life dies away—
To-morrow finds thee with the dead.

See, how soon a rolling year
To the age of time is join'd ;
No more the mildest seasons cheer ;
Thus autumn, too, will soon have flown,
And nature's throne,
To surly winter be resign'd.

But, when by winter's glooms o'ercast,
Nature does not long deplore ;
For her spring returns at last.
Not so with man ; his fleeting spring,
Once on the wing,
Returns to cheer his soul no more.

But the age-worn Christian feels
Raptures, felt by him alone ;
Though freezing time his life congeals,
Full well he knows, life's winter past,
His spring at last,
Of joy immortal shall be blown.

So then let youth their moments spend,
As with the righteous to be class'd ;
Thus when cold wintry years impend,
Beyond the darkness of the tomb,
Their spring shall bloom,
Which thro' eternity will last.

QUIN.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A FACT,

A LITTLE EMBELLISHED.

There liv'd not long ago, a student,
Extremely wise, and very prudent ;
But chancing once to be unguarded,
His heart, by Cupid, was bombard'd ;
And tho' before, to nought he'd truckle,
Our hero now was forc'd to knuckle.
This first defeat so unexpected,
In him, a thorough change effected.
Once it was his delight to sore
By patient toil, his mind with lore ;—
But now the scientific bow'rs,—
From which he'd cull'd the sweetest flow'rs,
Were, by the luckless lad, consider'd
As having all their beauties wither'd.
Nor was the love he bore to books,
More sadly alter'd than his looks.
His visage, once full blown with health,
Was robb'd of all its carnal wealth ;
Nor could he boast a stronger claim
To flesh throughout his maugre frame ;

So that the youth appeared to viewers,
Like famish'd ven'son, stuff'd with skewers.
The fire that rag'd within his breast,
Unceasingly, consumed his rest :
Indeed, he neither could be number'd,
With those awake, or those who slumber'd ;
For when awake, it always seem'd
As tho' the hapless fellow dream'd ;
And when asleep such noise he'd make,
That one would swear he was awake.
His nights were spent in frightful screeches ;
His days in venting empty speeches—
It happened once, in ranting mood,
As he before a mirror stood,
That love with fancy's pencil drew
His matchless maid before his view—
So much the sight his heart inflam'd,
That he in extacy exclaim'd—
Ah peerless charmer art thou there,
Thou brightest beauty 'mong the fair ?
And hast thou deign'd my priceless dear,
At length my drooping heart to cheer ?
A tedious, anxious age has pass'd,
Since I beheld my angel last ;
Sure, now you can't refuse to bless
Your fond adorer with a kiss.—
He straight approaches, when, alas !
He kisses but the looking-glass.

QUIN.

Literary Gleanings.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE
COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

"Napoleone Bonaparte was attacked by a fit of jealousy at Mentz. The young nephew of the Elector Arch-Chancellor, Count de L—ge, was very assiduous about the Empress, who herself at first mistook the motive. Her confidential secretary Descamps, however, afterwards informed her, that this nobleman wanted to purchase the place of a coadjutor to his uncle, so as to be certain of succeeding him. He obtained therefore several private audiences, no doubt to regulate the price ; when Napoleone put a stop this secret negotiation, by having the Count carried by gens-d'armes with great politeness, to the other side of the Rhine. When convinced of his error, Buonaparte asked his wife what sum had been proposed for her protection, and immediately gave her an order on his minister of the treasury, Marbois for the amount. This was an act of justice, and a reparation worthy of a good and tender husband ; but when, the very next day he recalled this order, threw it into the fire before her eyes, and confined her for six hours in her bedroom, because she was not dressed time enough to take a walk with him on the ramparts, one is apt to believe that military despotism has erased from his bosom all conjugal affection ; and that a momentary effusion of kindness and generosity can but little alleviate the frequent pangs caused by repeated insults and oppression. Fortunately, Madame Napoleone's disposition is proof against rudeness as well as against brutality. If what her friend and confidante, Madame Dulacy, reports of her is not exaggerated, her tranquillity is not much dis-

turbed nor her happiness affected, by these explosions of passionate authority ; and she prefers admiring in undisturbed solitude her diamond box to the most beautiful prospects in the most agreeable company ; and she inspects with more pleasure in confinement her rich wardrobe, her beautiful china, and her heavy plate, than she would find satisfaction, surrounded with crowds, in contemplating nature even in its utmost perfection. "The paradise of Madame Napoleone," says her friend, "must be of metal, and lighted by the lustre of brilliants, else she would decline it for a hell, and accept Lucifer himself for a spouse, provided gold flowed in his infernal domains, tho' she were even to be scorched by its heat."

Diversity.

From the Port Folio.

MR. OLDSCHOOL,

In the year 1759, Dr. Will wrote a pamphlet entitled, "To David Garrick, Esq. the petition of the letter I, in behalf of himself and Sisters." The purport of it was to charge Mr. Garrick with some words including the letter I, as U, in firm for firm, virtue for virtue, and others.—The pamphlet is now forgotten ; but the following Epigram, which Mr. Garrick wrote upon the occasion, deserves to be preserved as one of the best in the Language. O.

To Dr. Will, upon his petition of the letter I, to David Garrick, Esq.

If 'tis true, as you say, that I've injur'd a letter,
I'll change my notes soon, as I hope, for the better ;
May the just rights of letters, as well as of men,
Hereafter be fix'd by the tongue and the pen ;
Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,
And tha I may be never mistaken for U.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTES.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms :—

First Volume, unbound..	\$ 2,
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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The Balance, COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM HEAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, DECEMBER 16, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

WHEN it is considered how easy it is to get signers to almost any thing, a very long list of subscribers to the petition to Mr. Jefferson may be expected. Some will sign to be free from solicitation, some to promote the views of a faction, and a very few because they really believe Mr. Jefferson to be the fittest man who can be found for President of the United States. When the names are all counted, which is the usual way, as well as that it will be difficult to read many of them, they may amount to a vast number.

Resolutions have been known to be prepared and offered to the people, at a public meeting, who never saw the resolutions, nor could possibly hear them, and yet they held up their hands in assent. A resolution to pull down the state-house, or burn the shipping in the harbour, would have been carried as readily and unanimously. Demagogues have the art to persuade men, that they need not think for themselves, but to believe implicitly that all is intended for the public good.

Those who set their hands to a petition of the kind referred to (if the vile aristocratic scheme be not relinquished) are requested seriously to consider what they do. They sign a falsehood; for the petition implies that no man is fit to be President but Mr. Jefferson. They dishonour every state in the union, except Virginia; for they say that no other is capable of furnishing a President. They insult the people; for a President depends upon their election, notwithstanding such partial petitions. They affront Mr. Jefferson, whatever he may think of it; for they say, either that he ought to have an opportunity to correct his

errors, or that he is fond of power, or that he is the dupe of a faction. They sell themselves to be slaves; for under their own hands they invite Mr. Jefferson and his minions to reign over them. Such has been the progress of tyranny ever since the world began. Bonaparte was Consul first for ten years—then for life—and lastly was crowned Emperor of the French.

If the above remarks be treated lightly, slavery rapidly approaches. They deserve not the name of freemen, and cannot long remain such, who deliberately and wantonly hazard their precious privileges, by complying with the ambitious projects of a faction, and by exalting a few, to the degradation of all the rest.

MONITOR.

FOR THE BALANCE.

FROM the change of sentiment which has taken place in the city of New-York, and pretty generally throughout the state, happy consequences may be expected. Some had begun to think that the subversion of our liberties was inevitable, and that we were to be entirely at the mercy of a few who had leagued together, and used every art to deceive and enslave the rest. They might, perhaps, have succeeded, had not their measures been so tyrannical, violent and barefaced. The people in the city tired with their delusive speeches, their greediness in amassing all for themselves, and their extreme insolence, have risen and hurled them from their seats of power. Out of nine wards, the factious and troublesome demagogues have only three; and these must soon, and naturally fall off. Another year may deprive the unprincipled and intriguing junto of every vestige of dominion forever.

While the city has cause to rejoice, the country has much more. In the former, the plans of usurpation were laid, and the measures concerted for their execution.

If a member in the legislature, from one of the back counties, had courage enough to make opposition, he was immediately denounced, and a torrent of abuse poured upon him. Now, they will vent their rage in vain. They will bite and gnaw those fetters which they had forced for others. They will learn that injustice and cruelty sooner or later meet their reward.

BRUTUS.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THERE are evils arising from a party being called after the name of any man. It is extolling an individual to the degradation, if not the final slavery of all the rest. Who is this man, or who the other, that he should give a name and distinction to his fellow-citizens? It is true that while the present Vice-President of the United States was any way capable of public office, to assume his name was, at least, natural; but since his old age and infirmities, and no one of the name to fill his place, there is not the color of propriety. The party might as well be called *Falscallions* or *Offishites* as *Clintonians*. Happily the impropriety which has existed too long, is become so glaring, that few, except through inadvertence, are now guilty of it. The name by which a junto in the city of New-York, and their creeping followers in the state, can at all be properly distinguished, if called after any name, is *Cheethamites*.

AN OBSERVER.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE Editor of the Crisis says, in a late paper, "They [the Duancites and Cheethamites] know that our worthy President has signified his intention of shortly retiring from the helm of general government." Where and when has Mr. Jefferson signified this? Nothing of the kind is recollected, except a publication, a considerable time

ago, in the Aurora. Was Duane authorized to announce the intention of the worthy President? It may be; for he once enjoyed great intimacy and confidence. Is it to this notice which Mr. Mitchell refers? Or has Mr. Jefferson made some secret communication to his friends? What if Col. Rutgers and others will not suffer him to retire? They obliged him by electing him at first; and he can do no less now than oblige them by a compliance with their very sincere and earnest request to be a candidate for a third time. Let Mr. Mitchell explain himself. There is no proof that Mr. Jefferson means to retire; tho' there are many signs that he never will be elected again.

AN INQUIRER.

Selected.

From the Evening Post.

The struggles of Democracy.—The following laughable extract of a letter, from Connecticut, was lately received:

"New-Haven, October 28th, 1806.

"Last Wednesday the democrats assembled from all parts of the state, at this place—and Bishop came also among them. After a proper pause, he rose and addressed the meeting on the glorious principles they held, and on the glorious prospects before them. Having flourished away till he tho't he had prepared them for the disclosure, he told them with a long and dismal face that the arrearages for supporting the democratic cause the last year, consisting principally of compensations to editors of democratic newspapers, expences for pamphlets, handbills, distribution of them, &c. &c. which he need not particularize, amounted to the precise sum of *three thousand four hundred dollars*. He went to tell them, by way of inducing them to follow his example, that he had himself paid out *one hundred and seventy dollars*; and, he added, he was ready to advance fifty more towards completing the residue, provided others would come forward and subscribe their proportion. The astonishment and consternation was greater than any pen can describe. One got up and moved one thing, another, another, and the meeting got into the utmost confusion. In vain was an attempt made to see if the meeting would assume the debt; in vain did Bishop bawl that if they did not by some means or other, contrive to raise this sum, the cause of democracy must fall. They took care to pass no vote upon the subject, and thus the meeting broke up—You may rely on the liend truth of what I tell you."

From the Boston Repository.

Thunder! Thunder!

When Mr. Jefferson's *Intelligencer* announced in a tone of tremendous menace that the THUNDER of national indignation already "rolled at a distance" and would soon burst with awful power on some devoted object of its fury, we were at a loss where to look for its effects. We waited,

with almost suspended animation, intent to witness the irresistible consequences of so much—noise!

As much to our surprise as that Jefferson should thunder at all, the portentous cloud that threatened England, France and Spain, has settled over our seaports. Whether adverse winds or allpowerful destiny prevented its rolling across the Atlantic, or he who has to direct its fury, like Phæton, aspired to a command far above his pretensions, we know not, but alas! on the heads of a few of our unsuspecting, innocent merchants, it has spent its rage! Now we understand the predictions of our chief's herald. The 15th of November is past; and these industrious citizens, whose calculations to receive their property from Great-Britain have been defeated by accident or contrary winds, circumstances which they could neither foresee nor controul, must suffer considerable loss if not ruin, from the operation of the Non-Importation Act.

Thus are the energies of our wise and vigorous administration exercised. Not in resenting national wrongs—not in defending the rights of Americans, but in embarrassing and distressing a few individuals of our own country. We defy any advocate of the administration to point out any other effect of the Non-Importation Act, good or bad, than the injuries which *our own* citizens must sustain. When our own vessels and cargoes, instead of those of our enemies, are seized and condemned, by *our* government, then let the sufferers shout—Long live the wise and patriotic Jefferson!!

Vessels are hourly expected which with their cargoes, or a part of them, will come under the operation of the Non-Importation Act. Many of our unfortunate fellow-citizens are anxiously inquiring whether there is no way to avoid this seizure and condemnation of their property by our own government, but we believe without any prospect of success. When the English learn that the vengeance of our rulers has been wreaked upon their own poor constituents and supporters, will they not envy us the blessings of so wise and competent an administration?

From the United States' Gazette.

A side blow at the cabinet. In our proceedings of congress of the 3d instant, it is stated that immediately after the reading and commitment of the special message relative to the non-importation act, Mr. Thomas, of New-York, called for the reading of the letters from our *ministers at London*, and the other papers accompanying the message. This was as severe a rebuke upon the inscrutable closeness and secrecy of our cabinet as could well be conceived. When gentlemen of Mr. Thomas's politics begin to lash with such severity it surely must be time for the executive to think of letting out something by which we may be enabled to form some conjecture of the state of our foreign relations. It is now very little short of two years that serious difficulties have existed with the courts both of Great-Britain and Spain. During the whole of that time the executive has not condescended to inform the public, or even the legislature, of one single fact relative to the

pending negotiations, except the simple one that hitherto they have been completely unsuccessful. I wish that Mr. Sloan or Mr. Dawson, as they appear to be the leaders of the house this session, would exert their patriotism in endeavoring to bring to light some of these secrets of negotiation, that we may be able to judge whether this uniform want of success has been owing to bad management or want of talents in our government, or to untoward circumstances which could not have been controuled. Had Mr. Thomas moved to call upon the president for that information which he so improperly withholds, he would have deserved well of his country. But it was cruel in the extreme to affect to suppose that the letters of our ministers were already before the house, and to call, as a matter of course, for the reading of papers which in his conscience he knew were locked up in the office of the secretary of state.

From the Same.

We are glad to find by the following resolution which was moved in the senate on Thursday the 4th instant, by the hon. Mr. Tracy, that there is at least one gentleman who is disposed not to legislate upon a subject of such national importance with his eyes blindfolded. The Aurora vauntingly asserts, that "if the negotiations are in a favorable train—if the least justice is in fair expectation from Great-Britain—then it is the non-importation act which has effected that justice and reconciliation.—Had that act not been passed and acted on, Britain would have rejected and procrastinated her negotiation, continued her piracies and murders. This non-importation act has therefore effected its purpose so far much sooner than we even conceived."

Now if this has really been the case, Mr. Tracy's resolution will be adopted, and the fact will be proved by the letters of our ministers; for the democrats will be ready enough to evince that this favorite measure has been thus effectual. On the contrary we venture to risk the opinion that those letters will prove the very reverse and that nothing in the way of negotiation could be done till this act was repealed. If our conjecture is wrong it can easily be made to appear so by publishing the dispatches.—Should they continue to be kept locked up, the inference will be irresistible.

Mr. Tracy's Resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is requested to cause to be laid before the senate, such information, documents, papers, and correspondence, as may be in his power, and which he may think proper to communicate, respecting the subject of his message of the 3d of December, inst. in which a suspension of the non-importation act is recommended.

Ordered to lie on the table.

We observe that the National *Intelligencer* in reporting the proceedings of the house of representatives upon the president's special message, takes no notice of Mr. Thomas's calling for the reading of the letters of our ministers at London.

Communications.

HUDSON ACADEMY.

THE support and encouragement which has already been given to this infant institution, cannot but be highly flattering to those gentlemen, by whose exertions the plan was set on foot and the building erected. No public building (not even a common school-house) for the education of youth, had been previously built in the city of Hudson. No public encouragement was given to literary pursuits. The citizens of one of the most flourishing towns in the state, were compelled to send their children abroad for education—or, to leave them uneducated. Did a teacher appear amongst them—he had every thing to discourage him.—Amongst strangers, unaided by committees, trustees or overseers, he had to procure his rooms, obtain his scholars, and, after all, collect his subscriptions. Had he merit—it would meet with better encouragement under well-regulated institutions. Had he none—his scholars would be little better for his instruction. These considerations induced a few citizens, principally residents of Prospect-Hill, and its vicinity, to start the plan of an Academy. They succeeded—and within a few months, a large, elegant and commodious brick building was completed, and ready for the reception of pupils.—About a year ago the schools commenced, and have done honor to the institution. A Board of Trustees, employ teachers, admit scholars, and manage all the pecuniary concerns.—The schools, (one for the Languages and higher branches—one for ordinary studies—and one for young ladies*) though kept in separate apartments, are all under the direction of a Preceptor, well qualified for the task. The situation of the building is one of the most pleasant and healthy, and from present appearances the institution bids fair to be the most flourishing, in the state.

W.

* The young ladies' school is suspended during the winter.

Gov. Lewis.

It is not known that the aristocratic junto in the city of New-York, have any fresh charges against Gov. Lewis, except they should find fault with him for raising potatoes, and making cider the last season. Probably, he has not consulted them in these matters, and they may be very angry. Having furiously voted for him at the last election, he is under eternal obligation to order his conduct civil, military and domestic, according to their directions, even to the manner in which he shall turn himself in his bed.

SUBORDINATION.

The ensuing meeting of the Legislature will, it is supposed, exhibit a scene of unanimity and peace. The *Cheethamites* are too much dispirited to attempt any thing; and if they did, it must perish with a mere motion. The members from the back counties, contemptuously called by Cheetham and his junto, "*men in the woods*," are now perfectly aware of the measures which have been taken to deceive and mislead them. A restless and dangerous faction have been defeated in the very seat of their strength, and nothing now awaits them throughout the state, but continued defeat and shame.

A CITIZEN.

