to be found in the history of men of genius.

Upon these topics we cannot enlarge. In this memoir an attempt has been made to exhibit his public character with fairness and impartiality. Of his private virtues it would be unbecoming to make any enumeration. *Integritatem atque abstinentiam in tanto viro referre injuria virtutum fuerit.* Tacit. in vit. Agric.

Foreign Intelligence.

From Glasgow papers to July 1.

GLASGOW, June 23.

The communication between this country and France, has become unusually frequent, probably owing to the pending negotiations, which of late has attained a considerable degree of activity, and which it is conceived, is likely to be brought to a happy termination. Paris papers to the 17th instant, were received on Friday. The secretary to the embassy to the king of Spain, has written to the sub prefect of Bayonne, that peace would soon be signed. The French funds have experienced some depression.

June 25.

On Saturday afternoon, Paris papers of the 18th instant were received in London. The Moniteur has at length begun to notice the operations in Egypt—Epitres, that after the British had taken possession of Rosetta, about the middle of April Gen. Hutchinson advanced in profusion against Ramanie, where Gen. Menou, collecting his whole army, gave him battle in the Delta, and totally defeated him. Little credit, however, can be given to this intelligence. The editor of the Moniteur himself, does not appear to believe it. "These reports," says he, "which bear some marks of truth, seem, however, to require confirmation."

Hollinshee Bill Continue in Portugal—The whole province of Alentejo has been conquered, and Campo Maggiore has yielded, after a bombardment of thirty days. It does not appear that the French army has yet joined the Spanish. Pinto after receiving the most ample powers from his government, returned to Badajos, and though he offered to flat the sources of Portugal against the British, his proposals were not acceded to.

The Hambugh mail due on Wednesday fortnight, arrived on Sunday—It brings no a report, which say the authority of a private letter to a gentleman of this city, was current here yesterday, that Gantheaume's squadron had been defeated, and blockaded up in Corfu.

June 27.

An extract from the Courier of Milan, given in these papers, mentions, that six vessels, laden with arms, ammunition and stores, has sailed from Barcelona, for Egypt, for Alexandria; and that five ships of the line were sitting out at Cadiz.

These papers also contain two bulletins, addressed by the Prince of Peace, to the king of Spain, in which he gives his majesty this important information, that when the courier arrived with his majesty's dispatches, the troops were taking their repole before Yelves, that when he arrived at the head of the advanced guard, they presented him with two branches of an orange tree—which he sends as a present to her majesty.

June 27.

On Wednesday last, Paris Papers to the 21st inst. were received in London. An extract from the Courier of the 19th in these papers states, that a secret conspiration, having on board a number of Neapolitan physicians, surgeons, painters and architects, had sailed from Ancona. The further state, that a courier had arrived in Constantinople from Egypt, with the intelligence that the British had blockaded all the avenues to Alexandria, both by sea and land, in such a manner that there remained little hope of their receiving succours from Cairo or any quarter in Egypt. The French have, however, it is added, no cheaper proposition for the evacuation of Egypt, fired upon our flags of truce when they approached them, and declared they would defend themselves to the last extremity.

Mr. Merry, formerly British minister at Copenhagen, is appointed to go to Paris, in exchange of prisoners, in the room of Captain Carter; will also be the bearer of dispatches from Hawkesbury, respecting the pending negotiation, which it is supposed is in a favourable train.

VIENNA, June 4.

Letters received yesterday from Smyrna state, that the French admiral Gantheaume, who was sent to carry succors to General Menou in Egypt, has been defeated by the British admiral Sir John Borlase Warren.

PARIS, June 15.

A letter from Paris, dated the 6th inst. contains the following intelligence:—We have official information of the conclusion of peace between Spain and Portugal, and a treaty concluded between the latter power and the republic. The ambassador, Lucien Buonaparte, is gone to Badajos, to sign the treaty."

[*Clef du Cabinet.*]

LONDON, June 19.

The French papers having said, it is pretended, as much as they dare to say respecting the distribution of Gantheaume's fleet, at length ventured to the Frankfort Journal, which is stated to contain the following article:

According to letters from Genoa, of the 2d ult. admiral Gantheaume has received express orders from Paris, to disembark as speedily as possible, on the coast of Tripoli, the troops on board his squadron, and yet thinks to attempt to reach Egypt, whatever difficulties they may meet with on their march."

Letters of a later date from Genoa, make no mention of this intelligence, which would be attended with insurmountable difficulties; but it must be recollected, that all difficulties vanish in the view of a French bulletin. The difficulties are only formidable, perhaps, to those who believe that island is weakened by their efforts on their service. A sufficient force will be left to protect it. The Spanish ports will no doubt be closely watched by our fleets in the Mediterranean.

