

LOVE AND LUST.

BY SELLECK OSBORN.

LUST, like a ravenous tyger, springs With savage gust upon its prey, And on the lovely object brings The marks of ruin and decay.

Love, like the bee, with gentle pow'r, Extracts the honey of delight; Sips ev'ry sweet, nor wounds the flow'r On which their tender pinions light.

Lust, like a furnace, breathing fire, Embraces only to destroy; And in the ardor of desire, Blasts ev'ry comfort, ev'ry joy.

Love, like the genial sun of May, Emits its kind refreshing beams; Driving each intruding cloud away, And o'er life's varied landscape gleams.

Lust, like the mighty deluge pours Dismay and terror where it flows; Poor victims shudder while it roars, And wake to horror, from repose.

Love, like the gently winding rill, Glides peaceful o'er the verdant green, Where ev'ry boist'rous care is still, And all is tranquil, all serene!

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) June 18.

The party of discovery, under the command of Captains Lewis and Clarke, left the mouth of the Missouri on the 19th day of May, 1804. An express with dispatches from their winter quarters which left them the 14th April has returned to St. Louis. By the express letters were received from Captain Clark to his correspondents in Kentucky. A gentleman from Jefferson county has obligingly favoured the editor of the Kentucky Gazette with the following account which he obtained from one of the men who returned with the express, and from letters from some of the party. They fortified themselves in November last, on the bank of the Missouri, 1009 miles from the mouth, by actual measurement, in latitude 47. 21, North; called then Fort Mandane, after a nation of Indians who reside in the neighbourhood, and who have been very friendly to them. On their passage up, they were delighted with the beautiful appearance of the country for about 200 leagues, or to the mouth of the river La Plata, which comes in from the South; after which to their winter quarters, it is described not to be so fertile. The person who brought the dispatches, speaks of the opening made by the river, being about one mile wide with high cliffs on each side. The bed of the river occupies about a fourth part of it, the remainder of the bottom entirely composed of coarse sand, covered with cotton wood. This bottom is continually giving way either on the one side or the other, and gaining on the opposite side. The cliffs in some places are covered with red cedar, which with the cotton and the small ash trees, is the only timber described to be in the country. From the height there is not a tree or twig to be seen, as far as the sight can extend, or as they have explored. Out from the river the land goes off perfectly level, with but few exceptions—and their plains covered with grass—they passed the mouths of a number of streams, the most of which had names given by the French. One they have named Lloyd's river, to perpetuate the name of a young man of their party, named Charles Lloyd, who died much regretted on the 20th August.—They represent the Indians to have been friendly, with but few exceptions. The Sioux are the most numerous, are organized in bands bearing different names, move about from place to place, from the banks of the river out to the plains, in pursuit of game and plunder, having no fixed place of residence, and in a continual state of warfare. These were the most troublesome Indians to the party of discovery, as they expressed a jealousy, least they would supply their enemies higher up with arms, &c. The higher up they went, the more friendly they found the savages, and the better armed. They have a more regular trade with the North West Company, and the Hudson Bay Company; which supplies come to them by the way of Lake Winnepeck. The Mandanes cultivate corn, which is of a small kind, from whom the party was supplied during the winter, and their hunters kept them in abundance of meat.

Buffaloes are said to be in great numbers, and of a large size. Two descriptions of deer are described; those resembling the common kind of this country being larger, and the tails 18 inches long, and the hair much longer on their bodies; the other kind having a black tail. Elks and goats are numerous. The grouse or prairie hen are in plenty; and before the closing of the river in the fall, water fowls in abundance. Fish scarce, and those principally of the cat kind. Some of the white bear skins had been brought to the fort by visiting Indians from higher up; but the party had seen none of those animals.—The Indians keep horses, which are used entirely for the chase, and in war.

From such information as they have received from the country above there, it is about 600 miles to the great falls, which are made by a ledge of mountains, called Rocky Mountain, in which it is presumed the Missouri terminates. At their winter quarters the river is nearly a quarter of a mile wide; is equally as muddy at its mouth, & has continued its

rapidity with very little alteration, as high as they have gone, though it has become considerably more shallow, so that they will not be able to take their large barge any higher. From what information they have obtained of the course of the upper part of the river, the most are at the Northwardly part. From where they wintered to the falls, is nearly a South course. The description given by McKenzie of the head waters of the river, is accurate.

