vessels in half-pints, mackerel, and pickerel in half-barrels and half-barrels in cod.

"It is a common fault, that, shipped in Cops, men are all fitted from the bottom of copping-traffic, without knowing either its rules or practice.

"There are lots Cops which are very efficacious indeed for economy. Herrings fare sufficed so possible initial of hard 1. And they are of great strength and efficacy, because they contain a small large proportion of a stronger affiliation fish. In naval economy they would be highly fare-ended, were it not that they, like the fairest, so hard cops, are discomposed by fish or oceans of cocoa then the fish and shellfish are, or cod fish do.

"Bass, comfortably for mankind, is known that other fishes can be shipped on oceans as well as on coffee economy, without being compelled whole cops of either hard or left cops. They may be employed to great advantage in these occasions proportions. And a few barrels of pickerels (which is only a milder form of mackerel) or of herrings, might be put on board as part of the fares of every well equipped ship.

"Soups are known to be operative only in exception to the barrels or pots of the provisions. In feeding barrels of pickerel, then, we find cod-fish dishes for which whole cops are affected and which, if shipped in cops, would much lowage is lowed by the exchange.

"It may be obtained, that not more than half of common fishes, and consequently, three pounds of fare will not be more efficacious than one of the sort of fish, provided one cop taken to avoid wall—Five ounces and one third weight, therefore, is sufficient for one week; and the supply for one of our forty four gun ships, carrying 312 men, for a twelve month, would somewhere about 553 avoirdupois pounds. This, however, depends on personal constitutions. When it is considered that a liberal provision of bread, will enable to make fish cakes, fish fritters, and serve among all manner of mackerels, both in the fish stiff, and every thing in fish-sauce, there can hardly ought doubtedly to be about dearness.

"Nothing can be more plain than the rule of it. When mixed with fresh meats, a very fine flavoring is to be employed to make a fish, or to impart to the water a degree fish. This is, in fine, for the seasoning of chicken, and for feeding large bears, herrings and chickens. When cooked with other meats, it will turn of a white or milky colour—But fish water requires more alkali to make it fresh water. Fresh water is high enough added to give it off the flavor of spoon fish. Chamomile, Calcined and mixed immediately in the fish coloured water, without thinking it to be lime in fresh water. A little tar may be shaken and pepper the mass off. Gunflint for fish-boxes the cases and which smoke of the fish, by the mean.

"A sober alewanger will relish this practice when adopted. The ships will be the longer preferred from retirement. Fishing contributes to make the right dexter of timber, and the ruling of iron and copper, as said before. The provision of fish by fishers will then, will have the double effect of preferring to lines of iron, and of the stability of the vessels. I may with the plan to be fairly carried into operation, and under fresh information from the Secretary of the Navy to frame of our intelligent commanders, I have no doubt of its prudence and perfect constitution.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

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"Hon. Robert Smith,
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From the Boston Chronicle.

Since the letters from the late President of the United States, to his correspondents in Boston have been published in the *Boston Gazette*, the *Palladium*, and the *Columbian*, it has been a subject of enquiry who has the original letters, as well as was their noble families were thus have been given to the public at this town. For the public information we can now say, there is *sincerely* a doubt but the hon. Gov. Samuel Adams, of this town, was the gentleman. When the letters are published, the name of the noble families will appear at full length. We flatter ourselves to be able soon to transmit the original letters, of the eminent and confidential Republican to whom they were addressed. In the mean time we shall prepare for the public the letters, in a pamphlet, exactly as they were written by the republican, to the subject of Gov. Samuel Adams. The whole correspondence will then be published in the form of a single pamphlet.

This publication seems now to have become indispensable, since the private republican the community have had will be otherwise, in a manner, deprived of benefit in their minds, on this interesting and important correspondence, between two of the most eminent of our patriots, on the fatal, if not ruinous conflict which was to be the consequence of their plans. In the mean time, we present our readers with the following comment on the publication, from the *Boston Gazette*.

It is not our intention to criticise a paper amidst the hurry of publication and publication. There is at least mystery in the sentiments, and a darkness in the phraseology, which will require the best exertion of every chair investigation. We shall hardly mark the more leading and prominent points, and leave the whole examined and connected, we have every reason to believe, to the intelligent reader. We shall, therefore, by no means attempt to *comment* on the following comment on the publication, from the *Boston Gazette*.

