

VERSES  
Written in the Hermitage at Nithside, in Scotland.

THOU, whom chance may hither lead,  
Be thou clad in russet weed,  
Be thou deck'd in filken stole,  
'Gave these counsels on thy soul.  
Life is but a day at most,  
Sprung from night—in darkness lost!  
Day—how rapid in its flight!  
Day—how few must see the night!  
Hope not sunshine every hour,  
Fear not clouds will always pour.  
As Youth and Love, with brightly dance,  
Beneath thy morning sun advance:  
Pleasure, with her fire-air,  
May delude the thoughtless pair;  
Let Heaven bless enjoyment's cup,  
Then raptur'd sip and sip it up:  
As thy day grows warm and high,  
Life's meridian flaming high,  
Dost thou spurn the humble vale;  
Life's proud summit wouldst thou scale;  
Check thy climbing step elate,  
E its lurk in felon-wait:  
Dangers, eagle-pinioned, bold,  
Soar around each cliffy hold;  
While cheerful peace, with linnets song,  
Chants the lowly dales among.  
When thy shades of evening close,  
Reckoning thee to long repose:  
As life itself becomes disease,  
Seek the chimney-nook of ease.  
There ruminate, with sober thought  
On all thou'lt seen, and heard, and wrought,  
And teach the sportive youngsters round,  
Laws of experience, sage and sound:  
Say, the criterion of their fate,  
Th' important query of their state,  
Is not, art thou high or low?  
Did thy fortune ebb or flow?  
Wast thou Cottager of King?  
Peer or Peasant? No such thing!  
Tell them, press it on the mind,  
As thou thyself must shortly find,  
The smile or frown of awful heav'n,  
To virtue or to vice is given!  
Say, to be just, zealous, and wife,  
There found self-employment lies!  
That to the selfish, faithless ways,  
Eccentric, wretched, vile and base!  
Thou, as I said, and quiet creep  
To thy bed of lulling sleep!  
Sleep—whence thou shalt ne'er awake!  
Night—whence dawn shall never break!  
The future life the good restore  
To light and joy unknown before!  
Stranger, go!—Heaven be thy guide!  
Quoth the Beadman on Nithside.

Great curiosity, discovered near the Ohio,  
related in a letter from a gentleman at  
Fort Harmar, dated Feb. 7. 1800.

I must not close my letter without  
dealing a little in the wonderful. We  
have discovered the ruins of a very  
ancient town; it is 90 rods square,  
surrounded with a wall which is at this  
time two rods thick, five or six feet high,  
and from the appearance of soil, two or  
three growths have already added to the  
manure, and the present timber affords  
trees seven feet diameter on the walls;  
I cannot give a minute description,  
without delineating it, for which I have  
not time at present. It is four square,  
with twelve gates, three on each side,  
and very regular between the town and  
the Ohio are regular fortifications, with  
turrets of observation, lines of defence,  
outworks, &c. In the town are a number  
of raised grounds, with regular ascents  
to them, probably places of worship,  
and a canal to lead water from the town,  
eight rods wide—a wall on each side  
which is still thirty feet high in some  
places—the burying grounds, &c. &c.  
We have made every enquiry of inhabi-  
tants and Indians; they can give no  
satisfactory accounts. The Indians say  
their fathers do not know who made  
them; then it would be mere conjecture  
in me to strive to unravel the secret.  
That they are not works of nature, is  
certain; and that the Indians in their  
present state, have not made them, is as  
certain: then it follows, that the present  
Indians are descendants of nations once  
acquainted with arts, or this continent  
was inhabited by a nation unknown,  
who are lost in the revolutions of time,  
and entirely extinct; for many reasons  
I am apt to embrace the latter; but let  
either of the two be true, it convinces  
me, that we know very little respecting  
the first peopling of America.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Samuel D.  
Esle, supercargo of the brig Sophia, capt.  
Talbot, to his owner, dated Port Royal,  
Feb. 20, 1801.

