pleasing to learn that this amiable and ingenious young man, after pursuing the objects which his genius had pointed out under all the disadvantages of mediocrity and often of necessity, retired in an obscure village of Bucks county, is likely to obtain the most ample rewards for the fruits of his honorable and honest perseverance. His admirable *writing machine*, by which *two or more* letters may be written in *the same hand*, without the variation of a *dot* or the swelling of a line, has obtained general applause in London, and has afforded the inventor resources, by which he is enabled to pursue other objects more complex and expensive.

Mr. Hawkins has introduced his vertical *Piano Forte* into use in England with eclat; and his new musical instrument, called the CLAVIOLE, which combines the harmony of wind & string instruments, is also in forwardness.—Through the zeal of our minister at Paris, *Mr. Hawkins* is likely to profit by the productions of his genius in France also—these instruments were all invented by *Mr. Hawkins* in this state. The *writing machine* is made by *Mr. Peale*, in this city in the most perfect style, at so low a rate as 50 dollars.

A plan has been for some time in agitation to establish a repository for the productions of the fine arts in this city, we find by an English newspaper, one of our countrymen has been making provision for the establishment. We allude to *Mr. Robert Fulton*, a native of Lancaster in this state, one of the first engineers and mechanics of the present age. He has lived for several years with Mr. Barlow in Paris, and we are happy to learn he is soon to follow his celebrated friend to his native country.—The article which induced this sketch we copy from Bell's Weekly Messenger, of 26th of May last, which is as follows:

"Monday finished the sale of the pictures at the Shakespeare gallery.—The cabinet pictures brought proportionably much higher prices than those of the greater dimension, in consequence of few persons having room to place works from ten to twelve feet square.

"Sir J. Reynolds's *Robin Goodfellow* produced 205 guineas; his *Cardinal Beaufort* 505; his *Macbeth and witches* 360; for this picture he received 1,200l.

"Mr. Northcote's *Romeo, Juliet and Paris at the tomb of the Capulets*, brought 200 guineas.

"Mr. West's *Ophelia before the king and queen* 125 guineas; his *king Lear in the storm* 205. We have to regret that the two last mentioned pictures, which are the most happy productions of the truly classic mind of *Mr. West*, are going out of the country. They have been purchased by an American gentleman, (*Mr. Fulton*, of Philadelphia) and are to be the first ornaments of a gallery which is to be established in that city. We cannot part with them without feeling interested in the fate of that beautiful *Ophelia*, whose charming elegance, mingled with delirious wildness, fills the soul with the most lively sentiment; nor with the majestic *Lear*, whose heart seems torn with ingratitude, and the sense of complicated evils. There is a grandeur of conception and spirit of execution in this picture, which has seldom been surpassed, and which can only be enjoyed by men of cultivated taste and elevated minds. In such case, we are not to look for delicate complexions, smooth and polished surfaces, or fine colors; nor do we look for such qualities in the works of Raphael; but for correct drawing, firmness of touch, fine flow of drapery, dignity of character, and movement of soul; all of which are treated in those pictures with the highest order of intellect, and which will rank them among the most distinguished works of art when Mr. West shall be no more—Feeling as we do, it is with reason we regret that those pictures are to leave the country; but it must be highly gratifying to the Pennsylvanians, to possess such works of their celebrated and esteemed countryman.

"We understand that the whole collection of the Shakespeare gallery bro't only 6000l. The premises were sold for 4400 guineas. Lord Egremont was the purchaser of sir Joshua Reynold's *Macbeth* and *cardinal Beaufort*.

"A rival institution is rising in the city of London, similar to the royal corporate institution in Albermarle st.—It is proceeding under the patronage of some of the most eminent merchants, headed by sir F. Baring. The establishment will be perfectly liberal and open, and on a scale of great magnificence, for the encouragement of literature in every department. Able lecturers are already engaged for the several branches of philosophy; and the hearts of the sons of learning are swelled high with hope.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, AT BURLINGTON.