Instead of six or seven candidates for the office of Governor, it is a question whether the *Cheethamites* will be able to set up one. Nobody of the least reputation cares to serve them. He must be a despicable wretch who would truckle to them, or sell himself as a slave to their unjust and impetuous commands.

Z.

Editor's Closet.

I cannot tell what Mr. Mitchell is to gain by continuing to misrepresent my language in a case which, of itself, is of no great consequence.—I expressed my *regret*, that a Jeffersonian paper should be bottomed on an old federal establishment; and I remarked that it was *singular and improper* that a majority of the papers in Albany county should be democratic.—Had the Crisis been commenced anew, and the Centinel continued, there would not have been such majority.—I should suppose that no man need misunderstand this language.

A certain travelling surgeon-dentist, heads one of his late advertisements, relating principally to *himself*, "A great deformity."

Strides of Democracy.

A democrat out of power, is one of the most ardent friends of the people. All men are equal, he will tell you—all are competent. And he will boast of his sacred regard for the liberty of the press; and of every thing else, which he believes necessary to secure his popularity. But, put him into power, and his tone is changed in an instant. He begins to regard the people with a jealous eye—he doubts their competency—he thinks the bulk of them are too ignorant or wicked to be placed upon a pannel of jurors; and as to the press, he begins to view it as a terrible bug-bear—he thinks its liberty may degenerate into licentiousness, and even prefers its *suppression* to the ordinary restraints of law.—The following extracts from Gov. McKean's late address to the legislature of Pennsylvania, will show that we have good grounds for the above remarks.

"Every attempt to insure an impartial trial by jury, in civil as well as in criminal

cases, merits approbation; but permit me to suggest, that the chance of the wheel (which operates advantageously in that respect) must frequently produce a pannel of jurors, whose previous education and pursuits may not have qualified them to investigate and decide the complicated questions that arise; especially in a great commercial city. If, therefore, with the means for ensuring impartiality, you can combine the means to ensure a competency of knowledge, as well as of integrity for the various duties to be performed, your system will be at once efficient and meritorious."

"May I not here be allowed, without incurring the imputation of a personal motive, to remind the legislative guardians of the reputation, as well as of the lives and fortunes of our fellow-citizens, that libelling (gross and malignant libelling) has become the crying sin of the nation and the times! It is not the licentiousness of a single press, nor the machinations of a particular party, to which, in the faithful execution of my office, the legislative attention is thus directed. The crime is to me the same, whoever may be the criminal and whoever may be the victim. But it is the general prostitution of the liberty of the press; the overwhelming torrent of political dissension; the indiscriminate demolition of public characters; and the barbarous inroads upon the peace and happiness of private individuals; which constitute in my mind a subject of the highest concern to yourselves and to your posterity. The fatal consequences of this public malady begin already to appear. The press has lost its uses, as an instructor and a censor. Citizens of the same community are pledged to mutual hatred and persecution. All respect for the magistracy and the laws is falling into derision. Good and wise men will soon abandon the field of public service. And, with a fatality not uncommon in the history of nations, the avowed friends of a free representative government, are arming its real enemies with weapons for its destruction.

"The evil, gentlemen, is obvious and afflicting; but where shall we seek the antidote and the cure? The most zealous advocates of a free press have always thought, that to preserve its liberty, its licentiousness must be restrained. *The law prevents perhaps sufficiently for the punishment of a convicted libeller*; but the inadequacy of that species of reparation to the feelings and fame of the injured individual, and even the opportunities to escape conviction, are points on which the law is still susceptible of great and constitutional amendment. I would, therefore, venture to suggest, that every printer who assails the character of a citizen should be compelled, if required, to publish the defence; that every printer and editor of a newspaper, or other periodical work, should register his name in some public office of the proper county, to be evidence of the fact of publication, upon trials at law; and that, whenever a grand jury shall present a press, as a public nuisance, the printer and the editor should be bound in a recognizance with sureties for their future good behavior, and the court authorized to suppress it for a limited time."

Miscellany.

From the London Star.

BUENOS AYRES.

Account of the present state of the province of Buenos Ayres in South America.

SINCE the time of Ulloa and of Condamine, the state of this part of South America has undergone great alterations for the better. The whole tract of country which now constitutes the province of Buenos Ayres, was formerly subject to the controul of the viceroy of Peru; but, in 1778, it was erected into a separate government. The country has been greatly benefited by this regulation, and particularly by an edict of the king of Spain, promulgated in the same year, by which a free trade was granted. In 1791, Spanish as well as foreign merchants moreover received permission to import negro slaves and hardware, and to export in return the productions of the country. This encouragement has contributed greatly to the advancement of agriculture, and the increase of population; and, such is the fertility of the soil, that, if the same wise regulations should continue in force, Buenos Ayres will probably become, in a short time, the granary of South America and of Spain. Another royal edict, dated April 10, 1793, allowed the exportation of salted meat, as likewise of tallow, duty free.

The most oppressive fetters on industry and commerce having been removed by these and similar royal edicts, and still more by its coming under the fostering protection of Great Britain, the prosperity of the country must continue to increase every year; for, in these regions which are blessed with the most favorable climate, nature alone, if no impediments be thrown in her way, will almost spontaneously produce every thing. The province of Buenos Ayres has a very great extent, every where abounding with the most fertile cultivated lands; these are intersected, in every direction, by brooks and rivers, which all flow into the great river De la Plata. The pasture grounds support millions of bees, horses, sheep, and swine. Such number of horned cattle are reared, that, in the year 1792, 825,809 ox hides were shipped for Spain—not to reckon on such as were used in the country, or were bartered for negro slaves. There is an abundance of salt; and no want of convenient places where boats and ships may take in a cargo of salted flesh for exportation. The Rio de la Plata, the Uruguay, Parana, and other smaller streams, afford great advantages in this respect.—There are likewise some good and capacious harbours, as, for instance, those of Buenos Ayres itself, of Montevideo, Maldonado, and the Bay of Braganza. The fishery on the coast, especially of the whale and sea-roff, is frequently very productive; and in the interior of the country the chase furnishes many articles for commerce; for the skins of the pters that are found here are no less esteemed for their beauty, than the ostrich feathers, of which there is great plenty. In the villages and districts of the Missions, cottons, and likewise flax and

hemp are cultivated. Nor is this province entirely destitute of gold mines: some of them are worked near Maldonado and San Luis, at the distance of two hundred leagues from the capital.

We shall be best enabled to form a correct idea of the prosperity and commerce of this country, by taking a view of the imports and exports. In the year 1790, there arrived 35 loaded ships from Cadiz; 22 from Barcelona, Malaga, and Alhaguez; nine from Corrunna; five from Santandar; one from Vigo, and one from Gijon. The value of that part of the cargoes which consisted of Spanish productions, amounted to 1,705,866 American Piasters. The value of the foreign manufactures, &c. which were imported in the above ships, amounted to 1,148,078; and sum total of both, to 2,853,944 piasters. On the other hand, there sailed from Buenos Ayres 26 ships for Cadiz; 10 for Barcelona, Malaga, and Alicante; 11 for Corrunna, and 4 for Santandar. These carried coined and uncoined gold of the value of 1,425,701 piasters.—The value of the silver exported amounted to nearly 2,556,304, and that of the other productions of the province to 1,076,877 piasters. The value of all the exports consequently amounted to 5,051,892. The goods exported consisted of 874,593 raw ox hides; 43,752 horse hides; 24,436 skins of a finer sort; 46,800 arrobas of melted tallow; 771 arrobas of Vicunna wool: 2,264 arrobas of common wool: and 291 arrobas of the wool of the Guanaco or camel-sheep; 11,890 goose wings; 451,000 ox horns; 3,223 cwt. of copper; 4 cwt. of tin; 2,541 tanned hides; 222 dozen of manufactured sheep skins; 2,128 cwt. salted beef; and 185 cwt. of salted pork.

From the Havannah two ships arrived. These were freighted with 22,159 arrobas of sugar; 239 casks of brandy; 212 large vessels full of honey; 258 arrobas of cacao; 1864 arrobas of white wax; and 750 varas of acana wool; the whole value of the imports from the Havannah amounting to 123,561 piasters. In the same year 14 ships sailed from Buenos Ayres to the Havannah. Their cargoes consisted of 21,060 piasters of gold; 69,050 cwt. of salted flesh; 13,600 arrobas of tallow; 252 dozen of manufactured sheep skins; 323 skins of a finer sort; 190 arrobas of wool; 280 goose wings;—the value of all these exports to the Havannah amounting to 160,110 piasters.

Two ships from Lima and Guayaquil, brought 10,975 arrobas of sugar; 200 salt stones; 1472 arrobas of cacao; 816 arrobas of rice; 378 pounds of cinnamon; 990 pounds of indigo;—the value of the whole amounting to 50,154 piasters. In return, 2094 hoes, 238 slaves, 1680 arrobas of tallow, 620 lbs. of thread, 42 dozen pair of silk stockings, and 120 hoes, were sent from Buenos Ayres to the above named places. The value of all these exports amounted to 67,150 piasters.

In the same year, 1330 negro slaves were imported in four Spanish and five foreign ships. On the other hand, two foreign ships, and nine belonging to the country, sailed from Buenos Ayres on a slave-trade voyage, carrying with them 150,820 piasters in money, and of the productions of

the country and other merchandise as much as was estimated at 24,708 piasters.

The rapid increase of trade in the province clearly appears from a comparative state of the imports and exports of the year 1795 and 1796. In this latter year there were imported 932,481 piasters worth of goods from Spain; 760,361 piasters worth from the Havanna, & 50,154 piasters worth from Lima, more than in the year, immediately preceeding. The importation of negro slaves likewise exceeded in value that of the former year about 11,895 piasters. The exports too were likewise much more considerable, the excess of these to Spain alone amounting to 274,476 piasters.

But in the following years, through the war, and the insecurity of commerce thereby occasioned, a change for the worse had taken place. This we learn from the *Correo Mercantil* of the year 1799, No. 33, which contains a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated Oct. 31, 1798, relative to the stagnation of trade. According to this letter, above three millions of skins were lying in the warehouse of the capital and Montevideo, which could not be exported, on account of the danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy. Many sorts of European goods and manufactures were totally wanting, or had risen to prices excessively high. In particular, a great want was felt of European linen; in lieu of it, however, they substituted stuffs, either manufactured from cotton in the country itself, or imported from Peru. Of these stuffs, which are much esteemed, above a million of ells were, in the above named year, imported into Buenos Ayres. Those most in request came from the country of the Chiquitos and Moxos. Brandy and Spanish liquors could not be procured at any price. They endeavored, however, to supply the most pressing wants by encouraging the manufactures of the country.

There can be no impropriety in here repeating a part of Sir Home Popham's letter to the master of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

"The conquest of this place opens an extensive channel for the manufactures of Great-Britain. Hitherto the trade of this country has been cramped beyond belief, and the manufactures of Great-Britain could only find their way to this rich province by means of neutral bottoms and contraband intrigues—from this moment its trade will be thrown open.

"I need not point out to merchants of extensive information, how beneficial the commerce of this hitherto neglected country will prove—and some judgment may be formed of its immense population by that of this city, which alone contains 70,000 inhabitants wanting all sorts of goods of European manufacture.

"The productions of this country are indigo, tobacco, Vincentia wool, cotton, tiger skins, seal skins, coppers, figs, dried beef, dried tongues, hams, saffron, cochineal, cocoa, hemp, hair, wheat, gums, drugs, besides gold, silver and precious stones, exclusive of hides and tallow, which I consider the great staple, 1,400,000 of the former being annually exported."

Montevideo is the most considerable, and most advantageously situated harbor in the whole province. Don Bruno de Zazala

was the first who, in the year 1731, settled here with fourteen or fifteen families from Palma, one of the Canary Islands, and laid the foundations of the city. Since that time it has greatly increased, and still continues to rise in importance, in proportion as the trade of the province becomes more extensive. Provisions here are very plentiful and cheap. This abundance of the necessities of life encourages, in the common people, a propensity to idleness, which has given rise to an order of strollers, who are called *Guaderos*. Their mode of life resembles that of the Gypsies, except that they are not addicted to thieving. These vagabonds are natives of Montevideo or the circumjacent places: they are very badly clothed, their whole dress consisting only of a coarse shirt, and a worse upper garment. These articles of dress, together with horse-furniture, serve them for bedding, and a saddle for a pillow. They stroll about with a kind of small guitars, to the sound of which they sing ballads of their own composition, or such as they have learned from others. Love is in general the subject of these songs. Thus they wander about the country, and endeavor to divert the peasants, who in return shew their gratitude by furnishing them with victuals during their stay with them, and even giving them other horses when they lose their own. This liberality and generosity will appear the less surprising, when it is considered, that in this country horses are of very little value. Great herds of them run about wild in the vast plains, and seem to belong to whoever will take the trouble of catching them. The *Guaderos* generally march about in parties consisting of four, and sometimes even more. With respect to the means of procuring food, they give themselves so little concern, that, when setting out on an excursion, they provide themselves only with a rope, a few balls, which are fastened to the ends of the ropes, and a knife. When attacked by hunger, they contrive to get one of the young cows or bulls, which run wild, entangled in their snares. They throw the captured animal down, tie its legs together, and then cut, even before it is dead, the flesh, together with the skin, from the bone, make a few incisions in it, and thus prepared, put it to the fire: when half roasted it is devoured without any addition or condiment, except a little salt when they happen to carry any with them. Some of them kill a cow merely for the purpose of obtaining the flesh between the ribs and the skin. Others eat nothing except the tongue, which they roast in the red hot embers. The remainder of the carcass is all left on the field, and becomes the prey of carnivorous birds and wild beasts. Others again are still more easily satisfied, taking nothing but the marrow bone, from which they cut off all the flesh, and then hold it over the fire till the marrow becomes soft and fluid. Sometimes they practice the following singular mode of cookery: Having killed a cow, they take out the entrails, and collecting all the tallow and lumps of fat, put them in the hollow carcass. They then kindle some dried cow-dung, and apply it to the tallow, that it may take fire, and penetrate into the flesh and bones. For this purpose, they

close up the carcass as well as possible, so that the smoke comes out of the mouth, and another aperture made in the lower part of the belly. In this manner the cow often continues roasting a whole night, or a considerable part of the day. When it is done enough, the company place themselves around, and each cuts for himself the piece he likes best, and devours it without bread or salt. What remains is left in the field, except any of them happens to carry a portion of this favorite food to some particular friend.

There are two ways of travelling from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres: one of them by land as far as El Real de San Carlos. In the dry season of the year this is the shortest; but, in the rainy season, the smallest rivulets swell to such a height, that no one can cross them without considerable danger, sometimes not at all. At San Carlos boats are always in readiness to transport passengers across the Rio de la Plata, which is here ten *leguas* broad, and to carry back the orders of the governor, and all kinds of provisions, to San Carlos. The most usual manner of travelling from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres is by water. If the weather be favorable, a boat may perform this passage in twenty-four hours, though the distance be forty *leguas*: but when the wind is contrary, it may happen that fourteen days will scarcely be sufficient.

Buenos Ayres is situated on the western bank of the great River de la Plata. So lately as forty years ago, this city was considered as only the fourth as to rank and importance in the viceroyalty of Peru.—Lima then held the first rank, and next in importance to that capital were Cuzco and Santiago in Chili. Since that time circumstances have greatly altered, and at present Lima alone can be reckoned superior to Buenos Ayres. Since this latter city became the seat of a new government, it has greatly increased, and still daily increases, in consequence of the improved state of agriculture and commerce, and in the course of time, will probably rise to an equal rank with Lima itself. Formerly the citizens of Buenos Ayres had no country houses; and, except peaches, none of the finer sorts of fruits were produced here. At present, there are few persons of opulence but have villas, and cultivate in their gardens all kind of fruit, culinary plants, and flowers. The houses are in general not very high, but most of them are built in a light and beautiful manner.

At Buenos Ayres, the men as well as the women dress after the Spanish mode, and all the fashions are brought thither from the mother country. The ladies in Buenos Ayres are reckoned the most agreeable and handsome of all South America; and though they do not equal those of Lima in magnificence, yet their manner of dressing and decorating themselves is not less pleasing, and even evinces a greater delicacy of taste.

Until the year 1747, no regular post was established either in Buenos Ayres, or the whole province of Tucuman, notwithstanding the great intercourse and trade with the neighboring provinces. Merchants sent, as often as they found it necessary, a messenger with their letters; and their friends and

neighbours made use of the same conveyance; or what was more usual, they loaded travellers with letters and commissions, &c. which was however attended with great delays and inconvenience, as from Jujui to Mendoza one is obliged to travel very slowly in a kind of two-wheeled carts. But in 1748 the Viceroy Don Andonaegui instituted regular posts.

Buenos Ayres is well supplied with provisions: of flesh meat in particular there is so great an abundance, that it is frequently distributed gratis to the poor. The river water is rather muddy: but it soon becomes clear and drinkable, by being kept in large tubs or earthen vessels. Of fish too there is a great abundance.

Neither in the district of Buenos Ayres nor in Tucuman does any snow ever fall; sometimes it freezes a little, so as to cover the water with a thin coating of ice, which is collected and preserved with great care for the purpose of cooling their liquors.

That the climate of Buenos Ayres is very salubrious, appears from the proportion of the births to the deaths; and consequently the city has not been improperly named. In June, July, August, and September, however, fogs arise from the river, which affect the lungs and breast. The vehement winds too, which blow from the Pampas, and are therefore called *Pamperos*, prove very troublesome to the inhabitants.

Those who wish to cross the continent from Buenos Ayres to Peru, have many things to attend to, and guard against. The greatest danger arises from Indians, who inhabit the Pampas. Whole troops of these attack travellers, and cause them much loss. The *Pampas Indians*, as well as the other tribes of savages, send out scouts to acquire intelligence of the number and strength of travellers. These spies frequently pretend to be deserted or driven away and pursued by their countrymen. The laziness of the *Pampas* surpasses all description. On this account the number does not increase; and the Spaniards entertain well founded hopes, that the whole race will soon be extinguished. They are treacherous and cowardly; and although they can manage the lance with some skill on horseback, they do not possess valour sufficient to maintain the combat for any length of time. Their victories over the Spaniards are therefore very rare. It is then only that their attacks prove successful when they are able to lie in ambush, and surprise their enemy, or when fifteen of them fight against one European.