It is with infinite regret I now inform  
you of our being captured on the 16th inst. on  
our passage to the Mississippi, by the British  
sloop of war Bonet, capt. Maughn, and or-  
dered for this port under pretence of having  
no regular, as capt. Maughn says he has or-  
ders to take all vessels sailing under seal-  
ters. Capt. Talbot and myself were detained  
on board the sloop of war 18 hours, during

which capt. Maughn expressed himself in the  
most unbecoming language, telling me that I  
had forged the signature of Mr. Henry Ham-  
mond, American consul at Cape Francois,  
who had certified my bills of lading. He  
also said he would venture to wear that both  
vessel and cargo were French property, for  
that the proof of property before Clemen-  
Biddle was all fudge; and that all the nota-  
ries in America were a set of dam'd rascals.

N. B. A second letter of the 4th March  
informs of the vessel and cargo being libelled,  
and he expects they will be condemned.

We have now before us, a letter from  
Azul Howd, commander of the brig Fair  
American, of this port, the sole property of  
David Maffet, Esq. of this city. The letter  
is dated March 18, 1801, at Kingston, in  
Jamaica, and contains the following unvar-  
nished facts.

On the 14th I wrote you, that I was cut  
out of Jacquemel, on the night of the 9th  
morning of the 10th, by the boats of the Bri-  
tish frigate Circe, and sent hither for adju-  
dication. It is most probable she will be  
libelled and condemned notwithstanding the  
clearness of my papers and accounts that the  
property is yours. There is no chance of  
getting the property clear. If a vessel even  
after condemnation, is sold to an American,  
they seize her again and condemn her, so as  
to get all the American property possible in  
their hands. If a vessel is acquitted and goes  
to sea, men of war lie in wait for her and  
send her in again.

The brig and cargo were worth full Fifty  
Thousand Dollars. The captors can soon  
afford to be recalled and replaced.

At a late election meeting held at  
New-York, General Hamilton conclu-  
ded a long speech with the following ob-  
servations:

He said, "that there was a set of men  
in the country, actuated, some by mo-  
tives less worthy than others (who might  
rather be considered dupes) but the great  
mass of whom were downright Jacobins  
at heart, and upon whose movements  
and machinations it was of the last im-  
portance to keep the most vigilant eye—  
That it was highly important that Fe-  
deralism should still discover to her en-  
emies an energetic and imposing char-  
acter—that it was of extreme conse-  
quence that the state of New-York  
should be able to harmonize with the  
politics of New-England, for although  
he was disposed to hope the best from  
the administration of Mr. Jefferson, yet  
it was certainly desirable that we should  
be able to present such a phalanx as  
might enable us to support the chief  
magistrate if he went right, and sufficient  
to deter him if he appeared disposed to go  
wrong."

BOSTON, April 18.  
Latest News from Spain.

By the arrival of the Samuel, Captain Williams,  
from Malaga, in 32 days, we are furnished with  
the following articles of News:  
"MADRID, March 1, 1801.—WAR was yester-  
day declared in the Council of War, against Portu-  
gal. Hostilities will shortly commence. The French  
army is already within the Spanish lines."  
Some Portuguese vessels were detained at Malaga.  
A French fleet of 7 sail of the line and 2 frigates  
had been spoken bound up the Mediterranean. A  
small English fleet of 3 sail and a frigate bound up  
also, has been spoken.

A decree has been issued by the Spanish Commis-  
sioner of France to the President of the Junta de  
Rentas Provinciales de Malaga, ordering the recovery  
of the foreign duty (in addition to the one already  
paid) on all such articles of Spanish colonial produce  
as have been imported there since the commence-  
ment of the year 1799: whether with or without  
certificates of their being such produce; and the  
importers are responsible.

A letter from Richard O'Brien, Esq. American  
Consul at Algiers, to the Consul at Malaga, says,  
"The Tripolians have demanded a large sum of  
money of the Swedes, as the price of peace, &c.—  
and it was expedient they would demand the same  
of the United States." He also fears "there will  
be a rupture very shortly with Tunis, and requests  
the Consuls to give the alarm to the Americans; and  
thinks that some of our ships of war would be of  
great service that way."

In corroboration of the above Important Article,  
we are enabled to present an Official Note, from  
Mr. Cathcart, Consul of the United States at Tripoli,  
received here by the arrival of the Cameron, Capt.  
Atkins, from Lisbon.

Extract of a letter from London, dated  
March 5.

"The price of Flour is every day declining.  
Parliament has guaranteed 70s. per bbl. for super-  
fine, and 68s. for common, to be continued till Oc-  
tober next."

Very Important Circular.

