

however, in what instance the power has been found injurious, or inconvenient, to the rights and interests of the people? It has, indeed, sometimes suspended an important decision, till the sense of the people could be ascertained. It has sometimes embarrassed an attack upon the principles of the constitution. It has often produced useful deliberation. And once at least, it has prevented the disgrace of legislating upon subjects, that belong exclusively to the jurisdiction of another country. But, are these effects of a constitutional power, that we should approve and encourage; or, on the contrary, that we should demand a Convention to condemn and to prohibit? Let the honest and the intelligent Freemen of Pennsylvania, reflect and determine.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Brest fleet, it is said, have indicated a disposition to put to sea. We are inclined to think that this may be a feint to engage the attention of our fleet, while the other French and Spanish squadrons are effecting junctions, or putting to sea.

On the spur of this necessity and this danger, great efforts are making to fit out every ship of force for sea, and to render these the more disposable, it is intended to employ an additional number of block ships for the defence of the coast.

It is rumoured also, that it is in contemplation to call out the population, or some part of it, agreeable to the General Defence Act. Ministers seem at first alarmed, and good reason they have to be so.

There is a report too that an embargo will be laid on shipping till the destination of the French and Spanish fleets is ascertained.

It has been reported that an attack on Ferrol is the first object of Sir James Craig's armament. We fear that it is now too late. Had ministers on the first breaking out of the Spanish war, sent an expedition (which should have been ready to go the moment war was declared) to that quarter, it might have been taken without much difficulty or loss of time. It would have enabled us to take or destroy at least 15 ships of the line. Ministers are deeply responsible for the loss of that opportunity.

Letters from Lisbon state, that the most active exertions are making throughout Spain to carry on the war with all possible vigour. A body of French troops had entered Catalonia, to operate with the Spaniards in the siege of Gibraltar.

MAY 9.

Sir John Orde's squadron, on its way from Cadiz, to join the channel, has excited considerable alarm amongst the shipping, and induced several to return into port, which had passed the most dangerous part of their voyage. The Canada transport, with troops, is one of the ships induced to put back.

The West-India fleet which sailed on the 20th ult. under convoy of the Eithalion frigate and Serpent sloop of war, also fell in with Sir John Orde's squadron, was prevailed upon to return into port, and is arrived at Cork. The next day the Commander of the Eithalion called a meeting of the several Captains, on board his ship, and informed them that if, after all they knew, they were still desirous to proceed on their voyage, he would sail with them, provided they would sign a petition to him, stating that to be their wish. This being complied with, the trade put to sea, and were out only one day before the convoy thought fit to return, without any subsequent intelligence, or any additional reasons for so doing.

Much activity prevails among the hostile flotilla on the opposite coast. On Monday about 100 of their gun-boats were discovered off the sand hills standing for Boulogne; they were supposed to be coming from Havre or Dieppe. Some of our squadron immediately stood for the purpose of intercepting them, and the squadron at Dun-geness instantly got under weigh.

Accounts have been received from the Channel fleet, dated off Ushant, the 4th inst. at which time it had been reinforced by the Mars, Minotaur and Illustrious, of 72 guns each.

The Glory, of 28 guns, is hourly expected at Spithead, with Admiral Sir John Orde on board. Orders have been sent to him to repair thither and to strike his flag.

Some certain accounts of Lord Nelson's fleet have at length been received. His Lordship, with six sail of the line, it is ascertained by advices which have reached Government, was off Carthageha on the 13th ult. standing for the straits, with an unfavorable wind. The remainder of the Noble Admiral's fleet were not at that time far distant from him; and from the course in which he was steering, little doubt can be entertained of his having received correct intelligence of the enemy. On the 12th, the Beagle sloop saw the Spanish squadron eleven leagues to the westward of Cadiz; and, in the event of the wind becoming favorable for the British fleet to pass the Gut, there is every reason to hope that it will be able to come up with the enemy. Indeed, what with the chances of the weather, the extraordinary eagerness of pursuit, the superior skill of British seamen, and Lord Nelson's characteristic promptitude and perseverance, we entertain little or no doubt of a meeting, glorious, we trust, in its result, having long ere this taken place. The gallant chief of the British squadron comes not within sight of the enemy, without vigorously engaging them, and, in that case, the hero triumphs, or survives not the combat.