This College was founded in 1791, by a solemn public Act of the Legislature of Vermont. By this instrument of the public faith, all lands, destined by charter for the use of a College in the state, were granted to this University forever. More than fifty acres of land have been purchased for the present scite of the college edifices. On this ground, a house and out houses for the accommodation of the president, are completed. A college edifice is also erected 4 stories high, 47 feet wide at each end, 75 in the middle, formed by a projection of 15 feet in front, 15 in rear, 160 feet long, built of brick, of durable materials and excellent workmanship. Without touching the public funds, which consist of about 30,000 acres of land, these enterprizes have been effected by the donations of individuals. The ladies of this village have generously contributed money for the purchase of a bell for the college, which was brought last week, from the Boston foundary to the place of destination. In August 17, 1804, was held the first commencement, when four worthy young gentlemen received the public honors of a Bacculaureate degree. At that time, in addition to a president, elected October 17, 1800, the corporation made choice of a professor and tutor. The four classes are now complete. The numbers of those, who have resorted here for education, have actually more than doubled, within the year past. The students are from Massachusetts, Vermont, New York and Canada. The college already possesses some very valuable articles of a philosophical apparatus. It has a number of books, the commencement of a library, chiefly classical. The students have collected a separate one, of valuable and judiciously selected productions. The Museum having made a beginning, eagerly invites the benefactions of all, which is curious and rare in nature and art. Owing to a policy, which looks beyond the present to posterity; owing to individual munificence, unparalleled in this, perhaps in any other part of America, the public funds so far from being expended are yet ENTIRE. In addition to subscriptions, for many years successively filled, to vast amount, indispensible to great objects, about five thousand dollars more are now raising, from benefactors in Burlington, aided by a number of the liberal in adjacent towns, to meet a contract made for the immediate finishing of the whole most spacious college edifice. A large number of joiners, are daily occupied in effecting its entire completion. Board has usually been at 7s. 6d. per week. Tuition at 3 dollars per quarter. These are the whole demands made by the corporation from the students. The expences, both for tuition and board, will, of course, amount only to the very moderate sum of about 250 dollars for the term of four years residence at College. It is understood to be the object of the board, when the funds shall be sufficiently productive, to render the tuition gratis. Every department of the collegiate interests is now actually flourishing beyond the most sanguine expectations of its generous patrons. This limited view of the picture will at least show that the corporation and liberal patrons have nobly acted in silent energy, rather than hitherto proclaimed the real merits of a growing institution, now ominous of future fame to itself, utility to the state, the nursery of talents and merit!

CHARLESTON, *Aug.* 13.

BOTANIC GARDEN OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN is now inclosed and ready for the reception of such PLANTS as may be supposed worthy of attention. We therefore call on the public to further the views of our establishment.

No company ever met with more general patronage, nor was ever a proposal more liberally subscribed to than that of the *Botanic Garden*. But the objects of attention are still wanted:—We have to make a collection of plants, and request that every one who feels a wish for the success of our undertaking, will contribute something thereto.—Those plants are chiefly solicited, or the seeds of such plants as are remarkable either for their novelty or beauty, for their medicinal properties, or utility in the arts.

We request likewise, as much information respecting each as can be given, and not only with regard to the above peculiarities, but also as to the nature of the soil in which they grow, whether it be sandy, of a rich mould, clayed, or low and watery. Likewise, that the roots may be inclosed in as much of the native soil as possible, and the whole of the plant enveloped in moss; that the name or names, if known, should be mentioned, and the part pointed out, whether the flower or fruit, the leaf, stem, bark, or root, that had been remarkable for any peculiar property. As many plants are now in flower, and the season therefore unfavorable for transplanting them, we request that such may be set apart until the winter; but that some specimens be now taken up with the flower perfect, and dried between sheets of paper, that their description may be more easily ascertained. These donations will be thankfully received, either at the BOTANIC GARDEN, in *Meeting street*, at the One Mile stone, or by the subscribers, at their several places of abode.

JAMES SIMONS, *No. 56 King street.*
ROBT. PRINGLE, *corner of Friend and Broad streets.*
FRED. DALCHO, *No. 54 Meeting street.*
BENJ. B. SIMONS, *corner of Longitude Lane and East Bay.*
JOS. JOHNSON, *No. 5, Broad street.*

FLOWER ROOTS.

THEO: HOLT has for sale at his Nursery Garden the following Flower Roots imported by him last spring, but came too late then to offer them for sale consisting of,

Double Yellow Hyacinths,
Red, do.
Blue, do.
White, do.
Polyanthus Narcissus of sorts,
Double Roman, do.
Fine mixed Tulips,
Large Double Jonquils,
Crown Imperials, &c. &c.