It has been alleged by some people that this country can derive no benefits from the possession of Buenos Ayres, which we did not before enjoy in consequence of the licenses granted to neutrals to trade with that country; but this arises from their want of information. When Buenos Ayres was under the dominion of Spain, we could only carry on our commerce by neutrals, through the agency of Spanish brokers, whose commissions amounted to about 7-12 per cent. besides which the Spanish government charged 34-12 per cent. ad valorem on the imports, and 22 per cent. on the exports, making altogether a charge of 56-12 per cent. against the British adventurer, and with the commissions 64 per cent.

Is the saving of such a sum no benefit to this country? Is the employment of British instead of neutral bottoms of no advantage? General Beresford and Sir Home Popham have reduced the duties on importation to 12 1-2 per cent. and on the exports to 10 per cent.—and even this sum, instead of being paid to another government, is now to be paid to our own.—This country will undoubtedly derive great advantages from this new source. We do not mean, however, that ever adventurer who embarks in it will instantly make a fortune; on the contrary, many of them, we doubt not, will be ruined; for here, as in every other quarter, a glut of goods and the necessity of making remittances, will bring on a competition which will reduce the profits of the adventurer. But in such cases things at last find their level, and there is left a fair commercial return for the capital employed, and the risks of the trade. Another thing should also be taken into consideration of such as mean to embark in this trade. The American produce will, in proportion to the increased quantity that comes to this country, fall in its price here. This is an effect so common and so natural, that he must be a mere novice in commercial pursuits who does not comprehend it. All that we would be understood to say is—that this trade holds out a prospect of a fair remuneration to experienced commercial men, and promises to open sources for the consumption of British manufactures to an extent that cannot yet be calculated; for exactly in proportion as the burdens laid upon the natives are diminished by the British government, their means for buying our commodities will be increased; and the people instead of continuing ragged and indolent, will become industrious, and in length of time vie with each other in the possession of necessities, comforts and luxuries.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 1.

Speaker took the chair about noon—89 members appeared.

Clarke, delegate from Orleans, and Burwell from Virginia, qualified and took their seats.

Quorum formed in the Senate.

Dawson and G. W. Campbell from the house, and Mitchell and Stone, from the senate, waited on the President.

Motion by Sloan to have the standing committees chosen by ballot—motion lost the next day.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

President's Message received.

Motion made and carried, for printing 500 copies (the usual number) and 1000 extra copies of the President's Message.

Standing Committees appointed by the Speaker.

Committee of Elections. Findley, Elmer, Eppes, Chittenden, Schuneman, Bidwell, Ellis.

Claims. Holmes, Moore, Moore of S.C. Bedinger, Stanford, Staunton, Aldridge.

Commerce and Manufactures. Crowninshield, McCreery, Early, Dana, Newton, Marion, Richards.

Ways and Means. J. Clay, R. Nelson, Quincy, O. R. Williams, Mosely Meriwether.

Public Lands. Boyle, Morrow, Darby, Basset, Russell, G. W. Campbell, Hastings.

Revisal and unfinished Business. Tenney, Alston, Claiborne.

Accounts. Conrad, Davenport, Cutts.

It is worthy of remark, that John Randolph, who has hitherto been Chairman of the committee of ways and means, is not only supplanted by J. Clay, but is entirely left out of the standing committees.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The several parts of the President's message, referred to select committees.

Special Message from the President.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the negotiation depending between the United States and the government of Great Britain, is proceeding in a spirit of friendship and accommodation which promises a result of mutual advantage. Delays indeed have taken place, occasioned by the long illness, and subsequent death of the British minister charged with the duty. But the commissioners appointed by that government to resume the negotiation, have shown every disposition to hasten its progress, it is however a work of time; as many arrangements are necessary to place our future harmony on stable grounds. In the mean time, we find, by the communications of our plenipotentiaries, that a temporary suspension of the act of the last session, prohibiting certain importations, would, as a mark of candid disposition on our part, and of confidence in the temper and views with which they have been met, have a happy effect on its course.

A step so friendly will afford further evidence that all our proceedings have flowed from views of justice and conciliation, and that we give them willingly that form which may best meet corresponding dispositions.

Add to this that the same motives which produced the postponement of the act till the fifteenth of November last, are in favor of its further suspension: and as we have reason to hope that it may soon yield to arrangements of mutual consent and convenience, justice seems to require that the same measure may be dealt out to the few cases which may fall within its short course, as to all others preceding and following it. I cannot therefore, but recommend the suspension of this act for a reasonable time, on considerations of justice, amity, and the public interests.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 3d, 1806.

Referred to a committee—Jn. Randolph, Marion, Van Cortlandt, McCreery & Chandler.

Resolution proposed by J. Clay, authorising the post-masters in New-York and Philadelphia, to establish offices in those cities or their suburbs, for the reception and distribution of letters—amended so as to include Charleston, S. C. Baltimore, Boston, Salem, and Washington.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Rev. Mr. Eliot, chosen Chaplain—the Senate chose the Rev. Mr. Sayres.

Committee to whom was referred the president's special message, reported a bill for suspending the non-importation act—read twice, and referred to committee of the whole for next day.

Friday, Dec. 5.

Garnett, of Virginia, excused from serving on the committee of ways and means—J. Randolph added in his place.

Debate on the bill for suspending the non-importation act. Passed, almost unanimously. Suspension to the 1st of June, 1807.

Mr. Gallatin's annual report received and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Hudson, December 16.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

At the last term of the Supreme Court of this state held in New-York, the following persons were admitted Attornies at Law: George W. Strong, James Powers, Solomon Southwick, John Wadsworth, Washington Irving, Oliver Waldron, jun. George Bloom, Severyn Bruyns, Nehemiah Huntington, Robert Swanton, Samuel Haines, and Killian Miller.

Thomas O. Selfridge, Esq. of Boston, who was committed for shooting Mr. Charles Austin, in August last, has been indicted for Man-slaughter.

Late and Important FOREIGN NEWS.

The accounts received by the last mail, convince us that our prediction with respect to the late reports, (mentioned in the Friday's *Newspaper*,) was, in some respect, erroneous.

The ship *Eugenia*, capt. Boder, has arrived at New-York, in 37 days from Amsterdam, and brings intelligence of the most interesting nature.

Hostilities commenced between the Prussian and French armies, on the 9th of October, and the Prussians gained an advantage.

Several battles followed, in which the French were successful.

On the 14th, a bloody and desperate engagement took place near Jena—the Prussians had 100,000, and the French 150,000 men engaged in the conflict—it was bravely fought—but the Prussians were overpowered by numbers, and according to the French accounts, lost 200 pieces of cannon, 20 or 30 stand of colours, and 28,000 men, killed and prisoners.—The princes, Ferdinand and Henry, and the Duke of Brunswick are said to be among the killed, and Prince Hohenlohe, among those dangerously wounded.—The king of Prussia had two horses shot under him.

A letter from Amsterdam, of Oct. 9, adds—"The war with Prussia is at an end, and the French are at Berlin."

Although these accounts may be greatly exaggerated, still after every allowance, it is evident the affair has been very deplorable to the Prussians.

Lord Lauderdale returned to London on the 17th of Oct. amidst the acclamations of the populace.

The News in Detail.

JENA, Oct. 15—5 o'clock, A.M.

The battle of Jena, fought yesterday, is one of the most remarkable in history.

The Prussians amounted to the number of 150,000, they lost 200 pieces of cannon and 30 stand of colors, besides 28,000 prisoners of war. The duke of Brunswick and general Von Ruchel are killed—Prince Henry of Prussia is badly wounded. A great number of generals, besides many officers of rank, are wounded. The loss of the French army is comparatively infinitely less; yet we have in the hospitals of Jena 1200 wounded, and in those of Naumburg 1500; there is no other general killed on our part than the general of brigade, Billy, a brave man. The French army has acquired great glory.

Marshal Davoust, who was stationed in the narrow passages of Kriesen and before Naumburg, left the enemy no time to tarry; he fought the whole day, and threw more than 60,000 men into confusion, which were commanded by Mollendorf, Kackruth and the King in person.

The Queen of Prussia was pursued by a troop of horse. She was obliged to take shelter in Weimar, and three hours before our advanced posts arrived there, she had fled; she took a road which was full of our troops, and it is therefore very likely that she has been overtaken.

Our troops reached Weimar in the evening, pursuing the rear guard of the enemy on the left flank; on the left, marshal Davoust pursued them as far as Neustadt, his headquarters were at Elkersburg this morning. It is supposed that the enemy is endeavoring to collect his forces on the side of Frankenthal in order to reach Magdeburg. The enemy must have suffered a terrible loss, which will not be ascertained until late. Six of their generals are prisoners of war besides a great number of colonels.

CERA, Oct. 13.

The battle of Schleitz, which opened the campaign and was very unfortunate for the Prussian army, and of Saalfeld which was fought the following day, have occasioned a great depression of the enemy's spirits. All the intercepted letters say that the same sensations prevailed at Emsurth, where the King and queen, and Duke of Brunswick, still are; and that they are continually consulting what line of conduct to adopt. But, while they consult, the French army advances.

HAMBURG, Oct. 21.

The queen of Prussia arrived at Berlin on the 17th, and on the day following departed again for Stettin; or, according to other accounts, for Custrin.

The French seem to have taken peculiar pains to mark the Prussian officers, by which a great number of them were killed, and the confusion which finally resulted from it.

MAGDEBURG, Oct. 18.

The battles, which were fought on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst. near Weimar, Kossin and Naumburg, have annihilated the Prussian army; and yesterday the army of reserve, under prince Eugene of Wirtemberg was defeated by marshal Davoust, between Lanchstadt and Halle. The French are before Halle and will probably to-morrow visit our city which is full of confused military. Yesterday the King arrived here, but set out again for Berlin, and at this moment an adjutant of general count Tarnowicz is passing through this city for Weimar. Orders have been sent to Hamburg to detain all shipping bound from there for this port.

JENA, Oct. 15.

The battle of Jena has arrested the shame acquired by the battle of Rossbach, and thus in 7 days determined a campaign, which has quenched the dreadful thirst for war, that tormented the court of Prussia.

The position of the army on the 13th inst. was as follows. The Duke of Berg

and Marshal Davoust stood with the corps at Naumburg, having divisions of their troops at Leipzick and Halle.

The corps of the Prince Ponta Corva was on its march for Naumburg and that of Marshal Lannes was posted at Jena while the corps of Angereau was stationed at Kahla and that under Ney at Roda.

The head quarters were at Gera. The French Emperor was on his march for Jena.

The corps of Marshal Boult was on its march from Gera to take a nearer position where the roads from Jena and from Naumburg meet.

The enemy's army was posted as follows. The king of Prussia commenced his operations on the 9th October by advancing his right wing for Frankfort, his centre for Wurtzburg and his left wing for Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were prepared for the execution of this plan; but the French army, turning his left wing was in a few days posted at Lohenstein, Schitz, Gera, and Naumburg.

The Prussian army being turned, fixed on the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, to concentrate her divisions, and on the 13th, the whole army presented itself in order of battle between Cappelsdorff and Annerstadt to the amount of nearly 150,000 men.

On the 13th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Emperor returned at Jena, and from a small hill occupied by our advanced posts viewed the positions of the enemy, who seemed to manoeuvre, for the purpose of forcing on the next day the narrow passage of the Saal. The enemy made a most obstinate resistance on the road leading to Jena and Weimar. Davoust was ordered to turn him in flank, while the Prince Ponta Corva was separated to attack him in the rear.

The Emperor collected the whole force of Marshal Lannes on the above hill in order of battle.

The troops of Generals Ney and Soult, marched the whole night. A thick fog obscured the following day and the Emperor guarded the infantry against the formidable attacks of the Prussian cavalry. The Riflemen commenced the action and the fire of musquetry was brisk. Good as the position of the enemy was he was dislodged from the same and the French army formed in order of battle in the valleys.

The enemy only waited for the fog to disperse to commence a general action. A division of 3000 men intended to take the defiles of Hoesen, and to cover Naumburg, but was prevented by marshal Davoust. The two other divisions, 80,000 men in number together, drew up in order of battle in front of the French line.

The fog covered both armies for the space of two hours, but when it cleared up, the two armies had a view of each other at the distance of a cannon shot.

The enemy's army was numerous and exhibited a handsome body of cavalry; his manoeuvres were executed with exactness and swiftness. Having made an advance on our left wing, Marshal Angereau was charged to throw him back again, and in less than an hour the attack was general. 150,000 to 300,000 men with 7 or 800 pieces of cannon, spread death every where before them, and exhibited a very rare spectacle. The

Emperor always kept a strong body of reserve with him, besides his imperial guard.

At this interesting crisis a division of the French cavalry arrived also, and formed a line of battle in reserve in conjunction with the above. The whole body now advanced, and together with the main body, soon threw the enemy. The same took post again, but was completely thrown into confusion by a fresh attack from the Duke of Berg, with his heavy horse and dragoons.

The result of the battle was the taking of 30 or 40,000 prisoners, 25 or 30 stand of colors, 300 pieces of cannon, besides magazines and stores.

The enemy is supposed to have lost 25 or 30,000 killed and wounded. General Kollendorf and Prince Henry of Prussia are wounded; the duke of Brunswick and general Ruchel are killed.

Our loss is estimated at 1000 or 1100 dead and 3000 wounded. The Duke of Berg has at this moment enclosed Erfurth, which is garrisoned by a corps of the enemy, commanded by Mollendorf and the prince of Orange.

LONDON, October 27.

The following are the circumstances which appear to have led to this general engagement, as extracted from the *Hamburg Mail*, due on Wednesday, which arrived yesterday morning.

Hostilities, as it has been before stated, began on the 9th instant; but no affair of importance took place until the 10th or 11th, when a very warm action was fought at Saalfeld. Prince Louis Ferdinand, who commanded an advanced corps of the left wing of the Prussian army, was stationed at that town to defend the passage of the Saal. His orders, it is said, were to maintain his position to the last extremity, for the purpose of affording the Prince of Hohenlohe an opportunity of executing a bold movement which he had planned against the right wing of the enemy. Prince Louis bravely performed his duty, defending the bridge during the greater part of the day against a force three times more numerous than his own; he had only 6000 men under his command, and the French were estimated at 30,000. In the end, however, the enemy prevailed. Prince Louis was killed, the passages of the Saal forced, and the Prussians compelled to retreat, with the loss of several men, and some ammunition. These are the most authentic particulars which we have been able to extract from the *Mail* respecting the result of this first affair, which was produced by an attempt of the French to turn the right wing of the Prussians, and destroy the considerable magazines which they had formed at Naumburg.

From the *Norfolk Herald* of Nov 12.

On Friday night last, about nine o'clock a dispute took place in the gambling-house, in little water-street, between the keepers of the fire-brick (two brothers, named Davises) and an itinerant vagabond who goes by the name of *Cobbins*, an Italian well known in and about Richmond as a grinder of music, and who kept the table in the race-field during the late races near this place. During the act *Cobbins* made use of his national weapon, (a dagger) with so much expedition, that he cleared his way and made his escape, having stabbed both the Davises, a man of the name of *Batten* and the oldest *Barbark*, shoe-makers and inhabitants of this borough. One of the Davises died early the next morning, and Watson on Sunday.—The other Davis we are informed cannot survive.—*Hubbard* is out of danger. The assassin has not been heard of since, nor do we learn any exertion making to have him apprehended. He is a low well set fellow, very dark complexion, and speaks broken English.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

TO GRATITUDE.

HEART warming Cherub, loveliest maid,
That charms high heav'n, in Virtue's train,
To thee, be all our homage paid:
To thee, we swell the choral strain.

Thy pencil dipt in lambent flame,
That sweetly beams from Mercy's eyes,
Writes, in the human heart, thy name,—
A glowing passport to the skies!

Whence, those emotions, warm, that swell
The bosom, erst, no joy that knew?—
Those feelings, which the soul, can tell,
Though language, ne'er their image drew!

Thy spirit, swells the heaving breast;
Thy voice, calls forth the blissful tear;
Raptures unsung, at thy behest,
Array'd in dewy pearls, appear.

DELTA.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A REFLECTION.

HOW frail the pow'rs of mortal man,
How empty all his views;
Through all his life—a little span,
A shadow he pursues.

His genius, but a twinkling light,
Which often leads astray—
And still he gropes amid the night,
Dreaming 'tis constant day,

And e'en the wisest here below,
Mock their own wise conceits;
Weeping review the mimic show,
Of pompous scenes and feats.

Blest are the humble, meek and low,
Who love their God and King;
Rivers of grace for those shall flow,
Whose never-ceasing raptures ring.

BRUNETTE.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EXCUSE FOR COWARDICE.

A cowardly soldier was ask'd by his chief,
Why a foe made him shake as the wind does a leaf?
May it please you, he answer'd, the scriptures de-
clare

We must work out salvation by trembling and fear.

QUIN.

FOR THE BALANCE.

TO INNOCENCE.

Where shall we search for those celestial charms,
Which lasting pleasures to the soul dispense?

May they be found in splendid beauties' arms,
Or the embrace of beggar'd innocence?

Thrice happy maid, tho' fortune har'ed shows,
And lordly pride thy chaste attractions scorns;
Yet shalt thou flourish like the fragrant rose,
Unrivall'd, blooming 'mid surrounding thorns.

QUIN.

Diversity.

From the Monthly Anthology.

FRENCH PREJUDICE.

