WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, July 26.

In a late number of the Connecticut Courant, *several alleged misrepresentations and falsehoods* are charged upon the Editor of the National Intelligencer, for admitting into his paper, a piece declaring the existence in this country, since the peace of 1783, of a monarchic faction, representing the federalists as having attempted to excite a civil war & thereby produce a dissolution of the union; and charging them with having openly boasted of soon having it in their power to invade the southern states, and of hoping to see reacted in this devoted part of the union, by declaring freedom to the slaves, those scenes of blood and carnage which have taken place in St. Domingo.

The charge is made in such language as to implicate the Editor in all the demerit attached to these imputations. It may be proper to observe that the piece was not written by him, and that, altho' he is responsible for its contents as the printer, he is not responsible as its author. He does not hesitate to admit that the charge against the federalists of meditating an invasion of the southern states, and manumitting the slaves, is made in language too unqualified, and is not in his opinion just. He does not believe that any such atrocious purpose dwelt in the breast of any federalist. It could only have been that of a demon. At the same time, however, it must be recollected that in the future differences of the union, contemplated as possible, we have heard much of the irresistible strength of the legions of the east, and much of the weakness of the southern states; and it certainly has been insinuated that the latter contained the materials of a wide conflagration which might easily be lit up.

That a monarchic faction with views destructive of the liberties of their country, has existed in the United States since the peace, cannot, we believe, be invalidated by any declarations that may be made to the contrary. The proposition for a frame of government, offered by Mr. Hamilton in the Convention, is an irrefragable proof of this fact, were others wanting. And since that period, the fact has been substantiated by a thousand proofs. Most of the conspicuous federal prints have incessantly teemed with calumny against the principles of republicanism, and with vindications of those of monarchy. At this moment we have before us a number of the Repertory, in which print the pen of Mr. Ames is frequently traced, and which is notoriously in the interest of the Essex Junto, in which we find the following remarks:

"It is often a matter of surprise that the Jacobins have reached the sovereign power of the United States, and that good men were so slow in awaking to a sense of their danger. We confess this is truly lamentable, but it is not in the least strange. *Nature will prevail at last*, and as the best of men have some evil passions in them unsubdued, and as the multitude of mankind are little guided in their political conduct and opinions, by either good sense or good morals; *the decline of the best constitution in the world, if democratic, from the height of excellence to the extreme of licentiousness and tyranny, is an affair of as little uncertainty as delay.* The course is downhill, or more exactly like that of a man who dreams of flying and steps out of a garret window in his sleep. We are down on the hard pavement, and till men become winged animals we are not to expect to rise again to the place where Washington once stood, and from whence he fell. In matters of opinion, vanity or prejudice will decide what the multitude are to think, and after that, demagogues will judge for them what they are to do—and they will do it, be it ever so wicked, ever so absurd, ever so destructive of their liberties. The sense of a multitude acted upon by favorites, is either nothing at all, or it is after-thought, and useless for every purpose, but repentance, never of the least warning or precaution.

"Now when good men see that things rush as it were of themselves to ruin, when they see a league of all the fools, and all the knaves to hasten this propensity, is it strange that they feel their force overpowered and fall into despair? Is it strange that they expect so very foolish errours as they see admitted into the creed of the deluded many, will be transient and subdued by time, if not by reason? Is it strange if they mistake most grossly of all when they compute the malignity and mischief of the schemes of the Jacobins? Hope is a great comforter, we are told, and let us add, a great deceiver too. People will not volunteer it to believe that the reign of Jacobinism will extinguish the life and the hope too of the public liberty. Their reading, their sound reflection, their observation of French examples might teach them that liberty can die but once; but demagogue tyranny can die in Danton and revive in Robespierre with more deadly malignity than ever. It seems as if the old doctrine of transmigration could be applied with truth to popular despotisms. The body of the tyranny is vulnerable and not very long lived, but the sword of justice or the dagger of an assassin only dislodges the wicked spirit from a convention to a directory, from an oligarchy to a monarchy. By efforts, by the success of supposed remedies, the progress of the evil is hastened from bad to worse, from a mitigated to an uncontrollable despotism. After mob tyranny, there will be every other sort of tyranny, but never a return to liberty."

