

From a New-York Paper.

The following is an excellent Quix upon the affected, minute, and vulgar style, so much in vogue among modern bards.

By the side of a murmuring stream,
As an elderly Gentleman sat,
On the top of his Head was his Wig,
And a top of his Wig was his Hat.

The wind it blew high and blew strong,
As the elderly Gentleman sat,
And bore from his head in a trice,
And plung'd in the river his Hat.

The Gentleman then took his Cane,
Which lay by his side as he sat,
And he dropt in the river his Wig,
In attempting to get out his Hat.

His breast it grew cold with despair,
And full in his eye madness sat,
So he flung in the river his Cane,
To swim with his Wig and his Hat.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

The following interesting article has been obligingly furnished to us, at our request by a gentleman lately from Havana, whose sources and accuracy of information are unquestionable.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

"Since the transactions respecting Mr. Gray, the late acting Consul at Havana, (the accounts of which appear to have been already before the public) nothing definitive as to the delivery of his public papers has been done; the matter being ostensibly reserved for the judgment and decision of the Court of Spain. As to Mr. G's personal liberty, and eventual clearance, to his honor, not the smallest fears or doubts were entertained:—that gentleman was pursuing his private business as usual, unmolested, and doubtless will continue so.

In the whole prosecution of the late disgraceful measures against him, it would be difficult to give a clear and rational pretext either for its origin, or for the subsequent operations; the contrary and distracting councils and measures, of the different-officers of the government, defeating every attempt towards such an investigation.

At one time, the views of the subordinate officers would appear to have been confined chiefly to implicate the Governor in the charge of having acknowledged and protected foreign agents, contrary to the laws of Spain and thereby injure him with his government and to effect his removal.

It is a fact however, pretty generally known, and which will no doubt be hereafter fully established, that the correspondence on this point, between the Governor and the Intendant General has been exculpatory, of, and honorable to Mr. Gray; the Governor (whilst he denied having ever formally acknowledged either Mr. G. or his predecessor Mr. Morton) having also declared that both those gentlemen, so far from opposing the laws of the country themselves during the whole of their residence, acted with much discretion; and had done every thing, in their power, to preserve the rights, peace and harmony of the two countries.

At other times, and on more recent occasions, it would appear as if the whole measures had been concerted to give a colorable pretext for the entire prevention of the residence of any public Agent whomsoever:—for the proclamations and messages of the Governor on that subject, have been repeated oftener, and in a more peremptory manner, and the mere support of his first assertions rendered absolutely necessary.

The Gentleman lately appointed by Mr. Jefferson to that island has already been the object of this jealous spirit of the government; and to such a degree that, if persisted in (of which there was every appearance) it must not only frustrate the execution of a great part of his official duties, and subject our commerce to still greater injuries and interruptions, but lead eventually to an entire abandonment of his office.

The numerous and atrocious depredations committed upon our vessels in those seas, by the French and Spanish renegades, who find a shelter in all the ports of Cuba, furnish too frequent occasions for the interference and remonstrances of a public agent, to render him acceptable to a government, which, by taking no effectual means to prevent, in a manner countenances, the outrages of which such a resident would complain. He has been already interdicted appearing before the Governor on cases of such emergency; his excellency restricting the unfortunate applicants to the mediation of his interpreters and notaries, who, even if disposed, dare not record or interpret facts in the garb of truth, and with that elucubration, in which they should appear.

The future prospects of redress in that quarter, may then be easily estimated.—Those whose claims remain unsettled will probably abandon them in despair; and the new cases still likely to arise, will not be considered hereafter as worth being presented for a hearing at all!

It is from those circumstances the belief strongly arises, that the measures against Mr. Gray had a further view than was declared; and it will also, in consequence, be more readily inferred that his inflexible firmness, and strict integrity, had alone made him an unsuitable character for present times, in that hemisphere."

BALTIMORE, August 3.

