name *Levi* was mistaken for *John*, as attached to a firmame colonion to both where the person of that surnam was, in either case, equally unknown to the Defendant; and when the Defendant *immediately on his own motion*, and from *a sense of justice*, corrected the error in the same mode, and through the same channel in which it was committed. A motive of fear was ascribed to the defendant for retracting the libel, because the action was instituted against him on the day of the publication, but did the motive, if admitted to be true, although expressly denied, diminish the effect of the latter publication as a total exoneration of the Plaintiff from the matter of the libel. A motive then on the part of the defendant which operated an act of complete justice to the Plaintiff, and wiped away the injury he had sustained, might well be construed with that motive of the Plaintiff, which amidst the high founding virtues for which his counsel had panegorized him could impute to him a malicious imperfectation against the defendant, and demand of the jury exemplary damages for an injury merely ideal, not real. Exemplary damages would only be given for real and positive injury, especially and particularly proved. Was a tale of any such proof offered? Had the plaintiff in point of honorable reputation received any injury, been injured in the effimation of any man living? Was not the story of the libel as applicable to another person, and not to the plaintiff, indefinitely by every man in the city? Did not every one feel, know, and acknowledge the mistake on the day of publication? Did not the defendant's affidavit of the same day, the next day, confirm and satisfy every mind? —whence the demand of exemplary damages, unless to gratify malice, or a faint of party persecution—? For I persist in adhering to such motives, and when the injury was ideal not real, as in this case, would give no more than nominal damages sufficient to carry the costs—and such he trusted would be their verdict.

Mr. Lewis closed for the plaintiff with a speech of which we took no notes.

If we can obtain Judge Tilghman's charge, or if the other counsel will furnish minutes of their arguments, we shall publish them—It we do not obtain judge Tilghman's charge, we shall attempt a report of it from our notes to-morrow.

The Jury who had been divided all night on the quantum of damages—agreed at eleven o'clock yesterday—on *Six hundred Dollars.*

[*From the Boston Chronicle.*]

The prejudices of *north* and *south* which it is the constant object of certain writers to encourage, may be followed with more serious consequences than they have yet shewn. The vilification of private character and the misrepresentation of the views and designs of the southern members of the administration may answer an immediate purpose, and if the evil rested here, it might be tolerated—but it is possible for these gentlemen who have eyes and ears as well as ourselves, to forget for-bear give the constant thunder which are heaped upon their good name? Can they be supposed infeasible to injury, or proof against resentment? Are they more or less than men, subject to, or exempted from the passions incident to human nature? Independent of personal effects or a tendency to degrade the national character, the Union of the States is put to a hazard, and may eventually be destroyed by the folly and wantonness of a few inconsiderate men, who, not content with aspersing individuals of great and acknowledged respectability, represent whole states as opposed to the Constitution, and accuse them of irreligion, immorality, infatuation, of separate views and interests, of a boundless ambition, hostile to the general interest, and at variance with the best establishments of the country. A perusal of Federal papers for the last three years will carry abundant proof that such has been the tendency if not the real object of the writers in those papers. To a distracted and divided people it is poor consolation to be told that the authors of libels, if there are few in number or desperate in character. Mr. Jefferson, (holding the office) has been more abused, before and since his election than any other man in the United States. No respect for the First Magistrate, no regard to the principles of honor or equity between man and man much less of policy, good neighborhood, or the charity and consideration which influence candid minds, have restrained the malevolence of his calumniators.

But it is not to Mr. Jefferson as a man or the First Magistrate of the nation, but a favorite and influential member of a sister state, that we complain of the ill policy of offering such abuse.

If union and harmony between the states carried us triumphantly through our revolutionary war, and constitutes our only hope and security in peace, it will follow that every attempt to destroy that union or interrupt that harmony must be dictated by an enemy to both.

When the resolves of Suffolk were transmitted for the consideration of the sister states, and Massachusetts trembled for their fate, Virginia gave her first and earliest sanction. When the inhabitants of Boston were suffering under the cruelty of the memorable "*Port Bill*," those sufferings were relieved by the sympathy and generosity of Virginia. The *Lees*, *Wythes*, *Pendletons*, *Jefferson*, with the whole *State of Virginia* were then more than brothers: they were angels who protected, friends who supported the victims of Loiterry in Massachusetts. To encourage this friendship and preserve this Union and harmony has been a favorite object with every man who deserved the name of patriot, from the dawn of the revolution to the day on which we wrote the following extract from the legacy of departed Washington:—

"The unity of the government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal or external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly or indiscriminately) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial habitual and immoveable attachment to it accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and *indignantly frowning upon the first dawning* of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

"For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American which belongs to you in your national capacity must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any other appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes."

