clamation of the king appeared, and that proclamation will make an epoch of disgrace and disaster to one nation or the other, perhaps to both.

From the peace of 1783 to the commencement of our government, under the present national constitution, whenever any American seamen were impressed, they were immediately demanded in the name of the Old Congress, and immediately discharged, without ever pretending to such right of impressment. During the administration of Washington, whenever information was received of any impressment, immediate orders were sent to demand the men, and the men were promised to be liberated. Washington sent captain Talbot to the West-Indies, as an agent to demand seamen impressed on board British men of war. Talbot demanded them of the British commanders, captains and admirals, and was refused. He went then on shore, and demanded and obtained of the chief justice of the island, writs of Habeas Corpus, by virtue of which the impressed seamen were brought from the king's ships, and set at liberty by law, the commanders not daring to disobey the king's writ. During the administration of Adams, the secretary of state's office can shew what demands were made, and the success of them. The remonstrances that were made in consequence of positive instructions, and the memorials presented at court by our minister, were conceived in terms as strong as the English language could furnish, without violating that respect and decorum which ought always to be preserved between nations and governments, even in declarations of war. The practice was asserted to be not only incompatible with every principle of justice and every feeling of humanity, but wholly irreconcilable with all thoughts of a continuance of peace and friendship between the two nations. The effect of the memorial was, an immediate order to the commanders of the navy to liberate the demanded men. I shall say nothing of Mr. Jefferson's administration, because the negociations already made public, sufficiently show, that he has not been behind either of his predecessors in his zeal for the liberty of American seamen. During all this time, excuses and apologies were made, and necessity was sometimes hinted; but no serious pretension of right was advanced. No. The first formal claim was the king's proclamation. With what propriety then, can this be called *a right*, claimed and exercised for ages, and during the whole of the administrations of Washington, of Adams, and Jefferson?

Is there any reason why another proclamation should not soon appear, commanding all the officers of the army in Canada and Nova-Scotia to go over the line, and take by force all the king's subjects they can find in our villages? The right would stand upon the same principles; but there is this difference—it would not be executed with so little danger.

From the Boston Patriot.

The sins of the late PRESIDENT ADAMS against the BRITISH FACTION in America, will never be forgiven—they will be *visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation.* The same vindictive spirit which begun the persecution of the father by artful insinuations and malicious whispers, openly and boldly assails the son with all the rancor of aspersion. The letter of the hon. J. Q. Adams, yet fresh in public recollection, has furnished the evidence of the charge of apostacy from what now passes as orthodox federalism. The little critics of the day have worried down themselves in hunting for those defects of composition which were to disgrace the Professor of Rhetoric; but neither his feeble nor his mighty antagonists have deigned to point out an unsound principle, or the shadow of inconsistency in the statesman. These we know to be the sentiments of such as have not disgraced the federal cause, by renouncing whatever is substantially republican. The following letter from President WASHINGTON, will shew in what estimation that great judge of character, held the "talents & worth" of the young Mr. Adams.

"*Monday, 20th Feb.* 1797.

"DEAR SIR,

"I thank you for giving me the perusal of the enclosed. The sentiments do honor to the head and heart of the writer; and if my wishes would be of any avail, they should go to you in a strong hope, that you will not withhold merited promotion from Mr. J. Q. Adams, because he is your son. For without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable public character we have abroad—and that there remains no doubt in my mind, that he will prove himself the ablest of all our diplomatic corps.

"If he was now to be brought into that line, or into any other public walk, I could not, upon the principle which has regulated my own conduct, disapprove of the caution which is hinted at in the letter. But he is already entered.—The public, more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth—and his country would sustain a loss, if these were to be checked by over delicacy on your part.

"With sincere esteem and affectionate regard, I am ever yours

"GO: WASHINGTON.

"*Vice-President.*"

When it was understood by the Junto, that President Adams was about to negociate with France, Mr. J. Q. Adams, who was then one of our diplomatic corps in Europe, (and allowed by the Junto to have been the ablest,) was suspected by this patriotic faction to have had some concern in communicating the treacherous information of the pacific and honorable intentions of the French cabinet towards this country. On a sudden, the son dwindled down to an "indiscreet, beardless boy," in the estimation of the Junto.—The father progressed with rapid strides, and passed all at once, the rubicon of even Noah's flood, in all the headstrong weakness of old age; while the President's lady, whom they had long noted on their calendar, as the "*old woman*," was thought to be at precisely the right point of age and influence, to save the nation from the horrors of peace, and the disgrace of independence.