Washington city, Aug. 26—w6t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to another in this city, dated 18th September 1805.

"It appears that there has been a sort of naval fight. That the British Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail of the line, 3 frigates, a sloop of war, and 2 cutters, fell in on the 22nd of July, about 40 leagues to the N. W. of Cape Finistere with the combined fleet of France and Spain, under command of admirals Villeneuve and Gravina, consisting of 17 sail of the line formed to windward of him in a well regulated order of battle, having a corps de reserve of 3 sail of the line and several frigates (besides the repeating ships) on his weather beam to protect their rear and act otherwise as occasion might require.

"It appears that at 4 P. M. the action commenced, but the French being to windward they avoided its being close, which the English very properly always desire, and the French avoid as improperly when they have the wind of their enemy and can pursue an old and long adopted system of their nation, which has cost them many a defeat at sea.

"At half past 4 their center and rear being pressed hard by the British, the action became general for 4 hours, and the brunt of it was borne, as is said, by the British van, consisting of the Windsor Castle of 98 guns, the Barfleur of 98 and a 74, against 6 Spanish ships which were finally left to their fate by the combined fleet hauling off and discontinuing the engagement. Although these 3 ships bore the brunt of the action against 6 Spanish ships, it does not follow, or appear by any means, that they were combated the *whole time* by double their number. The Santa Raphael of 84 guns and La Firme of 74 guns were taken without a stick standing, after having 600 men killed and wounded; so that it appears these fellows performed their duty nobly. And from what we see of the affair it is evident to my mind that Sir Robert Calder might have continued the action, had he not considered it more prudent to heave to and secure the captured ships just named. It is not for me, however, to say it was otherwise than a proper and the most proper step for him to take; though I am certainly at liberty to pronounce an opinion for myself under the circumstance of that case, which is, that I should have thought it most advisable to have pursued a flying enemy who had been beaten and had abandoned two of their ships of the line. But what is most extraordinary is, that a victorious admiral, with 15 sail of the line, having attacked with some success his enemy of 20 sail of the line, should not only withdraw from battle, without having sustained any material injury in his fleet, under a plea to secure two prizes, which a couple of frigates or smaller vessels could have secured effectually; but that he should have remained as we are informed afterwards three days in sight of this panic struck fleet without using every endeavor to bring it again into action—For they were not only reduced in strength by the engagement of the 22nd, but felt pusillanimously, while every British officer and seaman were elated by their partial victory and eager, nay panted, as we have been told, to again encounter their combined foes.

"After an attentive view, which I have taken of this business, I must confess that it does not augur well for *a blue ribbon, a star, or a garter*, for Sir Robert.

"Such another opportunity this Vice Admiral will never perhaps have of doing honor to his country, and having his name handed down to posterity and enrolled among the naval heroes of his nation in the present age.

"The next account from Spain I shall expect to hear that the combined fleet got safe into Ferrol, Vigo or Cadiz, unless Lord Nelson has met them and had a similar opportunity of paying his respects to Messrs. Villeneuve and Gravina, and if he has had such opportunity, I will venture to pronounce he made his entre most handsomely, and showed no slackness in stays or want of energy in working into his enemies wake and along side of him."

The American patriot will recur in times of danger to the instruments which inspired the fathers of our country in the glorious period of the American Revolution. When lord Howe arrived on the coast of America, he wrote a letter to Dr. Franklin, dated 20th June, 1776. In the answer, dated 30th July, 1776, are the following remarks which arrest attention. After pointing out the conciliatory measures of Great Britain, which would recover regard, "and the greatest share of our growing commerce with all the advantages of that additional strength to be derived from a friendship with us," he adds: "Yet I know too well her abounding pride and deficient wisdom, to believe she will ever take such salutary measures. Her fondness for conquest, as a warlike nation; her lust of dominion as an ambitious one: and her thirst for a gainful monopoly, as a commercial one, (none of them legitimate causes of war) will all join to hide from her eyes every view of her true interest." Afterwards, considering the cause of the war, the great ground of which, as described in his lordship's letter, was "the necessity of preventing the American trade from passing into foreign channels," he remarks: "To me it seems, that neither the obtaining or retaining any trade, how valuable soever, is an object for which men may justly spill each other's blood: that the true and sure means of extending and securing commerce, are the goodness & cheapness of commodities; and that the profits of no trade can ever be equal to the expence of compelling it, and holding it by fleets and armies."

