

Commodore Barney came to Washington. I read to him the slander from the original, and displayed to him the author. The result is known, and I am happy it is no worse—it will improve the manners of Mr. T. and I hope without impairing his health. In such manner he exists in the mischief he had done. Thus he braves the public opinion upon a point on which it is immovably fixed. It is the duty and the practice of every correct and honorable man to prevent, as much as possible, instead of driving on mortal combats between others. From this course, however, the Secretary of the Navy has exempted himself; and the moral and social rules, which restrain the rest of the community, are declared to have no ties strong enough to hold him. The mails are filled with letters of praise and of censure of the numerous individuals, holding or expecting offices, addressed to the President and heads of departments; but, fortunately for the tranquility of the community and the happiness of families, no man of such sentiments as Mr. Jones has ever before been a head of department, for never before has a duel been studiously produced by the wanton communication of the attacks upon character they contain, to the very persons affected.

We grant, that it is very reprehensible and odious to make such attacks in the dark, and it is criminal to receive as truth and act upon secret unproved accusations. We think that every letter of a criminating nature, addressed to a public department, ought to be returned to the writer, unless his accusations are specific and he offers to support them. This ought more particularly to have been the case with Mr. Taylor's letter, containing nothing but undefined personal opprobrium, which ought to injure no body, however provoking it may be.

Mr. Taylor is not one of the greatest of men, but he is at least as rich, well bred, intelligent and respectable as the Secretary of the Navy; and if the latter does not claim a superiority of cast over Commodore Barney also, we do not understand what he means by the allusion to Taylor's vanity and his own "elevated path." The Commodore discovered no insuperable bar between himself and Taylor, and that which lies between Jones and Taylor is not very apparent to the common eye, for he was only the captain of a vessel. Nor is it easier to conceive what he means by saying—"as every man of honor and common sense, in my situation would have done, I declared the [Taylor's] invitation." On the contrary, it must be conceded, that he had voluntarily and reprehensibly placed himself in a situation which left him no fair alternative, but that which he avoided. He knowingly laid the foundation of a revengeful recourse between the two others; and why would he exempt himself from a subjection to the same military purgation to which he had devoted them? He appears to have entertained the same fallacious opinion of his immunity, as the Captive Trumpeter in the fable. His part, he thought, was limited to blowing the fatal blast, for carnage among others.

The Secretary also prides himself upon the newspapers of Baltimore having declined publishing the annunciation of Mr. Taylor. No doubt it would be a very happy circumstance for the gentlemen of the court, if the state of the press was every where as loyal and enslaved as in Baltimore. Then we might continue to see the grossest calumny of Mr. Stone, the N. Carolina Senator, or of any other obnoxious but honest man, advertised by the week in the Court Gazette, whilst every other paper would be shut against the exposure of its minions. As to the term *Seditio*, which he appears to apply to the Federal Republican, it is we confess, a grievance to us unavoidable, that public journals in fulfilment of their duty, and in consonance with their end, are very often soiled with the actions of bad men in power, who, however, alone are to be condemned. Are we to be blamed for this? But instead of the cause of offence being diminished, we are compelled to expect its aggravation, till a change of administration shall relieve our columns from the daily history of the present. Fortunately for us, we are not obliged to soil our paper with his present production, and have thereby shunned that unmanly slang, whose *unde devotatur* undoubtedly descends to the vicinity of the common sewers and docks of Philadelphia, and has been frequently traced in the uproar of its mobs and disorderly processions.

Political.

From the Aurora of August 31.
IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.—The following paper has made its first appearance in a print called the Federal Republican of Georgetown—under the influence of extreme inflation alone, such a paper could have made its appearance in a journal of what is called the federal cast.
We look at this paper and contemplate its character with a judgment very differently affected, and in many respects from both the classes of politicians who have already animadverted on it.
We see in it a paper conceived by a man of very ardent mind, very earnest in the discharge of the duties of the station in which he was placed, not as much acquainted with the nature of this government or the feelings of the American people as he ought to have been, and therefore plunging into several gross errors and absurdities; but at the same time sound and solid on the great points which are involved in the questions which in fact are the foundations of the war of the last 20 years; and which have been growing into importance and effecting the destiny of civilized nations from the peace of Aix la Chapelle to the present day.
On those points, which relate to the general interests of nations, TURREAU is sustained by the interests of all nations that are concerned in a free, enlarged and unobscured commerce.
On those points which refer to the policy of our own country, he unfortunately speaks truths which cannot be evaded or repelled—and which have their origin in the fatal policy which so created the triumphs of the revolution, the abominable imitation of the British system of govern-

ment and finance, and the servile imitation of all her sordid, inapplicable, and anti-social policy.

