and repaired on board our fleet, fitted the place to be in the greatest hitherto for above provinces. That about forty leagues to the westward of Alexandria, his Majesty's ships off that place gave chase to four French ships of the line and one frigate, which escaped by the favour of the night, and supposed to be part of admiral Gantheaume's squadron, which, it is said, has been united from Toulon, reinforced by eight ships of war taken from the king of Naples. That it is supposed, if admiral Gantheaume could not succeed in convoying the convoy to Egypt, that he would probably favorite the island of Cyprus in order to effect a diversion of our forces in favor of the enemy on the continent of Africa. That the French have lost made a forlorn, for they were repulsed with loss on both sides. This intelligence is confirmed by private advices received at Aleppo, from the camp of the Grand Vizier. That his troops of Janissaries took fire by accident, while cooking before Alexandria, and was destroyed, but all the crew were happily saved."

The military disturbances in India, by the consolidation of our empire there, and the consequent contraction of front or points is thereby to be reduced. The India company, in the late treaties, have acquired additional revenue of about 25 lacks of pagodas, or near 1,000,000l. sterling per annum.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Some Jamisaries, under a leader connected with Paffuan Oglou, have taken Rahaly, deposed the Pacha, and appointed a new one, supposed to be devoted to Paffuan. The authority of the Porte in this quarter has received some rude shocks, and Paffuan threatens it more and more. We should not be surprised to see part of the Turkish forces recalled from Egypt, to stop the alarming progress of the Pacha of Widdin.

September 15.

The capture of Belgrade, the bulwark of the Turkish empire in Europe, by a corps of Janissaries, commanded by Paffuan Oglou, the terror of Paffuan Oglou, has produced the greatest sensation at Vienna. Paffuan Oglou has it now in his power to threaten the capital of Turkey. Remonstrances, as a positive fact, from the Emperor of Germany, by virtue of a secret article in the treaty of Luneville, has prompted not to take any measures to stop or hinder the progress of the Pacha of Widdin, as long as the latter shall continue to observe the laws of good neighbourhood, and abstain from molesting the Ottoman subjects, whether Greeks or Christians.

LONDON, August 31.

In the fitting of the Duke of Ratibon, a letter was delivered by the Prince of the Electorate of Mentz, from the inhabitants of Lehl, praying for relief from the Emperor. The petition says "the unconditional subjugation which contained church, parsonage-house, tithe House, and upwards of 400 substantial well dwelling houses, with about as many stables and barns, which being pillaged and entirely burnt down by the French in the year 1795, is now nothing but a heap of ruins; nearly 2000 people formerly in affluent circumstances reduced their unhappy furniture, cows and cattle, and driven to flight, have from that period been unable to rebuild their dwellings, and are obliged to wander about in the miserable state of poverty, with their wives and children, destitute of almost necessary articles of life, without shelter, and without the least prospect of obtaining support by their industry, and to the compulsion of their fellow countrymen to avoid utter ruin in their misery." These unfortunate people are in hopes of obtaining the same relief as the inhabitants of Philippsburg, who were also plundered and robbed, and their houses burnt by the French.

THE ARTS.

Report presented to the Consuls of the French Republic by the Minister of the Interior, 31st of August.

The museum of arts presents at this moment the richest collection of paintings and antique statues in Europe; there are to be found all the riches which were dispersed before the revolution. We may reckon at present 1390 pictures of the foreign schools, 270 of the ancient French school, and more than 1000 of the modern school. In not-all—20,000 delineations of different schools, 4000 copperplate engravings, and 30,000 prints, besides 150 antique statues, and the most valuable articles in Etruscan vases, tables of painting, &c. The immense gallery opened for public inspection cannot contain a moiety of the *chefs d'oeuvre* of which the nation is possessed. More than 1000 pictures are deposited at Versailles, and 6 or 700 remain in the cabinets of the Louvre, in expectation of a place proper to receive them.

The collection of these *chefs d'oeuvre* was doubtless an advantage at those critical moments when the breath of Vandalism would have destroyed, without remorse, the works of genius.

It was an acquisition we were in want of, when our victorious armes procured us numerous riches. But these times are no more; and we ought now to endeavor to conciliate the great advantages derivable from the arts with the duties we owe to fulfil towards the departments, some of which have enriched us with their spoils, and all of which have concurred in appropriating to us the rich monuments of their ancient nationality.

Without doubt Paris ought to reserve the *chefs d'oeuvre* of every kind. Paris ought to possess in its collection, the works which most essentially belong to the history of the arts, which mark its progress, characterise its qualities, and enable the artist to rend on its pictures all the revolutions of the human mind. Paris merits on this every account this honorable distinction; but the inhabitants of the departments have also a fervent right to a share in the fruit of our conquests, and in the inheritance of the works of French artists.

