

Julia Sleeping on a Sofa,

Cease panting heart, tis Julia sleeps,  
Nor dare disturb the sacred hour;  
Reflect, that when an Angel weeps,  
No earthly medicine has pow'r.

Rash eyes withdraw that anxious gaze,  
Rove not too daring o'er those charms,  
Which waking, with resplendent blaze  
The basest libertine disarms.

Nor trembling fingers dare approach  
The peaceful bosom of my love,  
'Twere like a sinner to inroach  
On unforbidden joys above.

And you too, longing humid lips  
Forbear the sweet inoculation—  
Worth all the nectar Juno sips  
Or Juno's mighty self and station.

Enough—may Tarquin's ghost appear  
And pale Lucrece accusing rise,  
If once my conduct, love, should'er  
With tears of anguish fill thine eyes.

ABARIS.

A CAVERN NEWLY DISCOVERED.

There has lately been discovered in the territory of Falcion, a village distant about two leagues from Nice, a cavern, the entrance to which is formed by a very narrow aperture. The interior of this cavern, of which neither the depth nor extent is as yet known, exhibits a number of vast compartments that resemble temples decorated with columns formed by the crystallization of water. One single hall or saloon will contain about 400 persons. The reflection is so strong that it requires but very little light to illuminate the interior in a very splendid style. Only a small number of curious adventurers have as yet entered it, among whom are a poet and a Roman designer, both of whom speak of it with rapture and astonishment. A certain general, purposes speedily to make a descent into it, and to draw up a circumstantial report of whatever interesting particulars he may discover.

[Literary Magazine.]

BOSTON, Dec.

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

The following are extracts of letters from Lisbon, published in a London paper of the 12th of October. Making due allowance for the source from whence the intelligence is derived, we may conclude that the internal situation of Spain is not in a state of perfect tranquility. In such circumstances it behoves them to abstain from hostile or equivocal measures towards any nation with which they are in amity.

Lisbon, Sept. 20.

"By our letters from Cadiz, we are informed of a most deadly animosity subsisting between the French and Spaniards, which is carried to lengths too shocking for the reflection of human nature; a night does not pass without the commission of some horrid outrage, which always terminates in the shedding of blood. The origin of these misunderstandings is kept profoundly secret; but it is said to be between the French Admiral Villeneuve and Gravina. The latter has proffered his resignation, which the Spanish Government has refused to accept; yet no means are taken to soften the existing quarrel, or put an end to the nightly broils which take place between the French and Spanish sailors, which have of late been extended to the inhabitants of the town, who are now engaged in the dispute, under a plea that the provisions for the town are kept for the support of the French Navy, and that they in consequence will be starved.

"In Madrid the disorders wear a still more dreadful appearance; the inhabitants are in arms, to whom the Swiss Guards have been opposed and defeated; upwards of 800 persons have been killed and wounded in this conflict; the cause is attempted to be kept profoundly secret; but it has arisen from an edict lately passed under the sanction of the Prince of Peace, commanding all persons to receive in full payment, in lieu of money, the *denarios*, a paper currency, which, in the last war, was at a discount of 501. per cent. This currency is the most unpopular in the kingdom of Spain, is always at a discount, and the people refuse to concur in the terms of the edict, which is the cause of a dispute, that has at length occasioned the insurrection.

"In consequence of this news, all intercourse by way of exchange, between Lisbon and Madrid is at a stand; and all business between the two places ceases for the present."

Another letter, September 21.

"Dispatches from Madrid state that an alarming disturbance had taken place in that city, which threatened the most serious consequences to the Government. The decree, by which the *Papal Denaro*, or Pope's Money, was made to circulate as cash, created such a sensation, as to put a stop to all business. It is the practice of the tradesmen of Madrid, to give short credits to their customers for every thing they deal in, and they used to receive their payments in this paper once a month, which they carried to the *Caisse d'Amortisation*, and receive the amount in dollars, but after this decree they fell to a discount. The baker, butcher, and other tradesmen, in consequence of this, not only scrupled them in payment, but refused to give credit as before for their articles. Our rea-

ders may conceive what would be the effect of such a stoppage. Several of the principal *Grandees* and Merchants, determined to go in a body to the Prince of Peace, to represent to him the fatal consequences with which the decree was pregnant. They were received in a manner the most insulting and outrageous. He threatened, and even took steps to put several of them under an arrest; but having taken precautions against this event, they successfully resisted the guard, and made their way into the street, where their representations of the treatment they had received, soon drew a concourse of people around them, and the clamour became excessive. The troops were called out, when it was soon found that the spirit of discontent had spread thro' the ranks, and that the soldiers were disposed to join with the citizens. Government then called in the Swiss Guards, a regiment constantly kept up to 2000 men, and they, without the least hesitation, fired on the people. We understand that between 4 and 500 persons were either killed or wounded, and, for the time the multitude were dispersed. Four of the principal *Grandees* were exiled to their country seats; but the Prince of Peace was fearful of bringing the rioters to any other punishment, well knowing the formidable character of the people in Madrid and its vicinity."

WASHINGTON CITY, December 19.

