dence, they effected a compromiſe upon terms advantageous to the country. The operations under the commiſſions were reſumed, and brought to an early iſſue.

With theſe facts on his mind, is there a citizen that does not bluſh at the ſpirit that dictated the following toaſts given at the entertainment at Boſton.

"*Washington.*—Since Government have denied a *monument* to his memory, may every American erect one in his heart.

"May the dominion of Virginia be limited by the Conſtitution, or at leaſt by the Delaware.

"May they who cauſe the diſmemberment of the American empire, be alone ſubjected to its evils.—*Dead march in Saul.*

By the hon. Samuel Dexter, Esq.

The Sleeping Sampſons of New-England :—May they awake before the Philiſtines have cut off their hair.

"Such an adminiſtration as will not ſelect its friends from the culprit's bar ; nor its victims from the bench.

"If federal virtues are obliged to ſwarm from the ſeat of government ; may they find a hive in the North.

"Aaron's Rod :—May it bloſſom in New-York, and may federaliſts be ſtill and applaud, while the great ſerpent ſwallows the leſs.

The following Speech contains a handſome atteſtation to the unrivalled proſperity of the United States, and the abilities of the Adminiſtration, made too by no enthuſiaſt of liberty.

From the Paris Argus.

SPEECH of Mr. WINDHAM in the British House of Commons.

SIR,

I riſe in purſuance of the notice I gave laſt week to move the houſe to take into conſideration the ſtate of the nation, and to propoſe an eaſy remedy to part of the difficulties we at preſent labour under. It would be uſeleſs to take up much of the time of the hon. members in recapitulating evils which are ſo univerſally known, and not leſs ſeverely felt by every man in the country, except his Majeſty's miniſters : yet now that I am on my legs, I cannot bear to ſit down before I have called the attention of the houſe and the country to the ſituation in which we are involved, alike incapable of defending ourſelves, and of attacking the enemy, by the blind obſtinacy of our preſent premier ; not like my friend the late capt. Riſkwell, who after playing at hazard till he grew ſo blind as not to be able to ſee the dice, much leſs diſtinguiſh their points, continued for many years to play by the ear. He had been ſo long accuſtomed to the caſter's rattle, that he would cry out 'No Die!' ſo well in time as to aſtoniſh the whole table, of which he was neſtor. Our preſent caſter on the contrary, cannot diſtinguiſh a point in the game with his eyes open ; and though we have been rattling in his ears, that he has laid his ſtakes without the leaſt attention to the odds, he will riſk on, and if ſuffered to throw the dice for the nation much longer, will not only be cut up himſelf, but will ruin every perſon that backs his hand.

