|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| as machinęs for the annoyance of the British | The circumstance produced at the time a se- | chipping, hut from accidents, not militating a gainst the philosophical principles, on wucceeded

success depended, they but partially suc he destroyed a vessel in the charge of Commo lore Sy mamonds; one a vessel on the Long Island shore; abou Christmas 1777, he committed to the Delawar iver a nutaberof kegs, destined to fall among th $k$ egs having been separated $\&$ retarded by the ice jemolished but a single boat. This catastropne, however produced an alarm; unpreced happily de-
nature and degree, which has been her nature and degree, Francis Hopk
scribed by the late Fite
entitled "The Batfe of the Kirgs."

From the Jew York Evening Post.
 nothing of the facts relative to the location of the prant to the marquis La Fayette. But if what public; and our duty demands that we should no fappe, some of the persons whose names are given can conitradict them; and we shall be very happ accused from the charges hete brought agains them.] By looking back on the journals of congress,
will be seen, that besides giving to general Fay ette his pay, rations life, congress agreed to give him a tract o for life, congress agreed to give hime thousand five hundred acres of land, to be located where the lands of other officers and so diers of the old army were located, that is, in one the two tracts set apart to satisfy military grant
When we recollect also, that the price at which the land of the United States sold at the epoch of this grant, uras swo congress and the country distinct view of what congress and her Mr. La-
whom they represented, meant to do for fayette, and that the maximum of their generosity ferson. This nephew of his old Bon Ami at Paris, by a concurrence common enough in this world,
of tad management, bad principles, and bad tortune, had got through a most ample estate oreach in that of his wife. Finding their friend Thomas heads together, and by Prench means so plied the philosopher, that he pledged himself to repair,
if possible, the mischiefs of the revolution. Ac-
 and M, Thomas moved congress to permit the location of Mr. Lafayette's grant any where within the limits of Louisiana, and on land not actually grant. ed. And where, Mr. Printer, did this conscien tious magistrate locate this grant, think you? Wa, would nearly fulfil the intentions of the co to make Mr . Lafayette a grant of 25,000 doll
No reader, no-He fulfiled his own intention No reader, no-He fulfiled his own intention
ter, and was generous as a prince (with the perty of the public-In a word, he located thi grant partly on the commons of the city of Ner
Orleans and partly at Point Coupee. The first o these locations beginning to make seme noise this was stifled by a secret convention between Albert Gallatin, on the part of the president, and hese cwo plenipos agreed that the location of general La Fayette's grant should not take al reat Emporium of western commerce should no be made dependent on a major general of the French army, and voluntary subject of Bonaparte. cordingly given for the future uses and gras ac the city, and the remainder (from five to six hundred acres) were given to general La Fayette
The town of Orleans having acceded to this ar rangement, by their agent, Clarke, have perhaps precluded themselves from complaint, but are we all therefore precluded ? Certainly not-and if the
location be net made in form, Congress ought in honour to themselves and justice to their constituents to enquire- 1 st. where the grant of what is the present value of the land on which it is proposed to make the location of this grant? will surely think it an object worth enquiring a.
bout. To furnish you with some information on bout. To furnish you with some information on the subject of its value, 1 am able to state the fol-
lowing facts: 4st. That Mr. La Fayette has actually borrowpossessed by him, 500,000 francs or 100,000 dol lars. The lenders of this money are the house
of Hope and Baring, Daniel Parker, W. Preble and I. Ridgway.
$2 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{Mr}$. La Fayette is about to negociate fur. ther loans on the said property, and to do this is
running about Paris, shewing letters from Mr . Jefferson, and other documents tending to prove, that the value of his grant is much beyond the
sum already borrowed, and that in Mr. Jefferson's oftinion (six years ago) it was worth one million of dollars. If so, was it just to the public, was in