They have sent on to the President of the United States, an accurate journal with a map of the country through which they passed.

Six of the party were sent back—the party now consists of 28 men, exclusive of the two officers. They have enjoyed perfect health—not one having been sick, except the unfortunate young man before mentioned, and he was taken off in a few hours with a cramp in his stomach. The greatest friendship has existed with the party; and the men who have returned speak in the highest terms of the humanity and uncommon pains and attention of both the Captains, Lewis and Clarke, towards the whole of them; and that they left them in good spirits, fully convinced that they would winter on the Pacific Ocean.

They were told of six nations of Indians they would have to pass before they would arrive at the falls, from only one of which, they apprehended any difficulty. They are called the Snake tribe, and reside high up.

Curiosities of different kinds: live bears, birds, several boxes of minerals, a pair of uncommon ram's horns, from the Rocky Mountain, scions of a new discovered berry, called the bull dog berry, &c. have been bro't on by the returned party, and deposited with the commanding officer at St. Louis, to be sent by him to the President.

NORFOLK, July 12.

If the following case is correctly reported, we are much astonished to find that any person, who has been appointed the judge of an Admiralty Court, should affect to be ignorant of principles that have been so well settled in the Courts of England: and we are more inclined to suppose that the Judge knew the law, but would not conform to it. The right of neutrals to trade to a port or colony of a belligerent in the time of war, not permitted in times of peace, has been settled in a variety of cases, as any of our readers will find, who will take the trouble to consult the cases reported in Robinson's Admiralty Reports, and more particularly the appendix to the fourth volume.

The principle settled is, that neutrals may trade with an enemy's colony, to and from their own country, but not to the mother country from the colony. In this case some attempt might have been made to shew that going from Havana to Matanzas was a coasting voyage; this however does from the report, appear to have been urged, nor do we think that such a principal would apply. The question on which the case is to be decided, is whether such a trade as this vessel was employed in, is one that was allowed in peace. As the fact is well known, that Spain does not allow such a trade in peace, we consider the vessel as condemned, contrary, we repeat, to what has often been decided by Sir William Scott.

The want of uniformity in the decisions of the British Vice Admiralty Courts is attended with infinite vexation to our commerce, it being impossible to know when we are engaged in what they may pronounce a legal commerce or otherwise. The American merchant looks to the decisions of the superior tribunals for information, but the knowledge of those avail but little if they are disregarded by inferior courts.

It is true that the Judge has reserved the right of deciding upon all the legality of the trade hereafter. But we ask for what purpose is the proof mentioned required? For if it does appear (as no doubt it must) that Spain does not permit the trade in time of peace, still we contend that the vessel is not liable to condemnation, and her case resting upon a principle, and not a fact, she ought to have been restored without farther delay, and the sentence should have been final and not interlocutory.

An interlocutory sentence is attended with serious consequences to the American master, who must either wait the final sentence, or take his vessel and cargo at an appraised value; in the latter case, the person who becomes his security charges a commission of five per cent. on the value of the vessel and cargo.

NASSAU, June 25.

DECREE OF THE COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY

Of these Islands, in the case of the American brig Juno, Captain Packard, from the Havana and Matanzas to Providence (R. I.) and sent in by the privateer armed vessel Mayflower, Capt. George Johnson.

This was the case of an American vessel, taken on a voyage from the Port of Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba, to Rhode-Island, in America, with a cargo of Molasses and Sugars.

It appeared that the vessel had first gone to the Havana, where she had taken on board a part of her cargo, and from thence proceeded to the Matanzas, where she shipped the remainder, with which she was proceeding to America, when she was captured, and sent in for adjudication.

On the part of the Captors it was contended, that by going from the Havana to the Matanzas, which port neutrals never were allowed to enter for the purpose of trade, in time of peace, the vessel must be considered as engaged in a new and unusual trade, only

allowed there by Spain, in consequence of the pressure of hostilities, which entirely precluded the possibility of carrying on that trade in her own vessels, and that the property was therefore liable to confiscation.