THE English critics are not so full of prejudice in their literary opinions, as the French. It seems the latter aspire to sovereignty in letters, as in arms. In both they are great; yet the field of literature they have not won from the English, and they ought to be ashamed, in such a noble and dignified contest, to take by fraud what ought to be the reward of honorable warfare. The English extol the tragedies of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire. Indeed, Adam Smith says, that the *Phedre* is the most perfect tragedy that has ever been written. Johnson often praises Boileau, and Hume and Gibbon vitiated their style by devotion to French literature. The French have sometimes done justice to England; but we know that Mrs. Montague wrote a volume expressly to vindicate Shakespeare from the aspersions of Voltaire, and every reader of La Harpe regrets to see his mind poisoned by prejudice. From him Shakespeare and Milton receive little mercy, and when the critic is comparing the *Lutrin* of Boileau with Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, instead of accurately adjusting their respective merits, and impartially determining his opinion of Boileau's superiority from regular principles of criticism, he gives every merit to his countryman, and leaves poor Pope so naked, that, were his merits to rest on his mock-epic, he would make a prominent figure among the heroes of the *Dunciad*. Other instances might be mentioned, but it is unnecessary; the two nations have always been, secretly or openly, rivals and enemies, and there is no hope that this opposition will soon be changed. Perhaps this general animosity may have originated excellence in letters, as in war; and if we sigh for the misery, which the mutual hatred has occasioned, (which is commonly more affectation) we may rejoice (perhaps with the joy of sincerity) that the same cause has produced poems, discourses, letters, and critical opinions, sparkling with sense, wit, and imagination.

Humane Society of the City of New-York.

THE Society having taken into consideration the means of recovering persons *apparently dead from drowning*, have adopted and recommend to the notice of their fellow citizens, the following directions as in their opinion best calculated to effect this important object.

DIRECTIONS for the recovery of persons apparently dead from *drowning*.

1st. Avoid any violent agitation of the body, such as *rolling it on a back* or *hanging it up by the heels*, but carefully convey it with the head a little raised, to the nearest house.

2d. Strip and dry the body, and lay it in a warm blanket, which must be renewed every few minutes. If a child, place it between two persons in a warm bed.

3. Immediately apply warm spirits or brandy to the temples, breast, belly, feet and

hands; at the same time, the whole body should be diligently rubbed with warm woollen cloths.

4th. Introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows into one nostril, keep the other nostril and mouth closed, inflate the lungs in the breast be a little raised, the mouth and nostrils must then be left free, and the chest gently pressed in imitation of natural breathing; the bellows should then be applied as before, and the whole process repeated and continued at least 15 or 20 minutes.

5th. Inject into the bowels by means of a syringe a pint of warm *spirits and water*, composed of equal parts of each: This injection the Society prefer to *tobacco smoke*, usually recommended in cases of this sort.

6th. When the Physician who has the care of the apparatus, arrives with the same, he will, with the machine for this purpose, inject into the stomach some warm *spirits and water*, with a small quantity of *spirits of hartshorn*, open a vein or cause such other remedies to be applied as are indicated.

7th. Renew the external application of hot Spirits to the surface of the body, and diligently continue the friction with woollen cloths, at least two hours or until signs of returning life are apparent.

8th. *Do not despair*—By perseverance in warm friction alone many lives have been restored, and in some instances where the bodies have remained in the water for the space of half an hour.

The Bond-street loungers have at length succeeded in introducing a fashion peculiar to themselves—the *invisible shirt*.

[*Lon. pap.*]

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

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The COLUMBIAN AND Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

SEATTLE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, DECEMBER 23, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"IF Mr. Clinton, the present vice-president of the United States, chooses to be Clerk of the county of Ulster, which it is said he has been ever since the revolution, without any appointment by the Council under our constitution, I do not see any valid objection. The silence of the Council was a virtual appointment. In what way he discharges the duties of the office, whether he hires it out, or gives it away, I have never heard. It is certain that he cannot personally attend to it. Perhaps it would have comported better with dignity (if the matter really be as has been stated) and would have saved the appearance of engrossing offices, with which his family has been charged, had another appointment been made."

"The conduct of Col. Burr, I acknowledge, is somewhat mysterious, and I think the conduct of the administration still more so. That the conversation of Col. Burr with Gen. Eaton, his building boats, purchasing provisions, and engaging men, should pass unnoticed so long—that nearly a year should elapse before the proclamation of the President appeared, is extraordinary. The different modes of procedure with Col. Burr, and with Messieurs Smith and Ogden, form a remarkable contrast. They agree only in that necessary measures were delayed, after good information, until the plans were ready for execution. In the one case, Miranda had sailed from the port of New-York; and it may be that Burr has so far ripened his scheme, that it can with difficulty, if at all, be defeated. How sarcastic these words of his to Gen. Eaton! "There is no energy in the government to

be dreaded." The last account is, that the Grand Jury in Kentucky, summoned on the motion of the Attorney of the United States, in order to prefer an indictment against Col. Burr, was, on the motion of said attorney, discharged; he having declared, that "he was not prepared to carry the case before the grand jury." This was done after the solemn and voluntary oath of the attorney, that he "fully believed the charges against Aaron Burr could be fully substantiated by evidence." What can be the meaning of all this?

"I remark in the President's message, the old miserable cant about economy—payment of debts—a full treasury—and preparing for war after it is begun. It seems that the United States will shortly be so rich, that they will have nothing to do with their money but to lay it out on "public education, roads, rivers, canals," if, as he wittily observes, "our peace continues," and the money is not wanted for "the purposes of war." The way in which he would be ready for war, is just such as an enemy would wish, and absurd beyond expression. "The Philistines be upon thee, Sampson." Alas! he is deprived of all his strength."

Selected.

[We ask of the reader an attentive perusal of the following horrid relation, as we propose to make it the subject of future remark:—

Edit. Bal.]

From the London Courier, of Sept. 30.

THE murder of the bookseller Palm, by command of Bonaparte, deserves to excite, in a peculiar degree, the attention of this country, the last refuge and asylum of the freedom of the press. Our readers know that he was dragged from a city under the protection of Prussia, for selling a work containing free strictures on the conduct of Bonaparte; tried by a military commission and shot in the Austrian city of Brannau—an insult both to Prussia and Austria. The

conduct of this man was most gallant; he was offered his pardon upon condition that he gave up the name of the author, which he refused. The offer was again put to him at the place of execution, but he called out that "he would rather die than betray the author." He was immediately shot. He has left a widow and three children, and the Hamburg paper says, that a subscription has been opened for them.

But the cause of M. Palm, is not merely the cause of Germany, nor of the continent. It is the cause of England, it is the cause of human nature. That detestable tyrant Bonaparte, is determined to revenge by the sword, the insults he receives from the pen; and to assassinate those who dare write or publish any strictures upon his conduct.

What the feelings of every man in this country will be upon this execrable murder we need not state: we are sure too, that the subscription for the widow and children of Palm, will not be confined to Germany.

Murder of PALM, the Bookseller, &c.

BRANNAU, Sept. 4.

Official Report. Sentence pronounced by the court-martial extraordinary, convened in pursuance of the imperial decree of the 17th Messidor, 12th year, and at the command of his highness the Prince of Neuf Chatel and Valangin, minister at war, marshal of the empire, and major-general.

In the name of his majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy!

To-day, this 25th of August, in the year 1806.

The extraordinary court-martial sitting at Brannau, and by command of his highness, the prince of Neuf Chatel and Valangin, minister at war, marshal of the empire, and major-general of the grand army, under date of the 12th of the present month, named and conformably to the above law, consisting of as follows:

MESSIEURS,

Latrille, colonel of the 46th regiment of infantry of the line, president.

Autie, colonel of the 8th regiment of infantry of the line, judge.

Lemerois, colonel of the 43d regiment of infantry of the line, judge.

Edulier, colonel of the 75th regiment of infantry of the line, judge.

Lajongquiere, colonel of the 76th infantry of the line, judge.

Chauvel, colonel of the 34th infantry of the line, judge.

Nicolas, colonel of the 61st infantry of the line, judge.

Mons. Binot, adjutant-commandant, chief of the staff of the 1st division of the 4th corps of the grand army, judge advocate.

All named, that is to say,

Colonels Latrille, Lemarois, L'Huillier, and the adjutant-commandant, Binot, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Soult; Colonel Autie, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Bernadotte.

Colonel Lajonquiere, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Ney.

Colonel Chauvel, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Mortier, and

Colonel Nicolas, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Davoust.

The judge-advocate had assigned to aid him, Monsieur Chapon, quarter-master sergeant in the 43d regiment, as clerk of the court-martial, by the president named, who according to the spirit of the 7th and 8th articles of the 13th Brumaire, stand none of them within the forbidden degrees, neither with respect to each other, nor to the prisoner.

The court, after being duly summoned, assembled in Brannau, to proceed to judgment upon the following persons, named, Donauwerth, and there dwelling, trader here present.

John Philip Palm, aged 40 years, born at Schondorf, and dwelling at Nuremberg, where he carries on the book trade under the firm of Stein & Co. here present. N. Merkel, innkeeper at Neckers Ulm, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, absent, and not appearing in court.

Joseph Frederick Jenisch, head clerk in the book-selling house of Stage, in Augsburg, absent and not appearing in court.

N. Kupser, bookseller and printer at Vienna, in Austria, sent and not appearing before the court.

N. Eurich, bookseller of Lintz in Austria, absent and not appearing in court.—

Accused of being authors, printers and distributors of opprobrious writings, which have appeared against his majesty the emperor and king, and his army, and have been composed with the intention of misleading the minds of the inhabitants of the south of Germany, inasmuch as they exhorted them to sedition, insurrection and assassination against the French troops; may, endeavored to stir up the latter to disobedience and forgetfulness of their duty to their lawful commanders.

When the sitting was opened, and the president laid before him the order of the 12th of the present month, August, signed by his highness the prince of Neufchatel and Valengin, minister at war and major-general of the grand army; containing the appointment of the court-martial, he required the reading of the form of questions, and other acts (57 in number) as well for as against the accused.

On these being duly read, the president ordered the guard to bring forward Joseph Schoderer, one of the accused, who was accordingly brought before the court, free and without fetters, and accompanied by his advocate.

Being questioned as to his name, surname, age, occupation, birth-place and abode,

He made answer—"I am called Joseph Schoderer; my age is thirty-eight; I was born and am resident a trader in Donauwerth."

After the accused was made acquainted with all the pieces and acts making against him, the president, through the medium of M. Himberger, sworn again to this effect, questioned him and presented him the pieces and acts which concerned him.

The president called the guard to produce the other accused in custody, named John Philip Palm, who was accordingly brought before the court, free and without fetters.

Being questioned upon his name, age, occupation, place of birth and dwelling,

He answered—"I am called John Philip Palm, and forty years old, born in Schondorf, and reside in Nuremberg, where I carry on the book trade, under the name and firm of the house of Stein & Co.

When the accused was made acquainted with the different pieces against him, the president, through the medium of the interpreter, duly sworn as aforesaid, proceeded to put the several questions to him.

Heard the judge advocate in his conclusion, and the accused to their defence, as well through themselves as their advocate; and when they had declared that they had nothing more to offer, the president put the question to the members of the court, whether they had any observations to make? Upon their answer in the negative, and before proceeding to take the votes of the court, he ordered the prisoners and their counsel to withdraw. The first were taken back to their prison by the guard; the judge advocate, the clerk of the court, and the hearers present, went out on the request of the president to that effect expressed.

The court, with closed doors, deliberating in council, considering, that wherever an army is stationed, the first and chiefest care of its commanders must be to watch over its safety and preservation; that the spreading of such writings which provoke insurrection and assassination, endanger not only the safety of an army, but the whole nation; that nothing is more urgent than to suppress doctrines through which the people are led to lose the respect due to crowned heads, and, by a single word, to confound all notions of right, order and subordination.

The court determined unanimously, that all writers, printers and distributors of such opprobrious publications, are guilty of treason; whereupon the president put the following questions:

Question 1. Is the man named Joseph Schoderer, who has been brought before you, guilty with respect to the libels which he has contributed to publish against the interests of his majesty the emperor and king, and army, his friends and allies?

The votes taken from the rank up to the president, who declared himself last, declared the said Joseph Schoderer guilty, unanimously.

Question 2. Is the said John Philip Palm, who has appeared here in court, charged with having published writings against his majesty the emperor and his army, against the friends and allies of his imperial majesty, guilty or not guilty?

The votes taken from the lowest rank up

to the president, who last pronounced his opinion, brought in the said John Philip Palm guilty, unanimously.

Question 3. Are the said N. Kupfer, bookseller, in Austria; Merkel, innkeeper, of Neckers Ulm, in Wirtemberg; Joseph Frederick Jenisch, head clerk of the house of Stage & Co. booksellers, in Augsburg; and N. Eurich, bookseller, in Lintz, accused of selling out and distributing libels against his majesty the emperor and king, his friends and allies, guilty or not guilty?

The votes, taken from the lowest rank up to the president, who delivered himself last, declared unanimously, that the aforesaid Kupfer, bookseller of Vienna; Merkel, innkeeper at Neckers Ulm; Jenisch, head clerk of the house of Stage & Co. booksellers at Lintz, were guilty.

The court condemned as follows the said Joseph Schoderer, trader of Donauwerth, present.

Joseph Philip Palm, bookseller, of Nuremberg, present.

Merkel, innkeeper, at Neckers Ulm, contumax.

Joseph Frederick Jenisch, head clerk of the house of Stage & Co. booksellers in Augsburg, contumax.

Kupfer, bookseller at Vienna, contumax.

Eurich, bookseller at Lintz, also contumax, to the penalty of death.

It is further ordered that the said Joseph Schoderer, and John Philip Palm, at present in custody, shall be executed in twenty-four hours; and that the said Merkel, Kupfer, Jenisch, and Eurich, who are absent, and have not appeared in the face of justice, shall be seized wherever they may be discovered by the French army, and the present sentence carried into full execution upon them.

The present sentence shall be translated into German, and twelve thousand copies shall be printed in both the French and German languages, and distributed and posted every where that necessity or propriety may require.

The judge advocate is enjoined to see that the said sentence be carried into execution in its full extent.

The costs of this trial shall be further defrayed at the expense of the condemned, and their property moveable or immovable, for the advantage of those to whom the authority of right before, shall be entered upon by anticipation.

Thus decreed and sentence passed in open court, at Brannau, on the day, month and year above mentioned, and signed by the members of the court, by the judge advocate and clerk. (Signed)

G. Latrille, president Antie, Lemarois, L'Huillier, Faure Lajonquiere, Chauvel, Nicolas, judge. L. Binot, judge advocate. Chapon, court clerk.

Prussian Manifesto.

From the London Courier, of Oct. 21.

A translation of the king of Prussia's manifesto, issued at the head-quarters at Erfurt, on the 9th instant, and published in the Hamburg Correspondent of the 15th and 17th instant.

AS his majesty the king of Prussia has taken up arms for the defence of his people, he thinks it necessary to lay before them, and all Europe, the circumstances which have imposed this duty on his majesty.

The politics of France have been the scourge of humanity during the last fifteen years. Those men who, in rapid succession, have been at the head of affairs in that country, have only sought the means of their dominion in war, and the guarantee of their existence in the wretchedness of the people, may be viewed without astonishment. But the introduction of a regular government, to which the same necessity could not be imputed, gave new life to the hopes of the friends of peace. Napoleon, invested with the supreme power, victorious, surrounded by weaker states, friendly disposed governments, or conquered and exhausted rivals, had it in his power to perform a better part. For the greatness of France nothing more remained for him to do—for her happiness, every thing was in his power.

It is painful to be compelled to say, that French politics still remained the same. An insatiable ambition was still the ruling passion of France. She made use of arms and of treaties with the same view. The peace of Amiens was scarcely concluded before the signal for the first acts of violence followed. Holland and Switzerland, two independent states, were compelled to accept a constitution which converted them into French provinces. The renewal of war was the consequence.

Peace, however, still continued upon the continent. The German empire had purchased it by incalculable sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, nevertheless, the French troops invaded the electorate of Hanover—a country which had no concern in the war between France and England, while the ports of Germany were shut against the British flag; and the better to effect her object, France took possession of Cuxhaven, and the territory of a free state, which was still more a stranger to the war than Hanover.

In the midst of this peace also, the same troops, a few months after, violated the German territory in such a manner as to wound the honor of the nation still deeper. The Germans have never avenged the death of the duke D'Enghien; but the remembrance of that event will never be extinguished among them.

The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian republic. In spite of the most positive assurances, did Napoleon place the Iron crown of Italy upon his own head. Genoa was incorporated with France. Lucca was very near sharing the same fate. Only a few months before had the emperor, on a solemn occasion—an occasion which imposed very important duties upon him—declared before his people and before all Europe, that he wished not to extend the limits of his territory. Besides, France was bound, by a treaty with Russia, to put the king of Sardinia in possession of indemnities in Italy. Instead of fulfilling that obligation, she made herself mistress of every object which could have been serviceable towards that indemnification.

Portugal wished to maintain her neutrality, but Portugal was compelled to purchase by gold the deceitful security of a few moments.

The Porte, who had not forgotten the invasion of Syria and Egypt, was the only power remaining in Europe which had not

been subjected to the arbitrary proceedings of France.

But to those acts of violence, a system of abuse and injury remained still to be added. A journal, which proclaimed itself the voice of government, was chosen as a chronicle of the attacks incessantly made upon every crowned head.

Prussia could be no stranger to any of these general acts of oppression. Many of them were nearly connected with her substantial interests; especially as the wisdom of that system which considers the states of Europe as members of the same family, calls upon each of them for the defence of all; and that the unbounded aggrandizement of one state exposed the rest to danger, was sufficiently manifest to experience.

Still it is most essentially necessary to represent in what manner the conduct of France was calculated to operate in its immediate relation to Prussia.

It were superfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Prussia—Prussia was the first power that acknowledged him. No promises, no menaces had been able to shake the king's neutrality. Every thing that the duty of a good neighbor could prescribe was most amply afforded during a period of six years. Prussia esteemed a valiant nation, which also had learned, on its part, to respect Prussia, both in war and in peace: and she did justice to the genius of its chief. But the remembrance of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon.

Prussia had permitted the territory of Hanover to be invaded. In this she had countenanced an act of injustice; therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, under the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least be recollected, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnly pledged himself not to compromise the neutrality of the northern states; to exercise no violence towards any of them; and, in particular, not to increase the number of troops in the electorate of Hanover.

Scarcely had he agreed to these stipulations, than he broke them. Every one is acquainted with the violent manner in which sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows that the Hanse towns were laid under contribution, under the appellation of loans, not, by any means, for their interest, but exactly in the same manner as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries, his majesty contented himself with accepting an adequate satisfaction. Of the second he took no cognizance, being prevented by the apprehensions and representations on the part of the Hanse towns. His majesty, on his part, did not scruple to make any sacrifice, as the preservation of peace was the dearest wish of his heart.