honest to the old army to make such a location or intend to make it ? Can it be believed but that leave further reflections to you, giving a list of witnesses to-stablish the facts.- James Madison, Albert Gallatin, James Monroe, Fulwer Skipwith
Daniel Clarke, L. G. Cole, and Capt, Fenwict It will be recollected, that a few years back, voy to the Prussian court, was accused by Bonaparte of headng
a conspiracy to take away his life, and Mr. Jack-
vere remonsrance from that period, no minister
ly declared, that
from France should reside at any court in Europe, with either Mr. Drake or Mi. Jackson. The latest accounts from America inform us, that on the landing of Mr. Jack3on on the shores of the
United States, the French minister, Turreau United States, the rench of his master's deter-
reminded the government of mination, and of the necessity which still existed
of his taking leave, should Mr. Jackson be permitted to remain as the accredited British minis. ter. Turreau's remonstrance was attended
but the American government chose its but the American government chose its ow
method of shewing its obsequiousness to the will of France.-Unwilling to deny admittance to Mr . Jackson, before they heard the proposals whic
he had to make from the British government trey took the first epportunity of treating him in o insulting a manner, as to disgust, and induce him to return to England in a way that woul etter answer the end proposed by the court
rance. This is said to be a true \& primary cause France. This is said to be a true which led the American government so unexpect edly, and without a substantial reason, to break
of furher communication with Mr. Jackson-L.ondon tatier.
Wm. Cobsert.-In yesterday's paper we pub shed the senterice of the court of king's bench
$n^{\prime} \mathrm{Mr}$. Cobbett for a libel. As our readers ma n' Mr. Cobbett for a libel. As libel was, we shal ive the followiug outline of it, as taken from
peech of the attorney general on the trial.
"I beg leave to briefly point out the circum
The local militia in the Island of Ely had mutin ied-they proc
their officers.
s. The force on the spot was not sufficient to suppress the tumult, and the German Legion, who happened to be the nearest regiment and the support of the laws. Tranquility was re stored, a regular court martial was held, and Cobbett make of this? He represents it as an in ocent difference about some petty some of money, between men who had been equal a month befor at the same plough tail.-For this, any animad version was rigor, \& any punishment, tyranny. He insults a nd taunts the soldiers for submitting to
the punishment which the law, in its most regu: ar course, and in its most lenient form, appoin:ight, and held them up to the army and the nation, as men expressly fitted and designedly brought forward to execute the arbitrary purpose
倍 of an oppressive authority. How is it possible to expect loyalty or courage in either native troop
in those gallant foreigners whom the misfor unes of their own country have sent to the cause frours a licensed libeller? He insults the Isle of Ely for not rising in rebellion against the govern-
ment, which had the cruelty to put down the disobedience of the soldier, and the obstinacy to per-
severevin the execution of the laws. But this black as it is, ismot the blackest part of the venom which the libeller has prepared for the popular
mind. He turas off from the meaner consideramind. He turas off from the meaner considera-
tions, and fixes hinself on the government of the country. He draws his picture of the cruelty which Napoleon is, according to his softened phrase, said to exercise, He daaws his picture
of the rigid spirit of the British government, bids and dre the conclus it to be borne, tha this libeller should tell the people and the army that the sword of despotic power is hung over their heads by a hair-that our laws are caprice, and our justice oppression : Mr. Cobbett is delicate, but his delicacy consists in palliaing the conduct
of our enemy, and his candour in defaming ou of our enemy, and his candour in defaming ou
own. He charges the crime of calumniating tha own. He charges the crime of calumniating that
enemy-upon whom? Upon the loyalty of this country ; upon the obedient, the honest, the in dustrious, and the honorable ; for after all his ex planations, I feel that he means no others. This is the character of the Libel.",
Several of the Princes are extremely angry with Mr. Cobbett, in consequence of
versions on the German troops.