Neither is it neceſſary to be a very ſkilful judge of cockfighting to perceive that our volunteer peacocks, woodcocks and weathercocks are not a fit match for the French gamecocks ; the blood of the latter muſt be entirely ebbed, and conſequently their ſtrength utterly exhauſted before their courage will fail them ; whereas the former, having never been uſed, much leſs trained to ſparring and chafing, will hardly be fit for any other than the uſe commonly made of them. But ſeeing the perilous ſtate we are reduced to, it behoves every man in the country and more particularly the repreſentatives of the people, to turn their thoughts to every means of defence, independent of thoſe hitherto adopted by our inapt adminiſtration.—One principal object miniſters ſhould be attentive to, is the proper direction of the force we can eaſily diſpoſe of ; yet they have idly diſpoſed, and conſequently weakened, the moſt formidable means we have of attacking our inveterate enemy. I mean the cheap, ready and extenſive way that lies open to us, of ſowing diſſention among the French by our periodical publications. We have often boaſted in this houſe of being able to cope with France ſingle handed, and though I am firmly perſuaded that is the only way which we could oppoſe that country ſingle handed, we ſhould alſo be a match for the wide world, [you readily conceive, Sir, that I mean our writings] yet we ſhould not venture to try their effect upon other nations, unleſs we are able to meet them all in arms, which we may have to do by purſuing the method his Majeſty's miniſters have of late adopted. How was I not grieved ſome time ſince, to ſee advertiſements ſtuck up for ſeamen to fight againſt 'the puſillanimous Dons,' at the ſame time that miniſters were undecided, as indeed they are in every good thing, whether they ſhould attack the Spaniards or not ! How much better would it not have been to take the Dons unawares, to ſeize their galleons and other veſſels, to ravege their ſettlements, to render them in ſhort incapable of defending themſelves before ever they knew what we were about : Even Thomas Jefferſon could not eſcape our open cenſures, becauſe he choſe to be civil to the government with whom his country is allied, though we muſt be all perſuaded it would be happy for England had ſhe ſuch a man to direct her councils. It was lamentably ſaid in this houſe about twenty years ago, that it would require at leaſt half a century to repair the loſſes America had ſuſtained during the war, and to re eſtabliſh that country in the ſtate it was when poſſeſſed by our gracious ſovereign ; *but look now at America, compare the pitch of proſperity she has risen to during the short administration of Jefferson, to the present state of our own country, and can there be a native of Great Britain, but must heartily regret his not being born an American?* What I would now propoſe as an eaſy remedy to ſome of our evils, or at leaſt a preventative of greater, is to imitate the Paris newſpapers, ſo far as not to ſpend our force uſeleſsly. One of theſe papers in particular, is worth learning from. It directs all its force againſt the declared enemies of France, and moleſts nobody elſe. Though it tells us round out, that the members of the British parliament are, with very few exceptions, a ſet of knaves altogether, it never ſpeaks but in terms of the higheſt reſpect of other governments. At the ſame time it declares it would be as vain to attempt to waſh a Blackamore white, as to expect a grain of ſenſe from our gracious Sovereign, it does not neglect to adduce ſome ſpecious proof of what it aſſerts, from the long reign of his Majeſty, during which, as it ſays, nothing but war, bloodſhed and rebellion have been talked of or ſeen. It adds, that as if to complete the long ſcene of folly, the ſeeds of civil war are every day ſuffered to take ſuch deep root, as to require but the laſt breath of his Majeſty to blow them into full bloſſom. [A deep ſigh through the whole houſe.] In ſhort that paper expoſes the imbecility and what it calls the injuſtice of the Britiſh government, but is ſo reſpectful to all other ſtates that one would think it under the influence of every one of them. Let us then be wiſe enough to imitate ſuch an example.

"My ſentence is for open war : of wiles
"More unexpert, I boaſt not."*

Yet I ſhould be glad to ſee France deluged with her own blood, by means of that diſcord which our periodical writings are ſo well calculated to inſpire among her citizens. But let our ſtrength in this ſort of warfare be not diminiſhed by being uſed againſt powers which are not yet at war with us. It may not indeed be amiſs to attack the Dutch in this manner, as they are to furniſh ſhips for the invaſion, and we need care little about the Mynheers now, having taken ſo many of their valuable ſhips before the declaration of hoſtilities. [A hearty laugh.] It cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed they will again give up their fleet, as ſome brave fellows among them did when a lawyer took upon himſelf the ſole direction of the marine. O it was a lucky adminiſtration ! Would to heaven that for the good of Old England it had laſted a good deal longer ! [A general laugh.] As I ſee the houſe in ſuch a good humour, I will ſit down, in full confidence that my advice will be followed.

* *Paradise Lost.* B. II. v 51.

DIED.

At Hartford, Conn. on Monday laſt JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, in the 61ſt year of his age. Col. Wadſworth was in the army during the revolutionary war ; for many years he was a Repreſentative from the ſtate of Connecticut, in the congreſs of the United States ; and for a conſiderable time after he left congreſs, a member of the council of the ſtate.

Louisville, April 14.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at this port on Monday laſt, the new brig Nanina Captain Samuel M'Cutcheon, in ten days from Pittſburg where ſhe was built and completely fitted for ſea : burthen about 150 tons, ſhe is the property of Taraſcon, Brothers, James Berthoud and co.

Alſo the new ſhip Louiſiana, Captain James M'Keaver, on board of which came the family of Mr. Berthoud, owner, who has removed to this place we are informed, for the purpoſe of carrying on ſhip building more extenſively. The Louiſiana is to take in a freight of cotton at the mouth of Cumberland river. Her burthen is about 330 tons. We are ſorry to add, that the above veſſels cannot paſs the Falls until the water riſes.