This consideration alone will doubtless permit the French government to hesitate with respect to the manner in which it ought to act; but this determination, which springs from a sentiment of justice, would nevertheless be fortified by the idea, that it is conformable to the real interest of the arts.

In fact, the contemplation of what is beautiful developes talent, and inflames the mind to emulate the works of the ancient artists, which by being placed by the side of one still more fine, is distinguished, will recover its right to admiration when it shall be obtained, or to use the expression, refuse to yield. Some paintings, to be brought to the place that gave them birth, will acquire a new interest by tradition, and the recital of the circumstances which attach to productions of merit. The inhabitants of Anvers, Montpelier, and Andlys, will be fond to shew foreigners the *chefs d'oeuvre* of their countrymen, Rubens, Bourdon, and Poussin; and the artists will be enable to direct his steps to any part of the republic which will not offer a rich collection of pictures, or the work of some men of merit who have fled future on their country.

However the monuments of painting must not be diminished at hazard among the different points of France. In some place the collections may be profitable to the arts, they ought only to be formed where a degree of knowledge already acquired may have given a value to the taste of a numerous population, and the natural disposition of the people, afford a presage of success in the education of the pupils. It is for that reason, I propose to distribute a great deal more of pictures, at Lyons, Bordeaux, Strasbourg, Brest, Marseilles, Rouen, Nantes, Dijon, Toulouse, Geneva, Caen, Lille, Mentz, Rennes, and Nancy.

But it is little to have determined the places for these depots—it is necessary to make choice of such collections as possess an interesting series of paintings of all manners, of all kinds, and of all schools; and I think it necessary to appoint a committee charged with the labour of preparing for such choice at the cities noticed out the collection adopted for them, in the decree of the deliberations I propose the following decree.

Health and Refuel,

(Signed) CHAPTAL.

Decree of the First of September.

The consuls of the republic, upon the report of the minister of the interior, decree as follows:

Art. I. There shall be appointed a committee to form fifteen collections of pictures, to be placed in the cities of Lyons, Bordeaux, Strasbourgh, Brest, Marseilles, Rouen, Nantes, Dijon, Toulouse, Geneva, Caen, Lille, Mentz, Rennes, and Nancy.

II. The pictures shall be taken from the museum of the Louvre and that of Versailles.

III. The inventories of these pictures shall be made by the minister of the interior, and sent to the cities to which they shall be destined.

IV. The pictures shall not be sent till a gallery shall have been provided to receive them, at the expence of the commune.

V. The minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

The First Consul,

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

By the First Consul,

The Secretary of State,

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS ATTACKED.

CONNECTICUT.

New-Haven, Sept. 16.

In the full number of the present volume of my paper, I published a remonstrance from the merchants of New-Haven to the President of the United States, on the removal of Elisur Goodrich from, and appointment of S. Bishop to the office of Collector of this port; together with the President's answer to this remonstrance; a personal attack is made on Abraham Bishop, Esqr. "that he was entirely "destitute of public confidence," "conspicuous for his activity in opposition to government, and opposition to order," and odious to his fellow-citizens." to that degree that they preferred "his warmest partizans would not have hazarded a recommendation for him."

To this attack Mr. Bishop has thought proper to reply, and I have thought it my duty to admit that reply, as I would any other letter to him, to which the author will sign his name.

After the publication of my paper on Wednesday last, I went to the post-office to attend to take up the letters and papers which might have arrived for me; I there met with Elias Shipman and three or four of his companions; who, finding that I was the Editor of this paper, commenced my ears with the grossest abuse, in language too impiously profane to be repeated in a newspaper, but concluding with threats from Isai *Shipman*, that he would "horse whip me every time he met me, if I dared to publish his name again," and many other threats of personal danger, such as that I believed and should be kicked, rode on rails, tarred and feathered, pelted, &c. the wheel if I came on, down and out of town, &c. all of which was accompanied with the most abusive and profane language, which, to use the mildest, merriting conduct one of the character.

Such appear to be the ideas of the "friends of order" on the liberty of the Press, a freedom they are fond of using themselves, in calling names, arrows and aiming from the dark alleys and hiding retreats of a Burleigh, Brutus, Connecticutensis, and a shoal of anonymous dunderers who communicate with their papers, down to the lowest and most impotent attack on A. Abraham Bishop by "Quinpisk."

Fellow-Citizens, I have been grossly attacked and threatened; attempts have been made to suppress advertisments and subscriptions for my paper; and one who one looks high in the phalanx of Federalism was declared that "it there had seen any influency in the government, I should have been gibbeted for what I had published already." But determined to persevere in the path which has for its object the increase and preservation of human happiness and the rights of man—not all the threats and perseculions I may suffer from these sources, shall prevent my publishing what I conceive to be my duty to public. Well knowing that I would have to encounter the hottest vials of aristocratic rage, I have accepted the job of this paper; fully resolved that though my life may be taken, I will not be robbed of my principles.

