

## THE POOR NEGRO, SADI.

A FRAGMENT.

Al! poor Negro, SADI, what sorrow, what anguish,  
Oppress the lone victim fate dooms for a slave!  
What eye or what heart o'er those sorrows shall languish,  
What finger point out the lone African's grave?

First torn like a wretch from his innocent dwelling,  
And torn from ANOUA, the wife of his soul:  
Then forced, while his heart is indignantly swelling,  
To bow his proud neck to the despot's controul.

Think not European, tho' dark his complexion,  
Dark, dark, as the hue of the African's fate,  
That his mind is devoid of the light of reflection,  
And knows not distinctions of love or of hate.

And believe, when you see him in agony, bending,  
Beneath the vile lash—if he fainting should pause,  
That pure are to Heaven his sorrows ascending,  
And dear shall you pay for the torture you cause.

Mark! Mark! the red blood, that, so eloquent streaming,  
Appeals to the Godhead thou sayest is thine!  
Mark! mark! the sunk eye, that on Heaven is beaming:  
It calls—deep revenge on oppression and crime.

ROSA MATILDA.

[London paper.]

## ANECDOTE.

A French gentleman, totally unacquainted with our language, being introduced to a circle of young ladies and gentlemen in Boston, after the usual compliments had passed, seated himself beside a beautiful young lady; and being deprived of the satisfaction of conversing with her (his countenance however expressed the emotion of his heart) he seized her by the hand—the requested her to be easy—which she did not for the French word *Baïfiez*, (*kiss me*) and began kissing her to the great mirth of the whole company.—The consequence was, that the ladies came to an unanimous determination never to say *baïfiez* to a Frenchman.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

Captain Lord, of the ship *Centurion*, from Cadiz, informs us that an English government brig, which had arrived with dispatches for Sir John Orde, was lost at the entrance of the harbour on the first of February.

The Spaniards were preparing for sea, at Cadiz, five or six sails of the line, and many frigates.

A letter from Cadiz, dated January 20th, from a commercial house in this city, says, "Advice have been received here from Lisbon, that Sir John Orde has published a manifesto, in which he declares that all neutral vessels bound to Spain shall be suffered to enter without molestation. Three American vessels (among which the *Thames*, capt. Perry, of New-York) arrived here a few days ago with six thousand barrels of flour. This article is now selling for 22 to 23 dollars per barrel, and Indian corn 2 to 2 1-4 dollars per bushel."

On Thursday the 14th inst. three negroes, the property of Mr. Fowler, at Hawkins's Point, Baltimore, assaulted him in the woods and immersed his head under water in a pond till he expired. They afterwards placed his body on one of his horses and conveyed it to the Chesapeake, into which they threw it. They have confessed the horrid deed, and two of them were lodged in Anne Arundel County Jail on Sunday following. The body of Mr. Fowler has not yet been found.

MARY HOLE, about 17 years old, living near Bottle Hill, Morris county, in the state of New-Jersey, was secretly delivered of an infant child, about the 8th or 9th instant, which was found in a pond near the house.—An inquest was taken on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder by its unnatural mother. On examination, she confessed it was her child, but said it was still born. Indisposition prevented her commitment to goal; and being in charge of the constable, she made her escape about one o'clock in the morning of the 13th inst. and has not since been heard of.

Accounts from Madrid of the 10th December, state that the Ministers of the Marine and War are employed with unexampled activity. They mean to carry on the war with all possible vigour. According to an order of Government, there will be taken from all the regiments of Spanish infantry, a company of grenadiers, in order to form separate battalions of grenadiers, to be employed in the most dangerous enterprises. Instructions on this subject have already been sent to the Commandants of all the regiments.—Several of these battalions will be formed in the capital, and believed that immediately after their organization they march for the camp of Saint Roch. Different regiments of militia will also be collected to join the army of the line. At the same time there

will be a general recruiting, to complete, as far as possible, the national regiments, which for the most part, are far from having the number required, even in the time of peace, by the royal ordinances.