The patience and sufferance of every other court, were exhausted sooner than that of his majesty. War again broke out on the continent—the situation of the king, with respect to his duty, was more difficult than ever. In order to prevent France from augmenting her troops in Hanover, he had promised to suffer no attack to be made upon that territory. The Russians and the

Swedes were preparing for an attack upon the French. From this period, the whole burden of the contract between France and Prussia, weighed upon the latter only, without producing to her the least advantage; and by a singular concatenation of circumstances, it seemed that Prussia, who only wished to remain impartial and neutral, could no longer pursue her former system, except to the prejudice of the allied powers. Every advantage which resulted from this situation of affairs, was on the side of France; and the king was daily threatened with a collision, not less formidable to him, than decisively favorable to the plans of Napoleon.

Who could have thought that the very moment when the king had given to the French government the strongest proof of his determination, and a singular example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon, to do the king the most sensible injury? Who does not remember the violations of the territory of Anspach, which took place on the third of October in the last year, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the provincial administration, and of his majesty's minister?

This contest between that moderation which pardons every thing—that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the last, on the one part; and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of only reckoning on this fortune on the other, continued several years. The king declared to the French government that he considered all his connections with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced, that no pledge of security remained for the neighbors of France, but a peace established upon firm principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.

His majesty offered the allies to be the mediator in negotiations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force. It is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed, to be convinced of the moderation which, at all times, has governed the politics of his majesty in their whole extent. Prussia, at this moment, listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. She required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this she required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French emperor then was. Scarcely had this minister been there a few days, when the whole face of affairs was changed; the misfortunes experienced by the court of Vienna had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The emperor of Russia sacrificed his magnanimous views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest. His majesty, was obliged to limit his policy by his powers; and instead, as has been his wish, of embracing the interests of all Europe, make his own security and that of his neighbors, his first object. [The manifesto then proceeds to recite at length the conduct of Bonaparte with respect to Cleves, Wesel, Hanover, &c.]

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her forever incapable of war, since it was evident he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbor.

The last doubt at length disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The king ordered a note to be transmitted by general Knobeldorf, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were:

1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That the French should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the northern confederacy; and that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negotiation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all objects in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of three abbeys and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves: they show how moderate the king has been in his demands, even at this moment, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the king, for the decision of peace or war, has elapsed. His majesty has not received the answer of the cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations made around him, daily, give that answer. The king can henceforth confine the safety and honor of his crown only to arms. He leads to honorable combat an army worthy his former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from energy and affection. Princes, the honor of the German name, have joined their banners with his; and a sovereign who honors with his virtues one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. His arms are blessed by the voice of his people. With so many motives to be conscious of his strength, Prussia may be permitted continually to confide in her high destiny.

The French emperor proposed to count Haugwitz a treaty in which was stipulated, on the one side a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the results of the peace of Presburg; and on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces.

The first part of this treaty promised, at least for the future, an acknowledged, guaranteed, and if Napoleon had so pleased, a firm, political constitution. The results of the peace of Presburg were a general misfortune for Europe. But Prussia sacrificed herself alone, when she accepted them; and to place a limit to the incessant usurpations of France, should the treaty be considered by the court of St. Cloud as any

thing more than words, appeared an advantage: the king, therefore, ratified this article unconditionally.

The second part of the treaty of Vienna, related to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience. Prussia could not rely on security for a moment, so long as Hanover remained involved in a war, in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it might be purchased, Prussia was resolved, that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end, either by a treaty or a war. The cession of three provinces, which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for the plan of vain ambition; but these provinces in case of war, would have been the first sufferers; all the calamities of that war would have pressed upon the monarchy; while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most valuable advantages to Prussia. The king therefore, conceived, that he reconciled his wishes with his principles, when he accepted the proposed exchange, only under the condition that the fulfilment of the same should be deferred till the general peace, and the consent of his majesty the king of Great-Britain should be obtained.

All the advantages of this treaty were for France. On the one side, she received guarantees, which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of an uncertain war; while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her allies.

But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties, and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal. The king approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience; this moment was the most painful of his reign.

It was the offer of France to reject the modifications under which the king had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them. But she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms. She continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship: she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her; but when his majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself from the late negotiations, and which was nearest to his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris. Endeavours were made to enforce Prussia into the most injurious measures; and when count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cessions of the provinces, and the recall of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag, in the same manner as the French had returned into the electorate.

The king, at length, was perfectly convinced of the character of the friendship of the emperor of the French—a soporific

draught for a power which still feels its own strength: an instrument of degradation, and finally of subjection, to every power which no longer possesses strength.

In the mean time, Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Prussian army had returned; his own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deceived Germany prematurely rejoiced, on some frivolous pretences, established itself on this side of the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of all evils, might become such under those then existing. The king determined to continue the part he had hitherto acted for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at the least to secure the tranquillity of the north, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally; convinced there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy—which proceeds, without intermission, from usurpation to usurpation, sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction; careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms and the pen, violence and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy, over those who wish only to be just, the king fulfilled all conditions of the treaty with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connections of his majesty with England. France gained nothing by this; but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her; and what, in the view of France, gave the principal value to her alliance with the king was, that this alliance insulated his majesty, since it produced an opinion, that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.

But not content with this—we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France, assured that she had now no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquillity of Prussia, she at length threw off the mask, and despising forms which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled upon all treaties and all rights. Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia, all its articles were violated.

The treaty had for its basis the *status quo* of the moment in which it was concluded, also the guarantee of the German empire and its states according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had also expressly prescribed to the two powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburg had left his majesty the emperor of Austria, were guaranteed to him; consequently also the imperial crown of Germany, and the rights connected with it. The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the empire, were

likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after, the confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic constitution, deprived the emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria, and thirty other princes, under the tutelage of France.

But it is necessary to appeal to treaties, to form a just judgment of this extraordinary event? Previous to all treaties nations have their rights; and had not France sported with the sanctity of an oath, the act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who had never offended France and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French government; to abolish with a stroke of the pen, a constitution of a thousand years duration—which long habit, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many various and mutual relations, had rendered dear to such a number of princes—which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself—to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions an exhausted skeleton—to abolish this constitution without consulting the emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested, or Russia, so lately became the guarantee of the German league, or Prussia interested intimately in that league thus arbitrarily dissolved—No; wars and continual victories have sometimes produced great and remarkable catastrophes; but such an example in times of peace was never before given to the world.

The king commiserated the unfortunate princes, who suffered by these transactions; but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain: and he would reproach himself, should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great a severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance; probably, forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition; or, if surprised into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading as their relations were honorable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigor. Perhaps, when the magnanimous nation, to which they formerly belonged, arises around them on every side to contend for their independence, they may listen to the voice of gratitude and honor, and, at least, abhor their claims, when they find they must be stained with the blood of their brethren.

It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia. The emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the king in all his states. The existence of the prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers; for the king had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this coalition. For several years this prince had expected that his claims, secured by the mutual stipulations of Prussia and France should be satisfied. The Batavian republic had been willing to enter into an association but the emperor Napoleon forbade it. Neither the recollection of the circumstance, nor the

consideration of the ties of blood which united his majesty to the prince, nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the king could not desert the rights of his brother-in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before, he had received from the emperor a letter, condescending with him in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on his undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant: each throws a light upon the whole.

Cleves had been allotted to prince Murat. Scarcely become a sovereign, he wished likewise to be a conqueror. His troops took possession of the abbeys of Rothen, Werden and Essen, under the pretext that they appertained to the duchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connection between them and the ceded province. Great labor was employed, in vain, to give even a color to this outrage.

Wesel was to belong to the new duke, not to the emperor Napoleon. The king had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.

The existing state of the Austrian monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound by this guarantee; for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics, a pretext for demanding sacrifices in a contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest. Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradiska and Aquileia were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the Three Abbeyes.

In all political proceedings it was naturally taken for granted, that the new states formed by France were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces. But it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence. The appellation, *the great empire*, was invented, and that empire was immediately surrounded with vassals.

Thus, there was no trace of the treaty left, and Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England, and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfill.

The emperor, at length, informed his majesty that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire and form a confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the king to establish a similar confederation in the north of Germany. This was according to his customary policy; a policy which had long been crowned with success; at the moment of the birth of any new project to throw out a lure to those courts which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such project. The king adopted the idea of such a confederation, not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances. He saw, after

the succession of the princes who had acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the North became more than ever the condition of their safety. The king took measures to establish this league, but on other principles from those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his banners; but the rights of each he left unimpaired, and honor alone was the bond of the league.

But could France advise the king to any measure which should be productive of advantage to Prussia? We shall soon see what is to be expected when France makes professions of favor.

In the first place, care was taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the confederation of the Rhine, an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided that other princes should be received into this confederation, should they desire it. In this manner, all relations in Germany were left indeterminate; and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promise, or threats, it was but too probable that in time, this confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.

And, that this might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately, it was made on a prince who knows not fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition. The French minister at Cassel invited the elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia, it was alledged, did nothing for her allies! It is true Napoleon knows how to manage his better; and every one sees that Spain and Holland, and the kings of Wurtemberg and Bavaria, have to thank the alliance with him for peace, independence and honor! Prussia did nothing for her allies—Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the elector by an enlargement of his territory.

And this treachery was exercised towards an ally; and at the very moment when the king was advised to form his alliance of which Hesse was to be the first bulwark, endeavors were made to detach from him a power whom family connections, alliances, and relations of every kind united in the closest manner to his majesty's person.

But even these hostile steps were not sufficient. Does any one wish to know what was the lure by which it was hoped to gain the elector of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory with the expectation of which he was flattered? It was the prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the king—that prince who had been twice deceived in the most shameful manner—who was now to be robbed the third time! He still possessed the territory of Flanders: this was promised to the elector, and it would have been given, and the elector consented to accept it had not Prussia taken up arms.

His majesty saw the system of usurpation advance every day; he saw a circle, continually becoming narrower, drawn around him, and even the right of moving without being obliged to declare himself in line; for a sweeping resolution forbade a passage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed,

through the states of the Confederation. This was to cut off, contrary to the rights of nations, the connection between the detached Hessian provinces; this was to prepare pretexts on which to act; this was the first threat of punishment aimed at a magnanimous prince, who had preferred a defender to a master.

But even after this, his Majesty cannot reflect on it without admiration; the King considered whether a combination might not be found, which should render this state of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared to be sollicitous to remove this doubt. Two Negotiations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Russia, the other with the English ministry. In both these negotiations the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.

By the treaty which the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the King of Sweden of his German territories. Yet, for many months, the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the King to seize those states, with the threefold view—first, to revenge himself on the King of Sweden; secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and, thirdly, to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany. But the King had long been aware that such were the views of France; and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him. He had, therefore, been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confined his explanations to the Emperor Alexander. The scene now again changed; and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the King of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector.

It is not superfluous to remark, that, in this insidious treaty of the French Emperor, in order to satisfy the honorable interest which the Court of St. Petersburg took in the maintenance of the rights of the King of Naples, he promised the latter an indemnification; engaging to prevail on the King of Spain to cede to him the Balearic Islands. He will act in the same manner with respect to the augmentation of territory he pretends to bestow on his allies.

These were all preludes to the steps he took against Prussia; we now approach the moment which determined his majesty.

Prussia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France but humiliation and loss; one single advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power; and it must remain, unless the last pledge of the security of the North were annihilated. Napoleon had solemnly guaranteed this state of things, yet he negotiated with England on the basis of the restoration of the Electorate.—The King is, in possession of the proofs.

War was now in fact, declared—declared by every measure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but on one frivolous pretext or another, it was still continued in Germany; and for what purpose? Gracious Heaven! to eradicate the last trace of sovereignty among the Germans—to treat

kings as governors appointed by himself—to drag before military tribunal citizens only responsible to their own governments; to declare others outlaws who lived peaceably in foreign states under foreign sovereigns, and even in the capital of a German Emperor, because they published writings in which the French government, or at least its despotism was attacked; and this at the time when that same government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection the honor of all crowned heads, and the most sacred feelings of nations.

The French troops were in no manner diminished, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced near to the frontiers of Prussia or her allies, till they at length took a position which could only menace Prussia, and were even assembled in force in Westphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Cattaro.

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, since he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that, deprived of every defence, she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbor.

The King delayed no longer. He assembled his army. General Knobelsdorf was sent to Paris with the final declaration of his Majesty. Only one measure remained which could give security to the king, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. General Knobelsdorf had orders to insist on this demand; it was not the whole of the king's just demands, but it was necessary that it should be the first, since it was the condition of his future existence. The acceptance or refusal of it must shew the real sentiments of the French Emperor.

Unmeaning professions—arguments, the real virtue of which were known by long experience—were the only answer the King received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced, but with a haughtiness still more remarkable than this refusal, an offer was made, that the troops which had advanced into Westphalia should return home, if Prussia would desist from her preparations. This was not all: it was insolently notified to the king's ministers, that the cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, would not be suffered to join the Northern Confederation, but that France would take them under her protection; in the same manner as in the other confederation, she had given away cities, and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the least pretention. The king was required to suffer a foreign interest to be introduced into the heart of his monarchy.

Another contrast of conduct incensed the king to the utmost. He received from the Emperor a letter full of those assurances of esteem, which certainly, when they do not accord with facts, ought to be considered as nothing, but which the dignity of sovereigns render a duty to themselves even when on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the sword was not yet drawn—when the ministers of the Emperor endeavored to mislead those

of the king, by assurances on assurances of the friendly intention of France—the Publiciste of the 16th of September appeared with a diatribe against the king and the Prussian state, in a style worthy of the most disgraceful periods of the revolution, insulting to the nation, and what, in other times than ours would have been considered as amounting to a declaration of war.

The king can treat slanderers that are merely abusive with contempt; but when those slanderers contribute to explain the real state of things, it would be unwise to treat them so.

The last doubt had now disappeared:—troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The king ordered a note to be transmitted by General Knobelsdorf, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were, viz:

1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy: and that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negotiation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of the three Abbays, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves: they show how moderate the king, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon France herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the king for the decision of peace or war, has elapsed. His majesty has not received the answer of the Cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations made around him daily, give that answer. The king can henceforth confide the safety and honor of his crown only to arms. He takes them up with pain, because the chief object of his wishes was not a glory purchased by the tears of his people, but by their tranquillity; for his cause is just.—Never has a sovereign made greater sacrifices to peace. He pushed his condescensions to the last limit that honor would allow. Every thing which was directed against him personally, he passed over in silence. The opinions of the ignorant, and the reflections of the slanderous, he despised; animated with the constant hope, that he would be able to conduct his people, without injury, to that period which must sooner or later arrive, when unjust bounds; and ambition, which obstinately refused to acknowledge any limits, shall at length overleap itself.

The motives which induced his majesty to take up arms, are not to satisfy his resentments, to increase his power, or to render a nation uneasy which he shall always esteem, as long as it confines itself to its just and natural interests; but to avert from his kingdom the fate which was preparing for it; to preserve to the people of Frederick, their independence and their glory; to

rescue unfortunate Germany from the yoke by which it is oppressed, and to bring about a safe and honorable peace; the day on which he shall effect this, will be the proudest of his life. The events of the war which is now beginning, are in the disposal of Supreme Wisdom. His majesty leaves it to others to indulge in premature exultation and gratuitous insult, as he has for a long time allowed them the miserable satisfaction arising from invectives. He leads to an honorable combat an army worthy of its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from their energy and affection. Princes, the honor of the German name, who can confide in his gratitude and honor, and who, fighting by his side, are not dubious of victory, have joined their banners with his: and a sovereign who adorns one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. Every where his arms are blessed by the people, and even where they are silent from fear, their impatience is the greater. With so many motives to be conscious of her strength, Prussia may well be permitted continually to confide in her high destination.

Head-Quarters, Erfurt, }
9th October, 1806. }

Editor's Closet.

A fair Bargain.

As the "original paragraphs" which George Crawford furnished for the *Republican Mud Puddle*, last week, will not admit of an English answer, I give, as the only reply in my power, the following piece, *verbatim et literatim*, which has lain for a few months amongst my rejected communications. This practice I shall repeat, as often as George Crawford chooses to call me or my paper in question; and he well knows I have plenty of such ammunition on hand.

I give the reader my word that it is a faithful copy; and any one who doubts it, may see the manuscript.

Communication for the Balance

Mr Crosswell

as you formerly Declared your willingness to Publish Investigations on Political Questions and to Defend unjust attacks on Good Private Characters—and as there is no third Party or Government Paper Printed in this County you will abridge a Republican friend by Publishing the few following Strictures to Illucidate facts and Expose Perfidy

Halt

Silly & Circumscrib'd in his Intellects
made evident from his Productions

Who is your masters it not Spencer & Jenkins was it your masters orders to test Chancellor Livingston's Conduct to the Republicans of Columbia County Last Election Confining his Political Decision within the Sphere of the County—Certainly no this is your own miserable Perfidy—these Gentlemen Knows Better—that Chancellor Livingston and his friends is not abridged Like some of the Cloverack Gentlemen to Run to the Bee office for arders from the Screw Pin at Albany what to do next or what is next best to be Done Saying ik Quet it ner up mine Zeal & solekik—vei moet Responsible Ben-a-ik Sall—Jass Soe doo na dat vei Say &c this is not the Case with the Chancellor & his friends they are Governed by Principle of Doing Justice

and not by violent Party Prejudice as one or two upstart Demigogs who wishes to tyrannize and tromple superior talents and Characters under their feet who was the first that abused Chancellor Livingston on his arrival home to his native country from France—Charles Halt—by whose orders your master—his Gave a General Shock to Republicans who knew it was ungenerous and ungrateful but your masters you must obey—who Published the first Scandalous Impeachment against Governor Lewis—Hold by his masters orders no doubt—

from that Period we may Date the Rending assunder the Republican Party in the State—from which circumstances the Governors friends were abliged to support him viewing the Impeachment as an attempt by a few aspiring Demigogs to advance their Popularity by this Stratagem, and Calculating they Could Cajole and humbug the People to believe they were their friends and the only true Republicans in the State from such Republicans heavens Preserve this and the United States Government men who for offices turned from federal to Republicans but a few years since—here is Principle for you Look at this Good People and Pray Judge for yourselves what say you to this Mr Halt Gully or not Gully—I think I hear him say—Gully—Gully—Gully—with three Dismal Groans
Fabius

As long as the names of Messrs. Nicklin & Griffiths, are remembered, Mr. Mitchell might as well have saved himself the trouble of contradicting our charge against Armstrong.