S. MORSE

[FROM THE SPY.]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PROLOGUE,

Spoken at the opening of the Cincinnati Theatre, on Thursday evening the first of October.

LIKE Lucifer* the herald of the sun,
Before a play the sparkling prologues run.
Whether in gilded domes, or huts of thraw,
Tragedy, comedy, and all—show bee have.
Some poor wight mull this ancient rite rehearse,
And hail each new-born Theatre in verse.
Accordingly Dio fem to stereotyd,
And with your goodness, hard for mercy plead;
Lowly to beg a few grains of your favor,
Which cost nothing and our fill endeavor.
No practiced actor here your passions charm,
Nor magic breath the vary'n scen'ry warm;
Our house, our equipage, our all but rudiments, fitted, Tithe, but our intentions good.
THESPIS, the father of our mimic art,
For want of better, ranted in a cart.
Ellery shall lave the palm refuse,
And hail his founder of an ard rive.
Thus when the Torchs of this infinite world shall from our fertile hills be proud burl'd;
When commerce shall her golden wing expand,
And waft our produce to each distant land
When wealthy cities fill extensive rise,
And lofty spires salute our welkin skies;
When costly theatres shall lend refound,
With music, mirth, & every joyous sound;
Well be remembered that in days of yore,
Between a ragged roof and foreign floor,
The laughing muse here for the first time
Hate,
And kindly deign'd to cheer our infant state.
And if tradition's just, our *Soldiers* fame,
Will be recorded on the rolls of Fame.

* *The Morning Star.*

† *Thalia.*

‡ *The piece performed was the* POOR SOLDIER.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

CINCINNATI THEATRE.

On Thursday the 1st of October, this Theatre opened with the performance of the POOR SOLDIER, and a musical interlude. The evening's entertainment commenced with a prologue written for the occasion.

On the rising of the curtain the audience were gratified with a display of excellent scenery, notwithstanding the modest promises of the prologue; and the whole piece went off, not only to the satisfaction but the admiration of a crowded meeting of festivals and gay Bacchanals. Father Luke, to notice the performance of captain Fitzroy and Patrick, the former in particular, for the subtlety manner in which he certainly displays. Of Darby and Dolly, we cannot say too much—the vivacity and judgment with which these characters were performed, would, in our opinion, have been admired on any Bagne. Father Luke, also, was perfectly in character, and met with universal applause; and in short, every character was so well filled, that the whole went off with general approbation.

In the interlude on original ships, composed for the occasion, was introduced by one of the characters.

Messrs. Carpenter & Findlay,

In your Spy, of the week before last, a correspondent has given some information to the public, respecting a silver mine, not far from the Ohio, which he says, produces 16 ounces of silver to the quintal, or 116 pound weight nine. As I will no trouble the public with the minutes of the public, I take the liberty to inform them, that I am acquainted with the gentleman concerned in the discovery of a mine not far from the Ohio, that of which he speaks of the various kinds of lumber requisite for building, and that the fresh arrangements are will enable a combination of the whole, to make them a fair to fall the lame on very advantageous and reasonable terms to the purchaser, hereby give notice, that on application, personally, or by a memorandum or bill of the frames or lumber wanted, they will cause the same to be delivered in a map be, at any of the wharves in the city of Washington, George-Town or Alexandria. The circumstances under which the subscribers have this bulletin, authorise an assurance that the British punctuality in their engagements may be relied on, they are therefore induced to hope that many persons who are engaged in building, or who may intend to build, will find a great convenience and advantage in making their application, and being thus supplied with the whole of the lumber necessary for their buildings by the time it may be wanted for use.

JOHN CONNER.

Somerset County, near Princess Ann, Maryland.

THOMAS MUNROE

City of Washington.

July 27. 1801

IMPORTED,

In the Ship Thomas, from Liverpool,

Ironmongery, Cuttery, Saddlery and Tools Ware—which are now opening for sale at the subscriber's store on New Jersey Avenue, Capitol Hill, viz.

IRON and brass kim lock, brick dirts, bolt and bit, hinges, screws, bolts, Saws, files, chisels, carriers knives, waggon boxes, trying pans, patent metal tea kettles pots and saucepans, chafing dishes, iron pots, kettles, hoves and forks, hoes and iron candlesticks, flowis and hogs, heathers, ladies dressing cases, mathematical instruments, nails, pit and cut saw files, spanned ware, large tenk beams, &c. &c.

HENRY INGLE.

October 19.

The CASIMERE AND CLOTH MAKING BUSINESS is carried on by Inglis and Jackson, at their shop next to the above store, where orders in that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. A good Steady Journeyman Cabinet-Maker will meet with employ by applying as above.