duſtry than we have. But although it may enable us to do many things for our families, friends and country—yet it will not make him wiſe who was not wiſe before—nor good—nor great. Tho' it may, and ought to, enable us to educate our children liberally and to render them fit for the moſt honorable and arduous employments of the ſtate—yet it does not follow that its mere poſſeſſion has already rendered us ſo, or that it has, like a taliſman, transformed a plodding cit into an intuitive ſtateſman.

"From the great devotion that is paid to wealth, and the little reſpect which is accorded to *enlightened* merit, or from a great deficiency of the latter ingredient in our national compoſition, our political gardens are rapidly running into weeds, rank and poiſonous. The laſt legiſlature of Pennſylvania will long be a ſad memento of this truth, and our own, it is to be regretted, was but little better. What the future may be, can only be predicted from the temper of the times. We hope for the beſt, but without any proſpect of amendment."

From the Boston Centinel.

"*Heaven first visits with madness those whom it dooms to destruction.* On this point we dare the baſe democrats to the diſcuſſion—we can only look upon them with contempt if they wiſh ſucceſs to France: Willing ſlaves, who break into ſervitude—who commit a burglary upon the jail, and faſten their own handcuffs on. Slaves in ſoul, whom liberty cannot raiſe, nor ignominy appal—unworthy of Sierra Leone or Bottany bay. Yet they are willing to pay fifteen millions tribute; liſten, fellow citizens, to the thunder, *tribute.* It is the law as ſolemnly as if audibly pronounced upon your condition from Etna or Mount Sinai, the tribute of ſlaves, who fall *before* the ſtroke, ſlaves before they are ſubdued, ſlaves poſſeſſing what they call liberty without the ſpirit that would aſſert its rights and dignity, ſlaves who kiſs the ſhoe bow of a miſer, and pay him fifteen millions for his condeſcention. Is there no rock in the ſea where a freeman can take refuge from national diſgrace? Will not the otter ſkinners at Kamikatcha grant the honors of citizenſhip to emigrants? There is no condition of diſgrace granted below ours. In the lowest deep there is no lower deep. Our nation had better not exiſt by ſufferance and under *tribute.* Yet it is probable it will cheerfully eat the bread of ſhame, though bitter, and fatten like other ſlaves upon it. We ſhall make excellent ſlaves. We are fit before training. We are ready to kneel like camels for a back load."

Remarks.—Never was a declaration more applicable to thoſe who uſe it, than that "*Heaven first visits with madness those whom it dooms to destruction.*" Never has its force been better illuſtrated than in the preſent conduct of thoſe who call themſelves federaliſts. They are *mad* indeed; mad paſt cure. They want war, but cannot find an enemy. They want power, but cannot inſpire the people with confidence. The lower they ſink the more they ſtruggle, verifying the old adage that a drowning man will catch at ſtraws. Yes, it is true that heaven has doomed federaliſm to deſtruction; not that magnanimous, public-ſpirited, and enlightened federaliſm, that, in a period of difficulty and danger, ſtept forward to relieve the nation from the evils that menaced her, to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of government, the pride of all true republicans, and to advance the general happineſs by wiſe laws ably adminiſtered; but that ſpurious federaliſm, whoſe patriotiſm conſiſts in degrading its country, which manifeſts its love of order and good government by an indiſcriminate oppoſition to all meaſures not propoſed by itſelf, and which, amidſt the moſt prodigal profeſſions of reſpect for truth, ſhamefully violates it by the loweſt calumnies. If all theſe offences ariſe from madneſs, we pity thoſe who commit them.

Of the numerous and audacious calumnies propagated againſt the Secretary of the Treaſury the following is a ſpecimen. It is unworthy of refutation, and is only inſerted in our columns to ſhew the malignity of party rancour. The fact aſſerted is totally falſe.

"Previous to the reign of Jefferſon, the *patriotic* papers had a great deal to ſay about the embezzlement, miſappropriation and waſte, of the public money, without having been able to prove the charges in a ſingle inſtance except that of their dear friend Randolph.—But they ſay not a ſingle word about the 747,000 dollars drawn out of the treaſury in 1802, by Mr. Gallatin, more than, according to his report to Congreſs, was applied to any public purpoſe. It would be a ſatiſfaction to know who had the uſe of this vaſt ſum, till the public exigencies called for its application. If it ſhould have been employed in ſpeculations in weſtern lands, ought not the public to have the profit of the bargains? Or is it ſuppoſed the people are ſo rich that they can lend their money for the benefit of individuals, without intereſt? Would it not be better to pay the debt as faſt as we can?"