Salem Reg.

Chillicothe, Aug. 24.

By a letter from Louisville, at the falls of Ohio, we learn with much pleasure, that the projected canals are in considerable forwardness. That one will be cut on both sides of the river, wide enough for boats to pass and repass. There are great calculations made of the profits that will be derived from the mills, each company calculate on erecting, as the country affords no other sufficient water in a dry season, for mills of any kind. The advantage of this laudable undertaking will be experienced in a great degree by the citizens of the Union generally, and by those of the western country in particular, as being the only outlet to the sea of a large tract of country capable of producing more for exportation than all the Atlantic states from New-York to Georgia. States, which it is reasonable to suppose, in less than half a century, will look to the western country for their daily bread. That we shall be able to supply them we are confident, and feel much satisfaction in contemplating the rising greatness of the western states. On the one hand, we view the connexion with our Atlantic Brethren as the indissoluble tie of brotherly love, which will increase with our increasing greatness: on the other hand, we extend our prospects to the numerous population, which will not only line the banks of the Ohio and its tributary streams, but the distant plains of the Missouri and the waters of the west. Calculating our numbers will increase in the same ratio for 30 years to come, that they have for the last 30 years, which must be allowed to be reasonable, now that the Indians are no longer dreaded, we will not be many less than the whole population of the states east of the Alleghany.

Thirty years hence, what will be the difference in the face of the country! Where the tall oak, the monarch of the forest, now seems to bid defiance to every attempt to level him with the dust of the earth, there will be seen blooming cities, decked with the trophies of successful commerce, vieing in population with ancient Crete and her 100 cities, whilst in splendor and magnificence they challenge the far-famed Delhi with all the wealth of the East.

In another point of view, what are the glories that will be atchieved by the people of the west in 30 years? Is it not possible that the waters of the west may nourish another Washington, to snatch from the grasp of tyranny the liberties of his country, and be as consecrated to everlasting fame, as the defender of America in the times that tried men's souls? Who knows but the fire of a Demosthenes may be kindled in the breast of some western American, capable of pleading more successfully the cause of his country, whilst illuminating the Senate with the light of reason.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 14.

The following interesting communication from the British admiral, commanding the blockading squadron off Cadiz, to the American captains, was handed to us by captain Hatton, from St. Lucar:

"DREADNOUGHT, OFF CADIZ, JULY 25, 1805.

"*Gentlemen*,

I very much lament the inconvenience or loss which the subjects of neutral states may suffer by the suppression of the Spanish trade of Cadiz and San Lucar, by his majesty's order for its prohibition having been publicly notified, and sufficient time given for its general promulgation throughout Europe, before it was acted upon by this squadron before Cadiz. I cannot, notwithstanding the most sincere disposition I have at all times felt to give every security and facility to the lawful trade of neutrals, allow the ships which have received cargoes on board since my arrival upon this coast, to proceed on their voyage with them; if there were any impediments to the regular notification of the measure by the respective ministers, I am sorry for it, but the appearance of this squadron off this coast, and their having in lieu of it turned off to other ports all neutral ships which approached with the purpose of entering it, was sufficient indication of the service they were employed on, and so clearly marked Cadiz and San Lucar to be blockaded ports, as they are denied in the existing treaties, and particularly in the convention of Petersburgh, 1801, that no doubt could remain, or other notification be necessary.

"Those ships (many of which were Americans) that had received their cargoes, or a principal part of it before my arrival here, I have allowed to proceed on their voyage, for it is the trade of Spain alone that I would intercept; if neutrals are involved in it, and their interest in some degree suffer, it is an accident that I regret, but cannot prevent. Those that were in port not loaded, may now depart in ballast; but the American brig which entered on the 10th inst. in breach of the blockade, will be seized whenever she comes out, though she may be in ballast. The complaint of the master of the Portuguese shooner, I find is too well founded. You may depend I shall take proper notice of it, with respect to the officer, and measures that I hope will prevent the recurrence of such conduct in future towards those, who, in their lawful pursuits, are entitled to kind offices, rather than harshness, severity, and unjustifiable threats.