On Thursday morning last, between

the hours of two and three, an attempt was made to stop the United States' Mail Stage, on its way from Washington to this city. The stage contained but one passenger and the driver; and we learn from the former, that near Snowden's Iron Works, four prowling villains issued from ambush; one a white man, made an effort to stop the horses; but in attempting to grasp their reins they took such an affright, as to occasion a speed which secured the stage and its contents from the depredation intended. The remaining three were negroes; who seemed to wait for the stopping of the horses, to commence their attack on the stage. This, and other late instances of bold atrocity, will, we hope, prompt travellers to be at all times prepared, to meet such daring desperadoes, in such way as to blast their nefarious purposes.—The drivers, particularly those who drive the mail stages, ought always, in our opinion, to be provided with the means of defence. To shew the insecurity of the mail property, in the attack on it we have just recited, we have only to add, that the only weapons the stage could have afforded the passenger and driver, were—a whip and an umbrella!

CHARLESTON, August 5.

HORRID MURDER!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamesville, (S. C.) to the Editor of the Courier.

"On Monday, the 29th ult. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Thomas Maples was shot, near his dwelling house, on the High Hills of Santee, by his oldest son, Richard Maples, about 23 years of age, who had secreted himself in the gin-house, for that express purpose. This atrocious youth, in whom every principle of humanity seems to be extinct, had loaded his rifle with three large buck shot; saw his father coming from his dwelling house, and waited in his concealment, till he had got fourteen paces past the gin-house, then deliberately took aim, through a crevice between the logs of the house, (horrible to relate!) at his father! The shot penetrated his back, and came out through his breast.

"A jury of inquest was summoned early on the day following. The murderer confessed his crime, and made some trivial excuses for his conduct. He was committed to Camden gaol, together with his mother and brother, who were charged as accessories to the murder.

"Mr. Maples was one of the oldest settlers in his neighbourhood, and had always supported the character of an honest, industrious, and good man."

A Novelty.—Yesterday a man by the name of Duran, for a wager of fifty dollars, sailed from the Flymarket wharf, to and from Brooklyn, in a small ship of only seven feet in length, of his own construction, and completely rigged by himself. Besides the man, this little vessel had upwards of fifty pounds of ballast. The man was placed midship, and had tiller ropes round his arms to steer by. The wind being fresh from the southward, the sails of the little ship were all filled; and, with her streamers flying, made a handsome appearance. The novelty of the circumstance drew crowds of people to the wharves.—*N. Y. Paper.*

HALIFAX, July 18.

The following is an extract from the Log-Book of the schooner Argo, Capt. Harris.

"Left Antigua 7th of last month, at 7 P. M. in company with 12 ships bound for Europe, and the brigantine Caroline bound for Halifax, under convoy of H. M. Ketch, Netly, of 18 guns, continued a northerly course during the night; at day light saw Bermuda, bearing E. S. E. At 9 A. M. the Commodore made signal for the vessels under convoy to make all sail to the northward, and dropped in the rear of the fleet immediately after; saw a sail astern, in a short time could count 25 sail—judging them to be French vessels made all dispatch to the northward; at 11 A. M. the headmost ship showed French colours, got within shot of the Ketch and gave her a broadside, but by her superior sailing made her escape; I hoisted American colours having an American name on her stern. At 1 P. M. a French frigate passed the Argo within hail; at half past one the Spanish Admiral also passed the Argo without noticing her. I then athwarted the fleet to the north-eastward; at half past four was brought to by a French 80 gun ship, her boat came on board with an officer, and examined the vessel, I insisted on her being an American vessel, finding no colours or English property on board, (they being previously put out of the way) allowed me to proceed; at 5 o'clock was again brought to by the French corvette Luret, the 2d Captain came on board, said the vessel was an English one, and a good prize, plundered her most shamefully, carried me on board the Admiral's ship, who finding among some of my papers an account of property shipped at Antigua for N. York, I was compelled to acknowledge it was British property; he then told me I must be carried into port for adjudication; I was then ordered on board the Argo; my sailors were taken out, and a prize-master with men put on board with orders to remain with the fleet until morning. The whole of our fleet captured. Sunday morning the 9th, 5 A. M. all the French fleet except one frigate, stood to the northward, which frigate was left to convoy the prizes