The profits of Cobbett's Register, nett him GALLANT ACTION IN THE MEDITER-
Letter from an officer to a friend in L. .ondon. His Majesty's shit Shartan,
" My dear friend, Aware that an old messmate (particular) a once Spartan) will derive some gratification from
the particulars of our recent glorious contest. willingly avail myself of the first conveyance to en hipmates. 'On the 1st inst. we, in company wit the Success, chased into Naples, a frigate, co position on the part of our truly gallant captain
(Janlee Brenton) that these fair weather birds would never put to sea, whilst menaced by tw British frigates, he ordered the Success, (being ceeded, and on the following morning, at day light, the enemy's squadron was with pleasure de attle standing towards us, in a regular line of greeable to our usual system, as well as their a tonishment, we made sail for them; and being
aided by a light breeze, were enabled, about for y minutes after seven to commence, "fearful odds," what our gallant brother tars' his station, as well as the conquered foe, acknion ledge to have been one of the most brilliant ac
tions ever fought by an English frigate
le took place of Napless and was commenced
within pistol shot by the French frigate Ceres, of within pistol shot by the French frigate Ceres,
wenty four guns, she being the leading ship of wenty four guns, she being the leading ship of
be enemy's line, and after a truly trying, yet, he enemy's line, and after a truly trying, yet,
hank God, glorious contest of two hours and ten minutes, (during which time the awful ssene was witnessed by his mock majesty, Murat, and the whole population of the proud city of Naples,
succeeded in capturing the brig L'Espervoir, succeeded in capturing the brig Ling her in face
our brave fellows gallantly boarding our brave fellows galliantly boarding, her in face
he enemy's whole force, who were, like unto our the enemy's whole force, whe wheres al when we had ap
selves, almost torn to pieces. selves, almost torn to pieces. Whes
proached this "host of foes" sufficiently near to e distinctly heard, we welcomed with three cheers which was proposed by our gallant captain, and
given by our brave tars with heartfelt sincerity for given by our brave tars with heartfelt sincerity for the honor of
profession.
We have just learned by a flag of truce, the $e$ 154 killed, and 316 wounded.

Yours truly,

| English force. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Guns. | Men. |  |
| Spartan, | 38 |  |


 and third taken.

Washington-City, Sept. 3.
avy of the United States.
We understand that the following is the em We understand that the following is the em The frigate President, Commodore Rogers, is tationed at New York; the Constitution, Capt Hull, in the Delaware Bay; the brig Argus at Boston; and the schooner Revenge at Newport,
Rhode Island-wwith orders to make short cruizes and return occasionally to their respective stations The frigate United States, Commodore Deca tur, and the frigate Essex, Captain Smith, are Cationed at Hampton Roads; the John Adams Capt. Jones, and the brig Ferret, Lieut. Gads den, at Charleston, S. Carolina; the brig Syren at Wilmington, N. Carolina, with similar orders. The brig Hornet, Captain Hunt, is on foreign ervice; and the brig Vixen, lieut. Bainbridge and the schooner Enterprize, lieut. Read, are
tationed at New Orleans, where there are about 20 gun boats also stationed.
The frigate United States, the Wasp, the Syren and the Ferret, are now cruizing near our Souimmediiately atout Amelia Island have disappear ed and gone, it is believed, to Halifax.
The recal of Mr. JAckson has been announced o our government in a letter from His Britannic Majesty to the President of the United States.
The appointmet of Mr. Morier, as his Britanic Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United nic Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United
States, has been announced in a letter from Lord Wellesly to Mr. Secretary Smith, with the further information that Mr. Morier would act in the character of his majesty's Charge des Affaires
til the appointment of Mr. Jackson's successor. Nai: Intelligencer.

