

A BALLAD.

TWO real tars, whom duty call'd
To watch in the fore-top,

Our passions close to reel;
To steer where honor points the prow;

Why then you're out, and thus an end,
Tom cri'd out, blunt and rough;

Let storms of life upon me press,
Misfortunes make me feel;

A GOOD ONE.

A gentleman in the country writes to his friend in Petersburg for a STILL of certain dimensions, and thus expresses himself:—

LORD MELVILLE'S WILL.

The London wits, who suffer no object for their humorous talents to pass unnoticed have produced the following quizzical article from the case of the disgraced Treasurer of the British Admiralty.

I Henry Dundas, Lord Viscount Melville, feeling that my disorders can be no longer palliated, but that sentence is pronounced upon me and that I must shortly quit this habitation for another life, do make and publish this my last will and testament hereby revoking and annulling all other wills, testaments, or codicils by me at any time made before this fatal attack.

I give and bequeath my stock of brass (the property for which I have been the most lasting debtor) unto my dearly beloved nephew, the Right Hon. Wm. Dundas, Secretary at War, and my very worthy friend the Right Hon. George Canning, Treasurer of the Navy, to hold to them during their natural lives, three and share a like, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants. Let not my said nephew reproach me for alienating apart of the family possessions. He is himself rich in the above article, and I consider myself bound to show some mark of regard to a youth who has been so prompt to extol, to imitate my example. On the decease of the said Wm. Dundas and George Canning, my will and pleasure is, that my brass aforesaid may be enjoyed by the orators, pamphleteers, journalists and historians for the time being, who shall condemn the Resolutions of the House of Commons of April 8, 1805, Provided always that a double portion be figured to him who maintains "that an innocent man may refuse to answer a plain question from the fear of criminating himself."

The iron rod with which I ruled Scotland is not the subject of testamentary devise, and I can only say Digite Digisari. Upon the right hon. W. Pitt, my patron, pupil, and fellow sufferer, as a reward for his docility, pliability and docility, I give and bequeath my copy of the Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, and may he derive as much comfort therefrom as I have. I would leave a sum for erecting a statue to him; but he is already almost completely petrified, and he will probably soon be cast by a vote of the House of Commons.

Item, on W. Wilberforce, Esq. by way of remuneration for his services to me. I allow my heaviest cane.

Unto Lord Viscount Castlereagh to be worn with his fringed bow, I bequeath my political coat. Having turned it upon every change of Administration during forty years, it is a little thread bare but no one who has it on can be said to be out of dress, and the coat which is now supported by his Lordship will soon be more patched, beggerly, and disgraceful.

My jewel, I leave in trust to the aforesaid Wm. Pitt, for him to get some solid Lord to slip into them, at the Admiralty, if he can. I have a presentiment that, before I am cold they will come into the possession of the right owner (who, I must now confess, was swindled out of them.) The Right Hon. the Earl of St. Vincent. The animals I have rode in Scotland,

I desire may be worked no longer, but allowed to run in clover for the rest of their lives.

My wooden secretary I consign to the Navy Board.

My books I give to Mark Spott, Esq. requesting that he will take especial care of "Secrets worth knowing," "The confederacy," & the "Triple League; & that if he is ever questioned concerning them, he will fortify himself with the opinion of Counsel.

Unto Charles Hope, Esq. Lord Chief Justice Clerk of Scotland, late Lord Advocate, I give all my "ardent spirits," advising him, nevertheless, after what has happened, to take special care that they do not catch fire. The rack may go to the Attorney and Solicitor General, for the use of my friend, Mr. Alexander Trotter.

I request my 45 Scotts lacquers & 1600 per servants to believe that I part from them with the bitterest regret. They have served me faithfully for many years never questioning my commands, but doing cheerfully whatever jobs or dirty work I pleased to point out to them. I should have been glad to offer them two years wages were I as able as I formerly was. However, I have not kept too strict a hand upon them, or been over anxious to limit their gains. Some of them may set up now for gentlemen, and the rest, I doubt not, will soon get places.

To the Doctor, for his operations to save me the vexatious, together with thanks as sincere and fervent as his zeal in my behalf.

In imitation of virgil, I desire that all my MSS. may be burnt. This will be done if any regard is shown to my memory, which certain answers I lately returned, I fear will cause to be considered as a very bad one.

The many pictures of his majesty which my loyalty has enabled me to collect, together with certain autographs I possess of the celebrated Abraham Newland, I propose, if the law will allow me, to carry along with me to my last retreat.

Lastly, I nominate and appoint the Hon. Spence Percival, and his Hon. the Master of the Rolls; Executors and Administrators of this my Will and Testament, hoping that they will not be brought into trouble on my account.

And now having set my house in order, I have only to pray for a tranquil exit. I have done those things which I ought not have done, and those things which I ought to have done, I have left unperformed; law have been violated, and statutes set at naught. Yet, oh, forgive me my debts and let me depart in peace!

Signed, sealed, and published this 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1805.

