bleman had called upon a foreign colonel in the service of Portugal, requesting him to give a company in his regiment to a man in whose welfare he took a great concern; that the colonel, eager to oblige him, had however asked, by way of conversation, who the gentleman in question was, and to what family he belonged? The illustrious protector replied—"I know him perfectly well, and will be answerable for his probity. He is a man who unquestionably deserves this trifling recompense; he has served me as a valet de chambre for one and twenty years." With such officers, it is easy to conceive what the soldier must be.

There is little hope of the state of the Portuguese military establishment being bettered. There is no public school in all Portugal in which the art of war is taught; nor do the young noblemen who fill the superior posts, take any pains to improve themselves: they seldom travel, and are but very imperfectly acquainted with their own country. The present strength of the Portuguese army is nearly as follows:

Infantry—28 regiments, consisting each of 10 companies, and 1102 men,	30,856
Artillery—4 regiments, composed of 10 companies, and 986 men,	3 956
Cavalry—13 regiments horse, consisting each of 80 troops, and 320 men,	4,160
Total,	38,972

From the Enquirer.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

"What (says Sir Walter Raleigh, in his history of the World) can I not make myself master of an incident that happened an hour ago under my window, and shall I imagine I can truly understand the history of Hannibal and Cæsar?" The reflection is striking: and its illustrations innumerable. We can seldom arrive at perfect truth, even when all the sources of mistake appear to be entirely excluded by the form of the communication. Who, for instance, could have supposed that an official message of the President of the United States, printed and published to the world, and thus preserved from all the misconceptions of tradition, and conversation, should be so completely mutilated and garbled, as that its phrases should be completely changed; its sentiments should be even reversed? The following extract from a Paris paper however, will demonstrate the possibility of such an event. We have only to suppose, that the same ingenuity which was employed in misrepresenting the following passage, had extended its "chymic power," to every other part of the message; and the case is at once made out.

"Paris, January 22.

"The *Speech* of the President of the United States of America, on the opening of the Congress, has been received at Rotterdam. Amongst other passages, the following is not a little *remarkable*." (Let *us* bring the *real* and the counterfeit *speech* into contrast.)

SPEECH.	PAPER:
While noticing the irregularities committed on the ocean by others, those on our own part should not be omitted, nor left unprovided for. Complaints have been received, that persons, residing within the U. States, have taken on themselves to arm merchant vessels, and to force a commerce into certain ports and countries. That individuals should undertake to wage private war, independently of the authority of their country, cannot be permitted in a well ordered society. Its tendency to produce aggression on the laws and rights of other nations, and to endanger the peace of our own; is so obvious, that I doubt not you will adopt measures for restraining it effectually in future.	"The navigation between our country and the island of St. Domingo must entirely cease; it can no longer continue without infringing the right of other nations, without compromitting even our own tranquility. The motives carry such evidence with them, that I entertain no doubt but you will immediately take the most efficacious measures to interdict all kinds of communication between us and St. Domingo."

The least comparison is sufficient to show, that these two passages are materially different both in their style and in their spirit. The President does not once mention the "Island of St. Domingo," though the allusion, which he makes to the American trade with that island, can scarcely be mistaken. Nor does he recommend it to Congress to interdict *all* kinds of communication between us and that island—but simply to regulate the *mode* of communication, by "effectually restraining" every attempt to "arm merchant vessels *and* force their way" into its ports. Why then, it may be asked, has the Paris paper misrepresented the sentiments of our President? Why does it thus attempt to make them out to be more hostile than they really are to our trade with this rebellious island? Could they have had any other purpose in view than laying a foundation for the following corollary: That "a more fatal blow could not be aimed at Dessalines, who drew all his resources from the United States?" They knew that the loss of this valuable island, which their emperor has attempted to recover, but attempted in vain, has reflected no little disgrace upon their unconquerable hero: and they have attempted to inspire the French nation with a new hope, that if St. Domingo was not to be retaken by the force of their own arms, it might still be retrieved by the resourceless destitution of its inhabitants.