"*I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your most ob't humble serv't,*
CUTHBERT COLLINGWOOD."

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.

August 20, 1805.

BEFORE HIS HONOR, HENRY MORETON DYER, ESQ. SOLE JUDGE AND COMMISSARY.

BRERETON AND MARY KINNER, CLAUDIUS BESSE, MASTER.

This vessel, sailing under American colours, on a voyage from Baltimore to New Orleans, with a cargo of pitch and tar, was captured near the coast of Cuba, by the Mayflower, privateer, George Johnson, commander, & brought into this port. Vessel and cargo were claimed as the property of H. Davis of Baltimore, merchant.

The king's advocate, and Mr. Mathews, argued for condemnation, and Mr. Kerr for restitution.

JUDGEMENT.

This vessel sailed from Baltimore with a clearance for New-Orleans, but was captured on the supposition that she was really going to an enemy's port—in which case the noxious nature of the cargo would subject it to the penalty of condemnation. The proofs of property are perfectly full, and the fact of the destination is really the single point of the case.

Looking, in the first place, to the documentary evidence, I find, that, by the whole of it whether in the shape of bills of lading, invoices, letters, or the manifest, there is made out, in the fullest manner, a destination to New-Orleans. I will not here minutely pursue the arguments which were used to prove the contrary, but will content myself with simply saying, that all the ingenuity of the learned advocates, though much exerted, has not succeeded, according to my apprehension, in throwing any discredit upon those papers.—This fact of destination so appearing upon the papers, is in the fullest manner verified by the master, and all the other persons examined—and it is likewise sworn to in the claim.

Upon the evidence, therefore, furnished by the papers and depositions, there is nothing to affect the case. But a fraudulent destination is attributed from extraneous matter.

One material circumstance it must be observed, which usually exists in these cases, where a fraudulent destination is imputed—namely, that the vessel is taken in the act of deviation, does not exist in this case. In other cases it frequently happens, that the port of actual destination, requires some change of course from that of avowed destination; and the vessel being found in that altered course betrays the fraudulent intent, not so in this case or others which may resemble this—for I understand it to be universally admitted, that the course from the American ports on the Atlantic to New-Orleans in the Gulf of Mexico, necessarily takes a vessel down upon the coast of Cuba, from whence a deviation may be made into any of the ports of that island, without the possibility of hindrance, or of detection in the act of doing so.

This opportunity, no doubt, opens a wide door for fraud, and to corrupt human nature, the facility of evasion, will often furnish an incitement to evil. Such frauds may prejudice the rights of a belligerent nation, and may affect the interests of belligerent cruizers—and the knowledge that such opportunities exist, must justly rouse the vigilance of the court.—But beyond vigilant enquiry the court cannot go. It would be too much to impute a latent intention of fraud to a person, merely because a fraud is within his reach. While the same course continues common to both voyages, it is impossible for the court to infer that a vessel bound to the remoter port, means to stop at the nearer one in transitu, unless other circumstances exist to shew that intention.

This case, I have said, does not furnish such circumstances in itself. But certain papers have been invoked from the case of La Liberte; a capture made by the same privateer, and lately adjudged in this court.

That vessel had carried pitch and tar from the port of New-Orleans, and by a comparison of the papers in that case and the present, it appears that these articles at Baltimore, are respectively 75 and 50 per cent. higher in price than at New-Orleans. It is argued from thence that this immense variance of price, and the absolute certainty of loss at the avowed delivery, make it wholly incredible that the vessel was really going to that port. If this is an inference which is not wholly founded, it must yet be confessed to have considerable weight. I have given it every possible attention, and in so doing, I have endeavored to turn my mind to every case which could either directly or by analogy throw light upon the present. But, as the result of all my reflections, I must declare that I find no authority which warrants me to say that the destination of a vessel is affected by the single circumstance of her cargo going to a bad market, especially when that destination is so distinctly sworn to as in the present case. Were those oaths out of the case, it would be but fair to make some allowance for the variations which may take place in the interval between the origin of such a transaction and its consumption. But passing by the positive documents of the case, and following only these arguments of probability, I must observe that the inference of a