BOSTON, June 17.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The schooner Two Sons Capt. CLARK has arrived at Newburyport from Nantes. She left that place on the 18th May, and on the 20th was boarded by a British 64 gun ship, and informed that a fleet of 15 ships of the line had sailed from England in pursuit of the combined French and Spanish fleet, which was presumed to have gone against Jamaica. Capt. Clark also informs, that he learned by this vessel, that the Rochfort fleet had been seen a few days previous, steering towards L'Orient.

NORFOLK, June 22.

Captain Brownlow, who arrived here on Thursday morning, in 13 days from Guadaloupe, informs, that a few days before he sailed, two French line of battle ships arrived there, being part of 25 sail of the line which sailed from Brest, from which they were separated in a severe gale of wind.—Capt. B. conveyed with some English prisoners landed from the French ships that belonged to English merchantmen bound home, which were captured—they reported, that there were 600 troops on board each ship, and that they were to join the Toulon and Cadix fleets lying at Martinique.

June 25.

The British ship of war Leander, has captured and sent to Halifax, the sch'r Eliza, Bonners, from St. Thomas's, bound to New-York, the sch'r Volunteer, Morris, from Carracou, to ditto, and the ship Nancy, of Boston from Havana.

Mr. Fowble, the fortunate holder of the Ticket No. 17199 (25,000 dollar prize) purchased at G. & R. Wait's lottery-office, is understood a Taylor by profession, in Baltimore. It is rather a singular circumstance, that the next highest prize was the property of a gentleman of the same profession in this city.—New York paper.

RALEIGH, July 1.

On Monday the 13th of May, the oaths of office were administered by the Hon. Thomas Rodney, to his Excellency Robert Williams, Governor of the Mississippi Territory, in the presence of a number of respectable citizens who had assembled at the Government House in the town of Washington. On this occasion the Governor delivered a concise

and impressive address. A committee was appointed by the citizens present, to wait on his Excellency to express their approbation of the sentiments he had delivered, and to request that they might be furnished with the address for publication; which is now presented:

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING been appointed to fill the Executive Department of this Government—an office honorable to myself, not only from its source, but in proportion to the interest and respectability of those over whom I am to preside; I avail myself of this opportunity to declare that it is with great diffidence and much concern, I undertake the execution of its duties. Not because I am apprehensive that every one will not be satisfied with my conduct—that is not to be expected; for he must be more than mortal who can please all even the just:—Men will often differ when acting under the influence of correct principles and proper motives.—Virtuous differences lead to national investigation—the surest guide to truth and knowledge. Nor do I fear my conscience will ever reproach me with having done an act in the execution of my office, derogatory to the solemn obligations into which I am now about to enter. Nor is it that I dread the customary mode of attack on public characters, especially those high in office, through the medium of the press; and generally by those who are disposed to attribute every difference from their own mode of thinking on public measures, to ignorance or design.—But it is because I am convinced our government is founded on principles of political freedom, common justice and equal rights; and that an administration solicitous to promote those great objects has called on me to aid in affording them to you: and also, because I am sensible no people with whom I am acquainted merit more the enjoyment of those blessings than yourselves. Therefore it is that I am concerned lest my best exertions may disappoint your expectations—deprive you of the benefits the government is capable, and the administration desirous to afford; and to which a more able and experienced character might more fully contribute.

Knowing that it is not uncommon in communities for considerable expectations to be entertained by some on occasions like the present, I will take the liberty to remark, that I think it equally hazardous to those who are governed and to those who govern; and that I mean to say nothing which shall encourage them with any—except that I shall not know party, or regard the fashionable terms of political distinction, rather than the principles of our federal government and a support of the administration most disposed to adhere to them, shall justify. And for my part, if I shall have the approbation of my own conscience I shall be satisfied; next to which it shall be my pride, not only to merit a continuance of that confidence heretofore manifested towards me, but the good opinion and approbation of my fellow-citizens in general, and in a particular manner, those for whom I am immediately to act.

Thus, fellow-citizens, being satisfied with the rectitude of my own intentions—relying on the support of a generous and liberal people, who, I trust, will ever be more disposed to aid and forgive, than to embarrass and condemn the honest exertions of one whose sole aim shall be to consult their individual happiness, and promote their associated prosperity, consistently with the general good I have consented, and now proceed to take the necessary oaths for my induction into office.—Supplicating the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to impress the people of this Territory as well as their rulers, with a conviction of the expediency of inculcating religion, virtue and morals, as the great pillars of society, order, and good government.

New-Orleans, March 27.