On the other hand, it was alledged, on behalf of the Claimant, that the voyage was perfectly fair and such as a Belligerent had no right to interrupt.—The documents were all formal and regular; and that the vessel and cargo ought to be restored.

His honour the judge by his decree, ordered, further proof to be adduced, to prove that neutrals during peace had been permitted to enjoy the trade in which this vessel was engaged, (reserving the right of ultimately deciding upon the question—how far such a trade is allowable during hostilities) and left it open to both parties to enter into such proof.

Extract of a Letter from Grand Turk, (Bahamas,) dated June 1.

“About four weeks ago two stout French privateers, a brig and a schooner, arrived in our channel, under American colours, and at first much alarmed the inhabitants. They captured one of our boats coming from the Caicos, and after endeavoring in vain, to persuade one of the negroes belonging to her, to become their pilot, they purchased and paid for a turtle at a very liberal price, and released their boat. On the next day they anchored at the point of a reef between Salt Key and this Island, and we having heard that they had captured some time since the Bermuda sloop Polly, Joel, master, a boat was sent on board, which returned with capt. Joel and his mate. The commanders of these vessels professed their intention to avoid disturbing the inhabitants of this place, declaring they were in search of Americans trading with the Blacks of St. Domingo.—On parting, they fired a Salute, which we returned, and they proceeded to cruise in the Caicos passage, having fully kept their promise.—Such liberality deserves to be known, for the credit of our enemies.

On the appearance of the privateers, our Government started the idea of declaring martial law, but it was lost on a division in the Cabinet.

ALLMAND HALL

HAS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS & STATIONARY,

- Russel's history of modern Europe
Hume's history of England
Morse's American & Universal Geographies
Universal Gazetteer
Malham's nyal gazetteer
Adam's Flowers of Modern Travels
Geography
Bartholomew's Voyage to the East-Indies
McKenzie's Voyages, with an Atlas
Willock's Voyages
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia
Robertson's history of South-America
Gordon's History of the American War
Damberger's travels
Caivers diary
The life of Catharine II
Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburg
Reid's Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man
Franklin's Works
Boyle's Theologies
Junius's Letters
Aikin's Letters from a father to his son
Mrs. West's Letters, addressed to a young man on his first entrance into life.
The Life of Robert Lord Clive
Paley's moral and political philosophy
Ferguson's astronomy
Helsham's lectures in natural philosophy
Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind
Nicholson's Philosophy and Navigation
Goldsmith's history of Greece and England
Hardie's new Universal Biographical Dictionary
Milton's works
Dialogues of devils
Cowper's life
Life of Kozebus
Washington's monuments and letters
Oldcastle's Remarks on the history of England
British Antiquities
State Trials
Somerville's Political Transactions
Wallace's ancient Peerages
Elegant Extracts in prose and verse, superb
Ditto ditto common
Burke on the sublime and beautiful
Kaim's elements of criticism
Berkeley's Minute Philosophy
Beauties of Addison Locke and Fielding
Blair's Lectures
Sheridan on Elocution
Duncan's Logic
Harris's Hermes
Lee's Memoirs
The Idler
The Mirror
The Spectator
Johnston's Rambler
Pleasures of Hope
Pleasures of Memory
Gay's Fables
Paradise Lost
Ovid's Art of Love
Thompson's Seasons
Young Spouter
Science Revived or the Vision of Alfred
Pleasures of Imagination
Select Poems
Zimmerman on Solitude
Brown's Equality
Dramatic Dialogues
Orator's Assistant
Defence of Usury
The political Dictionary
American Husbandry
Tappin's Farriery
The traveller's Directory
Pocket Atlas
Slave of Passion
Constantine de Vermont
Steuben's Exercises
Free Mason's Monitor
The New Complete Letter Writer
Young Man's Companion
Dilworth's Arithmetic
Clerks Magazine
Lee's American Accomptant

