

TO AUGUSTA.

Oh! let us seek the rural mead,  
Where Shepherds tune their vocal reed,  
And ev'ry plant and ev'ry tree,  
Shall give its treasures, Love, to thee!

Oh! let us fly the noisy scene,  
And wander o'er the spangled green;  
Together cull the sweets of May,  
All along the flow'ry way.

And I'll compare the wile's blue,  
That's freshen'd by the morning's dew;  
Oh! I'll compare it to the dye  
Which sparkles in your azure eye!

And when the blushing tender rose,  
Soft-blooms of nature shall disclose,  
Oh! I'll compare it to the lip  
Whose juice is nectar, Love, to sip!

The lily, too, whose leaf is pale,  
The fairest of the fragrant vale,  
Oh! I'll compare its native glow  
To thy fond bosom's brightest snow.

DUELLING.

A greater degree of ridicule was never thrown upon duelling, than by the following story:

Colonel Guise, going one campaign to Flanders, observed a young raw officer in the same vessel with him; and, with his usual humanity, told him that he would take care of him, and conduct him to Antwerp, where they were both going; which he accordingly did, and then took leave of him.

The young fellow was soon told by some arch rogues whom he happened to fall in with, he must signalize himself by fighting some man of known courage, or else he would soon be despised in the regiment. The young man said he knew no one but Colonel Guise—and he had received great obligations from him. "It is all one for that," said they, "in these cases. The Colonel is the fittest man in the world; every one knows his bravery."

Soon afterwards, up comes the young officer to Col. Guise, as he was walking up and down in the coffee-house, and began, in a hesitating manner, to tell him how much obliged he had been by him, and how sensible he was of his obligation. "Sir," replied Col. Guise, "I have done my duty by you, and no more." "But Colonel," added the young officer, faultering, "I am told I must fight some gentleman of known resolution, and who has killed several persons; and that nobody"—"O! Sir," replied the Colonel, "your friends do me much honor: but there is a gentleman (pointing to a huge, fierce looking black fellow, that was sitting at one of the tables) who has killed a regiment." So up goes the officer to him, and tells him he is well informed of his bravery—and that, for that reason, he must fight him. "Who, I, Sir!" replied the gentleman: "why I am Peate, the apothecary!"

From the Columbian Centinel.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE HON. MATHEW LYON, M.C. To his Constituents.

Washington, March 4, 1805.

The time for which the eighth congress was chosen, in which I have been honored with a seat by the free suffrages of my fellow-citizens of the first congressional district in Kentucky, having expired, and the second session closed last evening; agreeable to my promise, and what I consider my duty, I now give you a summary account of the proceedings of that session, the first part of which had been dull, formal, quiet, and unimportant; the middle turbulent and boisterous, the last almost wholly occupied by the trial of Judge Chase.

It behoves me to explain myself with regard to the transactions of the middle part of the session, by the following narrative.

In the year 1795, the government of the state of Georgia sold to certain companies, 35,000,000 of acres of their western lands, received the price agreed on, and gave ample conveyances of the property; on the faith of which the first purchasers sold to second purchasers, they to others, and so on.

A succeeding legislature, in 1796, it seems did not like the bargain made by their predecessors, they declared it founded in fraud, & without bringing one of these concerned in what they called fraud, to trial, they reclaimed the property and offered to sell a part of their western territory to the United States. The purchasers from Georgia remonstrated against the proposed sale to the United States, and notified the president of their claim, its validity and extent. Congress, however, by law, authorized the president of the United States to accept the cession of the territory proposed to be ceded by Georgia, which includes, 19,000,000 of acres more than the before mentioned purchases, at the same time making a provision for a compromise with the aforesaid claimants. Some time after this a convention was agreed on between the United States and Georgia, by which the United States became bound to give for the land ceded to them by Georgia, 1,250,000 dollars out of the avails of the sales of the same lands. In this convention the exasperated Georgians caused to be inserted a clause limiting to 5,000,000 of acres, the extent of what the United States should be liable to give to all the claimants by the way of compromise, which, if not appropriated for that purpose within one year, should revert to

Georgia: the appropriations was accordingly made in due time.

