

He expressed a desire to have a correspondence with the philosophical society of Philadelphia, & I took the liberty of mentioning the names of Dr. Rush, and Mr. C. W. Peale to him.

The hotel at which we were, fronted on a handsome square, called the place D'Armes. The buildings were formerly a part of the palace occupied by Charles V. It has a singular antique appearance, and connects with a lofty stone tower, eight stories high, with a spacious geometrical stone staircase. There is also a part of a masked gallery remaining attached to the house, formerly constructed for the ladies to view the tilts and tournaments which were performed on the ground now occupied as a public square. Notwithstanding the antique appearance of the exterior, our fare and accommodations within were quite in the modern style. I mention these particulars as being nearly connected with a tale that follows. I will give it to you as I received it. If it amuses you while reading it, as it did me while hearing it, it will be all I have in view in the repetition.

We were nearly ready to leave Cologne, when we were asked by a gentleman in the house if we were apprized of a singular incident that had happened in it. We answered in the negative, and requested him to relate it to us, which he did, nearly as follows:—After Charles V. left the palace, this part of it was occupied by a gentleman and his wife. The latter some time after died suddenly, and was buried in the church adjoining the public square, with all her valuable rings which she usually wore on her fingers. This circumstance being known to the grave-digger, he went the night after the interment, opened the grave, removed the lid of the coffin, and was in the act of taking off the finger from the lady's fingers; when she suddenly started up from the grave-digger in a fright ran from the church, leaving the lantern. The lady rose from her abode of death, took the lantern and walked home. After knocking some time at the door, one of the servants awoke, and enquired who was there. The answer was, your mistress. The astonished servant informed the husband, who treated the information as a fiction arising from the uneducated intellect of his servant. The servant persisting, the husband became enraged, and said he might as well be told her coach-horses were up in the tower. At that moment the horses were heard to neigh, and were to be seen at the upper windows. The husband immediately rose and recognized his wife, who had been buried in a trance. The lady lived several years afterwards; and to commemorate the incident, worked a piece of tapestry representing the events, which was afterwards deposited in the church where she was buried. The extraordinary circumstances of the horses looking out of the tower window was kept in remembrance by the owner having two images of horses made of the same size, and placed their heads out of the same two windows. These wooden horses remained at the station until removed by the present landlord, and are to be seen in the upper part of the house.

Curiosity urged me to go up to the old tower to realize the fact as to the horses. We found them there. They were very antiquated figures, thrown by a lumber. The most important towns situated on the Rhine are on the left side; consequently within the territory ceded to the French Republic. Of these Cologne ranks among the largest.

From the Washington Federalist.

Gallatin and M. Lyon.

Matthew Lyon, the famous Knight of the Wooden Sword, and of spitting memory, is agent of the United States for furnishing supplies to the army. A bill drawn by him on the Treasury of the United States was lately forwarded to this place to be presented for acceptance or payment, if it could be had. This bill was drawn in February last, and the money was not due from the U. States until October next. The bill was presented, and paid immediately, though the credit of the United States or of the Drawer would not have been injured by delay, because it was mentioned by Mathew when he sold the bill, that the money was not due from the United States till October.—We have been thus particular in this transaction, not from any great importance attached to it, but to connect it with the fate of another bill drawn under very different circumstances.

Mr. Steele, the late Secretary for the Mississippi Territory, drew on the Treasury of the United States for money which was due to him, under an act of Congress, for services performed in collecting the direct tax. When the bill was presented to Mr. Gallatin, he acknowledged the money to be due, but would not pay the bill until the accounts under the direct tax had come in, and the accounts settled. This was in November, 1801.—In this situation the bill lay unpaid, until the accounts were settled, which was near fourteen months after it was first presented, when the holder called again on Mr. Gallatin for payment. To his unspeakable astonishment, the bill could not be paid, because—here the General—because all the money due for these services was not drawn for at the same time. The bill presented were therefore protested, and returned to the drawers, the fair and honest creditors of the United States, who were subjected to all the expenses and damages of a protest of a bill, besides the long delay of payment. The balance of this transaction can only be fully understood by comparing it with the one first detailed, and seriously reflecting on the consequences which *must* and *might* result from it. In the first, we see a man defrauded by every person of character in the United States—the agent of government, and each singly seemed to render him service and to honour his debts, that they are paid many months before they are due. On the other hand, we see a faithful and good officer, universally respected and esteemed, drawing upon the Treasury for money acknowledged to be due him—The Secretary, instead of paying it, puts it off on frivolous pretences for more than a year, and then subjects the drawer to very great expense, trouble and delay, which might have been avoided, by stating the objections at first. The damages occasioned by the protest are regulated by the different States—in a few are they less and in some more than 15 per centum on the whole amount, besides interest, costs and charges. A pretty little sum for an American to pay for the whim or caprice of an insolent foreigner.