We stated yesterday that an embargo had taken place on all the vessels in the river, and that a great number of able seamen had been procured for his Majesty's service. A warmer press was perhaps never known upon the Thames. By our port letters we find, that a similar expedient has been every where resorted to, and that the seamen thus obtained will enable government to make a very considerable and immediate augmentation of our naval force. These measures it is supposed, will shortly be followed by the calling out of the levy en masse; and every practicable measure will immediately be resorted to, for placing the country in the most respectable state of defence.

Government having received certain information that the enemy are determined to make every possible effort against this country; and hence have they resolved to adopt such measures as shall leave scarce any thing to chance. The enemy having ventured their fleets to sea, are now daily increasing their hostile preparations at Boulogne, the camp at which place has within the last fortnight been very considerably augmented; and our letters of yesterday inform us, that gun-boats are almost every day seen steering along the coast from different ports to the grand depot. On Tuesday about 100 of them were seen coming from the westward; and a signal being hoisted, several of our cruisers went immediately in pursuit of them. That the enemy are now seriously intent upon invading our shores, we entertain not the slightest doubt; but we are no less confident, that, come when they may, they will find us in an state of preparation to meet them, and that the day of combat will prove a day of glory to Britain.

Accounts reached town yesterday from Plymouth, stating that advices had been received there by a neutral ship from Charante, that on the 1st of May, a three and a two decker, full of troops, sailed from Rochefort: that an embargo had been laid on, eight days previous to their sailing, which was taken off on the 22d instant, the day on which the neutral vessel alluded to left Charante.

MAY 10.

Advices were received from Lt. Gardner at the Admiralty yesterday. The fleet under his lordship's command consisted of 28 sail of the line; the enemy were at single anchor in Brest water, completely prepared for sea. The actual amount of their force is not stated, but it is supposed to be from 21 to 25 sail of the line.

MAY 11.

On Tuesday last, about three o'clock, a special messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with the Treaty that has been so long negotiating with the court of Russia, sealed and signed in due form. This treaty is offensive and defensive, and some of the northern Powers either are, or soon will be parties to it. The public may now consider the war as commencing.

Count Woronzow, the Russian Ambassador at this court, also received dispatches at the same time, brought by a Russian courier, of the same nature with the above.

MAY 14.

It is yet undecided whether any detachment from the channel fleet has been sent in pursuit of the combined squadron; but we understand that Government has determined to send out such strong reinforcements to the commander in chief as may enable him to dispatch a number of vessels according to the exigency of any unforeseen and pressing occasion. The press, which is now carried with the greatest activity on the river, and in the out-ports, will be continued until every ship of the line is either fit for service, or being equipped in a short time, shall have been completely manned.

The order for an embargo at this port was announced from the custom-house on Thursday, and the press-gangs have been indefatigable in their exertions ever since. Persons of all professions, as well as seamen, have been occasionally taken, though many have been released on proper application having been made in their behalf. In the early part of the week, about forty Irishmen, just landed from a Dublin packet, and who were proceeding up the country in search of employment, were pressed and taken on board the tender. They have since, however, most of them been liberated.

The sailing of two French sail of the line from Rochefort, is confirmed by official dispatches.

GOVERNOR WILLIAMS.

From the Mississippi Herald, Extra.

On Friday the 19th of May, the following Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor, by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

To His Excellency ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq. Governor of the Mississippi Territory. May it please your Excellency,

The subscribers, inhabitants of the city of Natchez, beg leave to present their sincerely cordial congratulations upon your Excellency's appointment to the governmental chair of this territory.

They congratulate themselves and their fellow-citizens throughout the territory, upon an event so auspicious, which promises order, harmony and good government. They confidently rely, that their expectations will not be disappointed.—They are fully impressed, and assured from your Excellency's character, that the due energy of government will be supported, that appointments will be made, which will combine qualification with integrity. And that all the powers and duties of the executive, will be executed and discharged so as to be honourable to himself and to promote the happiness and welfare of the people.

They beg leave further to assure your Excellency, that they pledge themselves, at all times, and on all just constitutional occasions, to give you, collectively and individually, every support in their power.

Our most cordial prayers are, that you may enjoy, the only earthly reward of a good administration in the happiness of the people over whom you preside, and that health, joy and happiness may reign in your own immediate household.