On Friday last the house of Representatives of Pennsylvania after a discussion of two days, agreed to an address in answer to the speech of the governor. In this answer, whose length prevents its entire insertion in this day's paper, is the following paragraph:

"At this important crisis of our national affairs, when we have reason to apprehend that the general government will be obliged to sacrifice its valuable love of peace to an honorable assertion of its rights and dignity, when our national flag is insulted and our territories violated, by the subjects of foreign powers, it becomes us to declare that we have the fullest confidence in the collected wisdom and patriotism of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government; and that whatever measures may be found necessary for the assertion of our rights and dignity will be promptly and cheerfully supported by the state of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Wells, a federal member, moved to strike out the words in *Italic*, on which a long debate ensued, which issued in the determination of the House to retain the words, every republican member voting for retaining them, and the federal members, 13 in number, voting for striking them out. The majority on this occasion includes all the republican members, as well constitutional as democratic. Here then we have the pledge that with regard to national interests there is no division among the republicans of Pennsylvania. May a sense of common danger and of mutual interest awaken them to the recollection of times when they were friends, and reproduce the amity that then so happily subsisted.

The senate in correspondence with their practice for some time past, have made no answer to the speech of the governor.

Virginia has ever been among the foremost in asserting the independence, in maintaining the rights and in repelling the wrongs of the union. We behold her, at this important crisis, with characteristic promptness and energy, coming forward in support of the administration of the general government, with assurance of her confidence, and of her readiness to go to any length which it shall become the duty of an injured government to go.

The following statement is from the Richmond Enquirer of the 12th inst.

"During the sitting of the legislature on Tuesday, Mr. Miller (of Powhatan) observed that our relations with some of the countries of Europe, had at this time assumed a gloomy and portentous aspect. They had made depositions upon our commerce, inroads upon our territory, and inflicted numerous and severe injuries upon our unoffending countrymen. The President in his late message to Congress, had recommended the adoption of some effectual measures for remedying and preventing these aggressions upon our rights. Other measures, however, might be resorted to for evincing, if not the force, at least the spirit, of the nation. It behoves us; it behoves all the people of the United States to marshal round the standard of the government and to convey to the world the unshaken confidence which they feel in the wisdom and firmness of the administration, and their determination to support them in every measure which may be required by the immediate interest of our country. He therefore submitted to the House, the following preamble and resolution:

"At this important crisis in the affairs of their country, the legislature of Virginia feel it to be a duty they owe to their constituents from among whom they have so lately emanated, and whose wishes and opinions they therefore distinctly understand, to express the following sentiments: They have seen with admiration and pleasure in the intercourse of the present administration of the government of the United States, with foreign nations, that just, national and liberal policy which should ever characterise the acts of a government resting on the will and maintaining the rights and interests of a free and enlightened people. With real mortification have they discovered, that from all nations the same correct and dignified con-

duct may be looked for in vain. They have perceived with indignation the injuries, which power and ambition making the most erroneous calculation of the strength and policy of the United States have inflicted on the fair commerce and immutable rights of our fellow citizens. With astonishment they have seen the most national principles in the laws of nations, disregarded and contravened by governments pretending to act on that liberal and enlarged justice which it behoves every enlightened nation to pursue. They have beheld with corroding sensations, Spain evading the most equitable contracts on frivolous pretexts, and declining too to enter into a fair adjustment of our differences. They have learned with still more unpleasant feelings, that inroads had been made by the regular officers and soldiers of that government into parts of Orleans and the Mississippi, which had been delivered up to us, and that our citizens had been seized and our property plundered:

Resolved, Therefore, that the legislature of Virginia have the highest confidence in the wisdom, virtue and firmness of Congress, the President of the United States and his administration, and that they are ready whenever they shall direct, to join "in a contest" with any nation that has injured us, to try "which party can do the other the most harm."

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the commonwealth.

Mr. B. Harrison moved that these resolutions be taken up on Monday next.

Mr. Burwell hoped that some more distant day would be mentioned. Tho' no man could entertain a higher respect than himself for the virtue and wisdom of the officer, who now presided over our affairs, he should still be extremely unwilling to commit himself by any premature approbation of the measures of the administration. As the President in his late message to Congress had promised to make a further communication on our relations with Spain, he thought that the legislature ought not to come to any final resolution on this subject until this communication had been laid before the nation.

The speaker observed that as this resolution had been referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the commonwealth, it was out of our order to fix upon any particular day for calling it up. It was in the power of any member to call it up for discussion at any time.

Ordered, That 250 copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution, be printed for the use of the members.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.

The undersigned consul of the United States of America, for the port and district of Bordeaux, maketh known, That vessels purchased after the date of the present notice, by his countrymen, will not any longer obtain a consular certificate.

WILLIAM LEE.

Bordeaux, OR 25, 1805.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress, to his friend in the city of Richmond, dated the 5th inst.