We are not acquainted with Mr. Steele's circumstances; but let us put a very natural supposition, and a very common case.—Suppose Mr. Steele, being employed by the government, had neglected all other business, depending solely on his official emoluments to support his family—relying on the promptitude of government to pay its debts, he enters into engagements on the credit of his public bills, to provide for the future support of his family—most of his fortune, and all of his credit, rest on these bills—they are forwarded—when presented to the Treasury such an answer is given, as to keep alive hope, and to support credit. After several months delay and anxious expectation, the bills are suddenly protested, the unfortunate, though fair creditor, relying on the faith of government, is irrevocably ruined, and himself and family reduced to beggary.

It may be answered, perhaps, that in the present instance, the consequences will not be as injurious as expressed.—Of this we cannot certainly speak—but every person will allow, that there are thousands on whom such conduct would operate as fatally as above described; and towards any person it would be in the highest degree unjust.

Such, Americans, are the glorious effects of placing imported patriots at the head of your affairs. The dregs and outcasts of every foreign nation, are received with open arms, nourished and supported by our government, whilst those foreigners, whose residence is really beneficial, & native Americans, are spurned with indignation by our rulers, and ruined by reliance on the faith and honor of government. Such are the men selected by the chief magistrate to conduct your affairs; not because they are better qualified, but because they feed none of those *unphilosophical* motions, some of those unphilosophical weaknesses, which arise from being the children of one common country, and from those tender endearments and early associations, which form the strongest cement to society, the firmest foundation of government, and the most fruitful source of friendship and patriotism.—The man who fanned the flame that threatened to conflagrate our country, could not be supposed very warmly attached to its prosperity or happiness.—Nor should we look for nobleness or generosity from him who could lead those deluded by his artifice and sophistry to the brink of destruction, and upon the least appearance of danger, leave them a sacrifice to his turbulence and ambition.

When a man is appointed to office, who, tho' a stranger among us, commenced his public career by an avowed hostility to our laws, and by countenancing and performing an opposition to our government—who threatened infamy and destruction to those officers who dared to perform their duty—when such a man is placed as the second officer under the President, what can we expect, but contempt of our laws, and insult to our citizens?

* The money was not all due to Mr. Steele, his agents being entitled to a part. The bill of one of his agents he forwarded with his own, and it met the same fate. The other agent, living probably at a great distance, and not wanting his money, has not thought proper to draw for it; therefore both the other creditors must wait the pleasure of this one. It is he should not recall on the United States for his money, tho' the creditor who have no connection with, or control over him, must lose their debts for his folly or negligence. This doctrine has certainly the merit of novelty to recommend it. It may have been considered as very just and equitable in France or Geneva, but not in this country.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Rockingham, March 17th, 1803.

HAVING seen in the Richmond Recorder some imperfect statements, unauthorized by me, relative to a transaction which took place some years ago, between Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, the present chief magistrate of the United States, and myself, I have thought it proper to set the matter in a fair point of view. By giving a true state of the facts, which should have been done ere this, had my health permitted. The facts are as follow, viz:

In the month of September, 1774, Mr. Jefferson made application to me for the loan of fifty pounds, which he proposed returning in a few months with thanks, &c. which sum I lent him with the greatest cheerfulness, having, at that time, the highest confidence in him as a man of honor, honesty and integrity; for which he gave his bond payable in twelve months, when I proposed that, if his convenience required, he might have it a longer time, on condition that he would punctually pay the interest annually.—This, however, Mr. Jefferson failed doing, nor did I hear from him on the subject, until I received his letter enclosing the principal and interest in paper money, which when it came to my hand, was not worth more than one shilling in the pound. The following is a correct copy of the letter alluded to.

Monticello, April 29th, 1779.

DEAR SIR,
By Mrs. Harvey I enclose to you the principal and interest of the money you were in kind as to lend me some years ago. It furnishes me also with an occasion of acknowledging with this, the many other obligations under which you have laid me, of which I shall always be proud to show a due sense, whenever opportunity shall offer.

I am, Dear Sir, with much esteem,
Your friend and servant,
(Signed)

TH: JEFFERSON.