City of Natchez, May 16, 1805.

(Signed by upwards of 60 of the most respectable inhabitants.)

The committee appointed by a number of respectable inhabitants of the City of Natchez, to prepare and present an Address to His Excellency Robert Williams, Governor of the Territory.

Report.

That they prepared the foregoing Address, and the same being signed by a number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city, they waited upon His Excellency at Washington, who received the same with distinguished politeness, and was pleased to give the following answer.

To Messrs. William Murray, Garrett Elliot Pendergast, and Stephen Bullock, Committee of the City of Natchez.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive with lively sensibility the address which you have been pleased to present to me this day, on behalf of the citizens of Natchez, evincive of their approbation of my appointment to the government of this territory.

Although it is with great diffidence I have undertaken this task, still I derive considerable hope from the liberal sentiments you have expressed. Finding therein unequivocal assurances that so long as there shall be given proofs of a disposition to support the government, in its true constitutional energy; and in the

distribution of offices, to have only in view integrity and abilities, my embarrassments are lessened. For these are objects dear to my heart, and such as I trust will have a steady and uniform influence through the whole course of my administration. And it is on these terms alone, that I expect to receive the approbation and support of my fellow-citizens.

Your wishes for my personal happiness, are expressed in terms to merit my warmest acknowledgments. May you, gentlemen, individually enjoy unceasing felicity, and may the people of the territory generally obtain that prosperity to which their virtues and patriotism so eminently entitle them.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

May 17, 1805.

On Tuesday last the citizens of Natchez and its vicinity gave an entertainment to His Excellency ROBERT WILLIAMS—at which Col. John Steele presided as President, and Major Ferdinand L. Claiborne as Vice-President.—The following toasts were given, and drank with patriotic energy:—

1. The President of the United States.
2. The Vice-President of the United States.
3. The memory of Gen. Washington, the Hero and Father of his country.
4. The memory of the Patriots of '76. May their heroic example influence their posterity.
5. The Heads of Departments.
6. Representative Government. The Palladium of the rights and liberties of man.
7. The Mississippi Territory. May it soon be entitled to harmonize as a sister state with the Union.
8. Our Brethren of Louisiana. May they understand and appreciate the benefits derived from a Republican Government.
9. The several Territories of the United States. May they always have a just confidence in the parental care of the general Government.
10. The Army and Navy of the United States.
11. The memory of the brave Americans who fell before Tripoli.
12. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, the nurseries of wealth and virtue.
13. Virtuous Education. The main pillar of social order, liberty, and Republican Government.
14. The Press. The friend of man.
15. The rising prosperity of the U. States. May it evince to the old world, the policy of pacific measures.
16. The Union of the States. May it be preserved inviolate through all ebullitions of party.
17. The American Fair.

By the Governor.

A full investigation of public measures, so as not to infringe the harmony of social intercourse.

By the President.

Governor Williams (he having retired).
By the Vice-President.
The Judiciary of the Territory.

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

The Examination of this Academy commenced on the 24th June and ended on the evening of the following day. The Trustees cannot avoid expressing the general satisfaction they received in the progress of the Students, which at once marks the care of the Teachers and the attention of the Scholars. The number of both sexes attending the several classes of the School, amounted to one hundred and ten. In such number it is impossible not to mark the discrimination necessarily arising from superior attention, or genius.

In Horace and Virgil, Samuel Jackson passed examination and was much approved.

Throughout Cicero's Orations, John Wright, John Eccles, and Archibald Bowie, were examined and all answered with much propriety.

In the Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil, Thomas M'Ray, Daniel M'Neil, and Robert Campbell, indicated their study of this celebrated Latin Poet, had been industriously applied, but Robert Campbell was distinguished for more correct pronunciation.

John Adams in Caesar's Commentaries and Sallust, answered extremely well.

Stephen Daniel and Henry Beaty were much approved of on examination through Cornelius Nepos, and the first three Books of Caesar. Henry Sibley and James Bowie in Cordery, answered very well. In reading English Prose and Poetry John Eccles, John Wright, Robert Campbell, John Adam, and Henry Sibley were distinguished. James Mumford, John M' Rae, Thomas Branton, Anthony Tarbe, James Baker, and Thomas Davis were most approved of in the second class of reading, although all read with propriety. In the third reading class, Peter Mallet and Noyman Howat were distinguished.