To the Agents and Consuls of the United States of  
America, residing in the different ports of France,  
Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Barbary States and  
British possessions in the Mediterranean, and to all  
others to whom it doth or may concern.

I HAD the honor to inform you in my circular  
of the 23d of November 1800, that certain unjust de-  
mands having been made by the Bashaw of Tripoli  
upon the United States of America, which I found  
it my duty to repel; that Bashaw had publicly an-  
nounced in an official manner that he would declare  
war against the United States of America in six  
months to commence from the said day of October

1800, if his demands which he purposely made in  
an evasive and interminate manner were not com-  
plied with. I further informed you that it would  
be unsafe for our merchant vessels to trade in the  
Mediterranean, or its vicinity, after the said day of  
March, 1801, as these unfeeling people generally com-  
mit depredations before the time or period allowed  
is expired—I likewise informed you that I did not  
conclude, in virtue of his promise that our vessels  
might remain in the Mediterranean until the month  
of March, but in consequence of this Regency being  
at war with Sweden, and the season of the year.

I have now therefore, to observe, that a Treaty  
of Peace and Amity, having been concluded be-  
tween his Majesty of Sweden and this Regency, on  
this day the third of January 1801, it is now no  
longer safe for the merchant vessels of the said U-  
nited States of America to remain in these seas, or  
its vicinity, as the Swedes have made the following  
conditions in consequence of their subjects in bon-  
dage, viz.

They have agreed to pay 250,000 dollars including  
all expenses for peace and the ransom of their cap-  
tives and 20,000 dollars annually, in consequence of  
being permitted to load here 3000 tons of Salt  
annually, and as I have every reason to suppose the  
same terms will be demanded from the United  
States of America, and that our fellow-citizens will  
be captured in order to insure our compliance with  
the said degrading, humiliating and dishonorable  
terms—I find it my duty to request you to take such  
measures as will most effectually prevent any of our  
vessels from trading on this sea, until you are ad-  
vised officially by me or either of our Consuls at Al-  
giers or Tunis, that this disagreeable affair is termi-  
nated which from its nature will require much  
time, as it extends to making the United States tri-  
butary to Tripoli and must first be authorized by a  
particular act of the Legislature. I therefore request  
the abovementioned agents and consuls of the United  
States of America and all others whom it doth or  
may concern, to communicate the contents of this  
circular letter, to all Merchants and Masters of Ves-  
sels belonging to the United States, in order that  
they may withdraw their property immediately  
from these seas and that our marines may fly the  
impending danger. I likewise request them to make  
the letter circular, and to transmit copies of it along  
the respective coasts of their residence and like-  
wise to the Department of State, and wherever  
they may imagine that it will be most likely to  
answer the desired effect, as I have from hence but  
few opportunities.

In testimony of the absolute necessity of using  
the foregoing precaution before it should be too  
late, I herewith subscribe my name and affix  
the seal of my office.

Done at the Chancery of the United States of A-  
merica, at Tripoli, in Barbary, this Third day  
of Jan. One Thousand Eight Hundred and  
One, and of the Independence of the United  
States of America the Twenty-Fifth.  
(Signed) JAMES CATHCART.

THOMAS APPLETON, Esq.,  
Consul of the U. States,  
at Leghorn.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

We feel great satisfaction in announcing to our  
readers, that last evening, by great exertions, the  
frigate Constellation, which sunk a few days since  
by accident, was righted. She now lies on an even  
keel, and nothing remains but to pump her out,  
which will not require much time or trouble—for  
her hull is said to be free from injury. It must be  
doubly consolatory to every friend of his country,  
to see his fine frigate saved from destruction. This  
joyous event has dissipated the fears of those who con-  
ceived the idea of raising her impracticable; and we  
join our fellow-citizens in applauding the skill and  
activity which re-established her, and unite with  
them in a hearty wish, that a like accident may ne-  
ver again attend any vessel in our navy.

FRANCE.  
Expedition under Gantheaume.

Rear-Admiral Gantheaume, Counsellor of  
State, to Citizen Forfait, Minister of  
France.

From the height of Cape Gatta,  
Coast of Spain, Feb. 18.

Discovered on our route by a great many neutral  
ships; obliged, by circumstances, to enter the  
Streights, and to pass before Gibraltar in the day  
time; and it not being possible, in consequence, that  
our presence in this sea could be a mystery, I have  
thought it my duty to give you some news of the  
squadron, and an account of our voyage up to the  
present day.