Take the following extract from a late oration delivered by Mr. Putnam in Massachusetts:

"The history of republics, in all ages presents to us the same spectacle. We trace the same effects resulting from similar causes. In most instances, having by a bloody and arduous revolutionary struggle, liberated themselves from the chains of depotism, we then behold them "in the full tide of experiment," with impetuous career, launch forth into the "tempestuous sea of liberty." We see them, tossing upon its wild waves, dashing against its hidden rocks, driven by the furious currents of faction in every direction; and at length, after struggling through scenes of confusion and horror, we leave them again, weary, weather beaten and indifferent to their fate, in the sullen, silent, dreary calm of despotism." *This is not exaggeration, nor merely the language of declamation, it is reality; what has happened & probably always will happen.* To realize this description, let us hastily survey the monumental ruins of ancient republics, of whom "we can only say, they once flourished; *now*, they are no more."

The attempt to excite civil war, and produce a dissolution of the union, certainly was encouraged by the bold declamations of our federal orators, and the prints that acted in concert with them. It must be recollected by every man, that at the time the repeal of the judiciary system was agitated, more members of Congress than one declared the measure unconstitutional, and did all that eloqence could effect, to rouze the angry passions into uproar and rebellion. The stout hearts of the republicans were appealed to, and those who felt undaunted for themselves were reminded that they had wives and children!

John Adams is re-elected Preſident of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Departed this transitory life, on Monday 2nd inst. after a long and tedious attack of the dropsey, Master *Richard Hopkins Smoot*, in his eighth year, son of Mr. Alexander S. Smoot of this place.

When Mr. Granger came into office the mails were carried in coaches about 9000 miles, he has already (exclusive of the arrangements made for extending the carriage line thro' the state of Ohio and Kentucky) extended this safe and efficient mode of carriage to upwards of 15,000 miles. When the Pittsburgh line was contemplated it was thought impossible for it to succeed and the project ridiculed as romantic. It has however now been many months in successful operation, and doubtless will receive very considerable support from the contemplated extension. Good taverns are every where met with, where the stages stop, nor ought the public spirit of Messrs. Davis and Tomlinson, the contractors, to be omitted, who have by their exertions overcome such heavy difficulties—Altho' the horses are as good on this line as any perhaps in the world, yet, in some places the roads are very bad. It behoves the legislature of Pennsylvania to attend to this subject, otherwise the efforts making by New York will in time injure the trade of Philadelphia—should the treaty succeed now negociating with the Wiandot and other Indians (which is however rendered somewhat doubtful by the treacherous conduct of the British agents) it probably will not be long ere a line of stages will run thro' the county of Trumbull to Detroit—Such are the exertions which have been made and are contemplated, let them speak for themselves.

Alexandria Expositor.

The Royal Jennerian Society yesterday held its anniversary festival at London Tavern, the earl of Berkeley in the chair. We were rejoiced to hear, by the report which was made by the trustees, that this most benevolent institution, under the auspices of their majesties, has conquered to a great degree all the prejudices of the ignorant, and has established itself on a rock which cannot be shaken. It is most extraordinary that, though this happy art of preventing the ravages of the small pox took its rise in England, it has made a much more rapid progress in every other country of the world. In Paris 60,000 persons were vaccinated by the society in three months. In London not more than 12,911 have been inoculated by the society in three years! But if England has been more slow in adopting the beneficent practice than other countries, owing perhaps to its reflecting character, yet now that the art has manifested its preference, there is no doubt of its superseding the variolous practice. As a proof of its general adoption, four fifths of the company at the London Tavern yesterday were medical practitioners, who from conscientious motives and experience, all concur in giving their countenance to the invention. The day was spent with high conviviality, and very considerable additions were made to the funds of the society.

London Paper.

KINE POCK, &c.

By a letter from Dr. De Carro, of Vienna, to Dr. Jenner, it appears that the bills of mortality in that capital, for the year 1804, have produced but two instances of death by small pox, and these victims caught the disease at a great distance from the city, and were brought thither. Vienna was subject to the most extensive ravages of small pox, until they were thus happily subdued by the powers of the new inocculation. It is hoped that those who object to the vaccine practice, will find in this remarkable instance, an irresistible argument as to its perfect security. It is to be lamented that this is now the only country where any doubts of this sort are entertained, the continent being far above us in the effectual extension of this providential discovery.