The claimants at first view were unwilling to accept of the small pittance of the 5,000,000 which, by the convention between the United States were allowed to give for the compromise; but when they considered that without the consent of congress the Indian title could not be by them extinguished, and without the extinguishment they would not be allowed to settle on their lands, they felt disposed to accept what was in the power of the United States to give.

In 1803, a law passed confirming the convention between the United States and Georgia in which the claims of the purchasers were again recognized, and they invited to a compromise and to record the evidence of their claims, which has been done at a vast expence; and to further this object, the president (who in a previous message to congress recommended a compromise as a measure preliminary to the settlement of the country) was authorized to appoint commissioners to hear and report the offers of compromise which should be made, with their opinion thereon. Those commissioners, namely, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney general appointed by the president Jefferson, after a full examination of the nature of the claims and the attending circumstances, reported to congress in favor of a compromise with the claimants, stating that the interests of the nation, together with certain equitable considerations in favor of the claimants, rendered a compromise in their opinion desirable.

The subject of the compromise was accordingly brought forward in the first session of the eighth congress, for all legislative sanction (as I considered) under the most favorable auspices. I felt deeply interested in the compromise, not that I ever bought, sold or owned a foot of the land, or ever expected to own any of it, but I looked forward with pleasure to the time when by this compromise, every objection to the extinguishment of the Indian title would be removed, and the country lying between the country I represent, as well as our neighbouring state of Tennessee, and the waters of the Asabumar, the Tombigbee, and the other rivers running into the Mobile bay, might be settled, and our country by that means have a new and more convenient channel and course of commerce than any she now has. I know of no object so important to the people of the Western country generally, as the settlement and population of this contested country, not only on the score I last mentioned, but because the road from Natchez to Nashville, for near 400 miles lies through it, that road on which all our people must pass who return by land, after carrying down to New-Orleans and Natchez, the produce of the labor of the people of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and the Western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, where many of them are robbed, some murdered, and all have to suffer hunger and want of the comforts of life in a wilderness, which will ever remain a wilderness, while the contest continues, as the government are sensible the claimants under the Georgia grants cannot be kept out of possession of their lands one moment after the Indian title is extinguished. I have reason to believe they will not extinguish the Indian title whilst the contest continues. I wish I could be convinced that this fire of contention has not been blown up by some envious politician, merely to keep back the growth of the Western country; an acquisition to the strength of which, by the Eastern owners throwing at once a large share of the surplus population, their industrious farmers, into the best part of the Western country, would by no means be pleasing to the great tobacco and cotton planters of the South, who, every day look forward with terror for the time when they will be undersold by the western people; believing, as I do, that no subsequent act of Georgia could have any effect on the title given by that state in 1795, and seeing the claimants possessed of papers shewing a right as well authenticated as any I know of, to which papers every man placing faith in the governmental transactions of this country, has an undoubted right to give credit. I should have but illy discharged my duty to my constituents had I withheld any effort in my power to get this compromise, so interesting to the Western country, completed.

I was very much surprised last year, to see Mr. John Randolph oppose this reasonable and necessary compromise with all the zeal of an enthusiastic, honest, inexperienced young man, and a great orator. After the principle had been settled by a considerable majority of the house, his eloquence prevailed in favour of a postponement until the then next session. The subject has been again revived in the house of representatives by an application on the part of the claimants for a law to be passed, authorising a trial on the merits of the claim; they at the same time declared that they would be satisfied with any reasonable compromise. This application was, on the motion, of the same Mr. Randolph, referred to the committee of claims, they reported in favor of a compromise; that report passing through the committee of the whole house, with little or no opposition, I fancied we were going to get through with this perplexing business in an easy way, honorable and satisfactory to the nation. In this I was extremely disappointed. Mr. Randolph in his opposition, added to the zeal, oratory and eloquence he manifested the year before, virulence, invective, petulance and calumny, PECULIAR TO HIMSELF, such as never could have been countenanced in the national house of representatives in any man who was not favoured by party prejudice, partiality and

local attachment: he has been allowed to reflect most severely on the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney-general: he has been allowed to charge the majority of the house of representatives, to their faces, with an intent to commit the most audacious and flagrant robbery: he has charged the head of one of the departments of government with corrupting the members, and one of the members of the house with attempting to corrupt another: When that officer called for an investigation of the charge, Mr. Randolph's friends, as if to screen him from the odium that must be attached to such unfounded charges, opposed the investigation requested by that officer and the member who was your representative.

