

which Mr. Pitt would make; but Mr. Windham and Lord Grenville would oppose it as pertinaciously as they did the peace made by Mr. Addington; they would daily deplore the fallen and subjugated state of their country, calling for eternal war as preferable to peace, though when war exists they give it no real support. A peace, among its other consequences, would necessarily divide the coalition, and throw Mr. Fox on the side of government.

A letter from Paris, of the 24th, received in London, states, that an air of mystery seems to pervade every public undertaking in that city. General Moreau, it seems, embarked from Perpignan for America, and this only a few days after he had been permitted to furnish his apartments in the temple according to his own taste. A number of persons arrested in February last, as a measure of public safety, have only recovered their liberty upon condition of fixing their residence at certain places, under the inspection of the Police.

The Senators Le Fevre and St. Luzenne, who both have served under Moreau, negotiated between him and Bonaparte, and caused the former, who, since his condemnation, has shewn more character than he did before, to accept of the offer to go to America, with the value of all his property, and an annuity of 100,000 livres. He declined the place of a Governor in the Isle of France, saying, that he would never acknowledge Bonaparte as an Emperor, or serve under him as such. Madame Moreau, on account of the tender age of her child, was desired to remain in France twelve months longer, but she accompanied her husband, and many think she will embark with him. Her mother remains at Paris, employed in disposing of their property. It is said that Bonaparte intends to purchase Moreau's country seat, Grosbois, for his brother Louis. The Tribune Moreau, & all the other members of Moreau's family, will settle in North America. It is even said that several Generals, as Souham, Macdonald, Lecourbe, and others, intend to join their friend Moreau, in the United States.

JULY 14.

From the *Moniteur* of the 4th, we yesterday gave in most part of our impression, an official article contradicting a variety of reports respecting the affairs of the Continent, which have been copied by the Paris Journals from the German Gazettes. It is quite necessary that the Corsican usurper should prevent such reports from circulating; the ambitious strides he actually takes are rather more than the patience of Europe can bear, and he may find it prudent to avert, as much as possible, the general indignation at intrigues and aggrandisement. But these very reports which he now contradicts, may not be wholly unfounded, though they may be premature. The articles which are contradicted by the official paper are as follow: "That considerable changes are to take place in Italy; that the Papal States are to be divided, and the Cardinal Fesch is to have a share; that the King of Naples will retire to Sicily; and that General Acton was to be restored to the situation from which he had been dismissed. It is also added, that an article published some time since in the *Publiciste*, had induced the Secretary of State of the Sublime Porte, to remonstrate with M. Brune, the French minister at Constantinople, on a supposed design of France to seize the Morea; and that, from intelligence given in the French papers, the court of Vienna entertained an opinion that France intended to send 60,000 men into Italy."

Accounts from Admiral Cornwallis, off Brest, were received in town yesterday; they are dated the 7th instant, at which time the enemy had made no fresh preparation to put to sea.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 12th of June, inserted in the *Moniteur* of the 28th ult. mention, that the Mamelukes, on the 23d last March, not only retrieved their former losses, but defeated the united Turks and Arnauts, killed 2000 of them, and forced the remainder to shut themselves up at Cairo, where they are now blockaded by 12,000 united Mamelukes, Bedouins, and Fellahs, who, it is supposed, will soon be masters of the capital of Egypt.

A London paper of June 30, says "private letters, both from Vienna and Berlin, say, that Bonaparte's emissaries to these courts, in informing the Austrian & Prussian ministers of their master's new dignity, announced, at the same time, that any difficulty or objection, to acknowledge the Corsican as an Emperor of the French, would immediately be resented by him, and regarded by the French nation as a declaration of war. On the other hand, the Turkish Empire and Hanover were held out as a spoil, which may indemnify the emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, for their courtesy in an affair equally interesting to Bonaparte, and to the French people. The letters add, that Bonaparte, in a letter under his own hand, to Francis II. has invited this sovereign to occupy Belgrade, & with

his troops restore tranquility on the Turkish frontiers, lest the insurrection of the Serbians should spread into the Austrian dominions; and, as Bonaparte has nothing so much at heart as a general and continental peace, should the German Emperor find out any means to adjust the differences between France and Russia, and to bring about a pacification between France and England, the universe would proclaim him the benefactor of mankind. In another letter to the Arch-Duke Charles, Bonaparte has held nearly the same language."

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin,
If you judge the following account will subserve the cause of humanity, please to give it a place in your useful paper.

