

*QUICK as the lightning's vivid flash,
The poet's eye o'er Europe rolls,
Sea battles rage, and tempests crash,
And dismal horror's threat'ning scrolls.*

*Mark's ambition's ruthless king,
With crimson'd banners scath the globe,
While trailing after conquest's wing,
Mark's fest'ring wounds his demons probe.*

*Pull'd with the streams of reeking gore,
That stain the proud imperial day,
He turns to view the western shore,
Where freedom holds her bloodless sway.*

*'Tis here her sage triumphant sways,
An empire in the people's love,
'Tis here the sov'reign will obeys
No king but he who rules above.*

From the Salem Register.

The English in loud strains of condolence pretend to commiserate the unfortunate people of Switzerland, yet we find that an American ship bringing two hundred Swiss passengers to the United States, is stopped and sent into England for adjudication. How comes this? Are the Swiss patriots to be deprived of an asylum in America? Are they to be debarred from going to the only place of refuge they prefer on this globe? We had thought it enough, and enough indeed, that Great Britain seized her own subjects coming to this country, but she has now gone beyond even that aggression, and the poor, disconsolate, and innocent Swiss are seized and dragged from the American ship perhaps to endure the hardships of an English prison, when they had fondly hoped to have breathed the pure and uncontaminated air of America.

In declaring the river Elbe in a state of blockade the British have violated the rights of the neutral powers. No time is allowed for neutral vessels to pass in and out freely and without restraint, but the order is as sudden as it was unexpected—it appears to have been issued in a fit of anger, and without reflection as to consequences. The Danes are particularly interested in it—a part of their territory, if we mistake not, borders on the Elbe, on which they have the port of Altona. Are Danish ships to be stopped going to Altona, and passing even coastways to other ports in Denmark? If so, the blockade must be raised as it respects the Danish vessels, or England will add another power to the list of her enemies. But why declare a whole river in a state of blockade? Is it because an opportunity will be given to seize neutral property? Is it because neutrals would profit if the trade of Hamburg continued open? Is the world to be laid under contribution to England? Are neutrals to be turned away from ports merely because it suits Great Britain? By what authority will she do this? Are her fleets actually laying off the mouth of the river, and can large ships remain there in safety? We think they cannot. But we shall be told perhaps, that a single frigate is sufficient to blockade a port, or even a whole country.—These are extraordinary times, when the world tamely suffers such things, and crouches, and kisses, and kisses again, the rod and the chain which enslave and oppress it.

Great Britain has imposed a duty of 3 per cent. on her own manufactures, upon their importation to the United States, and only a per cent. upon the same goods going to ports in Europe. We would ask whether this is conformable to the British Treaty? It is contrary to our revenue system, as it would be opposed to our true interest, to impose a duty on the exportation of our own produce and manufactures—but were it done, and the United States had laid a higher duty on merchandise going to England, what a clamour would be raised against the measure. The intercourse between the two nations ought to be carried on with a perfect and equal advantage to both parties. Neither should impose higher duties on the commerce of the other. The trade of neutrals is charged with duties enough, & subjected to a thousand impositions we all know. In England American vessels pay very high and in many cases exorbitant duties on their imports. They can only carry on commerce to England in goods of their own growth or manufacture; they are there charged with a heavy "light money." If our vessels pass

the British Channel, bound to or from Holland, or any ports of the North Sea, and put into England for refreshments, this charge for lights which they never see is rigorously exacted, and the port charges of England have become verbal among Merchants—and G. Britain, commencing a new war with half the civilized globe, has now trebled the duties on her exports, in such a manner as to affect almost exclusively the commerce of the U States, making the difference of duties as 3 to 1 in favor of the Continental powers, with which she is actually in a state of war. When will G. Britain see her best interests in cultivating our friendship? When will she restore our commerce with her to a fair equality with her own in our ports? When will the world enjoy a perfect freedom in its commerce? We are constrained to answer never—never till England gives up her monopolizing disposition, and her spirit of aggrandizing herself at the expense of other nations, in a commercial engrossing system, which embraces all, and if not opposed, will finally swallow up all.

From the Boston Palladium.