In the fourth class of reading Geo. Jennings and Thomas Bowen read best. In the fifth reading class, John Dick, Owen Davis, John M' Leran, and Samuel Tillinghast, read better than their other class mates. A very large class of thirty Boys examined in spelling from the Dictionary in nearly all parts; answered very well,

but Joseph Baker and James Mumford, were distinguished. In the first class of Arithmetic, Joseph Baker, James Baker and John M' Rae excelled. In the second Arithmetic class, Anthony Tarbe, Thomas Davis, and James Mumford were most approved. Thomas Branton in the third class was found most expert at figures; and in the fourth class, George Jennings and Augustine Cleave, were distinguished. In writing, Anthony Tarbe, Joseph Baker, John Barge, and John M' Rae were most approved of, according to the order in which they are here mentioned. In the second class of writers, the copies of Joseph O'Neil and William Eccles excelled; and Samuel Tillinghast, James Brant, Robert M'Kethan, Stephen Daniel, Henry Sibley and Henry Beaty exhibited the best copies of their respective classes.

In the examination of the English grammar classes, all the Boys performed well, but Anthony Tarbe, Thomas Davis, and John M' Rae were found most correct. In the evenings of the days of examination, select pieces were spoken at the Theatre. The exercises of the young Gentlemen were very much approved of; but in the art of speaking with propriety and becoming elocution, Henry Beaty, James Bowen, Joseph O'Neil, Archibald Bowie, John Wright, John Eccles, and Joseph Baker, were most applauded.

THE YOUNG LADIES CLASSES.

Were next examined, beginning with the youngest. In the first spelling class, consisting of Misses M' Rae and Hall excelled. In the second containing nine, all spelled well, but Misses Detruze, Adam, Sheppard, and Bowen were distinguished in the order laid down. A numerous class of twenty-nine were next examined in spelling (indiscriminately) through the Dictionary, but Misses Dick, Cook, Donaldson, Davis and Cochran, excelled. Misses Hawley and Dow were distinguished in the fourth spelling class.

In the two first classes of readers of twelve small Girls, they all read well for the time they have been in School.

In the third reading class, twelve in number, Misses Mumford, M' Donald, and Dickson were distinguished. In the fourth class of seven reading prose and verse, Misses Jennings, M' Leran, and Rea, were marked to excel. In the fifth and sixth classes, containing nineteen, they in general read correctly, Misses Davis, Donaldson, Dick, Cochran, Winslow, Hawley, Dudley Ramsey and Everett, were remarkable in their respective classes, for reading most distinctly and pronouncing the words with most propriety.

In English Grammar, a class of seven young Ladies was examined throughout the Grammar, they were found equally correct, but Misses Dudley, and Dow, in the application of the rules to proper construction were conceived to be most perfect.

On the exhibition of the Ladies copy books, in the first class, Misses Dow, Cook, and Tarbe: In the second class, Misses Slatonstall, England, and Flowers: In the third class, Misses Sibley, Detruze, and Hill: In the fourth class, Misses Molton, Jennings and Pearce, were respectively distinguished for good writing. Composition (in letter writing) was shewn by a class containing six young Ladies: the letters of Miss Tarbe, Hawley, and Dow were most approved. Another English Grammar, ten in number, were examined: of this class, Misses Flowers, Davis, M' Leran, and Pearce excelled.

The Ladies present at the examination inspected many elegant specimens of Embroidery and Needle Work, exhibited by the scholars. In the upper class, the work of Misses Ramsey, Cook, Dow, Sanderson, were judged superior. In the second class, Miss Donaldson and Miss Rea, were reported to excel: and in Tambour, the judgment was in favor of Miss Dow.

The Academy then entered vacation until Monday the eighth of July, at which day it is requested students may be punctual in attending.

The Trustees of the Fayetteville Academy, think proper to publish this Report, that the public may know the progress of the School, that parents and friends may better perceive the improvement of the young and rising Generation, particularly dear to them; that those who have been distinguished, may persevere in their pursuit of learning, and that those who may have been particularly remarkable, become desirous and industrious to be in future the subject of praise.

By Order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN HAY,
Fayetteville, 24th June, 1805.