Living on the outlet of the great pond, so called in this town, where the water for the use of mills is carried a considerable distance in the public highway in a canal and trough, and in a neighborhood pretty thickly settled, and children playing about the stream having sometimes fallen into the water and been exposed to drowning, induced me to attend to the accounts which have been published of the means used to restore life to drowned people, and to make the subject a matter of enquiry and attention. Among the variety of methods recommended, I was induced to believe, from the surprising effect of ashes restoring drowned fowls to life, that the application would be as efficacious when applied to drowned persons, as any I had heard suggested. On Monday, the 9th instant, a child of Mr. Caleb Munson's, about fifteen months old, was taken out of the water apparently dead. From the place where it fell in, it had floated down the stream about sixty feet in a swift current through a gate hole in the bottom of the mill trough, where the water falls six feet, and was found lodged in trash under water. It must have been in the water at least fifteen minutes, and it was the universal opinion of those present that any attempt to restore it to life would be totally unavailing. I however determined to try the experiment of ashes. Accordingly had his clothes taken off and spread some warm ashes taken from the fire place, on flannel, with the ashes next his skin; ordered tobacco-smoke to be injected into his body, and soon applied an addition of hot ashes directly on his bowels. After operating in this way about eight or ten minutes, together with blowing into his mouth, to the astonishment of all present, signs of life began to appear, and water in large quantities issued from his mouth. A portion of physic was given him in about two hours, and in twenty four he was able to walk, and is now entirely recovered. This successful experiment ought to operate as a caution to all who read the account not to abandon too hastily to their fate those who are so unfortunate as to be drowned; but to make trial of the most approved means, in circumstances where there is the least possibility of success: For it is better to make an experiment on ninety-nine persons and fail of success, than suffer one to perish who might be restored to life.

SOLOMON ROCKWELL.

Winchester, July 18th, 1804.

Raleigh,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1804.

It is a pity "Ulysses" could not get one of those offices in the gift of the President, &c. he makes mention of in the last Register. The appointment would be very acceptable; for if we mistake not, Ulysses has rendered himself so despicable in his country, as not to be able to make a support from his profession. The people will therefore be able to put a proper estimate upon the productions of this fellow. We will venture to assert that Mr. Gales would not have published the piece if Ulysses had signed his proper name. Mr. G. knows his interest too well to give currency to a publication which abuses many of his patrons, if this Ulysses had been known.

Mr. Boylan,

I find from some remarks in your paper of a few weeks past, that Mr. Gales was one of the committee, on the 4th of July, to prepare toasts for the commemoration of that day. I have observed that for some years we have been deluged with a set of foreigners, who, unable to live in their own countries, and only able to remove thither their souls and bodies, have set themselves up for the dictators of the nation: but I must confess that I have never witnessed any thing quite so ridiculous as that of Joseph Gales (a British subject who removed to America in 1794) being one of the committee to form toasts for American people, in celebration of the 4th of July, the anniversary of the day on which they declared themselves free and independent from the Crown of Great Britain.

I do not think strange of the appointment of Col. Ingles; he was a soldier & served us faithfully to the end of the war; we view him as a father, as bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. He is truly sensible of the price of our Independence; but that Mr. Gales, (who for ought we know was in the ranks against us) should be selected for his patriotism, is what I do not very well understand. Was there no other officer besides Col. Ingles? Was there no soldier? Or was it conceived that Mr. Gales's enmity and ill will towards his native soil since he has been compelled to flee it, made up for services at Brandywine and Germantown? Surely Mr. Gales's own understanding would point out to him the awkwardness of his appearance; and if he was really nominated, that in itself was such an attempt to disguise satire, as requires an apology in an ample manner: But I fear, that upon examination, it will be found, Mr. Gales was never fairly nominated, but that in his usual habit of solicitation, and probably being the first to nominate, reduced Col. Ingles to the necessity of returning the compliment. Mr. Gales will without doubt attribute these remarks to ill will, but he will be mistaken; the writer is far from being his enemy; nor was he ever ever suspected: But he views with disinterested concern, the evident ascendancy which foreigners are acquiring over natives—he cannot believe that it is consistent with policy or justice, to prefer in any department, a foreigner to a qualified native. Mr. Gales must entertain the same sentiment, or he would not on every occasion discover such an anxiety to inform his readers of his own promotion, although he carefully conceals every instance where his applications have been rejected. Mr. Gales being of that description of foreigners who have emigrated since the peace, should remember, that a modest, unassuming deportment best becomes him; that should he appear too clamorous in behalf of government, it may excite a jealousy that he is aiming the same violence to the American Constitution whilst in America, that he did to the British whilst in England. And it ought not to be forgotten that he was bound by an oath to support the British Constitution, & we have only the same pledge for his fidelity to ours: and that as he violated his engagement with his native sovereign, it is possible he may do the same with the American people, when it shall suit his interest.

A Citizen of Johnston County.

To prevent the idea being taken up or entertained that the foregoing piece (on a subject already treated of by him) was wrote by the Editor or at his request, he thinks it necessary here to declare that the same was sent him by a Republican of the Jefferson School, and inserted at his particular desire.

COMMUNICATION.

A short time before the late election, one of the Congressional Candidates, was one evening in Fayetteville, going home from a gin shop somewhat boozed, and ran foul of a post—Retiring three steps, half raising his cane, and leaning his head in the true oratorical position, he very deliberately thus addressed his sturdy antagonist. "Wherefore, Sir, do you set yourself up to impede the progress of picksons who walk the streets? I wish to know the end and purpose of your insult? are you not a federalist in the interest of Mr. Martin Sir?"

Fayetteville District, August 20, 1804.

