be his that unguardedly approved.

It time be any anticipated member in the whole corps of opposition, who has suffered himself to form of the purchase of Louisiana, without considering it as been of unpalliated treason, he is bound to him, then, that he may free himself from the pains and penalties of political hereby, by joining the pack in full cry, at the next bellow of Congress, and allowing without delayed or ceremony the tradition of the treaty, against the *non-Party* aspersions for carrying it into effect. That all will be ready to make this atonement, may be easily inferred, from the pole-cat of party. Bells and Morris are relieved from a chilling dilemma, by being relieved from any further engagement in the deliberations of the Senate—We should have been uneasy in case what course they would have pursued, in answering the arguments which they themselves adopted, at the full fellow of Congress, to convince the public that the possession of Louisiana was necessary to our existence as a nation. Reasoning and information never constituted the delicacy in the direction of this fabric, and they will therefore be unaffected by the ensemble of their fophistry, and the exhibition of their thought.

But the effect of the mighty charm plots of New-England federalists will be feeble and transitory. The Party is already undeceived by the people—The mistake has been occasioned in the Cabinet. The hope and wish of the opposition is fully comprehended. These hopes will be fulfilled; and the Democratic republicanism will be again triumphant!

The next fashion of Congress will, we trust, revive the commencement of the most important improvement in our Constitution; and the completion of the most interesting change in our local situation, which, it ever happened to the government or the territory of any country. Now the establishment of the one, and the consumption of the other.

From a London Paper.

Mr. William Woodward.

We feel much concerned in stating that this respectable veteran of the literature, died early morning, in his 88th year at his house in Queen-Square, Westminster. He was a very worthy man, and a great loyal subject. His fame of poetical merit, rank in life, and was a prominent contribution in its time. He was the chief friend of the public prose, entitled The Morning Chronicle, which he conducted with great zeal and ability for forty years, during which was never contaminated in his hands by a contribution of a line, written by any of the virulent party which now plots against the papers of the day. To his efforts the people of this country owe a great degree indebted for that open communication of Parliamentary proceedings which has at length obtained the fanction of the legislature, except by point on which the treasurer of national affairs may require a disclosure analogous to the representation here.

Mr. Woodward's powers of recollection in recording the debates were very extraordinary, for he was able to do it by the unlimited effects of his memory, than other reporters of acknowledged ability could effect with the aid of short-hand notes.

He was always attached to the Bigots, and was a sound judge of dramatic composition and theatrical history. He also gave a firm support to the proper authority of the managers of the theatre—but when any performers thought themselves aggrieved, he was at all times ready to shift them with his pen, and to support them with his talents if they had right on their side. Indeed his pen honored him, in this respect, and he was honoured him to put also matters of reputation in dudgeon and his family. He most kindly and perfectly giving never injured. I have never seen a more amiable habitual and fastier, and his family of relatives early indeed him to take up his particular any branch of literature, only that hope is need of his help.

There were as few errors in his character, as can be found in most men, with more virtues than the generality possess; and his chief failings were excess of good nature that prompted him to be hoax on the score of other, even to the neglect of himself. He abounded in anecdotes, and was well acquainted with the public characters, who have made any figure in this country for the last forty years. Few men will deep have the grave more believed by their families, and more regretted by their friends.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber the 30th of August, a negro man named JACK, about 24 years old, fit for high, dark complexion, you without any hair, broke nose, remarkable long feet, fine legs, their wens, has no where he seen, wear long hair and trowsers, lose but one much wore, but I imagine has a change of clothes with him, and has no doubt will pass for a free man. Whoever returns him to goal and gives information thereof so that I get him again shall receive either twenty dollars from Samuel Sim, Esquire, or twenty dollars. If forty dollars is one of the three the above reward with all reasonable charges if brought home.

HENRY WOODWARD.

Anne Arundel County Farm,
Pleasant, Maryland
September 26. 1803

FROM A LONDON PAPER, JULY 20.

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH REBELS.

The Provisional Government of the People of Ireland.

You are now called on to shew to the world that you are competent to take your rights into possession, that you have a right to claim their recognizance of you, as an independent country, by the only indisputable proof you can furnish of your capability of maintaining your independence, I mean, by writing it from England with your own hands.