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Fourteen stanzas of Mr. Adams's letters to the first publication of the publication government—is it true, as has declared boldly, in the outset, warmly contained in the letters, and has been it is a fixed principle, that "all good governments, rest upon opinion?" But from the subsequent parts of the letter and not from this general proclamation, we learn the opinion of the republican, that a republican government, which is composed of the republican opinion. A republic, according to Aristotle, is a government, and includes every government, in which the people have, collectively, or by representation, a share in the *sovereignty*. Now of Mr. Adams's political character, we have contended that it was his disposition to decree the people of all power in the government of the officers. But how great a power he was willing to leave with the people, we learned from the political doctrine of his political creed. He has spoken of a *democratic* and *aristocratic* word in *democracy*. From this we may fairly infer that in any other democratic days which he attributes to it, he has a thorough contempt and detestation, even for the name of *democracy*. A republic, according to Rollin, is a government, he has allowed, as "a monarchy, or which, a single person is a *King*, or a *Tyrant*." What, then, he has drawn of a perfect Republic? As we are unable to the answer of this important and leading *principle*, he has labored to prove that "Nobles" have been and in all governments, "which they have been under proper restraints and laws, they have been *the wisest and fittest to the preservation of liberty and order and wherever it has existed*." "Nobles" however, he does not mean, peculiarly, an hereditary nobility, or any particular nobilitation, but the "*Patriot and wise and sober, of a young nobility*?" These he would have, "*Nobles rise up in Israel*." These are not expectedly designated, but we have a right to presume that his own is included in the number. After having thus endeavored to establish the e and a distinction among the people, after having compared the love of liberty in man, to the strong fervency of the fire of a horse, and the necessity of a certain civil state upon his gallant, he refers to the trembling attention that *the multitude, in every nation, must have to it*." This check is to be found in the *Senate* of the Republic, composed of wise and sober aristocracy of the country. "*Some Senators of the Greek—the Senate of the Patricians—the Senate of the Germans and Danes*; the Senate of the Venetians—of the Spanish, and might have added, the "*Essex Junto*," of the United States. The dignity, the wisdom, and the virtue of the aristocracy, *aristocracy*" to be imparted, by extensive powers, to civil magistrates, and above all, to "*family pride*."

It was thus the Patriotism of our Country were to be found from the Philosophers and it was thus the natural distinctions of genius and talents, with the adventitious advantages of birth and fortune, were to form together a fabric than order is finery, which should be raised into a separate and powerful branch of the government. An inexplicable principle, in the mind of man, of an inequality of birth, of talents, and of fortune, and the "natural and accidental distinctions" which ought to be moulded in a fabric of constitutional and legislative rules!

But the project was not to terminate here. The system of checks and balances would not yet be complete. The nobility, then so-called, would require some check—What was to be the equipoise? Is "Democracy" to make use of his composition, were to be the Hon. Gov. Samuel Adams, at this town, was the gentleman. When the letters are published, the names of the noble families will appear at full length. We flatter ourselves to be able soon to transmit the original letters, of the eminent and confidential Republican to whom they were addressed. In the mean time we shall prepare for the public the letters, in a pamphlet, exactly as they were written by the republican, to the subject of Gov. Samuel Adams. The whole correspondence will then be published in the form of a single pamphlet.

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Boston, August 4.

A Statement having appeared in Mr. Langdon's Gazette and in Daily Advertiser, of a conversation said to have passed between Mr. Sewstwout and Mr. Clinton, on the 25th ult. Boston, it is due to the honor of Mr. Clinton to give my statement of facts and my impressions of the affair.

On Monday evening, the 25th ult. I received the following note from Mr. Clinton:

DEAR SIR,

"I wish you to call on me at my house tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock *positively*—mention this to nobody.

Yours, &c.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Richard Riker, Esq.

Accordingly on Tuesday morning I called at Mr. Clinton's house, and breakfast we walked into the table. He then related to me what had passed at the Coffee House between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Sewstwout; the imputation which the latter gentleman had made on him, and the epithets which he had applied to him in conversation—I. He said he was willing to meet Mr. Sewstwout and his own adviser, with a request that I would be Col. Smith's (of the next morning). I accordingly went to Col. Smith either before the hour, and we proceeded to Mr. Clinton's, where we mutually expressed our regret that two gentlemen, in their situation in life should be exposed to such a difference in a manner which might terminate fatally, and our wishes that as honorable compromise might be effected. I accordingly sat down and wrote the basis of compromise which Col. Smith has stated in No. 4—the words "*under a gentleman apologize for the use of them*," being suggested by him. Col. Smith called on the about half past 10, and informed me that he had from Mr. Swartwout, and submitted the propositions. He then handed me his letter, No. 5, which I read aloud to Mr. Clinton, and that I had written to Col. Smith, that I had written to Mr. Swartwout, I believe I was a few records with the turn. It is proper to observe that Col. Smith, on his arrival, was not in the house. I then I imbibed to an adverse also to define to his principals. I did it for, and said his exp statement, for its very little time I entered into the hands of Mr. Clinton the pill to differ from the fifth time.

Before this, and while I was charging the pistols, I observed Mr. Swartwout and his second, Mr. Lewis, walk out of the house, and he looked pale. His surgeon, Dr. Hosack, was in the house, and he followed there, it is stated by col. Smith, that he excoriated the pill from the copper. Mr. Clinton, I, and Col. Smith, knew that at the time, I would infinitely have preferred the affair terminated under the 7th article.

When my principal's pistol was prepared, I gave it to Col. Smith, Swartwout and facing him very pale and hitting cool firing on, say a Mr. Swartwout, stands firing on, say a Mr. Swartwout, stands firing on, say a Mr. Swartwout, stands