The French government seem not yet to have relinquished this hope of starving the rebels of Hayti into submission. As Congress has not interdicted the American trade with this island, they seem resolved to do every thing in their power to interrupt our trade, and thus to destroy all the resources of the enemy. If we *may* believe the reports which have been published in our papers, the French goverment of the city of S. Domingo has determined after the first of April to confiscate every vessel and put to death its crew, which shall be found within three leagues of any of the rebel ports. Should this be truth, the law of nations must once more pass in review before us. We shall have to enquire what right the French nation has (even as a mother country) to interdict their trade altogether with their rebellious colony. If they have this right, we shall then examine their right of jurisdiction over three leagues from the shore; the custom of nations having hitherto extended their jurisdicton to no more than one marine league. Even should they possess this power in its utmost extent, still we may enquire, whether they could exercise this right without previous negociation with a foreign government; and whether the French minister had already fulfilled this diplomatic duty, before the government of St. Domingo had issued its prohibitory decree.

Philadelphia, April 16.

[*The following is extracted from the third number of "The Philadelphia Medical Museum," conducted by John Redman Coxe, M. D. of Philadelphia, and just published by Mr. Thomas Dobson, at No. 41 South Second Street.*]

The following valuable extract from a paris paper, (the Gazette Nationale ou le Moniteur Universel, for Oct. 4, 1804) will doubtless be read with the highest satisfaction by the friends of vaccination throughout America, as an ample proof, in addition to former testimonials, of the security obtained by that practice against the small pox.

"His excellency the minister of the interior, has communicated to the central society of the vaccine established near him, the result of a counter-proof which, by the concurrence of circumstances accompanying it, ought to make an epoch in the history of vaccination.

"Six black children, the first who were vaccinated in the Isle de la Reunion, (Isle de Bourbon) and whose infection afterwards served for more than 3000 other individuals, were embarked in the vessel, the young Caroline, (infected with the small pox) and carried to one of the Isles des Seychelles, where the vessel was obliged to perform quarantine. These six children remained three months on board, constantly placed in the focus of the infection; and pains were taken to make them live, eat, and sleep with the infected. They were also, during the quarantine, twice inoculated for the small pox, each time with large incisions in both arms. It is stated by the register, daily kept, that these six children having slept under the bed clothes of the persons having the small pox, in contact with their pustules, eating and drinking out of the same utensils, having been twice inoculated from those, who afterwards fell victims to their disorder, were preserved from all contagion, and continue at the present time in perfect health.

"This counter-proof is perhaps the strongest in the history of vaccination, from the particular circumstance, that these six children after reaching the place of quarantine, lived for fifteen days in the midst of twenty blacks in the confluent small pox, of whom six are dead; of twenty to twenty-five other blacks in the state of scabbing, desiccation and convalescence, seven of which number died before the vessel arrived; and all were contained between decks of a small vessel, in a space of 8 feet by 10 or 12. This counter-proof merits a place in the immense collection of useful experiments made in Europe upon vaccination; it fulfils moreover, the important end proposed by government, and it confirms in the most unqualified manner the anti-variolic property, which the numerous trials made by the most distinguished physicians had attached to the new inoculation."

It is to be hoped that after reading the above, even the most sceptical will be convinced, and that stricter attention to the anomalies of the disease, will serve to explain the supposed cases of subsequent small pox; and enable us to guard against their future recurrence.

EDITOR.

Baltimore. April 16.

GEN. FERRAND'S SPEECH.

The following is the translation of a paper, which the editors of the American were favored with by a gentlemen of this city:

Speech of general Ferrand, to the soldiers and inhabitants, on the walls of St. Domingo, in presence of the Brigands.

French Soldiers,
and inhabitants of St. Domingo!

It is here you must remain. It is here you must either fight or perish. It is here that the All-powerful God has marked out the place for vengeance. It is here you ought to revenge the manes of your fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, children and friends, who all perished by blood thirsty hands—by the monsters who surround us! It is here that you ought to shew what the valor of a chosen few are able to perform against a number of assassins! It is here where the field is chalked out for victory.

Do not be frightened at those cannibals; they appear only here strong by treacherous murder, against those who are not able to defend themselves. But what can their numerous cohort do against brave soldiers and a place fortified by nature and art? Soon you will see them dispersed and fall at the foot of these ramparts.

They will perhaps tell you that they have conquered every town in Saint Domingo, though they were fortified and defended by very brave troops. Pure illusions! They to be called conquerors! They only conquered those towns which were surrendered to them by treachery and treason—none sure was taken by true force, except St. Jago; which, though ill fortified and defended by a handful of inhabitants, has shewn what valor could do against such enemies. Eighteen hundred of those barbarians have bit the dust, and we shall soon give a good account of the remainder of their army.