In the name of your ancestors, whose blood has been organized within the last eight months at the clubs of internal debtors and wealthy tradesmen, I call on you, Ireland, which has been combined with treasonable, malignant, and hypocritical, which neither the failure of a similar attempt in England has retarded, nor the remorse of hollitities has accelerated, for the development of this fellow you will show to the people of England, that there is a spirit of perseverance in this country beyond their power to calculate or to provide against, and that we are as long as they think to hold unpolluted, and as ready to rise under the change of circumstances as they seem on an instance; under no aspect of affairs can they judge of a nation, I mean, you are free to them that the opinion in which we divorce ourselves from the ties of nature and influent consideration, is not conclusive on any point of our conduct or separation, which is our fixed determination to effect, but whether or not they will drive us beyond, depending whether they will by a longanimity reflection, and the consequent reconciliation between the two countries or whether they will take the only means left behind of driving them to it, from, our minds, a pompous, manly, and dignified independence in our just and unalterable determinations.

If the Tyranny with which the present effect has been exercised, that have led our enemies to suppose that its extent will have been carried to the days will undeceive them. That confidence which was once lost, by trusting to extreme measures, and to extreme measures we be genuinely understood, has been restored, we refuse to be deceived, we are pledged to each other to look only to our own strength, and that the fell of tyrannic power of Britain, the fell attempt to extermate an individual in one country, should be the signal of infection in all. We have now, without the aid of a single ally, our armies of conscription uncontested, throughout our plant in the moment when they are ripe for action, and in the most proximate way which eineteen countries will come forward at once to declare that they will be found that neither confidence nor communication we wanted to the people of Ireland.

In calling on our countrymen to come forward, we do not underestimate the time time, to justify our claim to their confidence by a precise declaration of our intentions. We therefore feel I only declare, that our object is to effect a union of our independent rights in Ireland: that the pursuit of this object we will relinquish only with our life; that we will never unlink at the expects call of our country, whatever may be, will be the consequence of the independence is obtained from England; and that we will enter into no acquisition of Ireland, or encourage of priority with the government of that country which shall not acknowledge the Irish Republic, is the declaration which we call to the people of Ireland to support. And we call on the people of Ireland which are once paralyed by the want of information, to be assured that it is not only was its inaction to be attributed, on this part of Ireland which was once deceived, by fortitude in suffering; on that part of Ireland which once received spirited to be deceived, by a country on itself; on that part of Ireland where the flame of liberty fell gloomy, and where it was ready to flash and blaze off their lumber and their cry of

Men of Leinster,

Stand to your arms. To the courage which you have already displayed, to your country indebted for the condemnation of the Irish, to the fire of Wrength, and for the delinay with which our enemies will be overwhelmed when they find that the effort to be successful. But, men of Leinster, you your move to your country than the being animated is by your pill examples you have shown to the courage that you having changed by a protection. If six years ago, when you rose without arms, without concerted co-operation, with more troops against you alone than we have in all Ireland, if six years ago, you were able to remain six weeks in open defiance of the government, and to remain a less miles of the capital, when will you not now effect with that, capital, and every one part of Ireland, ready to fight out you? But it is notoriously that we have long need to unlearn you. No! We now speak to you and through you to the rest of Ireland, on a subject dear to us, even as the interests of our country—its honour. You are accused by your enemies of having violated that honor; excellent which they themselves had in their fullest extent provision, but which they have greatly exaggerated, have been attributed to you. The opportunity of vindicating yourselves by actions is now, for the best time, before you; and we call upon you to give the lie to such slander, by carefully avoiding every appearance of plunder, insolence, or oppression, by collecting that you foil Ireland before, you as an independent country, by the only indisputable proof you can furnish of your capability of maintaining your independence, I mean, by writing it from England with your own hands.

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WASHINGTON CITY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Yesterday arrived in this City, the President of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a lady in London, to a lady in the city of Washington.

"Bonaparte is very near us, at Calais, and making great preparations to crush the British as he calls them—He has strong reasons for hating the British nation—The people here are advantageously situated for the attempt on him, as they intend to give him a warm reception. This is certainly an important crisis in the fate of Europe, but the people do not fear it—but, I wish for the good of mankind, that it may with all the wealth! the great as difficulties to over, and the lower ranks are growing very tired of war, and their views which are indeed intolerable, they certainly are not in favor of Bonaparte.—The fate of Hanover has much affected the king, but the people in general do not regret it."