The following relation may be depended upon as true in every circumstance. An American vessel, belonging, we believe, to Salem, and lately from St. Domingo to Baltimore, having on board 91 French passengers and their property, was met by two English ships of war, who, seeing her colours, gave no molestation. Soon after she was met by another English frigate. The poor passengers prepared, with what fortitude they could muster, for the loss of their whole property, if not for their captivity, which, as a measure of retaliation, for the detention of the English visitants in France, they had reason to expect. The commander of the frigate inquired of the American master what might be the amount of French property on board? He answered, that it was considerable, but that he knew not its value. Does it amount to two thousand dollars? The master answered that it was more than two thousand dollars? Does it amount, said the British Captain, to ten thousand dollars? The American Captain said, it possibly might, he could not answer for its amount: it was, probably, between two and ten thousand dollars. If it is no more than ten thousand dollars, said the commander of the frigate, I will not deprive these poor Frenchmen of it. He then told the American he might make sail—and the vessel and passengers have lately arrived safe at Baltimore. We are sorry our informant does not recollect the name of the British Captain. This account he had from some of the French passengers; they added that the French army in St. Domingo must inevitably soon surrender to the English, or evacuate the island.

[The above is substantially correct. Captain Timothy Wellman of this town, was the master of the above American vessel and the English frigate alluded to, was the British. We record it as a solitary instance of British Urbanity.]

A gentleman immediately from Albernarle county, and personally acquainted with Mr. Walker's family, positively asserts, that the story concerning Mrs. Walker and the president is entirely groundless, and only fabricated with the most diabolical design to injure the president's reputation and to answer electioneering purposes. The fact may be relied on, and comes from the brother of Mr. Walker, who desired our informant to publish the fact wherever he went.

Southern paper.

HAMILTON AND GALLATIN.

Alexander Hamilton was born in a Danish Island of the West-Indies under a monarchical government. Albert Gallatin was born at Geneva, a small city at the foot of the Alps, celebrated for liberty, since the reform of religion; a place to which young gentlemen were sent from all parts of the world for their education; and between which and this country there is no possible competition of interests. Hamilton came to this country at about the age of seventeen; Gallatin at the age of nineteen. In the year 1780, Hamilton took part in our revolution; so did Gallatin.

Altho' he arrived at a later period he was here early enough to serve as a volunteer in the militia of Massachusetts, under Col. Allen, of the district of Maine, and loaned his money to the commonwealth of Massachusetts to assist in carrying on the war: so that he was pledged to the support of the revolution, and liable to suffer if it had failed. They were both citizens of the United States at the adoption of the American constitution, and therefore parties to that national instrument, and constitutionally appointable and eligible for any office, not excepting the Presidency. They both have married American wives, and have their estates and families among us. Gallatin had been a resident in this country a longer time when he was appointed Secretary of the treasury than Hamilton had when he was appointed to the same office. These facts as far as relates to Mr. Gallatin, may be seen ascertained in the Journals of the Senate of the United States for the year 1794, upon the question of his eligibility to a seat in the Senate. They ought to be generally known; for a knowledge of them throws how inconsistent and senseless the clamor of the federalists has been against President Jefferson, for appointing Mr. Gallatin to his present office, because he is a foreigner; while they were applauding President Washington for appointing to the same office Mr. Hamilton, who is a foreigner in the same sense of the word.

The great number of children who fall victims to the cholera in this season of the year, is a strong inducement to publish the following remedy, which has always succeeded when the lax proceeded not from the effect of worms, the cutting of teeth, or from repeated humors; it strengthens the debilitated organs and neutralises the acrimony of the morbid humor.

Put a half a drachm of salts of Tartar in a pint of water, this is all the remedy.

Give the patient of this alkaline water every two hours, lengthening the interval of the doses, as soon as the complaint begins to abate, which commonly happens the same day.

To a child one year old, two tea spoonfuls for the first dose, and afterwards only one tea spoonful, every two hours, in two or three spoonfuls of milk and water sweetened together; increasing the dose according to the age, half a tea spoonful more for every year.

This remedy is equally effectual for adults; it is a sort of specific in bilious diarrhoea.

The first dose for an adult, is a table spoonful, mixed with an equal quantity of sweetened water, afterwards the half of this dose four or five times in 24 hours.