The following extract of a letter, accompanied by the proclamation of the lieut. gov. of Upper Louiſiana, were received by the laſt mail from a gentleman at St. Louis.

"Yeſterday Capt. Stoddard arrived eſcorted from the ferry below by about 20 of the reſpectable citizens of this place ;—after a ſalute of three cannon the lieut. gov. informed him, that he was ready to enter into a negociation to deliver into his hands the province of Upper Louiſiana, &c. which will take place as ſoon as the American troops arrive, which will be in about four days."

Don Charles Dehault Delaſſus, colonel of his Catholic Majeſty's armies, lieut. gov. of Upper Louiſiana, and its dependencies, &c. And commiſſioned for the delivery of ſaid province.

By proclamation, dated 19th February 1804, informs the inhabitants of having received orders for the delivery of the province to Capt. Amos Stoddard, who is empowered to receive and keep poſſeſſion for the United States.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated February 28th, 1804.

"Before this can reach you you will have heard of the plot to aſſaſſinate the Firſt Conſul, and of the different perſons that have been arreſted, among which, Moreau and Pichegru were the moſt diſtinguiſhed. The diſcovery of the plot as related to me ſometime ſince is curious ; therefore, I will relate it to you, though I am not fond of meddling with politics, or any of the affairs of government.

The police of this country, you know, is very exact, eſpecially in time of war. A number of ſuſpicious characters were, from time to time, lately arreſted. After interrogating them, and nothing criminal appearing againſt ſome fifteen or ſixteen perſons, the Grand Judge gave the liſt to the Firſt Conſul, and propoſed to liberate them. The Firſt Conſul deſired the Judge to call the next morning for his anſwer. On looking over the names and reflecting on the report, ſtrong ſuſpicion aroſe in the mind of Bonaparte, and when the Grand Judge called in the morning, for an anſwer, he expreſſed doubts of their innocence. He again looked over the liſt, and marked the names of ſix perſons, whom he deſired to be put on their trial. Out of theſe *six, three* were condemned by the tribunal to be ſhot. On the morning of the day of execution, one of the three deſired to be heard, and he would make uſeful diſcoveries. This was regarded only as a feint to prolong his life for a day, and accordingly refuſed. He urged that a letter might be delivered from him to the Governor of Paris, which was conſented to—and in conſequence of this letter, the execution of this man was directed to be delayed, until further orders ; the other two were ſhot. The Governor ſhewed this letter to the Firſt Conſul, who directed, that the man ſhould be heard, and if his diſcovery ſhould be worth attending to, his execution delayed for a further time ; otherwiſe, that it ſhould take place the next day. The confeſſions of this convict led to the diſcovery of the whole plot—and probably have ſaved the life of the Firſt Conſul. It would be too tedious to detail the many plans which appear to have been laid. Georges, it is certain, had lodged at the Palace ; and in the character of a wood-carrier, had been twice in the apartment of Madame Bonaparte. He informed, that a frigate would appear off ſuch a place, and if ſuch ſignals were made, they would be anſwered by ſuch as would inform whether they had other *twenty* conſpirators on board, and others, whether they would land them or not—the ſignals were made and anſwered, that they would land as ſoon as the weather would permit, & probably they are taken before this. Georges has not yet been taken, but he cannot eſcape. There are, it is ſaid, about ſixty others in and about Paris—ſo, you ſee, the plot has been very extenſive. Should the trial of Moreau and Pichegru be publiſhed, I will ſend you a copy by the firſt veſſel for New-York or Philadelphia."

Extracts from a new work of Thomas Holcroft, entitled, "Travels from Hamburg through Weſtphalia, Holland, and the Netherlands to Paris."

OF BONAPARTE.

"Concerning the religious opinions of Bonaparte, it is ſaid, no man can form any ſound judgment from his diſcourſe : he might at one moment be imagined an infidel, at another a deiſt, and the next perhaps a chriſtian. He is ſaid to have told Dupuis, that he did not believe ſuch a man as Jeſus Chriſt ever exiſted. To Monge, an avowed infidel, who was expreſſing his diſbelief of eternal puniſhments, the conſul ſaid, after reciting the names of various great men who had believed in the chriſtian religion, and examples of others who in their laſt moments had changed their opinions from fear, that he, Monge, would certainly die a true believer. He appears to be rather a fataliſt than a neceſſarian ; for he believes, or affects to believe, in his favorable deſtiny.