(Salem Gazette.)

The degree of doctor of laws has been conferred by Harvard College on Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, and Edward Jenner, of Great-Britain.

A northern paper ſtates the arrival in the weſtern country of twenty thouſand ſtand of arms and fifty pieces of artillery, all of American manufacture, ordered there in conſequence of the miſconduct of the Spaniſh Intendant at New Orleans.

DIED—At Martinique, *Lewis Thomas Villaret Joyeuse*, late captain Genl. of that Iſland.

DIED.

At Cambridge, on Saturday laſt, the Rev. David Tappan, D. D. Hollis Profeſſor of Divinity, in Harvard college, Æt. 51. Previous to their interment, his remains were carried to the Meeting-houſe, preceded by the ſtudents, and followed by a dignified and reſpectable proceſſion, where, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, a ſermon was delivered by the Rev. Abiel Holmes, from Acts xi. 24, "*For he was a good man.*"

The hiſtorian, who collects brilliant examples of virtue for the inſtruction of mankind, will dwell with delight on the character of Dr. Tappan. He poſſeſſed, in an uncommon degree, the various qualifications which adorn the gentleman, the ſcholar and the chriſtian. His manners flowed from a heart replete with benevolence, and were calculated to conciliate the affection and eſteem of men of all ranks, and of chriſtians of every denomination. He held a diſtinguiſhed rank among the literati of our country. His ſtudies were chiefly directed to thoſe branches which were calculated to render him uſeful in his office, at the Univerſity, and eminent as a miniſter of the holy religion. And though exalted attainments in theſe ſtudies excite not that admiration which their intrinſic excellence deſerves; tho' none but the wiſe and good can duly eſtimate that philoſophy which inſpires

—"*The better fortitude*
of patience and heroic martyrdom,"

Yet, theſe are moſt neceſſary to render individuals happy, and ſtates proſperous.

The glory of Dr. Tappan's character ſhone with unequalled reſplendence in piety to God, and benevolence to man. He poſſeſſed an exquiſite ſenſe of right and wrong—of decorum of character, & of chaſtity in conduct. Though firmly attached to thoſe ſentiments, which he conſidered the doctrines of ſcripture, his charity embraced the ſincere of every denomination.

No ambition is ſo pure, as that which animates men to aſpire to excell in deeds of benevolence.—Of this ſpirit Dr. Tappan was poſſeſſed. He was qualified in an eminent degree, to make men wiſe and good. In public he was highly acceptable and ſucceſsful. His eloquence flowed from a heart deeply impreſſed with the truth of that religion which he preached. Who ever heard him deſcribe the charms of religion, without feeling, that his good reſolutions had gained ſome acceſſion of ſtrength? Who ever heard him dwell on the "terrors of the law," without confeſſing that the anger of heaven againſt the finally impenitent would be juſt?

Deeply is this loſs felt by our Univerſity. Seeing that her ſons have loſt a father, her patrons an aſſociate; her feſtival is changed into mourning, and her venerable ſeats are clothed with the habiliments of the grave.

Cut down in the midſt of his days and uſefulneſs, his death though happy for himſelf, is too ſoon for his country.—How he loved her glory, and lamented her wrongs; how he endeavored to aſſuage the violence of party, and to vindicate the manners and principles of a pure age of our republic, are in the memory of all who obſerved him revolving in his exalted ſphere.

Thoſe who feel gratitude ought to expreſs it. But how inadequate is language, to give life to the ſentiments of the heart. While we are humble under a ſenſe of the calamity which we ſuſtain, we muſt rejoice, that the favored ſervant of heaven is tranſlated from toil to glory, and that he is diſtinguiſhed among thoſe

"*Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat;*
Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti."

Impermeable Cloth—A manufactory of cloth impermeable to water, has lately been eſtabliſhed at Paris. Veſſels are made of it capable of containing liquids, extremely light, and not liable to accidents. It is likewiſe uſed for covering ſheds, for horſe-cloths, water ſpouts, bags, and even great-coats. It is not affected by dryneſs or humidity, or by boiling water: and it has already furniſhed many of the public as well as private eſtabliſhments of Paris with buckets, to be uſed in caſe of fire.