Hudson, December 23.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Elegant coloured Christmas Pieces,
for Sale at Crosswell's Book-Store.

CONGRESS.

We have received accounts of the proceedings of Congress, to the 12th inst. but they are not sufficiently interesting to induce us to give them in detail. The bill for suspending the non-importation act, till July 1st, and authorising the President to further suspend it till the second Monday of December, 1807, has passed both houses.

Mr. Elliot lately gave notice that he should offer to the house a series of resolutions relative to the navy establishment; for a new and more efficient system; for preparing and organizing other defensive measures, relative to our commerce, seamen, harbors, coasts, frontiers, &c.

Gallatin's report, deferred until our next.

Extract of a letter from a public character in Warren, Trumbull county and state of Ohio, dated November 30, 1806.

"Tyler, of the state of New-York, (who is supposed to be one of Aaron Burr's subalterns,) has lately been in this county in company with an English gentleman by the name of Constable, a man of science and well skilled in drawing charts and views of places; he has engaged—our tavern keeper, and some others of desperate character and fortune, in his service, who are now enlisting men to go down the Mississippi, but where is kept a secret from the Gulls. Boats and provisions are said to be purchased, and a number are to start next

week from this country; it makes a great rumour, and people are in gaping expectation of some wonderful event. For my part, I have not formed any opinion of the enterprise. It, at any rate, has the prospect of doing us some good by ridding us of a parcel of idlers."—*Nat. Intell.*

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated October 13, 1806.

"To satisfy the public mind, let it be known, that governor Wilkinson, sent his adjutant-general with a letter to governor Gordero, at Natchitoches, on the 24th ult. and received an answer on the 3d inst. importing that governor C. would not enter into a discussion of the grave propositions made by governor W. but had transmitted his letter to the captain general of the province, about the 24th ult.

"On the 27th ultimo the Spanish camp at the Bayou Pierre was raised with a degree of precipitancy, which marked alarm. Governor Ferrera was carried away in a litter, and the troops, under the inspector Kiana, traversed the country to the main road leading to Natchitoches, by which he crossed the Sabine, and the whole Spanish force under Cordero, is believed, is now encamped at the lower ford, on the right bank of that river.

Gov. Wilkinson is preparing to move forward to the east bank of the Sabine, to assert the jurisdiction of the United States, but without any hostile designs against Spain, and it is probable will reach that point about the 25th inst. He seems most earnestly desirous to prevent blood-shed, but it appears equally determined to maintain the territory of the United States inviolate, and to repel and punish any aggressions which may be offered. Ergo, should his opponent have the temerity to re-cross the Sabine, it is probable your next news will be, at Natchitoches, and the Dons at St. Antonio, four hundred and fifty miles West."

NO NEWS!

Our last mails do not furnish a single article of foreign intelligence. There is, as yet, no confirmation or contradiction of the English accounts of successes in Calabria—nor of the Dutch accounts of French successes in Prussia. The politician, however, will find a feast in the Prussian Manifesto, which occupies more than one half of this paper.

Festival of St. John.

THE Festival of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by *Hudson Lodge, No. 13*, in this city, on Saturday the 27th instant. The members of the said Lodge, together with the neighboring Lodges collectively, or the brethren individually, are respectfully invited to attend. An oration will be delivered, and an entertainment provided for such as choose to partake. As members of distant Lodges, now resident in this city, may not receive each a special invitation, not being personally known to the committee, they are requested to attend without further notice.

N. B. Dinner will be provided at Mr. Stocking's, and on the table at 2 o'clock. Tickets to be had of Mr. S. or either of the committee.

LEVERETT CRUTTENDEN, } Committee
SETH MORTON, } of
RUSSEL WILKINSON, } Arrangements.
Hudson, Dec. 8, 1806.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

DESULTORY.

FEW, are the joys, from tasted life that spring,
For souls, which heaven-ward bend the soaring wing.
From passing scenes, the Mind, fastidious, turns,
And ever keen, for untried rapture burns.
Now, striving to inhale prophetic fire,
She bends to future time, her strong desire;
Glides down the stream, with trembling hopes elate,
To search the records of mysterious Fate:
Now, measures back, on Mem'ry's pinions borne,
The flight of years, to greet life's blushing morn,
And dances o'er again the scenes she knew,
When Joy was young, and Time, unhceded flew:
Nor pauses here, life's utmost verge obtain'd,
For bliss itself, is bliss no more, when gain'd,
But still advent'ring, scorns this narrow bound,
Pursues a shade, and sports on "fairy ground."

What potent charm, thy wand'ring step, decoys
Far from the laughing seat of rural joys,
To roam the waste, where frowning o'er the tide,
Hang, the rude monuments of Gothic pride?
'Tis Fancy, leads thee. From her vari'd store
Of pictur'd scenes that grac'd the days of yore,
She weaves the charm, she culls the wild romance,
To wrap thy sense in fearful, pleasing, trance.
There, while beneath a broken arch reclin'd,
Its ivy mantle waving to the wind,
While pale the moon-beams on the ruin sleep,
And faintly mark its figure on the deep,
She tells her tale—how "fenc'd for war," these
towers,

Erst bade defiance, to a monarch's pow'rs.
When sturdy Faction to his sword appeal'd,
And call'd his warrior vassals to the field—
How roaring Mirth, at the rough baron's call,
With bursts repeated, shook the high arch'd hall—
How the loud harpits clanging numbers pour'd,
And as the poet's glowing fancy, soar'd,
How, in exulting strains, he rais'd on high,
The hero's fame, the song of minstrelsy—
Next, all the crimes which flow from thirst of gold,
From savage lust, or black revenge, are told—
The rusty sword, appears, the dungeon damp,
The midnight glimmering of the feeble lamp,
The vault, where late the sainted image stood,
The record, half decay'd, which hints of blood.
While thus with graceful terror, she beguiles
The flying hours, soft through the whispering aisles,
On tiptoe, steals the viewless train of Fear:
And now at distance heard, and now more near,
The shriek of wee, the hollow groan of death,
Or languid sigh, suspend the lab'ring breath.

If thus, in Contemplation's arms reclin'd,
'Mid ruins dumb, a doubtful joy, we find;
If thus, with reverential awe we view
The walls, which ages long departed, knew,
Shall we refuse to shed one pining tear
O'er human grandeur, tumbl'd from its sphere?
Ye votaries of the governmental dream
Who toil through blood, to grasp a meteor's gleam!
Who hold the sin of royal y, so foul,
That thought but death can purge the monarch's
soul!

Approach not here! The impulse, warm, and true
Of sweet benevolence, ye never knew:

Your icy breasts ne'er felt th' impassion'd glow
Of hearts, that bleed for ev'ry real woe;
That feel as much, when factious rebels vote
A king to death, as when, a *sans-culotte*.

Unhappy Bourbons! tho' a freeman, I
Can feel your wrongs, can with a sorrowing eye
Behold the ruins, of your noble race,
And curse the robber whom your splendors grace.
That very Liberty whose joyous reign
Declares, our fathers' suff'rings, not in vain,
Whose presence, gives a glory, not their own,
To those elect who bow before her throne,
Bids all her sons, in sweet remembrance hold
The name of Louis, and when pæans bold,
To her, their patroness, they proudly raise,
And songs of triumph to their hero's praise,
Bids them retire, and breathe one grateful sigh
O'er him, her greatest, and her first ally;
Bids them roll back to Fancy's view, the time
When darkness brooded o'er their mourning clime,
And Louis rais'd his mighty arm, to save
Columbia's father, from a *rebel's* grave.
Yes, tho' a sceptre gleam'd upon his birth,
A son of Freedom, joys to own his worth;
And pleas'd, will trace the glorious deeds, that shine
Along the path of his illustrious line,
Till, 'mid the gathering shades of Gothic night,
It sinks, obscurely gliding from the sight.

DELTA.

Diversity.

From an English Publication.

IF our dramatic writers are not witty in themselves, they are at least the cause that there is wit in other men. It has been for some time their practice to give their performances such titles as may lead to puns, and other species of inferior wit, and perhaps there may be prudence in this. They are borrowing a hint from the authors of former times, who threw all their wit into the title pages of their books: and, as Harry Fielding says, very wisely, because very few people read much further. However, Sir, the case is somewhat different with plays: but wherein the difference consists, I shall not be so rude as to state.

My purpose in these few lines is to inform you, that since the appearance of "*Matrimony, a Farce*," at one of our Theatres, there is nothing to be heard in the circles I perambulate, whether learned, grave, gay, or youthful, but a succession of puns and witticisms at the expense of the connubial state; and, I am sorry to say it, the *ladies* are among the most forward in this pop-gun exchange of *bon mots*. A shrewd listener may make another farce out of them, as witty, to the full, as any of our modern dramas can exhibit.

Pray, ma'am, how do you like *Matrimony*?—Why, sir, the first act goes off very well, but the second hangs very heavy.—Pray how do you like *Matrimony*?—Oh, I am no judge of it, but it is very laughable. But I wonder they do not make a full piece of *Matrimony*.—Nay, some people say, the shorter the better.—Is there much plot in *Matrimony*?—Not much; a little comi-

vance to bring the parties together: but one may soon see how it will end.—I suppose it will bring a good deal of money to the house;—Ha! ha! ha! that's a good joke. No; *Matrimony* is more likely to take a good deal of money out of a house.—You have seen it a second time, I think, my lord?—Yes, but faith I do not like it so well as the first. (*A loud laugh.*) Well, but really these kind of things seldom do above once; no, *Matrimony* will not bear repetition: it don't improve upon one.—Pray, Sir John, have you seen *Matrimony*?—No, my lady, I have enough of that at home; 'pon honor, it ought to have been called a tragedy.—O fye, Sir John!—Nay my lady, it is so dull, and such abundance of crying.—Is there good scenery in *Matrimony*?—A tolerable chamber-scene in the first act, and after that there is a good deal of shifting of scene; I wonder there was no perspective of *Doctors' Commons*.—Why, truly, I expected as much, when I observed the interest fall off.—Well, after all, my lord, I am not for having *Matrimony* brought on the stage to be laughed at.—Oh, my lady dowager, I assure you there is not much laughing; it is grave enough for real life.—How are the performers?—Why pretty well, considering few of them are acquainted with the subject.—Well, truly, I wonder what they will bring out next!—Why, *The Divorce*, to be sure; and that, some of us know, will bring money to a house.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume, unbound..	\$ 2,
Second Volume,	\$ 2, 50
Third Volume,	\$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume,	\$ 2, 50
The four together,	\$ 8

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PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.

The Balance, COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) Tuesday, DECEMBER 30, 1806.

Editorial.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS number closes the fifth volume of the *BALANCE*; and if an extensive and increasing patronage is to be taken as a proof that it has thus far been conducted with propriety and fidelity, the editor ought to feel highly flattered. He is in duty bound to return his sincere and grateful acknowledgements to a list of two thousand subscribers, whose support he will be proud to merit, and whose encouragement he will endeavor to repay by unremitting industry and exertion.

The old year closes, and the new one opens at a most interesting and eventful period. Every eye is turned with anxious concern to the continent of Europe. The question is about to be decided, and an ocean of blood is to seal the decision, whether the arms of Napoleon are still to be irresistible, or whether the world is at length to be released from his oppressions.

In our own country scenes are passing which demand an unusual share of attention. On our frontiers "a speck of war" is still discernible in the "horizon;" and before another year closes, we may witness its enlargement to an overwhelming cloud.

At this moment, too, the public mind is agitated by a transaction of the most singular and mysterious nature. The man, who, but a few years since, stood the highest, save one, with his party, is now not only suspected but accused by our high authorities, of harboring a treasonable project against his country. That he is raising men—building boats—collecting arms, military stores, and provisions for some hostile expedition, is indisputable; but the period has not yet arrived for the full development of his plot.

The session of Congress which has just commenced promises to be uncommonly

interesting. Some of the most able of the democratic party, we find are now inclined to second the attempts of the federalists to obtain an adequate defence for some of our principal seaport towns. A struggle will be made, with what success it is impossible to foretell, for procuring a navy, as well as fortifications. We shall see much dissention and jarring amongst our political opponents, and we sincerely hope that much good may come out of it. As the only offensive measure which our present administration has ever adopted towards Great-Britain has already been suspended, we trust that our differences with that nation will be amicably adjusted in the course of the present year.

In this state, the approaching elections already excite attention. On this subject we anticipate a fine field of amusement.

Every thing considered, we think there is no cause to apprehend that our public papers for the ensuing year will be *dull* and *uninteresting*, unless needlessly rendered so by the stupidity of editors.

H. CROSWELL.

Balance-Office, Dec. 30th, 1806.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"A writer has just appeared in the *Albany Gazette* under the signature of PUBLIUS, who will be read with pleasure, if I mistake not, by all men of taste, and well-wishers of their country. See *Gazette*, Dec. 18. It is hoped that he means to continue his pieces. This will probably be known before this reaches you. If I am partial, it does not arise from any certain knowledge of the author. I judge merely from the specimen, and my judgment may be wrong. There is a pleasure in finding a writer, now and then step forth who is endowed with information and good sense, and who clothes his sentiments with a chaste and elegant diction.

"The more I reflect on the conduct of the Cheethamites, the more I am astonished

that the people have borne with them so long. There is however an infatuation which often seizes a community, and which a shorter or longer time is necessary to cure. Demagogues have always been the plague of free states.

"I know little or nothing as to the person whom the Cheethamites intend to propose for the next Governor; nor is it a matter of much importance; for disappointment, in my opinion, awaits them. I have heard it suggested that the choice would be made out of three or four, of whom I doubt whether one will run the risk. You see how very rich they are in candidates! The present Lieutenant Governor is not among the number. This honest gentleman has not vigour enough for the faction, and is supposed by them to be high enough already. It may be that they will offer, or pretend to offer him the same place again; though I am rather inclined to believe that, having served their purpose of him, they will dismiss him altogether."

MURDER OF PALM.

We present the reader with the following affecting letter, with the hope that it may make an impression too deep to be soon effaced. Let those who rejoice at the successes of Bonaparte, peruse it with due attention:—

Letter from J. P. PALM, to his WIFE.

"In the Dungeon of the Military Prison of Brunan, August 26, 1806. Six o'clock in the morning.

"My dearest beloved—when you read these lines you are a widow, and our dear, dear children have no longer a father. My destiny is fixed; in five hours I cease to live. But though I die the death of a criminal, you know that I have committed no crime; I fall a victim of the present calamitous times! times when an untimely end can neither dishonor a man, whose life has been irreproachable, nor throw a stain on his surviving family. In our miserable days what virtue has not expired by the hands of the executioner? Do not let your ambition for the fate of a husband, deprive

you of firmness to support the duties of a mother. Our dear, dear babes (Oh, my God! I shall never more press them or you to my bursting heart!) have now a double claim on your maternal love, as well as on your maternal tenderness. Implant in their tender minds all those virtuous sentiments which made their good mother so dear to their unfortunate father. I advise you to collect as soon as possible the wreck of our fortune (if any) and to retire with it to England or America. In those fortunate lands, innocence is still secure, and patriotism is yet revered.

"In my last fervent prayers, I recommend you all to the protection of an Omnipotent Providence, and to the compassion of all those contemporary patriots of all countries, whose noble bosoms sympathise with my own feelings, and deplore if not weep over the destruction of liberty in wretched Germany."

"Reward the friend who delivers this, and for me, and teach our dear children to forgive my murderer.—May Heaven pardon him as much as I do. I cannot—I dare not say more—my breast is too full. Oh, my God! never—never more to behold and embrace them as you!—Almighty Creator! Bless and preserve you all until we meet in another and a better world to part no more. With my last breath, your ever affectionate husband."

JOHN P. PALM."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 17.

An anonymous letter received from a foreigner, requesting to have it read with closed doors. No order taken on it.

Thursday, December 18.

The memorial of the citizens of New-York, relating to their defenceless situation, &c. was read before the house, and referred.

Resolutions reported by Mr. Randolph, from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message, relating to Spanish aggressions.

1 That provision ought to be made by law for fortifying and defending New-Orleans; a fort to be built and that below New-Orleans at such place as the President shall direct, &c.

2 That the President be authorised to accept of the services of such number of volunteer companies of artillery, cavalry, infantry, &c. as shall not exceed ; the companies furnishing themselves with horses, clothing, and the U. S. furnishing them with arms, the officers to receive commissions from a state or territory, not from the U. S. and when on duty to receive the pay, rations, forage, &c. as the regular troops.

Monday, December 16.

The following is given as a sketch of Mr. Eliot's remarks, on giving notice of his intention to offer certain resolutions to the house, for defensive measures, &c.

I will presume for the honor of my country, that but one sentiment prevailed; that but one kind of feeling agitated the public mind, when what has been called the blockade of New-York by a small British force, and the atrocious murder of Pierce, took place.—At that melancholy moment a dark cloud seemed to have overspread us, we were languid, lifeless, silent. What could we do? Few and feeble were the means the law gave the executive for redress; and feeble was the use made of those means.

I know not whether Pierce was a father: if so, I could wish his children might be educated at the public expence.—Monument he needs not; we shall not forget the occasion nor the perpetrators of his murder.—But, I intend not to pronounce his funeral eulogy; I have far greater objects in view.