COMMUNICATION.

City of Washington, 22d Sept. 1803.

Talk aloud in the New Rope-Walk, in a very low tone, lower than a mouse—150 fashion for the Bigots Cloth, all of American Manufacture (quaking) Thus we for our Bigs taking independent of Bullies, the state of Ireland present consideration, and engaging in open agriculture and mineralogy, to support and protect its constituents.

Alexandria, Sept. 23.

HEALTH OFFICE.

The Committee have been affured that the prevailing epidemic has been confined to the Island of Cuba, and that, and apprehending that fome additional occasionally aries in discriminating correctly in the fifth fitem of fever, between cases of common bilious fever, and those of a more malignant nature, have deemed it expedient in time to come, to report only the deaths that may occur, and to be altogether with information of new cases.

The Bills for the twenty-four hours ending this morning at 10 o'clock.

S. SNOWDEN, *Secretary.*

New-York, Sept. 20.

Bellevue Hospital.—The number of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bellevue, by the Health Committee, from the 12th of April to the 17th of September, inclusive, amounts to 102 and that, the mean is as follows:

Dead	48
Discharged cured	54
Remain in the Hospital	24
Total	102

The names of those who died, have been given in the daily reports of the Health Committee.

New York, Sept. 21.

Foreign Intelligence.—By the Brothers from Liverpool, we have received a fortnight later of Bolton's Gazette than the information they bring, were not agreeable to Bonaparte, and were so delicious of laying the manifesto of the Irish insurgents entire before our readers, we subjoin it from the Bolton notice of their contents.

A report was spread on Stockade of the Elbe is alluded to a considerable digestion in the following manner. Yellow pots and tents from Hamburgh and Lunenburgh. Thole arriving at the latter place were the subject of the strictest inquiry, and their hollow chemists.

A number of young English ladies who had been at boarding school in Rouen, were prevented embarking from that place, and conducted back to Paris, defiring that they might be detained till the English government fent back Madame and Mlle. Lagrange, anphew and niece to madame Bonaparte, who are prisoners in England.

Sixteen transports had arrived at the Motherbank from Alexandria, via Malta, on August 20, Lobster, with the 12th, 25th and 44th regiments and the 25th of dragoons.

Schimmelpenick, it was said, was to be placed at the head of the Batavian government.

Accounts from Copenhagen fated that the Danish court has desired the minister at London to protest against any having violated that honor; excellent which they themselves had in their fullest extent provision, but which they have greatly exaggerated, have been attributed to you. The opportunity of vindicating yourselves by actions is now, for the best time, before you; and we call upon you to give the lie to such slander, by carefully avoiding every appearance of plunder, insolence, or oppression, by collecting that you foil Ireland before, you as an independent country, by the only indisputable proof you can furnish of your capability of maintaining your independence, I mean, by writing it from England with your own hands.

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REMOVAL.

THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE is removed to square No. 38, on Pennsylvania Avenue.

LOST CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Treasury of the United States, for a new certificate in the fum of No. 84, for 37 Dollars, 33 Cents, and 3 per cent. stock, thirteen in the books of the Treasury, in the name of Wilson, Bryan, Gale & Northumberland, which certificate was lost on the 12th of July, in a small pocket in pantaloons, and left in the hall.

JOHN CALDWELL.

New London, Sept. 24, 1803 6w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is the owner of a certain Lot in the Eastern Addition to the City of Washington, that is there upon limited the time of a year, and has been unable to find out requesting the public that he has taken the proper steps to secure the same, and prevent the trouble of the above.

WILSON BRYAN.

September 26. 3t

MILITARY LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power delegated to his attorney, by the subscriber residing in the City of Philadelphia, in the county of Washington, are the undersigned having received a power from the executors of his late will, and publish of them accordingly to sell the following Lots of Land, viz.

Lot 1 Lot 2 Lot 3 Lot 4 Lot 5 Lot 6 Lot 7 Lot 8 Lot 9 Lot 10 Lot 11 Lot 12 Lot 13 Lot 14 Lot 15 Lot 16 Lot 17 Lot 18 Lot 19 Lot 20 Lot