On no subject has there been more pains taken, by inflammatory speeches, bacchanalian toasting, and lying newspaper publications, to mislead the public mind, than on the Georgia claims. It seemed to be intended to represent the majority of congress as about to give away to a parcel of unprincipled speculators a whole region, a large section of the United States, a property of great national consequence, while the truth is, the majority of congress, for the peace and honor of the nation, have been willing to suffer a set of men (mostly from the eastern states, who, if they are speculators, have always promoted the settlement of every country they have been concerned in, by settling it, not with poor wretched tenants, but with those who own the soil and till it with industry) to hold about one eighth of a property they honestly purchased and paid for long before the United States had any claim to it;—a purchase the United States made without paying a cent for it, or being obliged to pay, but out of the avails of the sales of the same property; a purchase made with an avowed intention of making the compromise.

The tumult occasioned by the violence of the minority who opposed the compromise, aided by a determination to attend in a body and hear the trial of Judge Chase, in the Senate chamber, has caused a postponement of this important business. It has not been done as last year, by vote of the house, on every vote leading to the merits of the question there has been a decided majority for a compromise, and the bill for that purpose has given way only to the bills generally agreed upon to be necessary or indispensable.

In my circular letter last year I observed, "I have never been so well convinced of the benefit of a second deliberative and collective branch of the legislature as in the course of the last session. The calm temperate reflection of the Senate, has in many respects, checked the progress of sentiments, which, if adopted, would have been dangerous to the nation." I now repeat my confidence in the Senate, notwithstanding the attempt at the prostitution of their independence, by an introduction of a resolution for altering the constitution, in a late nocturnal session in the house of representatives. The alteration I mean would authorise the state legislatures to recall the senators at pleasure. This resolution is referred to the next session, and is another evidence of the improper ascendancy of rash and capricious leaders, disappointed in their vengeance, have had over inexperience, and honest submission, under the name of ADHERENCE TO PARTY. I was one of those who voted for the impeachment of Judge Chase, in all its stages; it was, however, my duty to submit to the decision of the senate—a constitutional number of that body acquitted him; I acquiesce. It was a question of great moment. Had they declared him guilty, I should have acquiesced with the same cheerfulness. This resolution for the amendment of the constitution was PROFESSELY TO PUNISH THE SENATE for having, according to their solemn oath, given the judgment their conscience dictated.

M. LYON.

\* Publications in the Aurora are probably alluded to.

BALTIMORE, April 12—15.

Yesterday (says the New-York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday last) the country seat belonging to the late General Hamilton, called the Grange, situated at Haerlem, was sold at public auction, at the Tontine Coffee-House, and purchased by Archibald Gracie, Esq. for the sum of 30,500 dollars.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Maraguane, March 9.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of my safe arrival here from Santa Domingo, which place I left surrounded by the negroes, within musket shot of the walls. Though they are numerous, the city will be able to hold out as long as they have provisions. The garrison is strong say 2000 men, Spanish and French, determined to sell the place as dear as possible. There are now no vessels to take them off; of course they may as well perish in combat, as be butchered by the negroes, which would doubtless be the case should the city fall.

Extract of a letter from the Supercargo of the schooner Tickler, to his owners in this port, dated from Cape Francois, the 12th March, 1805.