RECORDER.

POST-OFFICE.

Washington City, Oct. 7, 1801.

The great Northwestern Mail which includes the following Post-Offices will be ready at this office every Wednesday at 8 A. M and Friday at 4 P. M. viz.

Bedford, Pa.	Lexington, Ky.
Bourbonton, Ky.	Manchester, M. W.
Brook C. H. Va.	Mayfville, Ky.
Cannonsburg, Pa.	New Lancaster, N.T
Chambersburg, Pa.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Chillicothe, N. T.	Somerfet, Pa.
Clarksburg, Md.	St. Clairsville, N. T.
Frankfort, Ky.	Washington, Pa.
Fredericktown, Md.	Washington, Pa.
Greencastle, Pa.	Wilmington, Ky.
Greensburg, Pa.	Wheeling, Va.
Hagerftown, Md.	Zanesville, N. T.

Mails for other northwestern post-offices will be made up as usual, every Friday at 4 P. M.

A mail for Unity Town, Brookville, Hobville, Howard's Mill, Wright's Mill and Taney Town, Maryland, will be closed at this office every Tuesday at 4 P. M.

THOMAS MONROE,
Postmaster.

October 9. 4731

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, October 21, 1801.

On the 15th inftant, the Boston Frigate, with Mr. Livingfton, our minister to France on board, failed from New-York. On paffing Fort Jay, the was honored with a falute.

Extract of a letter from Tunis, dated June 1st, 1801.

"On the 27th ult. entered two Corfaires of the government from a cruize, a Xebec of 24 twelve pounders, and a corvette of 20 brass nines, which had been boarded and difarmed by a French detachment commanded by vice-admiral Gantheaume. The affair is fo novel, fo well done, and at the fame time fo laconic, that it feems worthy of detail. "Who are you?" Hailed the republicans. "Tunifines" was the anfwer. "Whom do you cruife againft? "Neapolitans." "What! Do you not know that the Neapolitans are our friends? Dare you infult the allies of France? *Convoyed in an instant every offensive weapon, or I send you to the bottom!*" The order was promptly obeyed. "Go make the compliments of the firft conful to the Be your wife." Tiffiam it was not his intention to have regarded a breach of faith in renewing the war. You might have remained tranquil and undiftubed in your home; but if we find you accomplices in fearch of mifchief we deprive you of the means. Tell him to beware of provoking the refentment of the firft conful, it will be terrible to him and to his country." The admiral wrote to the Bey in the fame ftyle. His chagrin and mortification may be better imagined than defcribed. Thefe were two of the firft corfairs, but the contempt is more grating than the injury done him.—He cannot afpire to avenge himfelf of the French. He dares no more look for peace with the Italians. What ftill had he do? The Americans are a fpecies of Chriftians fomewhat fimilar in their religion and government to the French, and muft therefore expiate the offence. We are now the only nation on earth againft whom Barbary can fafely cruife; the Spaniards are included in the lift of French allies. For thefe reafons, this example of the French, though it is the only one worthy of imitation with thefe people that has happened latterly, is extremely prejudicial to our affairs, and its influence is inftantaneous. Since it took place the Bey has totally changed his tone of the timent."

It muft appear not a little extraordinary to thofe who read the public prints, without yielding themfelves to the unworthy paffions which too many of them tend to excite, that the Mediterranean Expedition, which it is confidered in many of the grofeft invective in federal newspapers, has received the moft unqualified approbation of the public functionaries in Europe. Thefe fame—and all thofe appointed by general Wafhington or Mr. Adams, and are what are denominated from federalifts. Whence then this glaring inconsiftence? Is it that the public miniters are fo fubdued to cringe to me in power, and to apofiatize from the tenor of their paft principles? Will federalifts afcribe fuch motives to Mr. Smith at London, or to Mr. Humphreys at Madrid, who both applaud the wifdom of the expedition, as appears from official papers before the public?

