

AN ELEGANT SONG. SUNG AT LIVERPOOL.

On the Commemoration of the French Revolution,
FOURTEENTH OF JULY, 1791.

O'er the vine-covered hills, and gay regions of
France,

See the day-star of liberty rise;
Thro' clouds of desolation, unwearied, advance,
And hold its new course thro' the skies,
An eagle so mild, with a lustre so bright,
All Europe with wonder surveys:
And from depths of darkness, and dungeons of
night,
Contend for a share of the breeze.

Let Burke, like a bat, from its splendour retire,
A splendour too strong for his eyes;
Let pedants and fools his effusions admire,
Enrap'd in his cob-web, like flies:
Shall phrenzy and sophistry hope to prevail
Where reason opposes her weight;
When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale,
And the balance yet trembles with fate?

Ah, who 'midst the horrors of night would abide,
That can taste the pure breezes of morn;
Or, who that has drank of the chrysaline tide
To the feculent flood would return;
When the bosom of beauty like a throbbing heart
moves,

Ah! who can the transport decline?
Or, who that has tasted fair liberty's sweets,
Time prize but with life would resign?

But 'tis over—high heav'n the decision approves—
Oppression has struggled in vain;
To the hell she has form'd Superstition removes;
And tyranny bites his own Chain,
In records of time a new era unfolds;
All nature exults in its birth—
His creation, benign, the Creator beholds,
And gives a new charter to Earth.

O catch its high import, ye winds, as ye blow!
O bear it, ye waves, as ye roll!
From regions that feel the sun's vertical glow,
To the farthest extremes of the pole.
Equal rights, equal law, to the nations around,
Peace and friendship its precepts impart,
And wherever the footsteps of man shall be found,
May he bind the decree on his heart.

WASHINGTON, June 11. COMMUNICATION.

The Squadron under Commodore DALL
sailed on the 1st inst. from Hampton Roads,
bound to the Mediterranean. Its object in-
struction to our young officers, and the pro-
tection of our commerce against the Barbary
powers, in case of a declaration of war against
the United States, by all or any of them.

The Squadron consists of the President,
Philadelphia, Essex and Enterprise, com-
pletely manned and well officered, and pro-
vided in the fullest manner with every thing
necessary. It is hoped that no aggression will
have taken place on the part of the Barbary
powers; but if any of them should have de-
clared war against the United States, Com-
modore Dale has orders to defend the honor
of his country, and to protect its commerce by
affording convoy, when required to American
vessels trading within the Mediterranean.
The force of the Squadron is thought to be
fully able to meet the naval force of all the
Barbary powers united. The largest ship of
Algiers carries but 34 guns, 6 and 9 pounders
called the Crescent, and built in New Hamp-
shire.

It is not true that the brig Viper of Bal-
timore, from Leghorn, engaged two Tripolians
off Gorgona. Capt. Story's account on en-
quiry is, that six hours sail from Leghorn,
two boats came from under Gorgona under
British colors, which they lowered and hoisted
a white flag with a cross. That they fired on
the Viper, who returned the fire; on which
the cattle of Gorgona immediately commenced
firing on the brig. From this circumstance it
must be concluded that the boats belonged
to Gorgona. The Viper is the brig from
Leghorn spoken by the vessel arrived at
Charleston.

Extract of a letter from B. H. Phillips, Con-
sul of the United States, at Curacao, to
the Secretary of State, dated the 9th of
May 1801.

The permission given for one month for
neutrals to carry away the produce of Terra
Firma from this place expires this day, and
I have been informed by the governor that no
further indulgence can be shown until he re-
ceives new instructions, and that nothing will
hereafter be admitted so entry in American
bottoms but the actual produce of America.

The Spaniards trading here under passports
from the governor are numerous and the fruits
of Terra Firma abundant, notwithstanding
which no American will be allowed to take
off any thing except specie, because vessels
from Europe may come. I conceive this re-
gulation cannot remain long, except a way
should be found out, to supply the garrison,
inhabitants and shipping, without the aid of
America.