When Turreau reproaches our government with this servility, with this zondescension, with this tame forbearance under all the humiliating insults, contumelies, wrongs, injuries, and partial restrictions; he is eloquent, because he is fortified by the dignity of justice and truth; when he talks of our cold indifference to our rights, he is severe but within the bounds of truth—when he talks of the influence of England in our public affairs, he falls off only in the imperfection of language to paint the melancholy shame in terms sufficiently impressive.

In a simple figure he has only given a light blushing color to our shame, but he has exhibited our impolicy in rays of light.

He has only told truths as to the power and influence of England in our public affairs, which all rational men have felt by their firesides—which honest men are ashamed to avow—but which every wise and discreet man, who knew and valued the interest and happiness of free America, has long deplored; and which the fatal policy of 1793 riveted upon us with fetters so massy and strong, that nothing but the sword could dis sever them.

It is impossible to overlook, in touching this subject, the correspondence of *Brasine*—which alone establishes all that Turreau alludes to concerning the influence of England in our public councils and our national concerns.

But when Turreau undertakes to interfere with the freedom of the press, when he attempts to overawe or intimidate our government, and impute to its administration the follies or even the reasonings of the presses of the country; Turreau sinks the dignity of his character, and casts a shade over the lustre of the chief of whom he boasts to be the representative; when he affects to make the ravings and calumnies of the priests hired by England in our cities, or the slanders and follies of others actuated by passions less heinous than quite as ridiculous, he sinks the character of himself, by embodying those chimeras and allowing that they are so formidable as to be objects of painful reflection to the greatest hero of the age. What folly, what childishness, could be more extravagant than this.

But what should we say to the weak block-heads who have brought this document to light—how will they divide the authority of its evidence so as to shew

That our government has been subservient to France
That French influence has prevailed in our councils.

Or, on the other hand, if they will take the whole of the record, and admit that Turreau speaks the whole truth;

How will they justify the British government, if it be true, as Turreau says, that the government was partial to England, and bore the insults of England with a patience unexampled in extent and duration.

Nay, how will they answer to the fact, that the general interests of nations are involved in the question of the existing war, and that in fact, under several democrats, it always presents the same thing—

The armed neutrality of 1793; or
The treaty of Utrecht of 1723; or
The rights of neutral nations; or
The continental system.

Under all these names the question is the same—and how will the federal *Gazettes* and *Cossack Journals*, shew that the interests of free nations, and above all nations the United States are not the true questions of the war?

It appears, after all, that this paper was never received by our government, though it is very evident it must have been offered; it was certainly a prudent act to prohibit such a paper from record on the files of our department of state, for it would be a perpetual libel—and the greater libel, containing so much truth.

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.
Arrived, letter of marque Sabine, Barnes, of Baltimore, of 340 tons, 10 guns, and 40 men, 36 days from Nantz, via Gloucester.

A British ship, with fish, had ar. at Bordeaux; and a schr. at Bayonne, cargo do. both prizes to the U. S. frigate President, Com. Rodgers.

The American privateer brig True Blooded Yankee, Hailey, had ar. at L'Orient, from a cruise, during which she took 7 prizes, several of which had ar. in France.

The privateer schr. Leo, of Baltimore, from a cruise, had also ar. at L'Orient. She had taken 4 prizes, two of which had ar. in France. She bro't in 60,000 dolls. in specie, taken out of one of her prizes—One of which was a rich homeward bound Indiaman, worth 500,000 dollars, which she took by boarding, and was conveying her to France, when she fell in with a sloop of war, which re-captured her. The privateer's men tried to sacrifice the privateer, for the safety of their prize; but the sloop of war took no notice of them, and went in pursuit of the ship.

During the Armistice between Russia and France, Bonaparte was augmenting his army very much. As the armistice had been prolonged a month longer, it was said he would have the largest army, by the time of its expiration, that he had ever collected together.

It was the general opinion in France, that a peace would soon be concluded between that country and Russia.

After the success of the American frigates over those of the British, the commander of the French frigate *Arethuse*, was generally stigmatized as a coward, &c. in France, for not capturing the British frigate *Amelia*, which she had a desperate engagement with.

The Sabine has been chased by 5 different ships of war on the passage, and escaped from them all with ease.

DRESDEN, July 15.
The emperor left this place for Magdeburg on the 13th, after having reviewed the troops

under gen. Vandamme, and had reached Leipzig, and reviewed the troops at that place—he then, after 3 hours, set out for Dresden and reached it the same night.