United States Bank Shares.

When the ſecretary of the treaſury was attacked for the ſale of bank ſtock, it was obſerved among other things in reply, that the inſtitution of new banks in the United States might be naturally looked for and counted upon by him, and might be among the good reaſons for the ſale. We have lately ſeen in New-York a new bank of one million two hundred thouſand dollars, in Philadelphia two new banks of one million each, one in South Carolina and one in Boſton, having altogether a ſum of ſtock equal to one half of the bank of the United States. We ſubmit to the candid and intelligent the effect of theſe new inſtitutions upon the income and *the intrinsic permanent value* of the public ſhares of bank ſtock, and we aſk whether it was not moſt prudent to ſell? It is far from probable that there will not be more Banks yet erected in this country, which will increaſe the prudence and advantage of the ſale. Our late danger of a war, on account of the ſhutting of the Miſſiſſippi, makes the ſale the more prudent.

Aurora.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability, at Vincennes, (Indiana Territory) to the Editor, dated 15th *August*, 1803.

"I promiſed you news of importance, and have now to communicate it. A treaty was ſigned a few days ſince, at this place, between governor Harriſon, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of the Kaſkaſkias tribe of Indians, by which the United States have acquired at leaſt eight millions of acres of land. The whole country is ceded, from the junction of the Ohio and Miſſiſſippi, up to the mouth of the Saline creek, which makes into the Ohio a few miles below the mouth of the Wabaſh—and from thence along the high lands that divide the waters that fall into the Saline, the river A'Vaſe and the Kaſkaſkias on the one hand, and thoſe of the Wabaſh, on the other, to the ridge that divides the above waters from thoſe that fall into the Illinois river.—thence in a direct line to the mouth of the Illinois, and thence to the Ohio.

"The Indians are all at peace, and now more attached to the United States, than they ever have been before. Indian affairs have been conducted in ſuch a manner, upon ſuch principles, that their firmeſt confidence has been acquired. They find an obvious intereſt in cultivating our friendſhip, and the taſk will be eaſy hereafter, in preſerving the ſtricteſt amity with them—Many tribes, formerly powerful, have dwindled away, (comparatively ſpeaking) into nothing. The Kaſkaſkians have now thrown themſelves wholly under the protection of the United States. Meaſures, I expect, will ſhortly be taken, to aſſiſt them in preparing for cultivating a ſmall tract or two, which is reſerved for their uſe. They expreſs much anxiety to become farmers, and acquire the rudiments of civilization. Game in ſome meaſure is deſtroyed, and it is with difficulty they obtain a ſubſiſtence from that ſource—they therefore have the ſtrongeſt motives to turn their attention to agricultural purſuits; and the experiment which will be made on the Kaſkaſkias tribe will no doubt have a happy influence on the ſurrounding nations."—*Guardian.*

Capt. Maxwell, from Baſſeterre, informs us that the Britiſh have cloſely blockaded that port, and refuſe entrance to all American veſſels.

Capt. Stanley, of the ſchr. Thomas, arrived at Beverly from Alicant, on the 29th June, in lat. 36, 6, N. long. 11, 1, fell in with the Engliſh Malta fleet bound to England, convoyed by four frigates; was boarded by them, and treated politely—they informed capt. S. that the American frigates had taken a number of Tripolines.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Odlin, arrived at New-Castle, from Jeremie, &c. &c.

"Auguſt 1ſt, having all my buſineſs finiſhed, intended to ſail in the evening; but at 10 the ſame day, a general embargo was laid on all veſſels in the harbour. Next evening the town was ſurrounded by not leſs than 6 or 8000 blacks. The general, finding, from his weak ſtate that he could not hold out longer, determined to evacuate, which he did in the evening, after forcing as many troops on board each veſſel as he could, allowing ſome of the inhabitants to go likewiſe. There were then in the port the brig Sally of Philadelphia; ſchr. Montſerrat, of Baltimore; ſchr. Harmony, of New-York, and two French and one Spaniſh veſſel. At twelve at night the general went on board the Spaniſh veſſel, and gave orders to get under way for the Cape. The next day, the ſloop of war and myſelf the Sally, the Montſerrat, and the two French veſſels were ſent to Port-Royal, where we lay two days receiving ten days proviſions, with orders to ſail for St. Domingo, with all our troops on board. I ſtarted alone. What became of the other veſſels I cannot ſay. I ſtopped at St. Jago, but was not permitted to land, and was of courſe obliged to proceed to the Cape, from whence I ſailed on the 23d of Auguſt, after landing 51 ſoldiers 2 ladies, and 15 other paſſengers.