Extract of a letter from the American
Consul at CANTON, dated the 24th Janu-
ary, 1801.

SIR,

Before my arrival in this country in 1798,
some American and English country ships, be-

cause they had no cargo on board, but specie,
were detained between two and three weeks
in Macao Road, before they could obtain a
Chop from the Sloppe, for a pilot to take
them up to Whampoa. The circumstance
was so generally known among the Americans
at that time, that it was supposed every
person trading to China in future would guard
against a similar detention, by sending out at
least part of a cargo in their ships.
But by two recent instances, and the only ones
that have happened since my residence
here, I find there are some who are
still unacquainted with the law in that par-
ticular.

I think it proper therefore, to state to you,
for the information of all Americans trading
to this country, that the Chinese laws (if strictly
confined to the letter) prohibit the entry
of any vessel that has no cargo on board. Dol-
lars are not considered as cargo, so that vessels
coming with money only are not allowed a
pilot to take them up the river, until special
permission can first be obtained from the
Grand Sloppe at Canton. This generally
causes a delay of one or two weeks, and from
the various other avocations of the Sloppe,
sometimes much longer. During this time
the ships are obliged to lie in an open Road,
which at the season, when the American ships
generally arrive between the latter part of
August and the first November, is subject to
frequent and very heavy gales of wind or
Tifoons, that often occasion the loss of cables
and anchors, masts, spars, &c. if no further
injury.

To provide therefore against being detained
at Macao, and suffering the probable loss or
damage consequent thereon, it will be neces-
sary to send out some cargo. A small as-
sortment of articles may answer to the Man-
darin at Macao, it is not necessary to specify
the particular quantity or amount of any, but
merely to state a list of them. Large car-
goes however would be better, as the ship in
that case would be certain of meeting with no
detention whatever.

I am very respectfully,

Sir,

Your obt. and very humble serv't.
SAMUEL SNOW.

To Timothy Pickering,
Esq. Secretary of State
of the United States of
America.

N. B. The two ships referred to, are the
Neptune of New Haven, last from London,
and the Clothier from Baltimore. The first ar-
rived about the 13th December and the other
the 12th January last.

It was with some difficulty I obtained a
Chop for the Neptune in three weeks, after
she arrived; owing to a misrepresentation
made from the Mandarin Macao, first stating
she had no cargo, and afterwards from false in-
formation reporting that she had. This led
the Sloppe to suspect there was some decep-
tion in the business, and that the captain had
an intention of smuggling, and declined grant-
ing a Chop until he was fully satisfied to
the contrary.

The Neptune lost one anchor and cable
while lying there.

I had no difficulty with the Clothier, and
obtained her Chop in three days after apply-
ing for it, which is the usual time the Sloppe
generally takes to return an answer.

(CIRCULAR)

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

Gentlemen,

I HAD the honor to inform you in my
circular letters of November, 1800, and of
January the 5d. 1801, of the state of our af-
fairs with this regency; I have now to add
that all hopes of accommodation have sub-
sided; I therefore request you to detain all
merchant vessels navigating under the flag of
the United States in port, and by no means
to permit any of them to sail unless under
convoy, as I am convinced that the Bashaw
of Tripoli will commence hostilities against
the United States of America in less than six-
ty days from the date hereof, and I am per-
suaded he has made his demand upon the Uni-
ted States, for no other reason than to have
an unjust excuse for capturing our vessels and
enslaving our fellow-citizens, they being of
such a nature that none but the President of
the United States and with the consent of the
Senate can agree to. And I having offered
him the sum of thirty thousand dollars merely
to stay his demands, and wait until answers
from the President, which he has refused, is
sufficient proof, at his intentions are as I
have stated them, and dictate the necessity of
taking every precaution in order to prevent
our vessels from falling into his hands.

I request you, gentlemen, to make this let-
ter public and to transmit a copy of it to the
Department of State.

I am with assurance of respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most ob. serv't.

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART.

Chancery of the United States
of America, at Tripoli in
Barbary, Feb. 27, 1801.