- Fordyce's Sermons to young Ladies
Burton's Lectures on Female Education
Aristotle's Works
Seneca's Morals
The Minstrel, or Anecdotes of distinguished personages in the 15th Century
Spirit of Despotism
Bennett's Letters to a Young Lady
Baron Haller's letters to his Daughter
Zimmerman's Reflections
Row's Letters
Looker-On Democrat
American Minitor
Elements of Morality
Wisdom in Miniature
Moral Library
Lady's Miscellany
Atala, or the Love and Constancy of Savages in the desert
Beauties of Nature
The Armenian
The Animated Skeleton
The Siamese Tales
Vicar of Lansdown
Romance of Real Life
Sandford and Merton
Antoinette Percival
The Cavern of Death
Gill Blas
The Ocean Spectre, a melo drame
Tales of Wonder
The Coquette
Evelina
Paul and Virginia, an Indian story
What Has Been
The Old Maid
Camilla
Grassville Abbey
Rural Walks
The Abbess
Dorsal, or the Speculator
Emily Hamilton
Inquisitor or Invisible Rambler
Louisa
The History of Jack Smith or the Castle of St. Donats
Merry Fellow's Companion
Nocturnal Visit
Tom Jones
Jane Talbot
Polite Lady
The Oriental Philanthropist
Baron French
Boarding School
The Algerine Captive
Cottin's Roderick's Castle
Montalbert
Charlotte's Letters
Sorrows of Werter
Henrietta Bellman
Hidgerete
Love at First Sight
Mordaunt
The Ring
Vicar of Wakefield
Alexa
Visit for a Week
Rasselas and Dinabab
Mosecliff Abbey
Rousseau's Eloisa
Ortenburgh Family
Holidays at Home
Tale of the Times
Charlotte Temple
Beggar Boy
Adelaide de Sancerre
St. Leon, a Tale of the 16th Century
Dodsley's Select Fables
The Frugal House Wife, or Complete Woman Cook
Hamilton Moore's Epitome
The Seaman's Daily Assistant
The American Coast Pilot
The North-American Pilot, being a collection of sixty accurate Charts and Plans
The American Practical Navigator
Jones's, Bailey's, Entick's and Walker's Dictionaries
Hutton's Logarithms
Conic Sections
Simpson's do.
Elements of Euclid
Murray's English Reader
Salzmann's Gymnastics
The art of Speaking
Columbian Orator
Enfield Speaker
The Prompter
Murray's and Lowth's Grammars
Dilworth's, Jackson's & Jones' book-keeping
Gough's and Pike's Arithmaticks
French Prosodical Grammar
Chambaud's French and English Exercises
American Preceptor
Scott's Lessons
Frazer's Assistant
Spelling Books
American and New-England Primers
Watt's and Rippon's Hymns and Psalms
Burket on the New Testament
The Sermons and other practical works of the late Rev. Ralph Erskine
The Life of Christ
Studies of Nature
Immortal Mentor
Hervey's Meditations.
Theatre of God's Judgment
Pilgrim's Progress
Afflicted Man's Companion
Boston's Fourfold State of Man
Belknap's Dissertation on Christ
Baxter's Saint's rest
Romaine's Walk of Faith
Whole Duty of Man
Sturm's Reflections
Family Instructor
Wood's Mentor
Family and School Bibles
Elegant and common Prayer Books
The New Testament
Whitfield's Life
Church Government
Sacramental Directory
A Treatise on the Sanctification of the Lord's Day
Sacramental Catechism
The Christian's Guide
Origin of Evil
Hunter on Disease
Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Hunter on the Blood
A Treatise on the Plague and Yellow-Fever
Graydon's Dygest of the Laws of the United States
Haywood's Reports
Taylor's do.
Evans's Essays
Latch's Cases
Fischer's Natura Brevium
Morbid Anatomy
Pothier on Obligations
Gilbert's Distresses
Proctor's Practice of Law
A variety of Political and other Pamphlets
Toy Books
Charts—General, English Channel, Coast of Spain and Portugal, Cayenne, Bats and River of Cape-Fear, &c. &c.
Cape-Fear Pilot
An assortment of Blank Books
All kinds of Shipping, and other Blanks
Paper—Thick post folio—thin do.—quarto post—Gilt letter paper—best Vellum do.—foolscap—Pot and Blotting.
Excellent Quills
Wafers, red and black
Sealing Wax, Ink-Powder of the best quality, Pounce, Pencils, &c. &c.
July 25, 1805.