London paper.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

A short time since, it was not fashionable for a lady to wear a rose on her head; now it is quite the contrary; a rose must absolutely be worn:—but what rose? at first a simple rose, presenting only a rose bud; shortly after the ball is commenced, the dancer, whilst in the height of a dance, touches a secret spring, and the simple rose bud produces a full crown of flowers, which form themselves round the head; on the touching of another spring, the crown divides itself into three or four bunches of flowers, the disposal of which is extremely interesting; but when the lady's turn is to be alone in the dance, which is her most favorite part, the secret spring is again put into movement, the leaves of the rose fall off at the feet of the *petit maitresse*, and the crown, bunches of flowers, all disappear, except the single rose bud which was seen at the *debut*; notwithstanding all which, the dancer's head-dress does not experience the least confusion—This is magic!

Ovid gives a very poetical description of Daphne's being changed into a laurel, whilst flying from Apollo; the God seizes her hands and catches hold of a leaf; he enfolds her in his arms, he embraces a senseless trunk. It is thus with a French *elegante*—whilst her lover gazes on her, her head dress changes from a boquet of pinks and tulips to a wreath of roses, and, in turn, puts forth all the varieties and charms of the garden *parterre*.

Augustus Von Kotzebue, has lately published a work entitled, "*Travels from Berlin through Switzerland to Paris in the year* 1804." It contains information which is both interesting and instructive. Among other things he gives some singular illustrations of the systematic attention bestowed in France to the support and improvement of the stage.

From his observations upon the state of the French theatre we learn that a theatrical author is encouraged in a degree, and with a punctilious attention to his ease and interest, perfectly unknown in any other country. He has a right to one twenty-first part of the gross proceeds of his piece every night it is performed, in *every* theatre of France, all his life, and his heirs for ten years after his death. The utmost care is taken both to protect his copy right in the piece, and, what may seem more difficult, to secure him his due share of the profits each night, in all the theatres of France, which far exceed a hundred in number. A particular office is established at Paris, in which the author needs only enter his name, and he has no further trouble to take. The office has its correspondents, and cashiers in every part of the profits, for a commission of two per cent. At the expiration of the two first years, the author of any popular piece may rely on having cleared 40,000 livres, or near 1,700 pounds sterling. After two or three such pieces, he not only provides decently for himself, but leaves his children a comfortable provision for ten years after his decease. This is all to be understood of even ordinary workmen for the stage. The example taken by Kotzebue is striking. The translator of his '*Stranger*,' or as he calls it, '*Misanthropy and Repentance*,' whom he charges with having performed his task rather in an awkard manner, has already cleared 60,000 livres, or about 2500 pounds sterling by it; and the piece is still a stock play, being frequently performed three times in one evening in Paris. The author got only 200 rix dollars for it, or about 40 pounds. D'Aleyrac, the popular composer, receives, as profits from his former pieces, 1200 pounds sterling a year, without including Paris. How contemptible, when compared with this, are the highest wages in all the other departments of the republic of letters!

Norfolk, July 19.

William & Mary College Lottery.

Yesterday the drawing of this lottery terminated in a manner equally unexpected and unpleasant. As few tickets remained, it was certain that the drawing would finish in the early part of the day; the ten thousand dollar prize had not been drawn, and the last drawn ticket being a prize of ten thousand dollars, made this day's drawing extremely interesting—accordingly a large concourse of persons were assembled, expectation was on tiptoe, and speculation great, tickets sold towards the latter part of the drawing at three hundred dollars each. About twelve o'clock the drawing finished, but behold there was no ten thousand dollars prize in the wheel. This circumstance occasioned no small degree of astonishment to all present, and to none more than the managers, who knew that it was put into the wheel. An examination immediately took place, when the mystery was cleared up; it appeared clearly, that there had been a mistake in calling the ten thousand dollar prize, a five hundred dollar prize, as there is one more five hundred dollar prize recorded than was put in the wheel. This mistake, for a mistake it can only be supposed, is attended with some uneasiness; in addition to which, it appears, there is one number short, not having been put into the wheel. From what we can understand, the lottery will be re-drawn.

By captain Farwell, of the ship Spy, in 14 days from Guadaloupe, we learn, that the day before he sailed, the governor informed him, that he was determined that all Americans which were in future taken trading to or from St. Domingo, should be put to death, and that official orders to that effect, would issue the next day.