Inhabitants of St. Domingo: I do not know, if your misfortunes can bear a comparison to the direful necessity which forces us to give battle, having no place for a retreat, on one side surrounded by brigands—on the other the sea; having not one single vessel either to fly or to escape to—no other alternative offers but victory alone. I repeat it again, it is here you must perish or conquer! Have courage now, let us fight, and victory will be our lot.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

On Wednesday the PRESIDENT of the United States returned to the city from Monticello, in good health.

Commercial Informatiom.

Chevalier de Foranda, his Catholic majesty's consul general, gives notice to the merchants and traders of the United States, that the port of Saint Augustine is now open for the importation of all kinds of provisions in American vessels; and that passports will be granted by the respective consuls, without which no vessel will be admitted.

Extract of a letter, dated Guadaloupe, March 16.

"I have to inform you, that the two French squadrons have united—one from Toulon, and the other from Rochefort. The latter has made terrible havoc amongst the enemy; from seven to eight hundred vessels, large and small having been taken, sunk or burnt; besides which, the squadron has raised contributions in all the English windward islands. Spanish Trinidad alone, taken by the Toulon squadron, has escaped contribution, as the French have placed a garrison in it, and mean to keep it in their possession. The squadron consists of 23 sail of the line, and 21 frigates, besides 30 other vessels, such as corvettes, transports, &c. making in all 74 sail. The precise object of the expedition is a profound secret, all their officers having their orders sealed. It is said that there are 18,000 men on board this fleet. You may, if you think proper, communicate the above information to your friends."

Capt. Dolliver, arrived at New-York, informs, that on the day he sailed, six English East Indiamen left Madeira under convoy of the Mediator frigate; and that he left, lying off and on before Madeira, six English ships of the line, one of 98 guns and five of 74, under vice admiral Cochrane, supposed to be in pursuit of the French fleet which had made its escape from Rochefort. They had been off the island two days; and the inhabitants, alarmed for their own safety, assembled to the number of 40,000 men in arms, and were making vigorous preparations for defence. The frigate Egyptienne had arrived at Madeira, having captured two Spanish brigs and schooner.

There is much natural description, sweetness, simplicity, and filial piety in the following lines. The child who can read them without feeling a glow of affection for his parent, has but little sensibility or humanity in his breast.

Boston Chron.

MY MOTHER.

WHO fed me from her gentle breast,
And hush'd me in her arms to rest,
And on my cheek sweet kisses prest?
My mother.

When sleep forsook my open eye,
Who was it sung sweet lullaby,
And rock'd me that I should not cry?
My mother.

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed?
My mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye,
And wept for fear that I should die?
My mother.

Who dress'd my doll in clothes so gay,
And taught me pretty how to play,
And minded all I'd got to say?
My mother.

Who ran ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well?
My mother.

Who taught my infant lips to pray,
To love God's holy book and day,
And walk in wisdom's pleasant way?
My mother.

And can I ever cease to be,
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who was so very kind to me?
My mother.

Ah no! the thought I cannot bear,
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care,
My mother.

When thou art feeble, old and grey,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay,
And I will soothe thy pains away,
My mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed,
My mother.

For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise,
My mother.

ON Friday the 10th day of May next between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at Mr. Stelles hotel in the city of Washington, near the premises, will be offered to public sale on a credit of six months, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage on each floor, a garret and good dry cellar; situated on lot No. 10 in square 728 on East Capitol street, near the Capitol. Negotiable notes bearing interest from the date, with approved endorsers payable at the city of Washington or Georgetown banks, to be given by the purchaser in one hour after the sale, when immediate possession will be given and a clear title made to the purchaser when the money is fully paid by

SAMUEL TYLER.

April 17—w3t

NOTICE.

IN obedience to general orders the First Battalion of the 1st Legion of Militia of the District of Columbia will meet for inspection in the city of Washington, on the vacant ground south of the President's House and near the Tyber, on Saturday the 4th May next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, &

The 2nd Battalion of the same Legion will meet on the vacant ground east of High street continued in George Town, commonly called the Old Orchard, on Saturday the 11th May next, at 10 o'clock in the morning

By order of Lt. Col. J. P. VAN NESS.

WM. D. BEALL, ADJ.

April 19—10t

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Washington city and county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Washington county in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES CARLAN, late of said city and county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the fifteenth day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April 1805

MARGARET CARLAN, Adm'x.