If due attention be given to this remedy hundreds of victims will be snatched from the jaws of death every year.

The heads of families, who may be ignorant that the salts of Tartar is dissolvable in the air, ought to preserve it for use in a phial stopp'd up.

The printers in general, for humanity's sake, are requested to give this remedy all possible publicity.

Balt. Tel.

**HUDSON, August 23.
TORNADO.**

On the evening of the 24th ult. the town of Bridgetown, N. J. was visited by an uncommonly tremendous hurricane, the ravages of which, for a space of 1-2 mile by 10 to 30 rods, were truly awful. Two barns, with a granary and wagon house, forming a chain of building, 80 feet in length, were lifted clear from the earth and removed 20 feet, and their contents scattered before the wind; a leather apron and sheaf of wheat were carried three miles, another sheaf 4 miles, and by report a sheaf of wheat & oats 6 miles, and some shingles 9 miles, by the tempest. Part of one house was touched by the stream and unroofed, and another house totally unroofed, the chamber floor torn up, and the furniture broken and driven away. An orchard, fences, and forest trees, were levelled with the ground; a cow, and geese and fowls were killed; two men, Mess. Davis and Miller, sustaining damages to the amount of 1000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, August 25.

The ship Indultry from London, was boarded on the 10th July, by the British frigate Hydra, in the channel, and informed of the loss of the British 40 gun ship La Minerve, formerly belonging to the French. She went ashore in a fog near Cherbourg.

By an arrival at Baltimore, we learn, that the French privateers

out of Martinique, had captured several homeward bound English vessels from Trinidad, richly laden with sugar, and sent them into Curracoa.

The Phoebe Ann, Gardner, from Charleston, on her way to Cowes, wa. hailed by some people in a small boat, who said they were the crew of a Dutch galliot that had sunk, and requested permission to come on board, which was immediately granted—they had no sooner entered the Phoebe Ann than they attempted to assault the captain, and actually fired a pistol half through the neck of a passenger, which came out of his mouth and carried away three of his teeth. After confounding the captain and plundering him and his crew of all their loose clothes, they left them to go and board a schooner then pretty near.

August 27.

The United States brig Argus, has been launched from Mr. Hart's ship-yard in Boston, and will sail in a short time to join commodore Preble's Squadron in the Mediterranean.

Last Monday arrived at Salem, the schooner Hazard, capt. Norris, from Lisbon. On his passage was boarded by an English privateer sloop, the captain of which informed him that the English took all American vessels having Dutch or French property on board, bound from the ports of Portugal or elsewhere, for ports in France or Holland; that if on their arrival it was proved that the vessels were American bottoms, their freights were paid them and the vessels released directly.

Capt. Norris informs that it was reported at Lisbon, that a French army was on its march for that place; and that the English merchants were preparing to remove, some to America, and among these Mr. Berkeley, who had sent off his property by different vessels, to Philadelphia.

Captain N. informs, that about the 10th of June, an English frigate sailed from Lisbon for Gibraltar, and on the 12th was cast away upon Cape St. Vincent, and totally lost, in fair weather.

A New-York print states (says the National Intelligencer) that a letter had been received from Paris advising the cession of West-Florida to the United States by a late treaty, made subsequent to the convention ceding Louisiana.

This statement, we believe, to be incorrect; as no such advices appear to have been received by our government. The facts are probably these; which accounts for the information contained in the New-York print.

By a fair construction of the convention with France, ceding to us Louisiana, there can be no doubt that West-Florida is included in the territory ceded. By this convention France cedes to the United States the province of Louisiana as she received it from Spain. We know that Spain ceded it to France, we farther know that Louisiana, as held by France, embraced West-Florida, that it extended to the river Perdido, including the Mobile. From these historical facts it follows that the recent cession of the province of Louisiana by France to us must include West-Florida.

A. HALL

Has received by the schooner Lanister, Capt. Bell, from New-York.