It is announced that the Prince of Peace, in his quality of Captain-General of all the land and naval forces, will visit the principal ports, and review the troops destined for the camp of Saint Roch. All these dispositions serve to prove what vigor the government employs in its preparations for war.—In order to carry it on with energy, several Admirals, Vice-Admirals and Commodores, as well as a great number of naval officers of all ranks, have been called into actual service, and have received orders to repair immediately to the different maritime districts, where they are to be employed. Admiral Gravina is constantly employed in the Ministry of the Marine.

## EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to the statements we have published it appears that the total exports of the last year exceed those of the preceding year in the sum of 21,899,041 dollars.

The following will show the relation of the exports of the one year to those of the other:

The total Exports.	
In the year ending September 31st, 1803—were	55,800,033
In the year ending September 30th, 1804,	77,699,074
Increase the last year,	21,899,041
Domestic produce exported.	
In the year ending September 30th, 1803,	43,205,961
In the year ending September 30th 1804,	41,407,477
Decrease the last year,	738,484
Foreign produce exported.	
In the year ending September 30th, 1803,	13,594,072
In the year ending September 30th, 1804,	36,231,597
Increase the last year	22,637,525

It will be observed that the decrease in the exportation of domestic produce is about the thirtieth part of the increase of the exportation of foreign produce. On an estimate being made of the gain derived from the latter, compared with the diminution in the former, it will be found that there is a considerable positive gain. The profit on the exportation of foreign merchandise may be compared at 15 per cent. which will give a profit of about

dolls. 3,395,000  
From which take the decrease of domestic productions, 738,000

And there remains 2,657,000  
Which may be considered as the relative advance of our exports for the last year.

During the last year, according to the classification of the Secretary, there was produced from the

Sea	3,420,000 dollars.
Forest	4,630,000 do.
Agriculture	30,890,000 do.
Manufactures	2,100,000 do.
Uncertain	430,000 do.
	[Nat. Intelligencer.]

On the 3d ult. after Mr. Burr had retired from the Senate of the United States,

Mr. White submitted the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

"Resolved unanimously. That the thanks of the Senate be presented to Aaron Burr, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity and ability with which he has presided over their deliberations, and their entire approbation of his conduct in discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned to him as President of the Senate.

"Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Maryland, and Mr. White, be a committee to communicate to him this resolution."

## ANSWER OF MR. BURR.

"Gentlemen,  
"Next to the satisfaction derived from the consciousness of having discharged my duty, is that which arises from the favorable opinion of those who have been the constant witnesses of my official conduct; and the value of this flattering mark of their esteem, is greatly enhanced by the promptitude and unanimity with which it is offered.

"I pray you to accept my respectful acknowledgments and the assurance of my inviolable attachment to the interests and dignity of the Senate.

"A. BURR."  
To the Senate of the United States, March 2, 1805.

It is said in the diplomatic circles, that the letter from Buonaparte to the King, which was enclosed in another from Talleyrand, was similar to that which he sent to all the other sovereigns of Europe. He addresses his Britannic Majesty as *Mon Frere et Cousin*, (Brother and Cousin) informs him of his Coronation as Emperor of the French, and of his wish to live in peace and good understanding with his neighbours. Of the express terms of Talleyrand we know nothing.

It is said that BUONAPARTE was married, by the Pope, to the Imperial JOSEPHINE, the day before the coronation; previous to which they were united merely by a civil contract.

FROM THE AURORA.

To Mr. Hulbert, of Sheffield, one of the mortified Federal members of the Massachusetts Legislature.

WHEN the poison-tooth of a rattle snake is drawn, the bite and slaver of the reptile, like the slander and foam of Mr. Hulbert, become deprived of the power of injuring.—The success of the republican ticket in Massachusetts has, at last, drawn the teeth of the rattle snake of federalism, and reduced the mischievous animal to laughable insignificance. In this toothless and pitiless condition, the rattle in its tail, like the rattle of the legislator of Sheffield, is heard without alarm.