Captain F. says, that in Guadaloupe, it was generally imagined that the fleet had sailed for France.

Annapolis, July 18.

FARMER's BANK.

ON Tueſday laſt the ſubſcription book for 2000 ſhares in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, allotted for Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, was opened in this city.—On cloſing the ſubſcription yeſterday afternoon, 1690 ſhares were ſubſcribed.

Baltimore, July 22.

FROM DEMERARA.

A letter from a respectable gentleman at Demerara, (received via Barbados,) dated June 4, mentions that the shipping there were embargoed, including about 70 sail homeward bound English merchantmen, from Surinam, Berbice, &c. The Americans were only allowed to land fish and timber, but in consequence of the embargo the governor had permitted the landing of provisions in small quantities on petitions. The embargo extending to colony boats the sail of fish was totally prevented for the time; almost every article except fish was selling well. Sugars, were at 4 3-4 stivers.

Boston. pa.

New-York, July 20.

Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Eliza, capt. Burgess, in 12 days days from Havanna. By this vessel we have undoubted information, that the combined fleet, or that part at least, composed by the Spanish ships under admiral Gravina, were confidently expected at Havanna: It is no doubt true, that letters were recently received there, addressed to admiral Gravina, the Spanish Admiral, directed to the care of the captain general of Marines. It was currently reported, and believed, that the Spanish part of the fleet supported by some French ships would go to Le Vera Cruz, take in the treasure there (said to amount to 25 millions of dollars) and touch at Havanna on the homeward-bound passage. This object is, doubtless, important enough to justify the report. In fact it was not doubted at all in Havanna.

New-York, July 20.

By capt. Pendegrast, who arrived this morning in 53 days from Lisbon, we learn that just before he sailed, a British sloop of war arrived at that port, the commander of which informed that on his passage he spoke a frigate which had been dispatched by admiral Gardner to England for a reinforcement. The captain of the frigate states that the Brest fleet consisting of 33 sail of the line were in full view attempting to return to the harbor when he left the British fleet; that admiral Gardner having but 23 sail of the line was unwilling to hazard an engagement, but that he was determined, if practicable, to prevent the French from entering the port, until the expected reinforcement should arrive.

GUN BOAT No. 8.

An arrival at this port which ſpoke the United States Gun Boat, No. 8, was the bearer of the following letter, from the Commander.

"*Gun Boat, No.* 8, *at Sea,*
" *lat.* 37, *N. long.* 16, 20,
" *W. May* 27, 1805.

"Sir,

"The day I ſailed from Boſton, (4th May) we had ſtong S. W. winds. In croſſing the Gulph Stream, the wind blew hard from the N. N. W. we did not however ſhip much water. On the 13th and 14th inſt. we experienced a very heavy gale of wind from N. W. to N. N. W. towards the cloſe of which, we had a ſucceſſion of as heavy ſqualls as I have experienced for many years. Several times we bore up and ſcudded before the ſtorm. The Boat behaved well, and I pronounce her perfectly ſafe to croſs the Atlantic.

"While ſcudding in the height of the gale, a ſea ſtruck and broached us too, owing to the careleſſneſs of the man at helm. Our ſtorm ſquare ſail was ſplit, and blown to atoms, and our top ſail yard, which was laſhed on deck, was by the force of the ſea, broken into three pieces; we then ſet the ſtorm fore ſail and made very good weather.

"With the wind a little free, we ſail 8 miles per hour.

"I am with the greateſt reſpect, your obedient humble ſervant.

NATHANIEL HARADEN.

"Commodore Edward Preble, Boſton."

Santo Domingo, June 10.

We are informed that the fleet at Martinico is compoſed of 31 ſail, 18 of which are of the line; they are waiting for a reinforcement of 17 ſail, four Dutch, five Spaniſh, and eight French, which were to depart from Europe in the month of May.—It is ſaid admiral Gravina, who commands in chief, has orders not to open his laſt orders until after the arrival of this laſt fleet.

Gravina and Lauriſton, the general commanding the land forces, compoſed of 12 000 men had ſeveral private conferences with the emperor, and it is generally ſuppoſed they alone are intruſted with the ſecret of the expedition, which it is the general opinion is intended againſt Jamaica.