The following Message was laid before the Council.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"I have given to the bill entitled "An act to prevent persons other than those who were inhabitants of Louisiana on the 30th day of April, 1803, or citizens of the United States," from holding any office under the government of this territory, the most respectful and attentive consideration. The principle of the bill is patriotic, and I cordially unite with you in opinion that offices of trust in this territory ought alone to be confided to the ancient inhabitants of the country, or other citizens of the United States, unless on occasions where a departure from so general a rule should be justified by some of those strong reasons which seldom occur; I doubt however, whether the object of the bill is a rightful object of territorial legislation; I am inclined to the opinion, that it is more properly a matter of constitutional provision. The law of Congress for the government of this territory, has vested in the executive an uncontrolled discretion, as to certain appointments to office, and as I doubt the constitutionality of any act of the territorial legislature, which would abridge the powers of the office I have the honor to hold, it becomes my duty to reject the bill.

M. C. CLAIBORNE.

The Governor has likewise given his negative to a bill recognizing as legal any rate of interest stipulated by the contracting parties.

CHARLESTON, June 21.

The French privateer sch'r Matilda, capt. Griffin, from Guadaloupe, arrived off gur-

ba yesterday. The Mathilde captured on the 16th of June, in lat. 33, 30, long. 75, 30, the American brig Comet, John Chelton, master, owned in Norfolk by Mr. William Pennoek, and bound there with a cargo of Coffee from Jeremie; also sch'r Imperial, Nicholas Everson, master, of and for Baltimore from Jeremie, with Coffee on the 14th June in lat. 33, 5, long. 75, 15; and the British brig Clyde, captain Kollock, from St. Thomas's for Liverpool, with a full cargo of Coffee.

The privateer is a large schooner of nearly two hundred tons burthen, last from Guadaloupe, had a complement of 180 men when she left it, and is reported to have now 120 men, and mounts 18 nine and six pounders. Capt. Chelton, late master of the brig Comet, of Norfolk, and capt. Kollock of the Clyde, are now prisoners of war.

A letter was received in town yesterday, from capt. Killock, of the brig Clyde, of Greenock, which was captured on the 9th instant, by the French privateer sch'r Mathilde, mounting 18 nine and six pounders, and manned with 120 men. The Clyde was from St. Thomas bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of coffee. The Mathilde has also captured two American vessels from St. Domingo, on her present cruise. She arrived off our bar yesterday.

June 27.

The schooner Mary, capt. Stephen Charles, of Cam'cn, (N.C.) sailed from that port on the 11th of April last bound for Jamaica. On the 24th was boarded by a French felucca in company with the brig Minerva, Samuel Parsons, master; and after being plundered and detained 24 hours, under the West Caicos, sent the brig's crew on board the schooner, and then let her proceed; but sent the brig into Barracoa. On the 14th of May, capt. Charles sailed from Jamaica bound to Charleston, with a cargo of rum and molasses; on the 22d off Cape St. Anthony was taken by a French privateer, commanded by one Paul, who said that he was determined to capture all American vessels bound from an enemy's port that had either a cargo or money on board. The crew of the schooner were sent on shore; but capt. Charles and the cabin-boy were detained on board the privateer until the 6th inst. when they were put on board the schooner Polly, capt. Marble, and arrived here on Monday last.

LEXINGTON, May 21.

Colonel Burr passed Cincinnati ten days ago, and we understand has arrived at Louisville, where he is employed in viewing the ground, and making arrangements for commencing the canal round the Falls of Ohio.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing at St. Louis, to the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.

"We have had a considerable alarm about the Sac Indians, one of which nation we have here in jail for murder. About one hundred of their coming preceded them and made them five hundred. We were in considerable alarm, and the people here turned out with an alacrity that does them credit. However, the Indians are arrived, and seem to be peaceable. They said at council, that they came to demand their prisoner; but hearing on their way, that he had stabbed the corporal of the guard, (which was the case,) they said they would leave it to the generosity of their fathers, to give him up or not. We had a new alarm yesterday; a report came from St. Charles, which at first seemed probable, that 500 were seen descending the Mississippi; but it was those very Indians who are now here, that were seen several days before.

"There have been three murders committed here within these 3 months, and all by Americans. There are two of the murderers now here in jail.

"The house of Pierre Couteau, esq. has been burned down to the ground in less than two hours—it happened in January. It was the best furnished house on this side the Allegany mountains. His loss must amount to 30,000 dollars, for he lost every thing. It is certainly a public calamity. The owner is a generous, worthy man.

"We last night received the news of general Wilkinson being our governor. From his general character, I should suppose him well calculated for the task, and by taking the proper steps in the beginning, he will find the old inhabitants of this country, the most honest, the most docile, and easy governed people in the world, provided only, he gains their confidence in the beginning. There are a few here, and in several parts of the district, some late comers, some others who lived here under the Spanish government, which in fact, loaded them with kindness.—These persons have become clamorous—they would be so if the French, or even the Turks had got possession of this country. All they want is the loaves and fishes.

"These persons are held in horror and contempt by the old inhabitants. They are but very few, and should the governor, on his arrival, give them any footing or encouragement, he will injure himself, and do the United States a disservice.

"It was a most fortunate circumstance, for the inhabitants of this country, and for the United States, that such men as captain Stoddart and governor Harrison were at hand to act in this district. They have deservedly gained the esteem of the inhabitants."