From Cape Francois.—Capt. Bourne, of the brig Lapwing, who arrived on the 6th inſt. in 18 days from the Cape, informs us that two Britiſh 74's and 2 frigates were cruiſing off that port, who ſuffered no Americans to go in. The ſtate of affairs remained tranquil, but a rapid riſe had taken place in the article of flour, and all kinds of vegetables. The former would command from 40 to 50 dollars per barrel; beans were 30 dollars per barrel. Intelligence had been received at the Cape, as we have before ſtated, that the inhabitants of Port Republican had made overtures for ſurrendering to the Britiſh, and that event was ſhortly expected to take place.

Phila. Paper.

In the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, July 21, "Mr. Vanſittart moved, that the houſe ſhould go into a committee to-morrow, to conſider ſo much of the Cuſtom Conſolidation act as related to the regulation of the duties on Quaſſia imported into the kingdom, the exportation of Tobacco, and alſo the propriety of allowing the importation of Cotton from New-Orleans and the weſtern ſtates of America.—Ordered.

Letters from St. Pierre's, Martinique, dated the 15th of Auguſt, ſtate, that for thirteen days previous, no American veſſel had been permitted to enter that port, and that more than thirty had been ordered off by the blockading ſquadron; yet, inſpite of the uncommon vigilance of the Britiſh cruizers, a French privateer had captured an Engliſh ſchooner from St. John's, (N. B.) laden with fiſh, and carried her ſafely into Martinique.

Flour at Cape Francois on the 18th ult. was at 40 to 50 dolls. per barrel, beans 30 dolls. do. and all kinds of vegetables very high. A flag of truce had been ſent from Port Republican to Jamaica, and it was expected that place would ſpeedily be ſurrendered to the Britiſh. The Cape was cloſely blockaded, and no neutral veſſels permitted to enter.

HAGUE, *June* 28.

Intelligence has been received by a Daniſh veſſel that the ſquadron of admiral De Winter, accompanied by admiral Hartſink, has quitted the port of Ferrol, and has proceeded in a good ſtate for the Cape of Good Hope. The Daniſh veſſel fell in with it on its paſſage.

Charleſton, Aug. 22.

Extract from the log book of the English ship Juno, Capt. Affleck, bound from Liverpool to Wilmington, N. C.