The measure of our disgrace is filled. That count which almost every honest and decent man in the district dreaded as a great evil, has at last arrived.—We are now to be represented in Congress by Duncan McFarland, whose character is too well known to need a description. Let it be sufficient to say, that among men of honest minds, and only tolerable information, there is, there can be but one opinion of him. They turn with disgust from the idea of being represented by such a bold, impudent and unprincipled demagogue. If there were any respectable characters that supported his election, I am really at a loss to know their motives. Were they partial to him on account of his connection with the Scotch? Mr. Martin is also a Scotchman, and a man of real respectability and acknowledged integrity. Was it on account of his profession of Republicanism? Mr. Pickens offered on that side with an unblemished character. That he was the best qualified of any that offered for the transaction of public business, is what none, I believe, of his most devoted dupes have the impudence to assert. Some it is said voted for him although they detested his character, merely through opposition to the friends of the other candidates. Such conduct needs not a comment; it carries in itself the proofs of a perverse mind, that would sacrifice both country and conscience, to gratify a revengeful disposition.

But we have one consolation left, and that is a fervent hope that he will not be allowed a seat in the grand councils of our nation. Surely if there is any love of virtue, any respect for decency and honor, and any dignity of character left in the hearts of our regenerated Congress; they will exert their constitutional rights, and expell from their body, a man of such notorious ill fame. Whose character has been frequently rated very low by the juries of his country; and in whose face is strongly

pictured the deep rooted depravity of his soul.

FRIEND TO DECENCY.

MARRIED.

On the evening of Tuesday the 4th inst. in this city, by the Rev. Leonard Prather, the Rev. A. FLINN, of Fayetteville, to the amiable & truly accomplished Miss MARTHA HENRIETTA WALKER, late of New-England, a lady than whom few living are better calculated to ensure happiness in that tender and endearing relation.

DIED.

Lately in Rockingham County, *William Bethell*, Esquire, Clerk of said County, greatly regretted by his numerous friends & connexions.

In Tyrell County the 11th July, *Thomas Hoskins*, Esq.

At Knoxville, (Ten.) *George Roulstone* printer of the Knoxville Gazette.

At New-York, *John Harrison*, Editor of the N. Y. Weekly Museum.

Pennsylvania Parties.—It is amusing to observe the conduct of the Republicans in that state—they have split into divisions, & each party have their favorite candidates.—While the Leibites have received a severe castigation in the Freeman's Journal, the Aurora has not been inactive. Tench Coxe, and the candidates he supports have been most unmercifully mauled by Duane.—Tench is upbraided with conducting the British army into Philadelphia when we were struggling for liberty—with being a coward, a liar, and a political apostate; and yet three years ago—nay, not so much; not three years—this very man, this Tench Coxe, was a principal writer and supporter of the Aurora, was caressed and esteemed by the editor, and proclaimed as a steady republican, though the circumstances alluded to by Duane were known to him, and were engraven on the mind of every American.—Oh, the consistency of Democracy!

New Papers.—A political paper has made its appearance in Baltimore, entitled, "THE PORCUPINE," by *Archy Touchstone*. It is federal; and the editor is said to have displayed much taste & talent in the first number. Another paper, we suppose in opposition, was to be issued at the same place, entitled, "THE RUSH LIGHT," by *Simon Segar & Co.* It is probable he intends smothering the Porcupine.

We have stated, on information which will not be contradicted, that Spain has refused to ratify the convention, heretofore agreed on, which convention, among other stipulations, allowed to the citizens of the United States, an indemnity for the spoiliations committed on their property by the government and subjects of Spain. The reason assigned by Cevallos for this refusal was expressed as follows: "The accession of Louisiana has so varied the relations between Spain and the United States, that we cannot, and will not, ratify the convention."

Hence it appears, that the boasted acquisition of Louisiana, which has been so much trumpeted and celebrated by our leading administration, and for which we have to pay FIFTEEN MILLIONS Dollars, or nearly one fifth part of the whole amount of our national debt, may cost fifty millions more to quiet the possession. This boasted bargain turns out to be, neither more or less than a purchase of individual injury and national dishonor.—Of individual injury, being the cause of an absolute refusal to ratify an act of just retribution to our citizens.—Of national dishonor, inasmuch as the refusal is made by a government, which a proper exertion of our power could have compelled to the performance of its engagements, and even shaken to the base of its authority.

But the energies of our country are paralyzed, and her resources wasted in the trembling hands to which they have been confided.—The claims of our citizens are disregarded, and the character of the nation, when brought into competition with the ease and convenience of our own rulers, is an object of no importance.

The frown of war might shorten their stay in office—peace must, therefore, be maintained at any sacrifice. (Pol. Reg.)

Extract of a letter from Madrid in an American house in Cadix, received by the ship *Shepherdess*, Captain *Wills*, dated, MADRID, JULY 6, 1804.

"I take up my pen to inform you, that such is the state of things between the two Governments, that there is more than a probability that war must ensue. In fact such is the situation of things, that one of the other government must recede; and it is on such points, that the American government neither can, and have declared they never will recede from. Our Minister has called for a final answer on Tuesday, and if not favorable, means to demand his passports & quit the country.

He is in fact making every preparation for his departure. He intends notifying our Commercial Agent next week of the state of things, if nothing more favorable occurs."