An Extract of a letter from a respectable friend in New-Bedford, to his Federal correspondent in Boston.

"I most sincerely congratulate thee on the settlement of our difficulties with the government of England. I believe that gentlemen, who have not seen the necessity of embargo and non-intercourse laws, must now be convinced of their utility, and acknowledge with gratitude the firmness and wisdom of our greatly enlightened administration. JEFFERSON'S fame will adorn the brightest page of history; the man whose narrow mind is led by envy to disrespect him, is sowing the seeds of mortification in the bosom of his child, who must blush in riper years, that his father was his foe."

[We are indebted to a friend for the following letter from Dr. BRICKELL, of this city, to President MEIGS, of the University of Athens, in this state, on the subject of the falling of stones from the atmosphere; and invite those possessed of useful scientific essays to forward them for publication.]

Charleston paper.

Savannah, 22d Feb. 1809.

Dear Sir,

Your very obliging and scientific letter, relative to the fall of stones, (some in a state of ignition) from the atmosphere in different parts of Connecticut, on the 14th December, 1808, was handed to me by my friend Mr. Harris. Various opinions relative to this phœnomenon have delayed my reply.

The descent of stones from our atmosphere, on sea and land, at different times, and in various parts of the world, as attested by history, is no less true than formidable and astonishing. Many instances of this kind which are not on record, have doubtless occurred.

I recollect reading in Livy, when a boy, of the descent of a shower of stones in Italy, to the no small amazement of myself and classmates. Such a shower fell, not long ago, upon a vessel at sea bound to Charleston, (S. C.) from which the terrified seamen took refuge between decks after shutting the hatches. Specimens of these stones are preserved.

A terrible shower of stone is said to have descended in Benares, (India) lately: and we have a circumstantial history of a shower of burning stones, which fell in different parts of Parma (Italy) last April. One of these upon being examined, affected the magnetic needle. Its specific gravity was more than thrice that of water, and its surface was vitrified, as if it had been acted upon by volcanic or other powerful heat.

It contained silicious earth, oxyd of iron, magnesia, oxyd of nickel, oxyd of Manganese, oxyd of chrome, and sulphur; not, however, in equal proportions.

As water cannot ascend spontaneously into the atmosphere, (I mean without the agency of whirl-winds, or other adequate force) before its levity is augmented by resolution into its constituent gases, the ascent of a body of stone, metals, &c. whose density exceeds that of water, must be impossible, without volcanic or other powerful agency. We may here remark, that the vertical and moving pillars of sand, observed in various parts of the world, occasionally, appear to be raised as water spouts are, by winds.

Had the ponderous bodies of stone, metal, &c. which have frequently fallen from our atmosphere for ages, descended from the moon, or other planets or satellites, the encrease of matter in the earth, augmenting its centripetal force, must have drawn it nearer to the sun, (Newton's princip. lib. 3, prop. 7,) shortened our year by diminishing the semi-diameter of our orbit, and increasing the velocity of the earth's motion, (princip. lib. 3, prop. 2;) and encreased the solar parallax as we approached him, (Euclid, lib. 3 prop. 20.)

Had these meteoric stones come from the moon, the loss of matter lessening her gravitation and celerity, must have carried her to a greater distance from us, diminished her parallax and lessened the number of her annual lunations, by the above cited doctrines.

None of these consequences having occurred, we must infer, that the quantity of matter in the earth is unchanged since the creation, and consequently, that these aeroptic stones are thrown from our volcanoes.

Many of these stones, which you have mentioned, are probably from Hecla, which has been in a state of dreadful explosion occasionally of late; and the flaming stones from the southward and eastward, are likely to have come from the islands, or from the country between Lima and Quito, which has been in vehement commotion.

The force and direction of the wind acting upon these meteoric stone, as well as the state of the air, must have effects—a copious quantity of oxygen gas must give them additional splendor in their passage through it.

When the wind is with or against them, their velocity and the distance they travel will be proportionably affected; lateral wind must act upon them as the angular bearing and vental impetus, (Newton's princip. lex. 3, co. 1.)

These stones are seen to fall back into the crater generally, in calm weather; but are carried off by the winds, and finally descend to the earth, after describing a parabola, more or less elevated in the atmosphere, proportionate to their projectile force and centripetal power.

I remain, sir, with the highest esteem, your friend and humble sevt.

JOHN BRICKELL.