"Sunday, Auguſt 14—At half paſt 12, ſaw a large ſhip in the S. E. quarter ſtanding for us, under a preſs of ſail—ſuppoſed her to be the French Corvette La Bayanas, having a few days previous received information that ſaid corvette was lying at Havanna, ready for ſea, & bound for France.—Made all ſail, but the winds being light, at 4 P. M. ſhe gained upon us, and commenced firing her bow chaſes. To which we paid no attention, but continued to keep every ſail ſet, in hopes to eſcape during the night.—At 8 ſhe appear to be about a league and a half a ſtern; and we ſoon after loſt ſight of her. We then threw out a caſk with a lanthorn attached to it, in hopes ſhe would ſteer for the light, and changed our courſe. Saw nothing further of the ſhip until 1 o'clock, when we diſcovered her a ſhort diſtance aſtern of us; finding it impoſſible to get clear, took in all ſmall ſails, prepared for action, and at 2 o'clock hove too for him, fired a gun, and hoiſted a light at the mizzen peak. It did not appear to be his wiſh to come near us until day-light; but having every reaſon to ſuppoſe it was the corvette, we were determined to bring him to action immediately, as our ſhip made a noble appearance at night; and every man on board was anxious to commence the fight knowing alſo that we could place reliance upon their activity and bravery.—At 4 o'clock fired ſeveral guns at him, but received no return; both ſhips now hove too, and lay in that ſituation until day-break, when we hoiſted our enſign and pendant, and fired a gun. The frigate ſoon after run up French colours, and commenced firing, which was returned by a broadſide from the Juno—we continued in this ſituation, firing without a moment's ceſſation for three quarters of an hour, when he hove before the wind; we did the ſame, and commenced firing on the other ſide—the action now became warm, his ſhot conſtantly flying over us, and cutting up the rigging—the frigate ſtill keeping at a conſiderable diſtance, braced our yards forward to approach nearer him, under a conſtant fire; we now received a number of ſhot in the hull, and many falling on board which we found to be 32 pounders—at this time we had two men killed, the mate and one man wounded; and finding we could not beat her off, notwithſtanding we fired two guns to their one, at 7 o'clock ſtruck our colours—when capt. Affleck went on board, and found her to be the frigate La Purſuivant, commanded by citizen Willeraumiz, of 36 guns, 22 long 32 pounders, and 12 long nines, with 350 men, bound to France. The captain gave us credit for the ſpirited reſiſtance we had made, and treated us in the handſomeſt manner; allowing every man to take his clothes, and furniſhing them the ſame allowance with his crew—To capt. Affleck he offered part of his own cabin; and endeavoured to render his ſituation as comfortable as poſſible.—He declared he took the Juno for a Britiſh ſloop of war, or ſmall frigate; and was much ſurpriſed on hearing that ſhe mounted but 18 guns, with 43 men. We could not learn of any one on board the frigate being hurt by our ſhot; but found a great quantity of round and double headed ſhot on board; and many ſhot through her ſails, &c."

The French frigate Purſuivant, which has been at anchor off our bar for ſome days paſt, went to ſea early this morning. The evening prior to her ſailing, the captain diſcharged the ſhip Cotton Planter, and the ſhip Juno went to ſea with the frigate.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands on the firm of Cherry and Donnell, are requeſted to forward their accounts for ſettlement, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid firm are hereby requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully authoriſed to ſettle all their accounts.

ROBERT CHERRY.

September 9. 3t

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber has applied to the orphans court of Waſhington county in the diſtrict of Columbia, for letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of Nathan Goodall, late of the city of Waſhington, deceaſed.

ORLANDO COOK.

City of Waſhington—
5th September, 1803. 3t

CARPENTER'S TAKE NOTICE.

Those carpenters that are ſubſcribers to the Theatre, have now an opportunity of working out their ſhares—Apply to the ſubſcriber.

GEORGE HADFIELD.

September 7. 3t

NOTICE.

FOR Sale One hundred and fifty acres of land, One hundred acres of which is in wood—it is ſituated within ſix miles of the Eaſtern Branch ferry. For terms apply

MICHAEL LOW.

Prince George county, July 22. 3tf

DANCING.

MR. NUGENT, heretofore a principal dancer at the Theatres of Philadelphia and Charleſton, reſpectfully informs the public that he intends to teach the art of dancing in the city of Waſhington and George Town. He was regularly bred to that art in France, and has been aſſiſtant to Mr. Second the moſt eminent dancing maſter in the city of Bath. He is recommended by Mr. Francis, ballet maſter of the Philadelphia Theatre and dancing maſter, and by Mr. Queſnet, dancing maſter in Philadelphia. He thinks it neceſſary thus to inſiſt on his qualifications, from having ſeen in various parts of theſe ſtates men pretend to teach dancing who, he believes, never received a leſſon from a dancing maſter. He will commence ſchool in George Town, on Monday the 12th inſt. at Mr. Ritchie's in High ſtreet, where further particulars may be known. Commands from the city of Waſhington directed to him at Mr. Ritchie's George Town, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Nugent wiſhes to hire a room convenient for a Dancing School, in the city of Waſhington.

Sept. 9. 3t—1aw4t

TO be rented on moderate terms, either ſeparately or together. Three two ſtory brick dwelling HOUSES, in the city of Waſhington, on north B Street, between 9th and 10th ſtreets weſt. They are well calculated for private families; and the whole taken together will anſwer extremely well for the accommodation of boarders, on a large and excellent plan.

Alſo a large frame building back of the above. Perſons wiſhing to rent, will make early application to

T. H. GILLISS
At the Navy Office.

Auguſt 27. w6t