I confess that on viewing the deceptions of the foregoing letter and its enclosure, I felt great surprise and disappointment, that a person who stood so high in the public estimation as to be, at that time, the governor of Virginia, and who had shared so much of my private confidence, that he might have commanded any

sum within my power to lend, should have risked his reputation, and attempted to require my friendship, by repaying the pallery sum of fifty pounds and interest, with something less than one fourth of the real legal interest then due thereon, which I thought not worth receiving, and therefore, on the return of Mrs. Harvey, re-enclosed to Mr. Jefferson the said paper money, together with his bond, in a piece of blank paper, leaving him to his own reflections; resolving at the same time, not to expose him until I should be advised of the result of his deliberations on the subject, of which I heard nothing until the 26th day of February, 1780, when a Mr. Leonard Herring, a neighbour of mine, who is yet living, informed me he had taken from the fall of a window in a public house in Staunton, a letter directed to me, which he delivered to my hand. On opening the supposed letter, I found it to be part of half a sheet of paper covering the aforesaid bond. The thin cover, however, was so worn out at the folds & corners, that the bond was to be seen, which was also considerably fretted, especially at the corners. By whom that paper was forwarded, or how it found its way to the fall, where my obliging neighbour accidentally discovered it, I have never yet been able to learn; but, from the whole of the circumstances, I was induced to believe it might be intended, never to reach my hands. However, after sundry evasions, & repeated applications to col. Nicholas Lewis of Albemarle, to whom I was referred as the agent of Mr. Jefferson, & while he was in France, I received payment of the principal and interest.

GABRIEL JONES.

Interesting Narrative.

Capt. Shillaber, from Mogadore, has favored us with a deposition taken at the office of the American Consul in that place, of which the following is an abstract:—

[Salem paper.]

* John Brodie, (the deponent) of Green Briar county in Virginia, a seaman on board Schr. Betley, of Norfolk, Samuel Shore, master, sailed in said schr. from Norfolk the 18th of April, 1802 on a voyage to Madeira, laden with indian corn and pipe slaves, and had favorable weather for the first three weeks, and then the master suspecting they were to the eastward of Madeira, they put about, and beat to the westward for about a fortnight, when finding they were not to the eastward of Madeira they put about again, and for the first 2 or 3 days had favorable winds from the N. and N.W. and then it came round to the E. and N.E. On the 17th of June, as the water was nearly out, the master called all hands aft to advise with them, as they could not fetch Madeira, whether it would not be best to bear away for Teneriffe. This was agreed to, and on the 20th they found themselves in the latitude of Teneriffe, but no appearance of land; the last of the water was that day served out, and they had no fresh provisions on board; the wind from N. to E. N. E. and they kept standing on for the land. The day following they killed the dog and served it out. On the morning of the 28th they got soundings, and they saw land about mid-day.—The master then sent Thomas Beck and David Evan ashore in the boat to seek for water, and the schooner stood in till about 2, P. M. and then came to anchor, and remained there till the evening of the 29th when, as there was no appearance of the boat, they cut the cable, and ran the vessel ashore on a sandy beach. The surf here was violent, and Charles Rivers, the mate, attempting to swim ashore, was drowned in it.—Shortly after, the master and two remaining seamen, who assisted him, went overboard, and reached the shore in safety. They laid on the beach that night, and in the morning the master was so weak as not to be able to walk, but the deponent and Thomas Lewis went different ways to look for water; the former returned about noon, without finding any; Lewis never appeared again. The deponent then laid down by the side of the master, who was unable to rise; and shortly after, a body of Moors came upon them, and stripped them of all their clothes. The deponent made known to them, by signs that they wanted water, and some of them conducted him to a well about two miles off, which he had before passed, without observing it. He drank, and they gave him a skin of water to carry to the master, who drank a little.

By this time the Moors had been on board the vessel, and had brought on shore what of the rigging they could cut away, or find loose.—The deponent went to them to see if he could find any thing to eat; but found what bread there was quite spoiled by the salt water, and that a calf of beef and another of pork had been washed over, and all the meat lost. He ate a little of the bread, and then went to the master, but found him dead. He made a hole in the sand and buried him. He then returned to the Moors, and found them roasting indian corn, and eating it, and he ate some also. The Moors made tents of the sail, & staid there about eight days; during which time they got every thing from on board which they could, and then burnt the vessel. After this they travelled to the southward, taking the deponent with them to a place where they remained about a month. Here he found the oars of the boat, which he understood had come on shore there, and the men had been carried to the northward. A Moor then came with some camels, and took the deponent away with him; travelling southward three days; and after stopping three days, another Moor took him, and travelled northward four days more; he then was delivered to another, who kept him four months, and then brought him within sight of Santa Cruz, where he staid about three weeks; and after keeping him tra-

veling about, and stopping occasionally, he was sent to Mogadore, where he arrived the 2d of March last.