The Duke of Vicence, and the Count of Narbonne, ambassadors of France at Vienna, have been appointed by the emperor his ministers plenipotentiary at Prague. The Count of Narbonne set out on the 9th. It was believed the Duke of Vicence would set out on the 18th. The counsellor Anstalt, plenipotentiary of Russia, reached Prague on the 12th.

A convention was signed at Newmark for the continuance of the armistice till the middle of August.

On the 7th July, the emperor of Austria was within two miles of Prague, where he will tarry some time.

The French emperor on the 12th July visited all the fortifications of Magdeburg, which is one of the strongest places in Europe. He left Wittsburg at 3 in the afternoon, and reached Dessau in 6 hours, and reviewed the troops at that place. He left Dessau at 2 in the morning, and was at Magdeburg, at which are encamped the three divisions under gen. Vandamme.

STRAZBURG, July 3.

The troops which have passed to Mentz through this place in the course of the past week are numerous. Battalions of infantry and cavalry in the best order, and a great body of artillery. All these troops are with their full complements.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.

Day before yesterday, the sloop of the American armed vessel the Neptune passed through the city, with music and their flags displayed, celebrating their independence, and the late victory in Upper Canada.

LONDON, July 10.

We have news again of commodore Rodgers, and we hope that the President will share the fate of the Chesapeake. Com. Rodgers was upon the coast of Norway. He took in water at Bergen, and left that place with intention to capture some English vessels from Greenland. We are told an English ship of the line and a frigate are upon that station.

July 13.

Two frigates passed Yarmouth yesterday; it was supposed in pursuit of the American Com. Rodgers.

DESPATCH OF CAPTAIN BROKE, COMMANDING THE SHANNON.

Halifax, 6th June, 1813.

"I have the honor to inform you, that being on the first of this month near the light house of Boston, I had the pleasure to see that the United States frigate Chesapeake, which we had been watching for a long time, was coming out from port to give battle to the Shannon. I placed myself between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and made sail a-wards so as to facilitate her coming up with us. The enemy bore down upon us in a brilliant style, having three American flags flying; and in nearing us lowered his royals. I kept the Shannon close to the wind, hoping that the wind would lull. At half past five, the enemy hugged the wind, and came within hail of our starboard side. The action then commenced, the two ships steering under their topsails. After having exchanged tow or three broadsides the enemy fell on board of us; her mizzen blocks entangling in our fore rigging. I went on to the fore-castle to ascertain her situation; and seeing that the enemy had abandoned his guns, I gave orders to get ready for boarding. Our brave fellows chosen to execute this order, with their officers, precipitated themselves on the deck of the enemy, driving every thing before them with irresistible courage. The enemy fought desperately, but in disorder.

The fire continued on her spar deck, and in the tops; but in the space of two minutes the enemy were driven sword in hand, from all their stations. The enemy's flag was struck.

"I have to lament the loss of many brave men of my crew, who died gloriously.

"My brave first Lieut. Mr. Watts, was killed at the moment he was hoisting the English flag. My Quarter Master, Mr. Aldhan, who had volunteered to lead a detachment, was killed on the spar deck; and my old and faithful Clerk, Mr. Duron, was killed by his side.

"Having myself received a sabre wound at the beginning of the action when charging a party of the enemy collected on the fore-castle, I could do no more than give orders until I was assured that victory was complete. I then directed my second Lieut. Mr. Wallace, to take the command of the Shannon, and to secure the prisoners.

"The enemy had about 70 killed, and about 100 wounded.

"Our loss amounts to 24 killed, including officers, seamen and mariners."

FRANKFORT, July 14.

The number of troops which continue to pass is incredible. Yesterday so much infantry and cavalry arrived as to crowd all the city and villages.

BAVIA, July 10.

A numerous convoy of artillery from Turin arrived this day, and will proceed to Verona on the morrow, where, it will unite with the grand park of artillery of the army of observation of Italy.

American Intelligence.

Extract of a letter received from William G. Miller, American Vice Consul, dated.

BUENOS AYRES, May 8.

"You will have heard ere this will come to hand, of an attack made by a body of troops from Ahiloe, (an island near the main on the Chili side) on the town of Concepcion—Zalehula is the port at the mouth of the River Biuhio, distant from which about 1-1-2 leagues, higher up the river is Concepcion. The first place surrendered after an obstinate resistance, and the detachment marched on to Concepcion. The gates of the town were thrown open by the treachery of an European officer, a col. Ximenes, left in command of a regiment, and

who had seduced under false pretences his troops, which composed the chief strength of the garrison.