June 22.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order of council, dated the 16th, for taking off the embargo on Swedish property, for removing the prohibition refending the payment of bills drawn from Sweden; for the detaining of Swedish vessels, &c. and the intercourse between the countries of Sweden and its former friends, to be precisely the same as in the case of the Danes and Russians.

Private letters from the continent furnish of reports in circulation that Buonaparte intends on the 14th July next, to change his title of Chief Consul to that of Legislator, and to dispense with all other ministerial aid than what his brother Joseph can afford him.

When the king visited Mr. Dundas last week, drinking a glass of wine, he gave it to the health of the man who had the liberty to play, and the liberty to politics were in the exposition to Egypt, contrary to my desire."

June 24.

The dispatches received here on Sunday from admiral Cornwallis, are dated 30th ult. and contain information that the enemy had twenty-five fail of the line and eight frigates in the outer harbor of Brest, perfectly equipped, the whole of which were hourly expected to put to sea.

Private advices from St. Petersburgh mention, that more than 40 000 persons have returned to that city since the death of the late Emperor. This influx has made the house rent to dear, and to filled the town, that a lodging can scarcely be procured for money.

PARIS, June 17.

An adjutant commander has arrived at Badajos, with the news of the success obtained by the Spanish army. The whole province of Alentejo has been conquered. Elvas is blockaded.

Campo Maggiore, after a long resistance, yielded to a bombardment of three days. At Alonchez, a corps of Portuguese troops has been defeated. It has lost a great number of men killed, and five hundred prisoners. Another affair has taken place at Avila.

The minister Pinto had arrived at Badajos, furnished with full powers from the Regency of Portugal. He had offered to flat the sources of Portugal against the Spanish, and had made other advantageous propositions, but not such as to reach the objects proposed to themselves by France and Spain—that of obtaining in their British provinces, objects of compensation for the French, Batavian and Spanish possessions, which treason or the fate of war had put into the power of the British.

At the departure of the adjutant commander, a corps of French troops, 18,000 strong, was at Ciudad Rodrigo, and had not been engaged.

LONDON, May 28.

SEDITIOUS LIBEL.

THE KING VS. SPENCE.

This was an indictment against the defendant, a bookseller in Oxford road, for publishing a seditious pamphlet, called Spence's Restorer of Society. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney-General, who expatiated upon the dangerous tendency of a publication, the object of which was to deprive all persons of exclusive property in land, and vest it in parishes, to be leased in small farms for the benefit of the public in general. This pible, the defendant argued, would produce a beautiful republic, which would be wholly free from those mischievous feelings, according to his opinion, from the present state of property.

The defendant read his defence, which occupied about two hours and a half; he maintained, that his intentions were innocent, and that he had indulged only in a speculative theory, which he had a right to do; also contended that the pamphlet could not be founded of the truth of the facts of admiralties contained in its book; and, upon the whole, his error appeared more attributable to the head than to the heart.

The Attorney General, without pressing the variety of arguments that presented themselves upon the subject of the libel in question, contented himself with observing that very incoherent its contents were with that purity of intention urged by the defendant.

Lord Kenyon thought the case too clear to require any remarks from him; and the jury, without a minute's deliberation, pronounced the defendant *Guilty*; and upon the motion of the Attorney General, he was committed to Newgate.

Portsmouth, August 18, 1801.

AN EXPERIMENT.

To prove the fact, that vaccination and five preventive of the SMALL POX, either by inoculation, or casual infection, the following experiment was instituted in this town.

On the 3d and 4th inst. Mr. Silas Hill many merchant, on the Pier, Henry and Elizabeth Lodge, sons of col. Ladd, and John Gilman, son of J. W. Gilman, Esq. of Exeter, were vaccinated for the Small Pox, at hospital island in this harbour, after having had the Kine-Pox. The infection was taken directly from a man labouring under the Small-Pox, the natural way, very severely. The more effectually to prove the preventive powers of the kine pox, these young gentlemen were repeatedly inoculated, and kept continually in the house with the Kine-Pox and a young lady who had the small-pox by inoculation, besides spending much time in their rooms for ten days, and greatly to their heavy expenses, and yet it is not in a single instance, by various effusions, being anxious to make the experiment satisfactory.