Slander belongs to the class of dastardly vices. It always acts under cover. It puts insinuation in the place of evidence, and tries to impose by pretending to believe. Its blindest language, when it speaks, is a whisper. At other times, it disguises itself in anonymous paragraphs, for which no body is accountable. But it is a refinement on meanness when the slanderer covers himself with the privilege of a legislator speaking in his place. It requires no courage to tell a lie, or insinuate a calumny, where the prerogative of the place protects him from punishment, and the absence of the person slandered precludes immediate detection, and this is what Hulbert has done.

Mr. Jefferson, at the distance of six or seven hundred miles, and myself at the distance of almost four hundred miles, have both been attacked in the legislature of Massachusetts, by this toothless rattle snake, the legislator of Sheffield. Mr. Jefferson, as President of the United States, has other matters to attend to than that of answering this successor of Callender, who finished his career of slander by putting an end to his existence; and as to myself, Mr. Hulbert may see by the reply I now make to him, that I hold him and his abuse in laughable derision.

One of his attacks on Mr. Jefferson is introduced in the following manner.

"Does any one doubt (said he) that Mr. Jefferson invited Thomas Paine to leave France and return to the United States. Let him read his letter and he will doubt no more." Here Hulbert read part of Jefferson's letter.

Any one acquainted with the case would suppose, from the misification with which the legislator of Sheffield brought forward the letter, that he had made a discovery that had remained concealed from all the world beside, and been miraculously revealed to him for the salvation of the feds. Poor foolish impostor!

The whole of Mr. Jefferson's letter, to me, was published in my sixth letter to the citizens of the United States, the summer before last.

The falling faction of the feds, feeling themselves sinking into the bottomless pit of public contempt, had been for several months before, inventing and publishing falsehood upon falsehood with respect to the supposed contents of this letter, and when they had run their length, (for only give such people rope enough and they will hang themselves) I published the letter to expose their falsehoods and put them to confusion. The letter when publicly known did honor to the writer of it, and the re-election of Mr. Jefferson, by a majority of one hundred and sixty two votes, out of an hundred and seventy six, confirms it to be a fact.

The part which this toothless rattle snake, the aforesaid legislator of Sheffield, attacks, is that in which Mr. Jefferson, after he arrived at the Presidency, looks back with generous and even grateful remembrance (a virtue which the ulcerated heart of federalism knows nothing of) on the long services of a former fellow-labourer in the vineyard of independence. I was myself among the first that proposed independence, and it was Mr. Jefferson who drew up the declaration of it. Here follows the part which our graceless legislator read.—It was in answer to a letter received from me:

"You express a wish (says the letter) to return to America by a national ship. Mr. Dawson is charged with orders to the Captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to part at such a short notice. You will find us in general, returned to sentiments worthy of former times. In these it will be your glory to have steadily laboured and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer. Accept the assurance of my high esteem and affectionate attachment."

Thomas Jefferson.

There is one thing, of which Mr. Hulbert may be assured, which is, that it is impossible for any man, whether president or private, to write such a letter to him without telling a lie in every line.

Our legislator, (who was now acting the part of a slanderer and also of a hypocrite as I shall show) having read this extract, proceeds with his remarks thereon:

"Is this, said he, the language of cold indifference? Is it the language of ordinary civility? No, said he, it is the ardent expression of high esteem and affectionate attachment to one of the most unprincipled and abandoned of the human race." Well done thou herald of old Satan, thou shalt sit at his right hand.

In the next paragraph our legislator goes a step further, for lying has no limit.

It has been said, continues Hulbert, that the writings of Thomas Paine were useful to this country at the commencement of our

revolution, so, said he, were the excursions of Benedict Arnold. Both were once useful men. Both turned traitors to their country.

As it is totally unnecessary to contradict that which all the world knows to be a lie, I republish it to proclaim the ingratitude and baseness of its inventor.