Mr. Anselmo, will please to forward copies

of the above to Palermo and Naples without
delay of time.

(Signed)

WILLIAM ENGLAND.

(CONSULAR.)

SIR,

I have this day received letters from Consul
Cathcart, dated at Tripoli, the 19th and 26th
of Feb. informing me that the Bashaw of Tri-
poli has rejected every offer of accommodation
which Consul Cathcart has made him on the
part of the United States of America, that
said Bashaw has rejected the letters of inter-
ference of the Dey of Algiers and declares
the treaty of the United States to be void:
Demands great sums of money of the United
States, and has sent his corsairs to sea with or-
ders to capture all American property, and
enslave the citizens of the United States in
consequence.

This is to inform all citizens of the United
States of the impending danger which is to
be apprehended. The United States is snar-
led at by Algiers and nearly the same by
Tunis.

Given from under my hand and seal of
office, at Algiers, this Fifth day of
April, 1801.

(Signed)

RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Agent and Consul General of the
U. States of America.

William Kirkpatrick, Esq.
Consul of the U. States,
at Malaga.

(A true copy)

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.

Consul of the U. States.

Malaga, April 22, 1801.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

The following is the answer of the Legisla-
ture of the State of Connecticut, to the Refolu-
tions of the Legislature of Maryland, on
the subject of amending the Constitution of
the United States, for the choice of Elec-
tors for President and Vice-President, and
Representatives to Congress.

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT.

Wednesday, June 3.

His excellency the governor having com-
municated to this assembly, sundry resolutions
of the legislature of the state of Maryland,
adopted in December A. D. 1800, proposing
amendments to the constitution of the United
States, by the establishment of an uniform
mode, for the choice of electors of President
and Vice-President of the United States, and
Representatives to congress; and the said re-
solutions having been considered,—

Resolved by this assembly, That it is not
advisable nor expedient that the said resolu-
tions should be adopted by this legislature, as
amendments to the constitution of the United
States:

1st. Because on considering the great dif-
proportion which exists between the several
states, in their population, extent of territo-
ry and comparative strengths, and the diversity
of their constitutions, laws, sentiments and
customs, we cannot concur, in expressing a
decided opinion, that the establishment of any
uniform mode for the choice of electors of the
President and Vice-President, and of repre-
sentatives to congress, would conduce to the
general happiness of the citizens of the United
States.

2d. Because as the continuance and guar-
antee, to every state in the union, of its re-
spective sovereignty and republican form of go-
vernment, is an object equally essential with
the preservation of the individual rights of
the citizens; as it is the duty of the chief ex-
ecutive magistrate, as well to aid and protect
every state against external invasion and do-
mestic violence, as to execute the laws of the
general government; and as the mutual in-
dependence of the several states forms the ba-
sis of our constitutional union; it appears to
us highly necessary and important that the
legislatures of the several states should have a
voice in the appointment of the electors.

3d. Because the power of appointing el-
ectors of the President and Vice-President, is
a right now vested in each state, to be exer-
cised in such manner as the legislature thereof
may direct; yet should the resolutions, now
submitted to our consideration, be adopted as
amendments to the constitution of the United
States, every claim and title to the least de-
gree of power or agency, in the choice of
President and Vice-President, will be taken
from the several states in their sovereign ca-
pacity, and from their legislatures, and wholly
abrogated & lost—excepting only the duty of
dividing each state into a number of districts
equal to the number of electors to which such
state shall be entitled, and then dividing it a
second time into a different number of dis-
tricts, equal only to the number of its repre-
sentatives in congress, and of again altering
and arranging these several divisions, if they
judge necessary or expedient, whenever a new
census of the United States shall be obtained.

4th. Because the adoption of these resolu-
tions, as amendments to the constitution of
the United States, is in our opinion wholly
unnecessary. The legislature of any state,
who may approve of the proposed mode of
choosing electors and representatives by dis-
tricts as best suited to its particular situation &

circumstances, can by their own separate
act or resolve, try the experiment of its mili-
ty, without divesting themselves of any con-
stitutional right, or contributing to abolish
the rights of any of its sister states, who may
esteem their own mode of election, under
the existing articles of the constitution, as
better adapted to their present circumstan-
ces.