At the time these things took place, and ever since, the question has been irresistibly forcing itself upon us? why have we not a navy to protect us against these or any other outrage? But, we have a navy; yes, we have the shadow and nothing but the shadow of one. We have wasted millions, sir, by reason of our economy, our excessive economy, and millions more, we shall I fear, waste by the same means, and still have no efficient navy. Two questions are of vast importance to us—shall we have a navy? If so, shall we not introduce a system of more energy, more efficiency. To these questions, I call the attention of the house. It is now full time for us to take a wide range of view, far more wide than heretofore. It is time for us to explode the narrow, ridiculous, and all destroying argument, of the unimportance of the other side of the globe to this country. It is time that we should be no longer the scorn of foreign nations; that we should have a navy, which from foreigners, and from the wicked wits of our own country, should deserve a title of more distinction than that of a Lincolnton navy.

It is time to change your system with respect to foreign politics. Let me not be misunderstood; I approve of the domestic proceedings of the executive, and the general policy pursued respecting foreign nations; but I consider a SYSTEM of DEFENCE against foreign power, as most essential to our welfare, to our existence as a nation. It is in this respect I wish the system changed. Let us no longer keep up the mere shadow of defence. Let us have at least enough to command some respect.

But this subject must not be touched, lest the question be asked, 'Whom shall this navy oppose?' and the answer be 'France.'

What is the news from Europe? Prussia is fallen—she has fallen unpierced, yet covered with imperishable glory—Superior numbers, not superior cunning nor intrigue, destroyed her. On every sober principle of reason or analogy, I must say that our turn is next.

Prussia was ordered to give up a part of her territory; so are we; and by whom? By a power known to be under the immediate control of France. The designs that were held against Prussia, are the same that are and were held against us. Little need be said to prove this.

I shall say nothing of certain documents

that have gained celebrity from their inscrutable secrecy. I shall say nothing of what they contain, but I shall say much of what they do not contain.—I wish our masters, those we delight to honor, the People, could see these documents; could examine and judge for themselves.

It is our business to prosecute this system of defence.—We, not the Executive, hold the purse-strings of the nation—and the world with as much astonishment as contempt, sees with what a misery convulsive grasp we hold them.

It is time to be in a state of preparation—to organize a general system of national defence. Life and Death are before us—I have said—I repeat, it is our turn next—I can prove it.—If I fail to do so, I will descend—no—I will not go down hill—I will ascend to mingle with the sovereign people.—It were vain to secure this ceiling, or prop these walls, if the vast ocean rolled not between France and us—these walls would last ten times, more than ten times, as long as our republican system.

It is time to prepare a military defence, an army.—I am no friend to internal taxes, to national debts, nor to foreign engagements; but I must go as far as our safety requires.

We have an overflowing treasury, one with which we purchase empires, yet our country is defenceless. We have less defence than had the Republic of Ragusa, with a sea-coast of 20 miles and 180,000 souls. Apropos of Ragusa; she was the last of the little republics of the old world.—Did she conspire against France? No—simple, industrious, unambitious, she for ages enjoyed the blessings of self government. The French occupied her territory, and now where is she? I again repeat that nothing but our remoteness preserves our national independence a single hour.

I have, sir, like Elisha of old, waited long, that other men might sleep. I have hoped others would have brought forward this subject. I can wait no longer.

The present is an age of wonder: is proof of it let it be remarked, since we came into these walls, we have passed a resolution, referring to a select committee, so much of the president's message as relates to a surplus revenue, while our country is in a defenceless state.

If you could call old Solomon from the "vasty deep," give him a seat in this house, a territorial seat, with the right to debate, but not to vote, the first thing he would do, would be to move you to stride out from the Bible so much of his own writing as says, 'there is nothing new under the sun.' We had already a committee of ways and means—this is a committee of ways and means No. 2—the one to devise ways and means to provide; the other to expend. I can easily point, for the last committee, to a suitable subject; they need not look far for objects of expenditure, let them defend their country.

Those who think we are safe, must put unbounded confidence in Providence; must be very religious indeed. We are not safe, and he who thinks we are, ought to howl it to the winds and the woods; not to rational creatures. It is idle, it is unreasonable to think of safety as we are now.

CONGRESSIONAL SKETCHES.

Extract of a letter from Washington, December 14.

On Monday the 8th the members having little to do fixed their attention on the cieling of their Hall. A few days before, the public architect, Mr. Latrobe, had assured them that they were all safe under it, and gave reasons for his opinion which satisfied every body that listened to the letter. To hear it gravely discussed whether this opinion was well or ill founded was entertaining enough; but after much dispute, it was thought best that the Speaker should revise the architect's opinion.---What ground there could be to suppose him either more able or willing to give the right opinion, did not appear, but thus it was. The Speaker, a modest man, then sent for the Clerk of the buildings, who was examined and cross examined, and at last a cieling committee, headed by the Speaker with lanterns, staves and grappling irons, groped their way into the roof and after jumping, shaking and fumbling about over the cieling, found that the report of the architect was literally true.---A new consultation was then held, and various were the opinions of the members who attended it. As economy is the order of the day, some proposed building a scaffold under the whole, to catch the cieling as it fell. This was by way of securing it from falling. Others proposed laying iron bars under the whole of the plastering and bolting them to the timbers, so as to hold it up strongly. Others were for keeping it up by pulling it all down.---In this diversity of opinion the Clerk was again sent for, who advised sewing the plastering to the laths with pack-thread, and behold his advice was adopted. Congress then adjourned to sew up the cieling, and, this sewing did, in debate, and in needles and thread, cost the nation about 4000 Dollars.

Scarcely had the Semsters and Semstressess finished their business, before an enormous Patch of the plastering of the court-room fell down. The rest was sewed immediately by pulling it all down.

It surely would be economy instead of employing a regular Engineer in the public service, to make the Speaker public architect jointly with his present honor, he would soon secure all the public buildings by pulling them down, so great a friend is he to the arts. [Rel's Gaz.]

Extract of a letter from Washington City, to the editor, dated Dec. 18, 1806.

"In Senate Dec. 15th, Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee appointed to consider that part of the President's Message which relates to the protection of sea-ports, harbours, &c. made a report on the subject; speaking of New-York, the committee say, "They are fully sensible of the great and growing importance of New-York: its exposed situation is a subject of public and general concern. It is agreed that the national power ought to be employed in its protection. The attention of the Executive was therefore turned to that object during the summer and autumn of 1806: and upwards of 25000 Dollars, were expended in repairing and enlarging in a substantial

manner, the work on Governor's Island.---These are progressing with all convenient speed; and too at this moment suspended on account of the rigor of the season; the committee has had the satisfaction to learn that the labour will be resumed with the cessation of the cold, and be steadily continued until both the city and harbour shall be put into a respectable state of defence. By the fortification which it is intended to construct upon the different favourable positions which the land affords both above and below Governor's Island, skilful engineers conceive that so much will be done as to repel every ordinary assault of ships and of all other force less than an invading enemy.

The intended substitution of permanent structures of solid masonry, instead of wood and sand, will indeed require more time for their completion, but an ample compensation for this will be found eventually in their greater strength and durability."---The report mentions no particular sum for the fortifications, but recommends "an ample sum in gross for the repair of existing fortifications and the erecting of new ones."---Mr. Mitchell at the same time reported a bill on the subject.

[Ev. Post.]

I believe that congress, during the present order of things, might save to the United States five or six hundred dollars a day in the wages of the members by appointing some capable man to draw their bills in such a manner that they would apply to the objects for which they are intended. At present it is uniformly the case, and has been for years, that every bill, after having been one, two, or three times discussed, is obliged to be recommended to a select committee to be new modeled, and the time of discussion is usually taken up in pointing out such obvious and palpable defects as would at the first blush occur to any man who is qualified to draw a bill.

[U. S. Gaz.]

Editor's Closet.

"Begar! here's Monsieur Tonson come again!"

P. S. to a communication.

Liberty of Speech and of the Press
is freemens Right to hold ..
not So in Bondage Disputes Rule
and wish Both to Control ..

The third-party Egis at Worcester, announces the death of Cotting's Egis, a poor consumptive thing, celebrated for nothing but its violent abuse of federalism.

A Cheetham's paper, called the Montgomery Intelligencer, has recently expired.

Judge Sebastian.

We understand, that the committee appointed to enquire into the charge exhibited against Judge Sebastian met on Friday evening.---Previous to their meeting, a let-

ter was addressed by him to the Speaker which informed the house, that conscious of his own innocence, he had hastened to town to meet the charges, but praying that the enquiry into his conduct, might be postponed a sufficient time for him to procure testimony to rebut any charges which might be brought forward.---However, his prayer was unanimously rejected. After the committee met, a letter was received from the Governor, informing them, that the Judge had resigned, nevertheless the committee determined to proceed with the investigation, and examined a number of witnesses. They met again on Saturday morning, and concluded the examination of witnesses; and will we understand, this day make a report to the House---the substance of which will likely be, that Judge Sebastian is authorized to receive a pension from the British government of 2000 dollars annually for life. The particulars shall be given as soon as we can obtain them correctly.

[Kentucky Op. Dec. 1.]

Extract from a Letter.

"I am really astonished at the impudence of Cheetham. How long shall the leaders of a faction retain this man to pay to menace and insult the community? You will see that in his attack on H. C. Southwick, the brother of the late clerk of the assembly, he has the following insolent words: "Not did it ever appear to me that among all of the name of Livingston there is a man, except Judge Livingston and the Chancellor, worthy of particular notice." Even these two, he depreciates, and compliments in a sneering manner. This, I declare, is rather much to be borne from one who landed a few years ago in the United States, and must be ignorant of our political affairs, and the merits of our revolutionary characters. But he is set on, encouraged, and supported, by the Chief Consul and his senate.

"I am pleased with the reply of Southwick. It may be supposed, that he received some assistance in drawing it up, from his brother, who is allowed to hold a good pen. The plain, unaffected and forcible manner of the composition, ought, in my opinion, to induce a contrary belief.

"What think you of that which Southwick says was the declaration of Cheetham? "If Mr. Clinton," said he, "did not give him all his patronage, he would soon ATTACK HIM AS ANY OTHER PERSON." If this be true, we see the spring of action in the man, *adonep*. We see that if disappointed, by his best friend and patron, he will attack even him. His employers will find this, and the time is not far distant to their cost. He has already threatened them, and brought them to submit to his demands.

"A second number of *Publius* has appeared in the Albany Gazette of Dec. 22d, and my opinion of the merits of the writer has rather increased. The comparison between the old and communications of former presidents and the present is striking, and must have a powerful effect. I wish all the pieces would be inserted in other papers. Nothing more seasonable and better written, I presume, will appear on the subject."

State Paper.

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a Report prepared in obedience to the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 5th, 1806.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a Report, prepared in obedience to the act entitled "an act to establish the treasury department."

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

REVENUE & RECEIPTS.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1804, amounted, after deducting that portion which arose from the additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, to \$12,673,538

And that which accrued during the year 1805, amounted, after making a similar deduction, as will appear by the statement (A) to 15,083,823

It is ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1806, exceeds that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1805; and that branch of the revenue may, exclusively of the Mediterranean fund, be safely estimated for the present at thirteen millions of dollars.

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandize, and other sources, from which that revenue was collected during the year 1805.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of the public lands, have, during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1806, exceeded 473,000 acres. The actual payments, by purchasers have, during that period, amounted to 850,000 dollars, of which sum near 700,000 dollars have been paid in specie, and the residue in stock of the public debt. The specie receipts from that source may, after deducting charges and the five per cent. reserved for roads, be estimated for the ensuing year at five hundred thousand dollars.

The receipts arising from the permanent revenue of the United States, may therefore, without including the arrears of direct tax and internal revenues, the duties on postage and other

incidental branches, be computed for the year 1807, at thirteen millions and five hundred thousand dollars,

And the payments into the treasury, during the same year, on account of the temporary duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, are estimated at one million of dollars,

13,500,000

1,000,000

14,500,000

Making in the whole an aggregate of fourteen millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

EXPENDITURES.

The permanent expenses are estimated at \$11,400,000, and consist of the following items, viz.

1. The annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, of which sum not more than dolls. 3,600,000 will, for the year 1807, be applicable to the payment of interest, 8,000,000
2. For the civil department, and all domestic expenses of a civil nature, including invalid pensions, the light-house and mint establishments, the expenses of surveying public lands, the fourth instalment of the loan due to Maryland, and a sum of dolls. 130,000 to meet such miscellaneous appropriations, not included in the estimates as may be made by Congress, 1,150,000
3. For expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers, 200,000
4. For military and Indian departments, including trading houses, and the permanent appropriation for certain Indian tribes, 1,150,000
5. For the naval establishment 900,000

11,400,000

The extraordinary demands for the year 1807, already authorized by law, amount to two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, viz.

The balance of the American claims assumed by the French convention, which remained unpaid on the 30th Sept. last amounting to 700,000

And the two millions of dollars appropriated by the act of the 13th of February, 1806, making provisions for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations,

2,000,000

2,700,000

14,100,000

Making altogether fourteen millions one hundred thousand dollars. From which it appears, that besides a surplus of four hundred thousand dollars, the resources of the ensuing year will be sufficient to meet the current demands; and to discharge, without recurring to the loan authorized by the last mentioned act, the extraordinary appropriation of two millions for foreign intercourse.

It is here proper to state, that under the authority given by that act, a credit of one million of dollars has been opened in Holland to the ministers of the United States appointed to treat with Spain. Should the credit be used, the million will be charged to the proper appropriation; but although the balance chargeable to the expenditure of the year 1807, will in that case be only one, instead of two millions, as stated in the above estimate, the general result will be the same; as it will then be necessary to replace in Holland the million thus employed, for a different object than the payment of the foreign debt, to which it now stands charged.

The balance in the treasury amounted, on the 30th day of Sept. 1805, to 4,558,064 dolls. 2 cents, and on the 30th day of Sept. 1806, to 5,496,969 dollars, 77 cents. But it will, on account of the heavy payments to be made in the course of this month, for the public debt, be probably reduced on the 1st January, 1807, to a sum not much exceeding four millions of dollars.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The annexed note of the proceedings of the commissioners of the sinking fund, marked (E) shows that a considerable portion of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars was applicable this year to the reimbursement of purchase of the domestic debt: no more than 17,517 dollars 61 cents, were offered at market price, and accordingly purchased. The reimbursement of the navy 6 per cent. stock, amounting to 711,700 dollars, was therefore effected on the 30th day of Sept. last, and that of the 5 1-2 per cent. stock, amounted to 1,847,500 dollars, is advertised for the first day of January next. The payment of the last mentioned sum will be made by the treasury in the course of this month. Although a more than usual portion of the appropriation for the calendar year, 1806, falls, for that reason, on the last quarter, it appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have, during the year ending on the 30th day of Sept. 1806, amounted to near three millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Dollars.

It appears by the same statement, that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 30th of Sept. 1806, amounted to

21,203,003 33

The payments on the same account to be made by the treasury in the course of this month, are—

For the reimbursement of the five and half per

cent. stock, 1,847,300
 For the annual
 reimbursement of
 the six per cent.
 and deferred stocks, 993,389 19

Amounting to-
 gether, to 2,840,689 19
 24,044,792 74

And making the total of principal of the public debt, reimbursed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of January, 1807, more than twenty-four millions of dollars.

During the same period there have also been paid to Great-Britain, in satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of 1794, two millions six hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars; and to the holders of bills drawn by the minister of the United States, at Paris, on account of American claims assumed by the convention with France a sum not exceeding three millions and fifty thousand dollars; neither of which sums is included in the preceding statement of debt redeemed.

As the only parts of the public debt which the United States have a right to reimburse during the year 1807 consist of the annual reimbursements of the six per cent. and deferred stocks estimated at 1,540,707 dollars; and of the four and half per cent. stock, amounting to 176,000 dollars, it will not be practicable unless purchases can be effected within the limits prescribed by law, to apply, during that year, the whole of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars. The unexpended balance, together with appropriations for the year 1808, will enable the United States to reimburse, on the 1st of January, 1809, the whole of the eight per cent. stock, which is irredeemable before that day.

But in order that congress may have a clear view of the situation of the public debt, after the year 1808 and be enabled to decide on the propriety of making further legislative provisions for that object, it appears necessary to state distinctly: 1st. The operations which will take place in relation to the debt during the years 1807 and 1808: 2dly. The several species and aggregate of debt, which will have been extinguished between the 1st April, 1801, and the 1st January, 1809: 3dly. The several species and aggregate of debt remaining unpaid on the last mentioned day: 4thly. A comparative view of the revenue and annual payments on account of the debt after that day.

I. The payments to be made during the years 1807 and 1808, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, consist of the following items, viz.

Dollars.

Interest & reimbursement
 of the six per cent. and deferred
 stocks, 6,688,296 08

Of which sum,
 the sum required
 for interest, is 3,512,337 83

And the reim-
 bursement of prin-

cipal will amount
 to 3,175,958 25
 6,688,296 08

Interest and charges on all
 the other species of debt, 3,529,457 50
 Principal of the eight per
 cent. and four and half per
 cent. stocks, 6,538,400

Making altogether, 16,756,153 53

That is to say,
 for interest, 7,041,795 33
 And in reim-
 bursement of prin-
 cipal, 9,714,358 25

16,756,153 58

This sum exceeds, by only 756,000 dolls, the sixteen millions appropriated by law for those two years, and that difference may be supplied, according to law, from the surplusses of revenue already accrued, which are sufficient for that purpose; and which it will be eligible to apply in that manner, in order that the United States may not continue to pay an interest of eight per cent. any longer than they are compelled to do it by the terms of the loan.

II. The amount of debt redeemed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of Jan. next, has been already stated to be 24,044,792 74

And the principal which will be reimbursed during the years 1807 and 1808, amounts by the preceding statement to 9,714,358 25

Making together, more than thirty-three millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, reimbursed between the 1st of April, 1801, and the 1st of Jan. 1809, 33,759,150 99

Which sum consists of the following items, viz.