Mr. President MEIGS,
Franklin College, Athens, G.o.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

We learn that the Junta at Havanna, about the middle of last month, determined that the following duties should be paid on all goods imported into the island of Cuba, since the 25th March last. It will be seen that these duties are very high, and that the law or regulation under which they are collected, has a retrospective effect.

STATEMENT

Of NEW DUTIES *at Havanna, to be in force from and after the the 25th of March,* 1809.

Flour of the manufacture of the U. States, $ 10 per bbl. exclusive of militia and police duty, of upwards of $ 1 per bbl. On exportation entitled to a drawback of $ 10 with the deduction of one per ct. on that amount. In Spanish vessels $ 6 and the militia duty, &c. as above, and drawback on exportation of 6 $, deducting one per cent.

Soap, Lard, Rice, and all other articles of necessity.	50 per ct. in American vessels & 30 per ct. in Spanish vessels. Drawback allowed in case of exportation of 49 per ct.
Cotton and other goods, heretofore prohibited.	15 per cent. on their valuation and no drawback on exportation.
All other goods, wares, and merchandise heretofore paying 34 per ct.	22 per ct. & no drawback in case of exportation.

Tonnage duty, &c. on vessels of the U. States, the same as Spanish vessels pay in said states.

Cotton, tobacco, furs, peltry and other raw materials permitted to be deposited here for exportation on paying a duty of 1 per ct.

Some additional duty on wine in American vessels over and above 22 per ct.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have incorporated a society for the encouragement of useful inventions. The recited objects of this institution are, to promote and encourage new and useful inventions, by premiums and medals, to establish a private Cabinet for depositing the first outlines of new inventions, and a public Cabinet of models and descriptions.

New-York Election.

In the city it appears, on more critical examination, that the average Republican majority, notwithstanding the defection of a large number of misguided Republicans, was 162.

In *Orange* county, the Republican majority is 964.

In *Montgomery* the Federal majority is 14.

In *Ulster* the Republican ticket has succeeded by a majority of between 2 and 300, and about 100 for the Senators. No doubt is entertained of the election of republican senators for the middle district, by a majority of more than 500 votes.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The following is a complete list of the members elected to the next Congress from the state of Virginia:

John W. Eppes, Daniel Sheffey, Wilson C. Nicholas, John Randolph, Peterson Goodwyn, John Clopton, Thos. Gholston, jun. Thomas Newton, Burwell Basset, Wm. A. Burwell, Walter Jones, Jacob Swoope, J. Breckenridge, John Dawson, John T. Roane, John Love, John G. Jackson, Joseph Lewis, Mathew Clay, Edwin Gray, J. Stephenson, John Smith.

The following is the complete return from Williamsburg district:

	Basset.	Eyre.
Glocester	268	29
Matthews	125	59
Warwick	116	2
James City	147	14
York	117	57
Elizabeth City	130	13
Middlesex	136	26
Northampton	6	181
Accomack	94	491
Williamsburg	35	5
	1174	871

Majority for Basset 303.

The Legislature of Tennessee convened on the 3d of April, agreeably to the proclamation of Gov. Sevier. The governor's message of the same day recommends several objects to the attention of the legislature; amongst others, the situation of the state in relation to its representation in the next Congress. On the next day, in the Senate, "Mr. Kennedy introduced a bill to provide for an election, to elect Representatives to represent this state in the Congress of the U. States." An act has accordingly passed for holding the elections on the last Thursday and Friday in April.

On the eleventh of April the legislature proceeded to the election of two Senators in the Congress of the U. S. vice Gen. Smith, resigned, and Judge Anderson, whose time had expired.

The votes for a Senator to supply the place of Gen. Smith were

For Jenkin Whiteside	22
James Winchester	16
John Sevier	1

Mr. Whiteside is therefore elected.

The votes to supply the other vacancy were

For Joseph Anderson	23
John Sevier	16

Judge Anderson is therefore re-elected.

It is with sincere regret that we learn from a notice in the Western Centinel, that G. W. Campbell declines a re-election to Congress. Pleasant M. Miller is a candidate to supply his place.

Baltimore, May 2.

Yesterday the several corps composing general Stricker's brigade, met at their different parade grounds, and after having arranged themselves into regiments marched to Whetstone Point, the general rendezvous for review. The brigade being formed, they were passed in review by major general Smith. Having gone through the evolutions of the day with a precision and accuracy that would not dishonor veteran troops, they returned to the city and were dismissed.

The strict order and discipline observed throughout the various companies both of horse and foot, together with their fine military array, are deemed the best encomiums on citizen soldiers, regularly organized to defend with their lives the laurels of the revolution.