April 19—w3

100 hundred dollars reward.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, near Baltimore last night, a large bay horse, about 6 or 7 years old, near 16 hands high, has been entirely used as a carriage horse, and has the hair rubbed off in several places by the harness, particularly on his rump; one of his hind feet lock joints had been hurt when a colt, and appears stiff, is remarkable for not bearing the whip, will kick up his heels when struck, trots very rough and hard, also paces. The thief is supposed to be a tall man, who was seen lurking about the place, had on a drab great coat, and half boots, sandy hair, &c. He also stole an old saddle with plated stirrups, and old bridle. Whoever takes up the horse and thief, and delivers the horse to the subscriber, and convicts the thief of stealing the horse, shall be entitled to the above reward.

SAMUEL N. SMITH.

Baltimore, 27 March, 1805.

The Causeway.

The committee appointed for the purpose by the Corporation, will receive proposals for building the contemplated Causeway, a Dam from Mason's Island to the Virginia shore, until the 26th day of this month.

THOS. CORCORAN,
HENRY FOXALL,
NATH. LUFBOROUGH.

April 19—3t

SALE AT AUCTION POSTPONED.

ON Thursday 24th April will be sold at public vendue, the remaining part of the furniture of Stelles' Hotel, on Capitol Hill, consisting of a number of excellent Beds and furniture, chairs, tables, &c. &c also a quantity of kitchen furniture on the same terms as before advertised. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN TRAVERS, Auct'r.

N. B. The above property will be positively sold without reserve.

April 19—tf.

To be sold at public auction,

on Thursday the 20th of May next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. STELLE's in the city of Washington, if not sooner disposed of by private contract, of which due notice shall be given to the public, the estate called Chichester, lying on the Eastern Branch, immediately opposite the city of Washington, and extending from near the foot of the bridge to some distance below the Navy Yard. This tract of Land, containing 697 acres, is laid off in Lots from 83 acres to 117 for the convenience of purchasers. Plats of the estate, and the terms of sale, are in the hands of Col. Hanson, at the Navy Yard, and Capt. John Davidson at Rhodes's Hotel, or Charles Mayman, of Georgetown. The lots will be shewn by Mr. Wedden, living on the premises, near the bridge. Should the weather prove bad on the 20th of May, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

Barnaby, April 19—9t2aw.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of George Town, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Washington county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of William Deakens, jun. late of said town deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of March, 1805.

JOHN HOYE, admr' d' B. N.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers of George Town, have obtained from the Orphan's court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Deakens, late of said town deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of March 1805.

JOHN HOYE, and
LEO. M. DEAKENS Executors.

ALL persons indebted to either of the said Deakens's estates, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator and executors.

JOHN HOYE.

March 18—1aw4w

NEW Store,
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscriber informs the public that he has commenced business in the house formerly occupied by
MR. QUINN, F. street;
And has on hand, a general assortment dry goods, Groceries, wines and spirituous liquors.
Porter,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Queensware, China and Glass,
Flour, Corn, and Corn-meal,
Oats, and Chopped rye,
Candles and Soap by the box,
Country whiskey by the barrel, and few casks of genuine old Irish whiskey
All of which he will sell low for cash or country produce.
The HIGHEST prices, given for country produce, CASH.

FRANCIS CLARK.

Aug. 29—wtf.

NOTICE.

A Salary of three hundred and thirty-three dollars, in addition to bed, board and washing, will be given to a single man, well recommended, who is willing to engage as a TUTOR, in a private family, 5 miles from Petersburg in Virginia; the year to commence the first of June next. If the postage be paid, letters addressed to G. M. near Petersburg, Virginia, will be attended to. The person offering his services is desired to state what he is qualified to teach.

April 5—1aw3t

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, two months ago, about the middle of November, a Negro Man, named TOM DANIEL, five feet ten inches high, black complection, has lost some of his jaw teeth, very knock kneed, about 45 years of age. It is supposed that he has made to the northward, and has a free pass. He took with him a grey mare, and is very fond of driving a cart—Apply to

RALPH LANE, Centreville,
wtf Fairfax county, Virginia.

The subscribers has just laid in, and have for sale, at their Warehouse on the New Jersey avenue, near Barry's wharf—a quantity of Superfine FLOUR for family use, Corn, Corn meal, Chopt corn, Oats, Shorts, Bran, Salt, &c. &c. All of which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash.

PETER MILLER,
EBENEZER ELIASON.

Washington, March 15—3t&6tw