On the second and third days after inoculation the punctured pouna appeared inflamed and discovered signs of infection. We did not hesitate to say the small-pox virus had taken effect; and if the young gentlemen had not previously had the kine-pox, we should have pronounced their inoculation with the small-pox effectual; exactly did this appearance correspond with that of the commonly inoculated small-pox.

This was an important moment, we had our fears, which a few days dissipated, and gladdened our hearts with joy—for by the seventh day the inflammation had abated, and a scab formed over the puncture, which appeared to totally different from the effectually inoculated small-pox, that we were confident of a happy escape from this terrible disease.

Although the arms had at one time the appearance of effectual inoculation, yet the patients were not attacked by any of the well known symptoms of the small-pox, but recovered perfectly free of complaint.

We were not satisfied with this single proof, but determined to keep them at the hospital, in the midst of the various effluvia, to long as to render it impossible for them to escape the small-pox, if it could take any effect upon them either by casual infection or inoculation. For this purpose we kept them in the hospital till the tenth day, without their having any symptoms or appearances of the small-pox, when, the fifteenth day after inoculation, they remain free of complaint.

This we hold simple proof that the KINE-POX is a pure and effectual preventive of the SMALL POX, either by inoculation or casual infection.

WM. CUTTER,
L. SPALDING.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

At a meeting of the share-holders of the *PRINTING AND BOOK-SELLING COMPANY*, at the City Tavern, in the City of Washington, on the 20th of August, 1801, pursuant to public Notice, more than two thirds in amount being present or represented, the following Gentlemen were chosen as Committees, to form a board of Directors for the government of the institution:

1st. *Literary Committee.*
Dr. C. Cunningham,
Nicholas King,
William Brent,
Thomas Waterman,
Dr. Richard Dinmore.

2d. *Committee for Pecuniary and Economical concerns.*
John Templeman,
W. M. Duncanson,
Charles A. Beatty,
John Bawles,
John Orr,
James Lyon.

At a meeting of the board of Directors at the house of Nicholas King, on the 24th of August 1801,

JOHN TEMPLEMAN, Esq. was chosen President, and

J. L. ANTHONY, Secretary of the board of Directors.

The following resolution was passed,

Resolved, That the literary committee proceed to make enquiry which will be the most advantageous work to print, and prepare such Prospectus for the Press, as shall be necessary, to lay before the Public, the nature of the objects of this institution:—That the pecuniary Committee proceed to collect the installments of the Stock of the Company, issue the evidence thereof, and make such other arrangements to commence business; and that the respective committees report to the board of Directors at the next meeting.

August 28, 1801.

Conrad & M'Munn

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr. Law, about two hundred paces from the Tuppel, in New Jersey avenue, leading from thence to the Eastern Branch. They will gratefully and conveniently, one of which is designed for dage passengers and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is dabbings sufficient for 50 series—They hope to merit public patronage.

City of washington, Nov. 24, 1800. tf

The subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and E streets, where he continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Pronounceing Boxes, &c. which may at any time be had at his store No. 51, Barclay street, New-York, and at Mr. WILD's store, Market street, Baltimore.

GEORGE MIDDLETON.

Who has gold leaf for sale by the package or book.

May 8, 1801. 17

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Cut Nails for Sale by Wholesale and Retail at the Factory on F Street, and at the Hardware Store of the Subscriber, Pennsylvania avenue, and all other wishing to purchase may be supplied with any quantity at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN JACK.

Washington Feb. 4, 1801

CONVEYANCERS OFFICE,

AND

OFFICE FOR SALE OF CITY LOTS.

On the Pennsylvania Avenue fronting the President's Square, near Rhodes's tavern, City of Washington.

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the above Office, the business of Conveyancer of Land, Wills, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Affidavits, powers of Attorney, petitions, and every other kind of Deeds and Writings the production thereof of buying, selling and leasing the Lots in the City, negotiating loans, &c.

His long experience as a practitioner, and knowledge of the laws relative thereto—the acknowledge which he has acquired by residence of the Commissioners of City Lots, and how that rules have been acquired, are ideas to be affected, respecting which his impartial and fair regard to the interest of those who may be pleased to employ him, will, he hopes, secure him a continuance of popular patronage.

Access to not property investigated, and opinions given thereon when required.

For sale a great variety of Lots, in different Parts of the City.

N. B. At the above office may be had, his Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price quarter—Also his Digest of the Laws of the United States, price 3 dollars—As the Laws of Maryland are in full force on this side the waterback, it behoves lenders to avail themselves of that information which affects their lives, liberties and property. He who is without a knowledge of his "rule of conduct" is like a Ranger in the native land.

May 4. 20TAW. 12WS