In the violence of his abuse he next involves France, without knowing any thing of the subjects he speaks of, except what one lying impostor of his own class had told to another.

"It is true, said he (he ought to have said it is a lie) that by a national decree, all religion had been banished in France—the idea of a God discarded—and it has been, said he, impiously inscribed over the entrance of all the burying places in France, "that death was an eternal sleep."

It would, perhaps, be happy for such unprincipled impostors as Hulbert, if it was true, that death was eternal sleep, for he has much to answer for. But it is false to say, that such an inscription was put up by a national decree, or by any other decree or order whatever, or that it was put up anywhere.

It is also false, that all religion in France was abolished by a decree. The national assembly passed a decree to banish the refractory priests. Those who took the oath of fidelity to the republic, performed their worship as before, except that they were prohibited making public processions in the streets with crucifixes, images of saints, &c. and as to the Protestant church in the Rue St. Thomas, at Paris, the service in it was never interrupted.

It is also false, that all idea of a God was discarded by a decree or by any authority whatever. The only decree that was passed by the convention, on the subject of creeds, is directly the reverse of what this impostor says. The decree was, "The French people recognize the Supreme Being," that is, acknowledge and declare their belief in him; and this decree was inserted in the French language, on several of the churches where the constitutional priests officiated.

There was also an inscription put up in the time of Robespierre in front of the building where the national convention sat, which, though it does honor to the French with respect to humanity, stands as a contradiction to this licentious libeller. The inscription was "The Divinity condemns tyrants; the French people execute the decree."

The religious society of the Theophilanthrops, a word compounded of three Greek words, and meaning *advertisers of God and lovers of man*, was established in the time of the directory, and Revelliere la Peaux, one of the 5 directors, was one of its principal founders. It professed two articles as its creed, *the belief of a God, and a state of future existence*. Its moral dogmas were exceedingly good.

Having now detected Hulbert in his falsehoods, not by mere assertion, as he deals in, but by the evidence of fact, I go to show that he is an impostor and a hypocrite, for notwithstanding his clamor about religion, he does not believe the christian religion himself, nor holds it to be true.

It is neither his belief nor disbelief that I trouble myself about. Every man must answer for the truth of falsehood of his creed at the tribunal of his creator, and not to that of man, nor of one man to another. It is Hulbert's hypocrisy only that I expose.

If Mr. Hulbert, or the Speaker of the house of representatives, who heard his nonsense, will write to Mr. John Fellows, Water-street, New-York, he will be informed of the evidence that will prove the hypocrisy of Hulbert.

Slander and hypocrisy are class mates in the school of vice. They are the necessary aids of each other. The same cowardly depravity of heart that leads to the one conducts to the other, and Hulbert has made the tour of both.

Had not Hulbert profaned the sanctuary of legislation, and covered himself with the privilege of a legislator, to pour forth his abuse, his slander and his falsehoods, he would have drawn no reply from me. I should have let him pass unnoticed, among the group of nameless and indiscriminate libellers who have wasted their venom and their invention in vain.

THOMAS PAINE.

FROM THE SALEN REGISTER.

The editor of the Register is indebted to the goodness of a friend, for the following interesting extract of a letter of the 1st December, from Spain.

"All British property in Spain has been seized, and all vessels of that nation in our ports; so that war is decided.

"For some time past, dissension has existed in the royal family of this kingdom, owing entirely to the prince of peace: a short time before the rupture with the British, a story was propagated that the king was to retire to a Franciscan convent; the prince of Asturias to be declared insane; and the queen and the prince of peace to be appointed regents, which occasioned a great sensation at Madrid, and on the minds of the people generally. It is circulated this day, that the prince of peace has been arrested, which, if true, will give a total change to affairs. Considering the detestation in which this man is held by all ranks of people, it is astonishing that he should be permitted so long to sway the empire.

"It is the wish of many Spaniards of high rank, that an accommodation should take place with Britain—but that appears now impossible.

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