OLMSTEAD'S CASE.

Philadelphia, May 1.

The pleadings of counsel in the case of the United States against Gen. Bright and others, for resisting the Marshal of this district, were finished about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, when Judge Washington delivered a very able and luminous charge to the jury; which occupied about an hour. The Jury retired, and the court adjourned until eight o'clock, when they again met; but the jury not having agreed, they adjourned until ten o'clock; at that hour the court was again opened, and the Jury appeared, but not having agreed, they were sent back to their room, where they have been and will be confined until ten o'clock this morning, to which time the court stands adjourned.

May 2.

The jury in the case of the United States, against Michael Bright, bro't in a special verdict yesterday afternoon. The verdict states the defendants to be guilty of knowingly and wilfully obstructing, resisting and opposing the Marshal, in his attempt to serve and execute the judicial writ of arrest, mentioned in the indictment, but that the defendants acted under the orders of the constituted authorities of Pennsylvania, in so obstructing and resisting the Marshal.—The jury then leave to the court to say, whether upon the whole matter, thus found the law is in favor of the United States or the defendants, and if the court are of opinion that the law is with the United States, then the jury find the defendants, and every of them *Guilty*; but if the court are of opinion that the law is with the defendants, then they find them and every of them not *Guilty*.

The following is the sentence pronounced by Judge Washington on Gen. Bright and others, found guilty of resisting the marshal of the United States.

Gen. *Michael Bright*, 3 months' imprisonment, 200 dollars fine.

James Atkinson, Charles Westfall, Abrm. Ogden, Charles Hong, William Cole, Samuel Wilkins, Daniel Phyle, John Knip—One month's imprisonment, 50 dollars fine each.

A further account of the final proceedings in our next.

Philadelphia, May 2.

Arrived this morning, the British ship Recovery, capt. Th: Jefferson, 40 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received London papers to the 17th March, and Liverpool to the 20th—their contents, however, are unusually destitute of interest.—They are entirely devoted to the discussions in the case of the Duke of York. A debate of great length is given in the Star, of the 16th March, which was terminated by the final vote on the subject, as follows:

For the motion to acquit,

Ayes	364
Against it,	123
Majority in favor of the Duke,	124

It will be observed by a short article in this day's Gazette, that although his royal highness has escaped the stigma of corruption in his office of commander in chief, the scrutiny which has been had into his conduct, has developed many instances of gross misconduct and indiscretion—and that although he has eluded public punishment, the enquiry has produced the salutary effect of drawing him back to a sense of his public and private duties.

A commercial arrangement had been made between Great Britain and Sweden. It was strongly rumored that Russia and Prussia were about to unite their strength with Austria, in a grand struggle to check the overwhelming and unquenchable ambition of France.

The English papers to the 17th contain no additional advices from Spain.

New York, May 2.

In consequence of the late negociation at Washington with Great Britain, the gun boats in this port, are to be laid up in ordinary; and their crews to be transferred to the Constitution frigate.

We learn by the sch'r Richard, Captain Bradford, in twelve days from Havanna, that the riotous proceedings in that place, had in a great measure, subsided. The French inhabitants however, by permission, were selling their property to the best possible advantage, and hurrying off.

We also learn, and we believe it, that flour was 22 dollars a barrel, on which there was a duty of ten dollars—this is not so bad as had been reported. And we also learn, that the duty on exports had been entirely abolished—and, that Americans were treated with more respect and attention than they were during the embargo.

NOW DRAWING,

BLACK RIVER LOTTERY, No. II.

The following high Prizes are now in the wheel:

1	*Prize of*	20,000	*Dollars,*
2	*do.*	10,000	*Dollars,*
2	*do.*	5,000	*Dollars,*
2	*do.*	2,000	*Dollars,*
4	*do.*	1,000	*Dollars,*
11	*do.*	500	*Dollars,*
36	*do.*	200	*Dollars,*

Besides a great number of prizes 100 and of 50 Dollars each.

TICKETS, *Halves, Quarters, and Eighths are now selling at JOSEPH MILLIGAN'S Georgetown, at the New York price.*

**** A regular Check Book of the Drawing is kept, where all Tickets are examined gratis. Letters post paid, containing bank notes, will be regularly attended to, and distant adventurers will be early advised of their success.*

May 5—3t

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

FOR *Sale on moderate terms, a Light Handy Carriage that has been run as a* HACK; *with* HARNESS *for two Horses.*

Enquire at this Office.

May 5—3t