to Guadeloupe, from which time to the 16th of the month, continued working to windward, on the 16th 4 French frigates joined us that had left the fleet, gave information that the French fleet had proceeded on to France; on the 17th, the Hermoine having the Argo in tow, sent boats on board and took out of her several hogsheads of the Sugars, which I had acknowledged to be British property, with two puncheons of rum, and various other articles, as also all the provisions on board save 4 days allowance, and ordered me to leave the fleet without delay. I remonstrated with the officer for taking the provisions, and leaving me destitute of men, he desired me to go on board the Syrene, and get my men, went along side and fortunately got one, the others being on board another frigate, was again ordered to leave the fleet. The French having despaired of getting the prizes into port set fire to them all; at which time two large ships appeared in view standing for the fleet; I made sail to the northward, and the French frigates to the north east, leaving the prizes nearly burnt down to the water's edge. In this disagreeable situation, I was four days, when I spoke an American vessel who supplied me with provisions.—Arrived at Annapolis the 11th July, 1805."

Capt. Harris says the French fleet consisted of 17 sail of the line, with 9 frigates and a sloop of war, the ships appeared to have troops on board. He adds that after the fleet left the prizes it continued to the northward, keeping two points off the wind, he therefore thinks it was bound to Europe.

At a meeting of the Civil Authority and Select men of New Haven July 24 1805

Many exaggerated accounts of the prevalence of the malignant fever in this city having been spread in the country we think it our duty to state, that no more than four persons have died this season with a disease supposed to be malignant. To give the public a correct state of facts, a weekly report of cases will be published. The names of the persons who have died are Sally Hood, Samuel Barney, Susan Dixon and Jeremiah Townsend.

Signed by Order,
HENRY DAGGET, Chairman.

As the yellow fever is very prevalent in most of the West India Islands, and has been already introduced into one or two seaport towns at the eastward, it may not be amiss to republish the following directions from a physician how to arrest the progress of the disease after it has already made its appearance.

"To prevent this disease from spreading in a city where it has been introduced, it is necessary to adopt very decisive measures, even though they produce partial evils, as it regards the convenience and interest of those citizens whom they may most affect. In whatever part of the town the disease appears let it be known, that it may be avoided. Let all the clothes which the sick person wore be immersed in water and his bedding burnt. Let the house in which he lay be well ventilated, the doors and walls washed with vinegar, the ceiling white washed and the house evacuated. But this is not all, the two or three adjoining houses should also be evacuated immediately."

Among the new arrangements of the Gen. Post-Office lately adopted, it is with great pleasure we state that a contract has been entered into for a line of stages, to convey the mail weekly, to Frankfort, in Kentucky to commence on the first day of October next. When this arrangement shall have been carried into effect, the whole seventeen States will be united by a connected line of stage. It is unnecessary to say a word of the valuable advantages that will be derived from this measure. It is however, a merited tribute to the services of the Postmaster General, to remark, that his spirited and successful arrangements to extend, and accelerate the progress of the mail, are the best and most conclusive replies which can be made to the calumnies with which party animosity assails his conduct.

Yesterday the 22d inst. Mr. WILLIAM STERLING, of Lyme aged about 60 years, was shot dead by his son-in-law.—This man, a number of years since, married Mr. Sterling's daughter by whom he had eight children. Being addicted to intemperate drinking, he would, when intoxicated, abuse his wife, compelling her to seek protection among her friends. For several days successively, previous to the murder, still had been intoxicated, and had been guilty of violent abuses. Mr. Sterling with two of his neighbours, went yesterday morning to Still's house on a friendly interview; but immediately after he was seated, and before any words, had passed, or provocation was given, Still seized a gun and shot his father-in-law dead. The charge entered Mr. Sterling's breast, and he immediately expired. Still then attempted to kill the men who accompanied Mr. Sterling, but was defeated in his purpose by the timely aid of a few neighbours, by whom the murderer was secured, and has since been conducted to the jail at New-London, to

await his trial. The deceased was the father of Elisha Sterling, Esq. of Salisbury.
Litchfield Monitor.