Having gone out of Brest, on the 23d Jan. at night,  
with a wind blowing very strong from the North,  
we encountered in the night a frightful storm in the  
Yroise. In spite of the precautions which I had  
taken to avoid separation, it was impossible for us  
to remain united. The order in which I made the  
squadron sail out of Brest was that of battle, the  
Indivisible leading the way. The vessels were to re-  
main extremely near to each other, that they might  
fight with advantage in case of meeting the enemy.  
But the night was dark; the sudden and violent  
squalls succeeded each other without interruption,  
and with such force, that almost all the ships sustained  
damage. None of them was in a state to follow me,  
or observe order. The Formidable, which was  
stern of the Indivisible, had her three top-sails  
carried away by a gull of wind, nearly on the point  
of St. Mattheu. The D'Arout was obliged to  
wear to assist the Van our lugger, which having  
shipped a heavy sea, was on the point of sinking.  
The Constitution also, after having doubled the point  
of St. Mattheu, lost her main topmast; in fine, all  
these vessels were separated and remained behind.  
After having waited for more than two hours without  
any sail whatever, or being able to discover any,  
I continued the route which I had pointed out. At  
break of day I found myself in company with a  
single frigate the Creole. The weather continued  
boisterous, and the Indivisible lost her main top-mast  
at ten o'clock in the morning. During the night we  
perceived the lights of the enemy's division which  
we knew was stationed to the South of the Saints;  
during the day we were not discovered by any vessel.  
Hoping to find the dispersed vessels at the point of  
rendezvous, I hastened for it with all possible sail.  
Our course hitherto afforded nothing interesting.  
We had visited some neutrals, from whom we learned  
nothing, and we did not see the shadow of an enemy's  
ship either of war or any other description.

Jan. 20th, we were precisely at the rendezvous  
which I had fixed for the Squadron. A corvette  
was discovered to windward, she made signals to  
us, which induced me to conclude she was an enemy.  
We chased her the whole day, and it was not until  
with the greatest difficulty that we succeeded, at  
nine at night, in coming up with her and taking  
her. She was the Indivisible, belonging to the King  
of England, mounting 28 pieces, howitzers or guns,  
dispatched from Gibraltar by Admiral Warren to  
watch our course. This capture was a good omen

for us. The day after we joined the Formidable,  
which also had met with nothing interesting in her  
course, and on the 31st of Jan. all the rest of our  
ships joined also. Capt. Montcouf, Commander  
of the Indomptable, had them all rallied on the  
24th and 25th of Jan. I was then informed of the  
damages which all the ships had sustained, and which  
with the dreadful storm that took place on the night  
of our departure, were the only causes of our sepa-  
ration. The Commander informs me that he had  
been observed several times by the enemy's frigates,  
but he had not chosen to give chase to them, for fear  
of losing a moment in repairing to the place of rendez-  
vous; but that, being upon Cape Finistere during  
the night, and having sent the frigate Bravoure to  
reconnoitre some things which were passing within  
reach of his division, this frigate ventured at too great  
a distance, and had an engagement with an English  
frigate.

The Bravoure commenced the attack within hail  
of the enemy's frigate, which was lying to receive  
her. It appears that our frigate was inferior in  
force, and that the metal of the enemy was eighteen-  
pounders. Notwithstanding this, after an engagement  
of half an hour with pistol-shot, the latter, after  
avoiding an attempt to board, which was made by  
Capt. Dordelin, heered off and fled with all her  
sail. Capt. Dordelin, already at too great a dis-  
tance from his division, could not pursue her;  
he therefore manoeuvred to join his commander. If  
the attempt to board made by the Bravoure had  
succeeded, it is almost certain that the enemy's frigate  
would have been taken; for according to the reports  
made to me, the first discharge from our frigate did  
her dreadful mischief. Nothing but cries and groans  
were heard on board; but unfortunately, in the  
struggle to board, the Bravoure had all her back  
sails displaced, her rigging being cut; the helmsman  
and the first of the deckmen killed, and the Captain  
at the same time severely wounded; all which pro-  
duced a momentary inconvenience, which enabled the  
enemy to escape. The Bravoure lost in this ac-  
tion ten men, among whom is an officer, Citizen  
Koram, Ensign; she had twenty four wounded,  
among whom is Capt. Dordelin, who had half his  
right hand carried away by a petard. This affair,  
nevertheless, Citizen Minister, does very much hon-  
our to this Captain, for which I must recommend  
him to your favour. The son of a man extremely  
respectable in the marine, respected and esteemed  
by all naval men, the brother of a General Officer,  
who, during the whole course of the war, has con-  
tinued to serve with as much distinction as modesty.  
Citizen Dordelin merits the utmost regard. By  
granting to him the rank of Captain de Vaisseau,  
which I request for him, you will at once com-  
pensate his bravery and devotion, and acknowledge the  
good services of his brother.