An additional Supply of Books and Stationary,

AS FOLLOWS:

- Washington on Agriculture,
- Exercises for Cavalry,
- Brigg's Cookery,
- Franklin's Works,
- Adam's Flowers of Travels,
- Belknap's Biography,
- Seneca's Morals,
- Pursuit of Literature,
- Watt's Logic,
- Johnston's Lives of the Poets,
- Dumbar's Travels,
- Exile of Kotzebue,
- Biographical Dictionary,
- Zimmerman on National Pride,
- Zimmerman on Solitude,
- Brydon's Tour,
- Boiler's Hudibras,
- Bark on the Sabbath,
- Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature,
- Kuffel's Modern Europe,
- Bolingbroke's Works,
- Reid's Essays,
- Rollin's Belles Letters,
- Spreator,
- American Spectator,
- Farmer's Letters,

- Botanical Harmony,
- Fordyce on Education,
- Blair's Lectures,
- Complete Letter Writer
- Fordyce's Addresses,
- Rambler,
- Looker-On,
- Thompson's Seasons
- Hoyle's Games,
- Taylor's Reports,
- Evans's Essays,
- Poehler on Obligations
- Beauties of Addison,
- Do. of Hervey,
- Family Bibles,
- Butterworth's Concordance,
- Necker's Religious opinions
- Buldar's Analogy,
- Edwards's Affections,
- Afflicted Man's Companion
- Boston's Fourfold State,
- Hallyburton's Memoirs,
- Doddridge's Sermons,
- Young's Letters,
- Brown's Concordance,
- Hervey's Meditations,
- Elegant Prayer Books,
- Common do.
- Bibles,
- Watts's Psalms and Hymns,
- Buchan's Domestic Medicines,
- Hunter on the Blood,
- Inns on the Mucles,
- Plagus and Yellow-Fever,
- Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia,
- Aristotle's Works,
- Arson Barr's political Defections, &c.
- Ward's Mathematics,
- Hamilton Moore's Navigation,
- Cook's Voyage,
- Milto's Ancient History,
- American Lex Mercatoria,
- Nicholson's Navigation,
- Blunt's American Navigator,
- American Coast Pilot,
- Morie's Universal Geography,
- Universal Gazetteer,
- Johnson's, Jones's, and Entick's Dictionaries,
- Mair's Introduction to Latin,
- French Grammar,
- Murray's Grammar,
- Do. do. Abridged,
- Webster's Grammar,
- Allyn's Grammar,
- Pike's Arithmetic,
- Fisher's Companion,
- Schoolmaster's Assistant,
- American Atlas,
- Horace,
- Virgil's Dalphin,
- Clark's Ovid,
- Sallust,
- American Preceptor,
- Columbian Orator,
- Chapman's Letters,
- Blossoms of Morality,
- Looking Glass for the mind,
- Gay's Fables,
- Moore's Monitor,
- Sandford and Merton,
- Scott's Lessons,
- American Selections,
- Hawney's Measurer,
- Davidson's Virgil with the English translation,
- Cæsar's Commentaries,
- Cornelius Nepos,
- Young's Latin and English Dictionary,
- Ainworth's do. do.
- Lee's American Accountant,
- Frazer's Assistant,
- Tellameas, (Walters and Spelling Books,
- Children's Books and Pamphlets,
- Rousseau's Eloisa,
- Robinson Crusoe,
- Vicar of Wakefield,
- Man of Feeling,
- Charlotte Temple,
- Bellisarius,
- Jenny or the Distress of Love,
- Maria,
- Tom Jones,
- Roderick Random,
- Invisible Rambler,
- Monk,
- Arabian Tales,
- Children of the Abbey,
- Zelusco, History of Women,
- A collection of the most esteemed modern songs,
- The Patriotic Songster,
- Malonic, do.
- Evelina,
- Don Quixotte,
- Milleries of Udolpho,
- Mordaunt,
- Adelaide de Sancerro,
- Constant Loves,
- Vicar of Lansdown,
- King of the Beggars,
- Orenburg Family,
- Fool of Quality,
- Perplexities,
- Novellist,
- Charts of different kinds,
- Cape-Fear Pilot,
- Dutch Quills, of a superior quality,
- Blank Books, of various kinds,
- Small wrapping Papers,
- Shining Sand,
- Stamm's Journals,
- Letter paper,
- Writing paper, Sealing Wax,
- Copy Slips,
- Wilmington, August 2.

Wanted at this Office, a Journeyman Printer capable of taking charge of business. Also, one or two Apprentices.
Wilmington, Sept. 6, 1803.