Indian War.—A letter received in this city yesterday, from a respectable gentleman at Detroit, (dated the 24th of June) states that "the Sock Indians and Ojowas have sent in their Chiefs to council at Malden. They are spreading the war belt in every direction—their object is war with the Ojages on the Mississippi. They applied for the assistance of the Hurons, who answered, that they were in treaty of peace (made at Greenville) with the United States—that they had buried the hatchet, and would not take it up again. The Socks and Ojowas replied—"We shall then know how to treat you when we come forward.

The Ojages it is said, will claim the protection of West Louisiana; and it is believed, that the United States will be involved in the war.—The troops ought to be returned to this place, & the fortifications strengthened. We are indeed in a miserable situation for defence—the citadel in ashes, the fort deserted, and only a few straggling soldiers about the shipyards."
New York paper.

Bowles taken.—A letter from Col. Benjamin Hawkins, dated at Ochee upo fua, or Coosau river, the 30th of May, says—"The chiefs of the Creek nation convened on the 20th at this place, and were joined by a deputation from the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Chocktaws; on the 24th the Seminoles and other chiefs in opposition, with their leader, W. B. Bowles, at their head, arrived, and on the 28th he was apprehended, confined in irons, and sent under a strong guard of Indians, by order of the chiefs, to Governor Tolch, of Pensacola, to answer for his crimes against the subjects of his Catholic majesty in East and West Florida."
E.

Stephen Arnold.—It will be remembered, that at the last court of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Otsego, the murderer of the little girl, (whose peculiar sufferings excite such a lively interest, even at this remote distance from the scene of action) received his trial and condemnation. The court appointed Friday the 19th July, between the hours of eleven and two, as the time for his execution. Not less than ten thousand people assembled on that occasion. Between the hours of eleven and twelve, the prisoner was taken from the place of his confinement, with a rope round his neck, seated on his coffin, and conveyed in a cart to the place of execution. It was with difficulty that a company of artillery could sufficiently disperse the throng to enable the criminal to pass; and it was with equal difficulty that a company of infantry, formed in the rear and on each side of the criminal, could secure him and the procession from the pressure of the multitude. After the procession had reached the place of execution, and the criminal had ascended the scaffold, prayers were offered, and a solemn affecting sermon delivered, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis. The clergy, and others, who were near the prisoner, then took him by the hand, and recommended him to the mercy and favor of God.

The conduct of Arnold, ever since his arrest, is said to have been decent, and expressive of the deepest conviction of his crime on this occasion particularly, his conduct was such as to excite a very lively sympathy in the surrounding multitude. He seemed to

"Walk thoughtful on the silent solemn shore,
"Of that vast ocean he must sail so soon."

After the prisoner had made a short address to the people, and had informed the executioner that he might perform his duty, the Sheriff rose and read a reprieve which he had received from the Governor after the solemnities of the day had commenced. The criminal was so overcome with the emotions which this unexpected intelligence produced, that he fainted, and fell senseless from his seat. When he had a little recovered, he was re-conducted to the prison, with the same ceremony with which he had been conveyed to the scaffold.—*B.*

JOHN ADAMS is re-elected president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Colonel Lyon has made a contract with the Secretary of the Navy, for building two gunboats in Kentucky.

For Sale, by private contract,

A VALUABLE Plantation well known by the name of and situated also at Holly Shelter, in New-Hanover county, consisting of about 5000 acres, together with the stock of Cattle, Farming utensils, &c. There is on the estate a Saw Mill in complete order, and also a Grist Mill with many other useful appurtenances. Immediate possession will be given by applying to

RICHARD BURGESS,
July 2, 1805. Living on the Plantation.