The whole of the foreign
 debt, 10,236,108 05

The whole of the loans formerly obtained from the bank of the United States, and of the navy six, five and half, four and half, and eight per cent. stocks, 12,537,600

Annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks, 10,631,575 67

Payments in various species of stock for public lands, stock purchased, and unfunded debt reimbursed, 353,867 27

33,759,150 99

III. The debt remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1809, will consist of the following species:

Unredeemed amount of old six per cent. and deferred stocks, reimbursable only at the rate of eight per cent. a year (for principal and interest) on the nominal amount, 27,142,357 21

Three per cent. stocks, 19,019,481 56

1796 six per cent. stock, redeemable in 1819, 80,000 00

Louisiana stock, reimbursable in four annual instalments, in the years 1818, 1819, 1820 and 1821, 44,250,000 00
 57,491,858 77

Amounting altogether to near fifty-seven millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The Louisiana stock cannot be reimbursed before the period fixed by the contract; the gradual operation of the annual reimbursement will extinguish the old six per cent. in the year 1818, and the deferred stock in 1824; after which year, the only remaining incumbrance will be the interest on the three per cent. stock, which in its present shape, may be considered as irredeemable. Purchase cannot be relied on, as the application of even an inconsiderable sum would raise the stocks above the prices limited by law. It follows that all the species of debt, on which the entire annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars could operate, will have been reimbursed prior to the year 1809; that the remaining debt cannot, without some modifications, assented to by the public creditors, be more rapidly or completely discharged than is here stated; and that the annual payments on that account, will, after the year 1808, and prior to the year 1818, be reduced to the interest and annual reimbursement, amounting to near 4,600,000, as will more fully appear by the annexed table, marked (C.)

IV. The revenue derived from customs during the year 1802, which was a year of European peace, was much less in proportion than that of any of the immediately preceding or following years, and yet exceeded ten millions of dollars. As it has been ascertained that the population of the United States increase at the rate of thirty-five per cent. in ten years; the revenue derived from customs for the year 1812, may be estimated at thirteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; to which, adding only five hundred thousand dollars, for the annual proceeds of the sales of public lands, will give fourteen millions of dollars, for the total revenue of that year, or for the average revenue of the years 1809—1815. And this must be considered as a very moderate computation, since it does not include the revenue derived from New-Orleans; is predicated on the supposition, that the wealth of the United States increases in no greater ratio than their population; and does not exceed the sum, which, exclusively of the Mediterranean fund was received last year into the treasury.

The annual payments on account of the public debt, will, during the same period, amount, as has been already stated, to 4,600,000 dollars. All the other expenses of the United States, whether domestic or foreign, of a civil nature, or for the support of the existing military and naval establishments, do not at present exceed 3,500,000 dollars. The total annual expenditure, allowing four hundred thousand dollars a year for contingencies, may therefore be estimated after the year 1808, at eight millions and a half; which deducted from a revenue of fourteen millions, will leave a net annual surplus of five millions and a half of dollars.

The question now recurs, whether a portion of that surplus would not be most advantageously employed in hastening the reduction of the debt? Whether some mode may not be devised to provide, within a short period, for its final and complete reimbursement, and thereby release the public revenue from every incumbrance? This can only be effected by a modification of the debt assented to by the public creditors; and a conversion of the old six per cent. deferred, and three per cent. stocks, on terms mutually beneficial, into a common six per cent. stock, redeemable within a limited time, has appeared the most simple and eligible, if not the only practicable plan that can be adopted. For its details a reference is respectfully made to a letter written in January last, to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, a copy of which marked (F.) is annexed. It will only be necessary to state, that if such a plan should be sanctioned by congress, and accepted by the creditors, those several species of debt amounting on the 1st January, 1859, to something more than forty-six millions of dollars; would be converted into a six per cent. stock, amounting to less than 40,000,000 of dollars, which the continued annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, would (besides paying the interest on the Louisiana debt) reimburse within a period of less than seven years, or before the end of the year 1815, as will appear by the table marked (H.)

The total annual expenditure for those seven years would then, allowing still 3,500,000 dollars for current expenses, and 400,000 dollars for contingencies, amount to something less than twelve millions of dollars; which deducted from a revenue of fourteen millions of dollars, would still leave after the year 1808, a clear surplus of more than two millions of dollars, applicable to such new objects of general improvement or national defence, as the legislature might direct, and existing circumstances require. And after the year 1815, no other incumbrance would remain on the revenue, than the interest and reimbursement of the Louisiana stock; the last payment of which in the year 1821, would complete the final extinguishment of the public debt.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 5, 1866.

Foreign.

From the London Gazette, of Oct. 21.

BRITISH MANIFESTO,

On the failure of the Negotiation with France.

The negotiations in which his Majesty has been engaged with France, having terminated unsuccessfully, his Majesty thinks proper to make this public declaration to his subjects and to Europe, of the circumstances which have led to an issue which his Majesty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the conclusion of a secure and permanent peace. He laments

the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which, even amidst all the successes which attend his arms, is so burthensome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident, that there can arise on this occasion no other sentiment, either in his own dominions or in any part of Europe, than that of an increased conviction, that the restoration of general tranquillity is retarded only by the injustice and ambition of the enemy.

The French government unsatisfied with its immense acquisitions on the continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negotiations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighboring powers, into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negotiation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his majesty's German Dominions which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his majesty, to afford a just foundation for negotiating; it was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the negotiation should be conducted by his majesty in concert with his allies.

During their proceedings, a minister, sent by the Emperor of Russia to treat for the same important object, in concert with his majesty's government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honor and interests of his imperial majesty.

No sooner was this basis mutually admitted than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of so great importance, as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his majesty, that unless the principles proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communication which had been opened between the two governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed; at the same time that a difficulty was started on account of the want of full powers in the persons instructed by his majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his majesty for opening a regular negotiation by Ministers duly authorised, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honorable to the King and his Allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the King continued to negotiate entirely on the same principles as before. He relied with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an ally, in concert with whom he had begun

to treat, and whose interest he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French Government, on the contrary elated by this advantage, of which it boasted, as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the negotiation with Great-Britain, but it violated in points still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia. The chief inducement offered to that power as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her minister, had been the preservation of Germany.—Yet, before the decision of Russia on this Treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole of the constitution of the German empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the states and provinces of Germany; and not content with this open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had at the same time instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such conduct was pursued towards his majesty, towards his Allies, and towards all independent powers, there appeared so little hope of any favorable issue to the Negotiation, that his majesty's Plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay; and the French government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the Emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorized and separate treaty signed by his minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his Majesty's minister, that France was now prepared to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great-Britain, to re-establish the tranquillity of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared to be, that of engaging his majesty in a separate negotiation, to the exclusion of his allies; a proposal which his Majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an ally. To these insidious overtures, his majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favorable issue of the Negotiation. The confidential intercourse, which he had constantly maintained with Russia, enabled his majesty to specify the terms with which peace with that power might be obtained; and his minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on those grounds a provisional treaty, to

take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

This form of negotiating, was, after some objection, acceded to by France. Terms were now offered to his majesty more nearly approaching than before to the original basis of the Negotiation; but these were still far short of what his majesty had uniformly insisted on, and was now, more than ever, entitled to expect. And the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his Majesty in behalf of his other allies, left to his majesty no other course than that of ordering his minister to terminate the discussion and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple statement of facts stands in need of no comments. The first overtures which led to negotiation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced, nor was the negotiation finally broken off while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no object of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honor of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his majesty contemplates a continuance of those evils always inseparable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest his majesty trusts, with confidence, to the justice of his cause; to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make, are to be compared to the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of the country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that, in asserting the rights and upholding the dignity of the British empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

Hudson, December 30.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

The Schools in the Hudson Academy commenced yesterday, under the direction of Messrs. STRONG and BIGELOW, both gentlemen of unexceptionable characters, and highly approved as teachers of youth.

We are informed that the Senate of the United States have unanimously concurred

in the appointment of his honor Brockholst Livingston, Esq. as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Stephen Burroughs, the celebrated wholesale dealer in counterfeit money, has lately escaped from the goal of Montreal, and 200 dollars are offered for his apprehension.

The Conspiracy.

The papers are full of reports and conjectures respecting Burr's conspiracy; but so many of them have already proved erroneous, that we place but little reliance on any unofficial accounts. A squadron of boats, laden with arms, &c. have descended the Ohio—object unknown.

A grand jury has again been summoned at Lexington, Ken. for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of Burr. It is now said that Mr. Daviess conceives he has it in his power to substantiate the charges made in his former affidavit.

Buenos Ayres.

The late reports of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, by the Spaniards, cannot be depended on.

Miranda.

Accounts from Trinidad, state, that the expedition of Miranda is abandoned.

The late attempt to rob Mr. Pye, keeper of the half-way house between Albany and Troy, has seldom been exceeded for boldness and flagrancy. The following particulars are copied from the Albany Register:

"The robber, who calls himself Johnson, after he had got into the house, extinguished the fires and threw open the doors below in order to secure his retreat in case of emergency. He then proceeded to Mr. Pye's bed-room, armed with pistols, and holding a dark lantern in his hand; and approaching the bed demanded of Mr. P. the money he had in the house, threatening him with death if he refused. Mr. Pye rose, and went down with the villain to the bar-room for the money, leaving Mrs. Pye in bed—but forgot to take down with him the key of the bar-room. He returned for the key, the villain at his heels—but in the interim Mrs. Pye had risen, and seized her husband's fowling piece—this she handed to him as soon as he entered the room, calling upon him to shoot the robber; but the villain instantly levelled a pistol and shot Mr. Pye through the arm, the ball lodging in his side—he returned the fire and gave the fellow a shocking wound in the back part of his head—but did not fracture his skull, the shot glancing from the bone—they both fell, but the villain immediately recovered and made off. By this time a couple of pedlars who lodged in the house were alarmed, and had risen. One of them was immediately dispatched to town on horseback for surgical aid for Mr. Pye. On his return in company with Dr. Willard, and Mr. Alyn, of the Colonie, a particular friend of Mr. Pye, they espied the robber under the side of a hay-stack, not far from the road. He immediately mounted his horse and rode off full speed towards town, dropping a loaded pistol, which the

pedlar picked up. Mr. Alyn and the pedlar followed, the former keeping up with the robber, and frequently endeavoring, but without success, to seize the reins of the villain's horse—the day was now somewhat advanced.—After entering Water-Vliet-Street, Mr. Alyn got far enough before the robber to level a blow at him with his whip, which struck him in the breast, but without any other effect than to disconcert him for a moment—he then discharged a pistol at Mr. Alyn, which so frightened his horse that he became unmanageable and ran off down Market-Street, the fellow seizing the opportunity to turn off to the quay—the pedlar followed however, and before the fellow had reached the river, came within pistol shot of, and fired upon him, the shot grazing his hat.—The villain then leaped his horse from the dock upon the ice, and crossed the river full speed. By this time, however, a number of citizens who witnessed the chase, were prepared to mingle in it, and accordingly followed on across the ice, some on horseback, others on foot. The robber, however got far enough a-head of his pursuers to be lost sight of for a while. But he was fortunately overtaken about a mile and a half from the river.—Mr. William D. Winne, the constable, was the first who came up with him, and to the intrepidity of Mr. Winne, for he had a severe struggle with the fellow before any one else came up, the public are much indebted for the apprehension of this daring offender."

Mr. Pye is recovering—and it is said that J. is out of danger, as to his wounds.

The Troy Budget states, that Johnson had been pursued from Vergennes, Ver. for attempting to rob a gentleman there. He was well dressed, and rode an elegant horse.

The Fnell.

DIED,

In New-York, on Tuesday evening the 9th inst. of a bilious fever, NATHANIEL NORTON, Esq. of Bloomfield, Ontario county, in the 46th year of his age, sincerely lamented by all who knew him. In this death his family and friends have met with an irreparable loss; religion and civil society a steadfast and active supporter. With his friends and acquaintance, newspaper paregryic is unnecessary, and falls far short of their esteem. Exemplary in a life marked by benevolence and integrity, he ended his career with the utmost serenity, in the entire possession of his reason; and it may with truth be said, that one of the "noblest works of God—an honest man"—is taken from us. His remains, followed by a respectable procession of relatives and friends, were interred in the Family Vault of Mr. John Kane, in the North Churchyard, on Thursday evening following.

At Trenton, N. J. on Wednesday the 17th inst. Mr. JOHN MERRISON, one of the printers and proprietors of the Trenton Federalist. He suffered, for many months, severe illness, occasioned by a Cancer in his breast.

In this city, on Saturday last, CHARLES C. son of Mr. JOHN KENNEY, aged 9 years & 6 months—and EDWARD S. son of Mr. SALMON COFFIN, aged 2 years & 9 months.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE SORROWFUL PIPER.

HOW waves the blue harebell in yon distant glade,
O'er the earth where the bones of poor Shelly were
laid;
How oft, too, the Swain from his cottage would
stray,
To list to the wild airs sweet Shelly could play!

Then, though Pleasure around him appear'd in each
eye,
Remembrance from Shelly would force the deep
sigh,
And the big tear of sorrow would roll while he'd
play;
For his heart was most sad, tho' his strain might
seem gay.

Yet Love, that sweet torment, reigned not in his
breast,
Nor did guilt e'er deprive the poor Piper of rest,
No cares of his own overclouded his day,
Or chas'd the mild sun-beams of reason away.

But the wrongs of his country had prey'd on his
mind,
Helvetia he mourn'd, at her fate he repin'd,
And his sweet native airs would most meltingly
play—
Ah! when such was his theme, could his heart have
been gay!

One night, as poor Shelly was piping his song
To those dear plaintive notes, that had pleas'd him
so long;
To his torn, lonely recess I happen'd to stray,
While he wip'd a salt tear, and thus wak'd his sad
lay:

"Sweet native shore, thy mountains, blue,
"Thy plains, no more these eyes shall view;
"Thy rustic sports, thy frolic play
"And bless'd retreats are far away,
"While Shelly, wand'ring, friendless and alone
"Pipes to the moon his plaints, and makes, un-
heard, his moan.

"Yet not himself; 'tis thee he weeps,
"For thee, his nightly vigils keeps;
"Thy laurels pluck'd, thy glories shorn,
"Thy freedom fled: for these I mourn—
"Where, O Helvetia! slept the sons of Tell,
"When ruin rul'd the state, and thy proud honors
fell!

"Too plain, alas! the truth appears,
"Too true th' event the Patriot fears!
"Base Demagogues thy Rulers grew
"While discord rous'd the res less crew;
"And from thy fate may future nations know
"Flattery is deadlybane and discord overthrow."

ÆONIDES.

From the Weekly Inspector.

CRACKERS,

Pulminated from the Garret of Dr. Cæstic.

The following satirical stricture on the modern *dress*
or rather *undress* of our *fashionables*, is vastly un-
polite, and it was not without great difficulty that
we could prevail on ourselves to give it a place.
But as it is our duty, as *Sub-Inspector*, to bestow
an occasional glance at the petty peccadilloes of
the fair; we are determined, at the risk of our re-
putation as a *lady's man*, to circulate it in a

WHISPER.

"Ah! do not then so wildly dare!
Ah! do not risk a sure defeat!
My fair philosophers beware,
Dread, dread the power of latent heat!"
"You should appear within the lists,
Arm'd cap-a-pee, like quondam knight—
The war is not a war of lists,
Yet ye, like bruisers, strip to fight."

"The bruiser, stunn'd by many a blow,
Falls prostrate, but is seldom slain,
With mortal weapons, man, your foe,
Strikes, and you never rise again."

"Then quick! each out-work quick replace!
In maiden armour take the field;
Nought naked save your conqu'ring face;
Who can resist it?—All must yield."

"But if you raze, instead of raise,
Your bulwarks, I must, should you frown,
Just *whisper* in each female ear—
You mean not to defend the town."

"And sets, like stars that fall, to rise no more."

WAYS AND MEANS

For quelling Burr's Insurrection.

GENTLY.

With Proclamation first we'll ply them,
Then our good Congress folks shall *buy them*.

MENAGING.

Now, most completely to undo them,
Polypus Wortman shall write to them,
And say, "as how if you cut capers,
I'll put you into Cheetham's papers."

TERRIBLE! TERRIBLE!

If nothing better can be done,
Amphibious gun-boat number one,
With pomp and power shall soon set sail,
O'er mountain, forest, hill, and dale;
(For our philosophers have taught her,
To sail by *land* as well as water;
Nor will economy be neglected,
Though left the cornfield unprotected,
For she'll get back, I should suppose,
'Gainst planting time, to fright the crows.)
And make a most horrendous sally,
Through Mississippi's frightened valley;
And blast, in case they make resistance,
The rebel crew to non existence,
And flame amazement, so amazing,
'Twill set old Mississippi a blazing!!

Diversity.

From the Carolina Weekly Messenger.

SWINDLING.

The following act of Swindling, which, for boldness and cunning, would not suffer by a comparison with any which the city of London has afforded, was practised in this city the present week.

A genteel person, possessing all the exterior appearances of a gentleman, took lodgings, about a week since at a reputable house in King-Street. He stated that he was recently from the state of Georgia, and that his name was Brown. On Monday Morning he took a horse and rode a few miles out of town, and meeting on the road three waggons, coming from the country, loaded with cotton, he stopped them, and told the drivers that he wished to purchase their loading; he stated to them that the market price for cotton that morning was 19 cents per lb. but that, as he wished to make up a parcel, he would give them 20 cents. A bargain was accordingly made, and he informed them that he was a partner in a certain house in King-Street, where they were to deliver their cotton, and receive their pay in *specie*. He then left the waggons, and came immediately to town, and going to the gentleman whom he had named to the waggons as his partner, he informed him that he had three waggons then coming in, loaded with cotton, which he would sell to him at a moderate price: The gentleman agreed to take it at 19 cents. The waggons arrived, were unloaded, and the cotton weighed; when Brown made out the bill, amounting to about 1200 dollars, and received the money in bank-bills. All this time, the gentleman purchasing the cotton supposed Brown to be the owner of the waggons, while the unsuspecting countrymen supposed him to be a partner in the house. On receiving the money, Brown stepped out to the waggons, and shewed it to them, observing at the same time, that he had not the *specie* in the store, but, if they would wait, he would go down to the bank and bring it to them in dollars. Not harboring the most distant suspicion of fraud the waggons agreed to wait for him. But, instead of going to the bank, he made off, and has not since been heard of.

Ending of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

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Handwritten signature or scribble, possibly reading "L. J. ...".

James Jones

OCT 15 1931