By official diſpatches from Laguira, we are informed that admiral Gravina had diſpatched the ſloop of war Filipina, to order a million of rations to be kept ready in the ports of Laguira, and others on the main.

POSTSCRIPT.

Baltimore, July 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havana, dated July 6, 1805.

"Advices have this moment been received here, that the government of New-Providence have paſsed a decree, granting liberty to privateers, &c. to ſend in for adjudication all American and other veſsels which ſhall have for their return cargoes to the out-ports in this island, unleſs proof can be exhibited that ſuch ports are ports of entry in time of peace. You will pleaſe to make public this circumſtance, for the information and government of our friends adventuring this way."

New-York, July 22.

War with Morocco.—Capt. Howel of the brig Eliza, which arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from Leghorn, via Gibraltar, bears dispatches from capt. Decatur, of the Congress, for our government. It was expected that an immediate war would take place between the emperor of Morocco and the United States. There were already two Moorish frigates out cruising for Americans. The United States brig Syren, captain Stewart, had taken her station off Gibraltar, and was ordered to cruize between Cape Spartel and Magadore, to intercept any prizes that these frigates might make. On the 16th May capt. Hallowell was chased and fired at by a Tripolitan Xebeck of 17 guns, but escaped by superior sailing; at this time she was only 8 hours sail from the Congress. The Algerine fleet were out, consisting of the Glory, of 44 guns; Hogium Mustapha, of 44; Hassam Bashaw brig of 18; and a Xebeck of 18, and were cruising for Neapolitans and Genoese. They treated capt. H. with particular politeness. A Portuguese fleet of two 74's and a frigate were cruising in the Gut of Gibraltar.

Eight days ago off Bermuda, was boarded by a French Privateer only ten days from Bassaterre, G. who informed that the French fleet under admiral Villeneuve, had taken on board all the white troops both at Martinique and Guadaloupe and that their destination was positively for Ireland.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Law, on Capitol Hill.

Waſhington, July 26—tf

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

UPON the Petition of WILLIAM KING an inſolvent debtor confined in jail in the county of Waſhington in the diſtrict aforeſaid, praying for relief, under the act of Congreſs, entitled "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors within the diſtrict of Columbia." It is ordered, that notice of his application be given to his creditors, that on the fifth day of Auguſt next at 9 o'clock A. M. at the court room in the capitol, the oath of an inſolvent debtor will be adminiſtered to the ſaid Wm. King and a truſtee appointed agreeably to the ſaid act, unleſs ſufficient cauſe then and there be ſhewn to the contrary.

It is alſo ordered that this notice be publiſhed twice in the Waſhington Federaliſt, National Intelligencer, and a Baltimore paper prior to that time.

By the honorable Wm. Cranch, Aſſiſtant Judges of the Circuit Court of the Diſtrict of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

July 26—2t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 9th inſt. from the ſubſcriber's farm near Frederick Town, (Maryland) a dark mulatto fellow named

MOSES

But commonly called Lanham,

He was raiſed near Piſcataway and ſold by a Mr. Barreſs to the late James Marſhall, deceaſed, of Frederick county. Lanham is about thirty years of age, nearly ſix feet high, ſtout and very active, fond of ſpirituous liquors, has been accuſtomed to working aboard ſhipping, likewiſe in a brick yard and is well acquainted with the management of horſes and with the ferrying buſineſs; he is a very artful fellow, and I expect he has obtained a paſs and will paſs under the name of Samuel Beall. He had on and took with him an oznaburg ſhirt & trowſers, a blue cloth coat with a black ſilk velvet cape bound with ſilk ferretting a black fur hat nearly new, a pair of ſhoes nearly new, an old drab ſurtout coat, with ſundry other cloathing not recollected; he has a ſcar under one of his eyes but it is not recollected which, ſomewhat hard of hearing and round ſhoulder'd. From his acquaintance in the city of Waſhington I ſuppoſe he has made for that place or ſome other ſea port. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any jail ſo that I get him again ſhall receive if taken ten miles from home eight dollars, if twenty miles ſixteen dollars, if thirty miles twenty dollars, if fifty miles thirty dollars, and if a greater diſtance the above reward with all reaſonable charges if brought home.

JOHN L. HARDING.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are cautioned againſt harboring ſaid runaway at their peril.

July 26—1m