If fuch be not their motives; if, on the contrary, it be moft correct to confider them as poffeffed of the beft information, as being from their fituations good and difinterefted judges as well of the neceffity of the wifdom of the plan; then when fhall we fay to that deluge of reproach which has fallen with fuch intemperate fury on the devoted heads of the adminiftration? What ftuff we fay to the terrific cry of impeachment which has refounded from the North?

Let the weight of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Humphrey's approbation, be weighed with the vague reproach, and the perfonal fcurility of a dozen newfpapers, and let any candid man fay, which merits the greateft regard? In the approbation of the firft he will behold judgments unperverted by party candidly pronouncing their decided convictions, while in the latter he can only difcover the indiscriminate reproaches of enmity.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

In *Chester County*, the federal ticket, confifting of five representatives, has carried by a majority of 150 votes.

In *Cumberland*, the republican ticket, confifting of one Senator, and three representatives, has carried

In *Montgomery*, the republican ticket, confifting of four representatives, has carried.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Ann Arundel. John F. Mercer, Richard H. Harwood, Edward Hall, William Dorsey—Republicans.

Charles County. Philip Stuart, Samuel Jones, Henry H. Chapman, William H. M'Pherson.

Allegheny. Jeffe Tomlinfon, Joseph Crefap, John Simkins, Benjamin Tomlinfon.

It is ftated in the Philadelphia Prints that the legality of the late election for the governor of Delaware will be contefted.

JOHN P. VAN NESS, the Republican Candidate for Repreffentative in Congrefs for New-York, is elected by a majority of about 1000 votes.

The bill of Indictment in a fuit commenced againft the Editor of this paper by order of the prefent Executive, on behalf of the Senate of the U. states, and which was brought before a Grand Jury on Monday laft, was on Wednefday returned by the jury IGNORAMUS.

[*Aurora.*

FROM THE AURORA.

The following fummons was ferved on the Editor of this paper on Saturday, by the marshal of this diftrict—we are reftrained from mimadverfions upon this fubject, for obvious reafons. The affidavit made by Seth Willis, gave rife to the report of a fuit which we noticed in our laft.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Eaftern Diftrict of Pennfylvania, in the third Circuit.

Levi Hollingfworth, a citizen of the United States, } Caſe No 5.
vs. } of April, 1801.
William Duane, a fubject of his Britannic Majesty.

And now to wit, October 17th, A. D. 1801—On motion of Mr. Tilghman, and affidavit of Seth Willis, filed.

Rule to fhew caufe on Wednefday morning at 10 o'clock, why an attachment for contempt, fhould not iffue against the defendant, William Duane, for a publication in the Aurora, of the 29th of September, 1801, refpecting a caufe depending in this court between Levi Hollingfworth, plaintiff, and William Duane, defendant.

A true copy,
D. CALDWELL, Clerk.

True Copy,
JOHN SMITH, Marshal.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

A republican majority has been obtained in Jerfey—Gloucefter and Hunterdon have given republican majorities.

In Jerfey there have been a republican governor—and every ftate from New-York to Georgia, both inclufive, will have republican governors. [*Aurora.*

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Western army, to his friend in Springfield, (Massachusetts) dated Wilkinsonville, August 24th, 1801.

It is with the deepeft regret I have the difagreeable talk to inform you of the death of our beloved Colonel Commandant, D. STRONG—I dined with him two days before his death, when he enjoyed himfelf very well. After dinner he retired out; was taken ill about 9 o'clock in the evening. The next morning he was quite composed, and made fome arrangements which his duty required; but in the evening was a little deranged—The next morning he left his peach, and departed this life without a fingle ftroke or groan. He was buried with military honors. Our fituation is very diftreffing and alarming: we have two hundred and thirty two men on the fick report. I have loft feven of my beft men by death in this ground; have 32 now fick; one has deceafed this morning fince I fet down to write. We fhall leave this place in two or three days, and move, I hope, for a more healthy one on the Cumberland, on the Tenneffee."

DIED—At Smithville, near Wilmington, on the 8th inft. after a fhort illnefs, Major Griffith John McRee, Collector of the port of Wilmington.

——At his feat near Salisbury, in Rowan County, on the 7th of September, of a lingering illnefs, General Mathew Locke, in the 71ft year of his age. On the 9th his remains were depofited in the Burying Ground at Thyatira, in prefence of a