It is with infinite satisfaction, that my duty en-  
ables me to conclude this letter by giving you an ac-  
count of the good spirit prevailing in the Squadron.  
Emulation, zeal and attachment without limits, are  
common to all the Captains, and there is none of  
them on whose talents the General cannot rely with  
entire confidence.

GANTHEAUME.  
P. S. Captured on the 10th, the Sprightly cutter,  
of 36 guns, dispatched by Lord Keith. On the  
14th, the success frigate, Capt. Peary, of 38 guns.

LONDON, March 5.

A privy council sat yesterday some hours, sup-  
posed to have had under its consideration, the propriety  
of laying an embargo on all Prussian vessels.

We hope that one of the first acts of government  
will be to stop the payment of all foreign bills drawn  
on our merchants. If the continent will be ungrate-  
ful to this country, by beginning an odious war a-  
gainst our maritime and commercial interests, we  
ought to retaliate by every means in our power. We  
think that the present temporary suspension of  
many of the functions of government, is to be at-  
tributed that some order of this kind has not al-  
ready been issued.

The recall of M. Otto appears [to have produced  
the most opposite effect to what was intended by the  
first council of France. Far from embarrassing either  
their new ministers, or their successors the old ones,  
it has convinced the nation of the perfidy and rancor  
of the enemy, and of the impossibility of expelling  
peace from any thing but the firmness of our councils  
and the vigor of our arms.

We are sorry to hear that a vessel, the Lady Gray,  
with the clothing of ten regiments in the Mediter-  
ranean, on board, has been taken off Lisbon. The  
loss must naturally occasion considerable inconve-  
nience to the troops.

March 6.  
The departure of Citizen Otto is delayed solely on  
account of the king's indisposition; as his majesty's  
opinion must be taken before any answer can be given  
to the note which M. Otto has presented to the  
transport board.

It is very generally mentioned that the duke of  
Portland will not long remain in office.

Letters received yesterday from Plymouth state,  
that some passengers landed there from the Lydia,  
an American ship, report, that she was boarded in  
the Channel by La Bougainville, French brig pri-  
vateer, of 22 guns. The Lydia having some pro-  
visions on board, had nearly been seized, as the A-  
merican captain was told, orders had been issued by  
the chief consul to stop and send into French ports,  
all neutral vessels for England with provisions.

A number of large north country ships have been  
cut down at the different yards in the river, and are  
converted into gun vessels for the naval expeditions  
against Sweden and Denmark. Many of these vessels  
will carry eighteen 32 pounders.

The 4th regiment of infantry have marched from  
Winchester to Southampton, where transports are  
expected to take them on board; their destination  
is not known.

The report of the death of the celebrated Dr.  
Herichell is ungrounded.

March 7.  
Voltaire's idea, that the French were a mixture  
of the Tiger and monkey, has been pretty well re-  
futed. The Parisian wit now say, that Bonaparte  
is the Tiger, and Paul the Monkey in the Tiger's  
paw.

BULLETTIN.  
Queen's House, March 6.

"His majesty's fever, though not quite subdued,  
still continues to abate."

"T. GIBBORNE,  
H. K. REYNOLDS."

Providence continues to hear the prayers of this  
ungrateful country. The progressive amendment in  
his majesty's health, has tranquillized his physicians.  
The fever having gradually abated during the last  
three days, leaves no professional doubt of his pre-  
sent recovery.  
There is an unofficial account in one of the late  
French papers, of a private treaty between France  
and Spain, by which the latter engages to cede to  
the former, Louisiana and its dependencies. It is  
by no means improbable that some compensation  
has been promised to France, for the cession of Ter-  
racy to the Duke of Parma.