"This unexpected attack had tended to animate the Chilians, and rouse the patriotism of the dormant.

"Mr. Poinceff, the American consul general, had been preparing for a trip to Concepcion, in this case, had it been carried into effect, he would have fallen an unsuspecting sacrifice together with the President of the Chili Junta.

"The arrival of the United States frigate Essex at Valparisa, on the 6th of March had detained him. The Essex, it is to be hoped, will place our trade in that quarter on a more respectable footing than it has hitherto been. Captain Porter, it is said, seized a Lima privateer and threw her guns overboard, and left her men and provision to carry her to Lima, with a letter to the vice King, demanding the immediate restoration of all the ships that had been taken by the privateers under his order; or he would proceed to hostilities. Both English and Americans are pleased at this attempt to adjust a villainous system of piracy—Seven American vessels have been seized in Port Concepcion by the Lima privateer, and an American ship from this place, called the Boriskah, of Baltimore, has been carried into Lima and condemned.

"General Belgrano has had every success, Peru is now decidedly for the cause of liberty, and Belgrano is now marching for Oruro through the desert. The trade to the interior has taken an active turn, and will no doubt be increased.

"Artigas and Rondeo, who were sent to the siege of Monte Video, have assumed the chief command, and are, it is said, organizing a junta with the intention to effect a separation from that of Buenos Ayres, and establish another independent state connected with the other provinces and states under a General head."

Extract of a letter, dated May 28.

"The mortars will have arrived at Colonia, and we hear that good will had been restored between the troops, &c. on the other side of the river—that the siege of Monte Video is now following up with great vigor."

From a Hudson paper.
A MOST DARING ATROCITY.

On Saturday afternoon last, the body of Miss SALLY HAMILTON, the daughter of Samuel Hamilton, Esq. of Athens (on the opposite bank of the North river) was found in the creek, which empties itself into the river about an 100 rods north of the upper settlement of that village. The circumstances attending the daring deed which produced this young lady's death are the most agonizing, and such as at once evince a most wretched deterioration in the morals of a society.—The facts as we have been able to collect them are as follows:

On Wednesday evening last, about 8 o'clock Miss Hamilton left the house of her sister in the lower settlement of the village of Athens where she had been visiting, to return to her father's house in the upper settlement (the two settlements are towards half a mile apart) accompanied by several of her acquaintances. On reaching the upper settlement, part of her company stopped at a store to make some purchases, and on being desired to go in, she also stopped at the door, but a cousin herself, urging that she had been from home all day and was anxious to return—When she left this store, it was precisely half past eight o'clock. From here she was accompanied by two elderly ladies, and when she parted from them, was within 20 rods of her father's house; after she parted from these ladies, no positive account of her can be traced; although the 20 rods she had to walk to reach her father's house, is nearly as thickly settled as any part of the city of Hudson; and it was not until the next afternoon that her absence was discovered, when her sister at whose house she had been the preceding day visited her father's, and both parties missing the favourite of the family, mutual inquiries for her were made, which on further inquiry among the neighbors, resulted in the distressing circumstance embraced by the preceding detail. The alarm was instantly given and search made for her in every direction without effect.

The only intelligence that could be obtained that in any way tended to elucidate her fate, was, that between 8 and 9 o'clock of the evening in which she disappeared, a woman who was in the back part of the house at the opposite corner of the street to that which she had to turn to go to her father's, came into the front part of the house, and inquired with some agitation, if they had not just then heard the stifled cries of a woman in distress. The reply being given in the negative, the inquiry was stopped. This corner of the street is within a stone's throw of the water side, and turning which, from the street she was last parted with in, to go to her father's house, she would leave the road that led direct to the creek beyond the village. About 9 o'clock also, or a little after, the cries of a female in distress were heard by the people at a house about 80 rods beyond the creek; they were heard twice or thrice very distinctly, and afterwards rather faintly; but imagining that they must be deceived, and that it was the noise of the boys in the village, they thought but little of it until the next day when the absence of Miss H. was ascertained: blood was found upon the timbers of the bridge that crosses the creek, where two of the planks were missing. The creek was now searched, but all to no purpose; and in this state of painful uncertainty, the search was renewed on Saturday, the third day of her absence, when the body was found about half a mile up the creek beyond the bridge, nearly as far as a boat could be pushed. The body was afterwards, placed in the charge of a jury summoned for the purpose (on which were two physicians) who conveyed it to her father's house; and after an examination of evidence, &c. they were unanimously of the opinion that the young lady had been wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown. From the