"A brig belonging to Newburyport; the sch'r Beauty, capt. West, of Baltimore, with three guns; the sch'r —, capt. Webb, of Philadelphia, and the Tickler, capt. Frost, all went from here the day before yesterday, bound to leeward. They were not out more than three hours before Jack Mathers came across them. The Newburyport brig being a dull sailer was left behind, in consequence of which made her escape back to the Cape and brought the news that all three of the schooners were chased into Port Francois,

where they were all taken. Next morning early capt. Webb arrived here in his boat, and informed us that his schooner and the Beauty were taken, but that capt. Frost had beat off the privateer, and had run his sch'r ashore, took out all the cash and some other articles; after which he was determined to stick to the Tickler. He could get only four of his own men to join him; but being joined by the crew of the Beauty, (who saved themselves in their boat) went on board again, and having got the schooner off, and loading his gun (only one,) with double charges of grape shot, was determined to save his vessel which he did, and arrived safe at Port de Paix; the privateer was at one time within a stone throw of poor Frost, and fired 3 eighteen pound shot through and through the vessel, but not a man was hurt. The privateer had ten guns and eighty men, with one or two eighteen pounders. He carried off the other two schooners. I can assure you the Bight is full of privateers, and every other place in the island.

The Tickler has arrived at Gonaives since the date of the above letter.

The following has been received by the editors of the American as a translation of the recent edict of General Ferrand. Though as a translation, it may be incorrect, it is not doubted that it is in substance authentic, as the source from which it comes is respectable. [American.]

L. FERRAND.

General of brigade, commander in chief of St. Domingo, acting as captain-general, and a member of the legion of honor.

Experience has, for too long time, taught the general, that all kinds of regard and modification towards those scoundrels, who maintain the rebellion in Hispaniola, by furnishing every thing necessary to the rebels, against the will and approbation of their respective governments, and who, by those acts of cupidity dishonor the flags they sail under—and finding the necessity of putting a stop to rapacity, and to treat them as pirates, has proclaimed and proclaims.

Article 1. All individuals, whomsoever, found on board of any vessel or vessels, allies or neutrals, bound to any port in Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall suffer death.

Those found on board of any vessel, allies or neutrals, coming out of any port in Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall suffer death.

Those found at two leagues distance, from any port of the coast of Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, on board of allies or neutrals, shall suffer death.

Art. 2. The General informs, that all prisoners made in those different cases, shall be brought into one of the ports in Hispaniola, occupied by the French, to be tried in a military commission, which is to pronounce sentence.

Art. 3. This proclamation shall be into execution on the 1st Floreal, (21st April) and until that time all the preceding provisions in order to prevent all kinds of communication with the coast of Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall be strictly executed.

Art. 4. Of this present proclamation, registered at the Colonial Inspection, one hundred copies are printed, published and posted up in all the chief places, round the east part of Hispaniola and all necessary steps shall be taken to its publicity in all the islands and continent of America.

Done at head-quarters of the General of St. Domingo, the 16th Pluviose, year the 13th (8th February, 1805.)

The general commander in chief, acting as captain-general and member of the legion of honor.

(Signed) L. FERRAND.

Captain Allyn, of the brig Aurora, from Martinique, was informed by a respectable American gentleman at St. Pierres that he had seen a letter from Dominique dated the 9th of March, which mentioned that American vessels were allowed to carry away from that Island, in payment for their cargoes, rum, sugar and coffee, of each one third; and the captains are required to make oath that they will not take from the island more than 90% currency in specie. [Commercial Adv.]

Rapid disorganization of the human body.

A letter to general William Shepherd contains information, that on the night of the 10th day of March, 1802, in one of the towns of the state of Massachusetts, the body of an elderly woman evaporated and disappeared from some internal and unknown cause, in the duration of about one hour and an half. Part of the family had gone to bed, and the rest were abroad. The old woman remained awake to take care of the house. By and by one of the grand-children came home, and discovered the floor near the hearth to be on fire. An alarm was made, a light bro't, and means taken to extinguish it. While these things were doing, some singular appearance, was observed on the hearth and the contiguous floor. There was a sort of greasy soot and ashes, with remains of a human body, and an unusual smell in the room. All the clothes were consumed; and the grand-mother was missing. It was at first supposed she had, in attempting to light her pipe of tobacco, fallen into the fire, and been burned to death. But on considering how small the fire was, and that so total a consumption could scarcely have happened if there had been ten times as much, there is more reason to conclude that this is another case of that spontaneous decomposition of the human body, of which there are several instances on record. It is to be regretted the particulars have not been more carefully noted.