Resolved that his excellency the governor
be requested to transmit a copy of the forego-
ing resolutions to the supreme executive of
the state of Maryland, that it may be commu-
nicated to the legislature of that state.

The foregoing answer was reported by a
select committee, and accepted in the house
of representatives, by Yeas 143—Nays 33.

The merchants and others, trading to the
Spanish dominions, are informed that Don
Joseph Ignatius de Viar, having resigned his
office of Consul General of his Catholic Ma-
jesty to the United States of America—the
Chevalier D'Yrugo, Envoy Extraordina-
ry and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain,
has been appointed to succeed him as consul ge-
neral, ad interim, Don Thomas Stoughton,
Consul of New-York, where he will con-
tinue to reside. He has also appointed, ad
interim, Don Philip Fatio, Consul for the
state of Pennsylvania, to reside in Philadel-
phia.

Extract from a letter received by a gentle-
man in this city, dated Boston, June 4.

"Should you have occasion to take any
bank money, I would have you beware of the
union bank bills of Boston, of the denomina-
tion of one hundred dollars, and the Massa-
chusetts bills of ten dollars; both having been
counterfeited, and the persons concerned in
the business now are in New-York and Al-
bany jails."

We learn from a respectable source that
there is shortly to be fitted out a second squa-
dron of United States ships.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

In the Gazette of France, a Paris paper of
the 26th of April, we find the following
articles,—

"The United States it perhaps the only
Country in the World, in which the deposita-
ries of public Offices can, without difficulty,
mingle with the people, and divest themselves
in the presence of their fellow-citizens of
those authorities, and commandings, which
are so necessary in other Countries. The
reason is, that the Americans are yet virtuous;
and the purity and simplicity of their manners,
preclude the necessity of Government and
Laws. They are still in their political infancy,
and much nearer the age of Cincinnatus
than we are."

June 11.

A gentleman in Boston has received a let-
ter from Amsterdam, dated April 22d, in
which it is stated, that "by the last mail from
Russia, it appears trade is made free to all
parts, and the difference with the Northern
powers is considered as settled.

Among the sums voted in the British
House of Commons, on the 24th April, for
secret service, we find—

For expence of the com-
missioners on the 11th Article
of the American Treaty

viz: £ 3,500 0 0

For the relief of the suf-
fering clergy and laity of
France and American loy-
alists. £ 303,372 0 0

To American claims,
&c: 132 3 0

On the 3th of February last, the Dictator
of Liverpool, a fine new ship, on her first
voyage, mounting 24 brass guns, from Demara
Liverpool, was totally wrecked at Rossbeg,
near Castlemann, county of Kerry, Ireland.
Out of the crew, consisting of 95 persons,
only 3 common sailors were saved. The
extensive shores of the wild country were co-
vered with cotton, coffee, dye stuff, pun-
cheons of rum and chests of the most valu-
able papers—the chests were broken open,
rifled and destroyed by the common people.
Unfortunately, as no magistrates live in the
neighbourhood of that country, every thing
was at the mercy of the people for three
days. On the fourth day, Mr. Marshall,
the late high Sheriff of the county of Kerry,
who lives 40 miles from that place, arrived at
the shore, and at the risk of his life, which
was often threatened, succeeded in recovering
a quantity of valuable property, together
with many important letters addressed to the
first commercial houses in Europe, which he
immediately forwarded; he also recovered
nearly 20,000l. in London bank notes and
bills; he took from one of his countrymen
alone, who could not read, more than 12,000l.
in bills, which it appears belonged to a Mr.
Fraser, a respectable merchant of Ber-
bice, who was a passenger, and one of the
unfortunate sufferers. In consequence of a
large reward offered by Mr. Marshall, Mr.
Fraser's body was found many miles from
the wreck, by some country people, which
was identified by the three surviving sailors,
and was decently interred in the church of
Inch.