"I enclosed to you on the third instant, the president's message. On this day, we received a confidential communication, giving a detailed statement of our affairs with Spain. It appears from the view I have of the papers accompanying it, that but for the change in the state of affairs in Europe, we could not possibly have avoided an open rupture with France and Spain, without sacrificing the whole of Louisiana, except a narrow margin on the Mississippi, and abandoning our claims for spoliation, the payment of which had been solemnly stipulated in our convention with Spain. It is not to be supposed that in the present posture of European affairs, Spain could expect the aid of France. Without this expectation she will shrink from a conflict in which from our local situation we should have it in our power to do her incalculable injury. The recent orders issued by that government to the commanders of her armed vessels to respect our treaty, after having commenced a system of spoliation, can only be attributed to the change in the posture of affairs in Europe. If, as we have every reason to hope, the emperor shall find full employment on the continent, every thing will be amicably adjusted with Spain.

"With England, too, our situation is a serious one. On her, however, we have a powerful check, on the quantity of her manufactures consumed here; and the consequent dependence of the manufacturing class of her citizens on us for a market. A prohibition of her manufactures would reduce to beggary a million of her citizens.

"Upon the whole, delicate and critical as our situation appears to be with the three great powers of Europe, she form will, I think, pass by, and the blessings of peace be preferred to our country, without a sacrifice of national honor or interest, or resorting to very strong measures. It is probable that an immediate prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition will take place, that our harbors will be furnished with a considerable number of gun-boats for defence, and

most of the measures recommended in the president's message, except the 74's, will be adopted. We shall have a sufficient fund for these purposes in the surplus million which will remain, after paying the eight millions permanently appropriated to the funded debt, and the sum of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars assumed by the French convention.

"Among other measures contemplated during the present session, it is probable that a valuable change will be made in the militia system. The great inconvenience which attends militia's, that being composed of persons of every description, those who have families cannot leave them for such a period as the public exigencies may require. By the plan which is spoken of here, the outlines of which will probably be adopted, this inconvenience will be removed. It is proposed to divide the militia into three classes: The first to be composed of persons between the ages of 18 and 21; The second, of persons without families, between the ages of 21 and 26; and the third class of persons between the ages of 26 and 45. The middle class, of which there will be 200,000, is to be considered the effective militia of the country—to be subject to such a system of training as will make them competent to all the duties of soldiers—to be completely armed, and offered as for actual service, and subject to do duty for a year at a time in any part of the United States: The first class to be subject to do duty only within the state, or an adjoining state, and the last never to be called out of the limits of the state. It is proposed to purchase 40,000 stand of arms annually until the 200,000 shall be completely armed. In a country like ours, no subject can be more important than an improvement in the militia system, which renders it competent to our defence. I feel some pleasure in contemplating the outlines of a plan which will prevent, under any circumstances in which we may be placed the necessity of many regulars. A band of citizens, in the prime of life, possessing the same feelings and interest with the mass of the community, with arms and a competent knowledge how to use them in defending their rights against foreign violence or domestic oppression, are the only species of soldiery on which a free people can look without a frown."

IMPORTANT.

The building of Gun-Boats in this State, was, by a letter, from the Secretary of War, dated the last of October, suspended—but by a subsequent letter, the contractors are informed, that by information from New-Orleans, it is probable they will be wanted at that place immediately. They are therefore instructed to proceed in completing them with all possible dispatch.—*Kentucky Gazette.*

NASSAU, November 23.

The ship *Andre-mache*, capt. Heckles, belonging to Thomas Buchanan of New-York, from Savannah-la-Mar to New-York, in a heavy squall on the 6th inst. at 10 A. M. got ashore on Matcumba reef, Florida, and after remaining there three days, was discovered by the wreckers, who have saved the principal part of the cargo, 400 puncheons of rum, and 5 puncheons of molasses, with the cables and part of the rigging and equipage. The principal part of the cargo was shipped on account of the owner (Mr. Buchanan) and the rest on account of James Watson junr. J. Robertson, Robert Dickey Moulton and Livingston, and Hoy and Tom.

The brig *Lioness*, capt. Carson, (belonging to Henry Willy, of New-York) with 362 boxes of sugar, from Matanzas, for New-York, was taken possession of on the 27th of October, by capt. Baldwin, of the *Sarah Ann*, and Capt. Greenleaf, of the *George* and *Ophelia*, and ordered for this port. She has not arrived here.

November 26.

The brig *Mercury*, captain Dolly, (belonging to Robert Oakley, of Philadelphia) bound to the Havanna, detained by the privateer *Sarah Ann*, captain Baldwin, arrived here yesterday.

The brig *Sally*, capt. Bany, (belonging to William and Joseph Bell, and Joseph Watson, of Philadelphia), from the Havanna, with 500 boxes of Sugar, and 350 hides, detained by the privateer schooner *Viper*, capt. Tacon, arrived here on Saturday.

The schooner *Sally*, capt. Van Allen, (belonging to William and Joseph Minturn, of New-York) with 350 boxes of sugar, detained by the same privateer, arrived here same day.

**JAMES DICKSON**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Wilmington, and the people in general, that he has just returned from New-York, with a neat and fashionable assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the season, which he is opening one door north of Mr. Thomas Jennings, in Front-street, and will sell at reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.  
Wilmington, Dec. 17, 1805.

ALMANACKS

For the year 1806, for sale at this Office.