About the 8th of April, the American agent at Mogadore received intelligence from Salles, that Beck and Evan, who went ashore in the boat, were there, on their way from Morocco to the Consul General of the U. S. at Tangiers, to be sent from there to Gibraltar.

Raleigh,

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1803.

Pursuant to law, the Honorable Spruce Macay, John Louis Taylor, Samuel Johnston, and John Hall, Esqrs. Judges of the Superior Courts of this State, convened in this City on the 10th inst. for the purpose of holding a Court to determine on questions of law or equity arising in their circuits. We learn that little business has been brought up for a superior decision, and that the Court will probably adjourn on Wednesday. Wm Norwood, Esq. attorney at law, is appointed Clerk of this Court, in the place of Duncan Cameron, Esq. resigned.

On Wednesday next the Federal Circuit Court for North Carolina District, is to meet in this city.

We had no Mail from the North on Tuesday last, owing to the Stage at Warrenton taking back the portmanteau bound to this place.

Mr. James Coman, of this City, Merchant, very narrowly escaped being robbed 5 or 6 days ago, a few miles to the north of Warrenton, on his way in the stage to Petersburg.—Four negroes rushed out of the woods and attempted to cut his Trunk from behind the stage, but Mr. C. providentially lifting up the curtain at that instant, discovered them just in time to save his money.

The dwelling-house of a Mr. Nathaniel F. Folsdick of Portland, Maine, on the 23d ult. was robbed of ten thousand dollars.

We lay before our readers the following letter which has been received in this place from a gentleman in New Orleans.—The writer of it is high in the confidence of a large portion of the people on the western waters; he has been chosen to represent them in the next Congress, and he is a friend and political adherent of the present administration.—He cannot be mistaken as to facts, and his opinions are highly worthy of credit. From both, we see great cause of apprehension and alarm for the future; as well as to regret that in time past our rulers had not pursued more spirited and decisive measures than they have adopted relative to our rights upon the Mississippi. PITTSBURG, MAY 27.

NEW-ORLEANS, APRIL 14.

"I have been here eight days, and find our affairs in statu quo.—The Intendant will not open the port or give us a deposit.—He swears in the most solemn manner, that the deposit shall not be granted while he remains in office.—Many of his friends are well assured that he wishes to furnish a pretext to the Americans to make a descent upon this port and country; and that he is secretly influenced by the Minister of his Catholic Majesty to pursue this measure.

"The Spaniards and Americans here are incessantly wishing the United States may send down an army without delay. They detest, they deprecate the government, the factitious pride and tyrannical contributions of the French.

"The French Prefect has arrived.—His professions to the Americans are amicable at present, but I think on the establishment of the French government he will change his tone.—He is waiting for General Victor & the French troops before he begins his administration. Every expedient will be tried to invade our government and sink it into confusion. Now is the crisis, the important crisis for the Americans to seek redress and future security. The people here (a few Croles excepted) would rejoice at prompt and effectual measures being used by the people of the western country.

"The French army destined for this place is said to be ordered for St. Domingo; a place of deposit is still refused to us: the most favorable opportunity in the world now presents itself, and if lost, I fear can never be regained. A few men would take this place, for they would meet with little or no resistance. It would surprise you to see the lively interest which the people here take in the future well being of our nation; and the rapture with which they read, and re-echo the speeches of the senators who were in favour of taking immediate possession of this country.

"I hope in God's name that our western militia may be immediately equipped and put in readiness; and that no time may be lost in pursuing the means of our safety.—By our enemies we are charged with the want of public spirit. The Spaniards view the French with horror and disgust. They see their own government on the brink of ruin by the intrigues of French policy, and like a man in despair are regardless of further consequences. They seem impatient of delay, and often utter their surprise at the tameness & pusillanimity of the western country.

I fear our plan of negotiation will only produce delay. Should it prove unsuccessful I shall thence forward mourn over the alien fortunes of our degraded country."

Another letter has been received in this town from a gentleman now living in Louisiana, who formerly resided in Washington county; the following is an extract—

LOUISIANA, near Point Coupee, March 24, 1803.

"We are daily expecting the French to take possession of this country.—It is said their civil officers are to be accompanied by 400 troops. All arrangements are made by the officers of the