## NORF ALK, September 5.

Yesterday arrived here the fast sailing ship
Woodrots Sims, capt. Haynes, in 32 days from Lisbon. By captain H. we have been favoured with
file of Lisbon papers up to the 28 th of a file of Lisbon papers up to the 28 th of July, which we have placed in the hands of a gentleman, appear interesting. In taking a hasty view of portance had taken place on the frostiers, betwee the British and French armies. The report o general Crauford's defeat has no foundation. Ciu dad Rodrigo, capitulated to the French about the
10 th of July ; the articles of capitulation are 10 th of July; the articles of capitulation are no in the papers, though: they state that the garrison
were marched to Salamanca as prisoners of war This place is said to have made a gallant defence and to have cost the French 10 or 12,000 men. The British troops which sailed from Halifax some time since, atrived at Lisbon on the 28th of July, about 2000 in number.
The translations from our Lisbon papers, whic we have received since the preceding article wa composed, furnish to the reader a knowledge of
the position of the armies on the frontiers of Por tugal. The French armies, we suspect, are no in the force which they have been represented, the positions of Lord Wcllington are too strong to ppears to be adopted in every part of the Penin appears to be adopted in every part of the Penin
sula, is that best calculated to harrass, and finally o ruin the invaders.
The British force in Portugal, from the best in ormation we can obtain, is from 27 to $30,000 \mathrm{men}$ Tor which the transports and men of war in the
Tagus, are sufficient to take the whole of this Tagus, are suficient to take the whole of this
force off, if necessary. The transports have con stantly on board six months provision for the troops, it being understood to be the plan of the British commander, if the force sent to Portuga
from its numbers cannot be resisted, to embark and proceed to another point, where there canno a sufficient force to resist him.
Upon the whole, we think the cause of Spân
and Portugal not in so bad'a state as bad presented. If the rest of Europe had made th same resistance, the world might have beep now peace, and the tyrant confined to those limits America the liberty and safety of Europe, and o America also, he should be.

The Lisbon-papers state, that the Frencli at
$\qquad$ Priv ateerivan, July The Intrepede sailed froming. the 27 th May, and on the $24 t \mathrm{th}$ inst in the ing upposed to be a slave shia arge ship, berping cers of this port bring no vessels into port, ter lage vessels, all others, it is suapposed, and destroy them and Privateering has been carried on from this els engaged in this business are generally. on a cruize from six weeks to two momits,

Papers were-this, day opened in the tis:
court, that will elucidate the prive port, and probably some the privateering to his honorable and lucrative trade principat acco


And all other articles of domestic produc it be observed, also, that, as rticles, the growth, produce, and manulicit
ur own country, are now ere under the auspices of the Jeffersonian -the prices of articles imported from other ries, and consumed in the United Slates, zens on their present cost, compared with 1808, a benefit of from 50 to 100 per cent If such an exemplification of the consel resulting from embargo and non-mpercew, mechanics, and laborers are not satisfied ho hey have bien injured by abandoning th must they, in the language of the Auron, runk and diseased
-
charles j. fox and mr. ghbos
In the "life of Mr. Fox" is the following mim In the parliament which was dissoled year 1780, Gibbon the celebrated historian seat. What Mr. Fox thought of the principles of that gentleman was made puti
aingular manner.--On the sale of his fiom following memorandum and erses wer ritten in the first volume of Gibbon's hist Trade:
"The author of this book, upon the defi Spanish rescript, in 1779, declard Brooks's-That there was no salvation country unless six of the heads of the
council were cut off and laid upon the he houses of parliament as examples -anic mployment under the same cabinet couric
" King George in a fright,
Lest Gibbon should write The story of Britain's disgrace, His pen to secure Than to give the historian aflact.

But his caution is vain,
-Tis the curse of his reig
Tis the curse of his reign,
That his projects sliould neree sin Though he write not a line, Yet a cause of dectine
In the author's example we read

His book well describes,
How corruption and bribes
Overthrew the great empire of Rome And his writings declare A degen'racy there
Which his conduct exhibits af thome's

## REMARKS.

An A editor has made the follan
arks on-Mr. Fox's own inconsistenc) - Mr. Fox himself, as well as example of political terging und at the head of the opposition. Wh seceeded Pitt's place, he adopted his sh virsued his measses.
view of the whole ground
race," says this biographier yee, the conduct of Mr. F
ment of his political care convinced, that consi
qualities.