To contemplate greatneſs, to ſtudy till we underſtand it, and when circumſtances agree, to make it our model, can only be blamed when greatneſs is ſullied by vice ; but to become its profeſſed ape has ſome thing in it that ſhows a want of original power. There are various traits public and private, that diſcover Bonaparte to have attempted to copy Alexander while he was in Egypt, Cæſar, during his Italian campaigns, and Charlemagne, ſince he has aſſumed to himſelf the office and the powers of a ruler.—Suddenneſs of action he believes to be his peculiar ſecret, by which to render ſucceſs a certainty."

OF MOREAU.

"There are many of the enemies of Bonaparte, who have wiſhed to engage Moreau in raiſing a faction, of which he ſhould be the head, but which he has conſtantly and firmly refuſed. He has anſwered, "If the people are as you repreſent, anxious for change, let them ſpeak and act for themſelves, I neither deſire the riſk, the honors, nor the vices of ſuch an attempt." In every ſociety Moreau is praiſed, and diſadvantageouſly contraſted with Bonaparte.

Among the heads, etched as ſtudies for young artiſts, is that of Moreau, in ſeveral ſizes ; and under one of them is inſcribed "*The head of a man.*" In the plot to aſſaſſinate Bonaparte on the parade, as I have mentioned, there were perſons who inſinuated that Moreau had taken a part ; and rumour ſaid, the Firſt Conſul ſent for him, and ſaid, "I have heard you have joined aſſaſſins : I give no credit to any ſuch tale ; I know you to be incapable of a baſe action : but ſuch is the effervescence of mind among the military, that you will greatly oblige me if you will paſs two or three days at your country ſeat."

With this requeſt Moreau willingly complied ; but carefully returned the third day, that no miſconſtruction by party, might be put on his conduct.

In the Press, & speedily will be published.

IRISH STATE TRIALS,
Including the Speeches of Mr. Curran at length.

Such gentlemen as have been ſo good as to collect ſubſcriptions for the above work, will be pleaſed to forward their liſts to the Editor, G. DOUGLAS, Bookſeller, Baltimore.

☞ A Bookbinder, of ſober and ſteady habits, will meet with encouragement, by applying as above.

May 11—3t

HOUSES ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

FOR SALE.

TWO Houſes on the beſt part of Pennſylvania Avenue for ſale. One has four rooms and two garretts, the other eight rooms and two garrets ; either of them will be ſold low and three years credit given for part of the purchaſe money. A line addreſſed to J. G. at the printers will be attended to.

Waſhington, May 11—3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber has for ſale a likely well grown healthy ſtrong NEGRO lad about ſixteen years of age ; although his conduct has been ſuch as obliges me to part with him, I believe he will make a valuable ſlave to any man who lives in the country and who will keep him cloſely, and conſtantly at work. Apply at the houſe of the ſubſcriber in George Town where in his abſence his brother will treat for him.

JOHN T. MASON.

April 30—tf

HAT MANUFACTURY.

The subscriber informs his cuſtomers and the public generally that he has discontinued buſineſs in the city of Waſhington, and has opened ſhop on Bridge ſtreet near the Union Tavern— he ſolicits the continuance of former cuſtomers, and hopes that all others who may chuſe to call and purchaſe his manufacture will be amply ſuited, if neatneſs and goodneſs be requiſites.

JOEL BROWN.

George Town, Feb. 17—tf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Fauquier county, near Oak Hill, on the 1ſt inſt. a Negro Man named JACK, about twenty one years of age, (apparently younger) five feet four or five inches high, well made, large rolling eyes, no conſpicuous mark recollected—when accuſed his anſwers will be ſimple and ſlow, unleſs intoxicated ; his cloathing not recollected except a pair of half boots.

It is probable that he will endeavor to obtain a paſs from ſome of the negroes lately emancipated by the late Robert Carter of Baltimore, and paſs for a free negro—maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned from harboring or concealing ſaid negro, as I am determined to enforce the penalty of the law on all perſons in any manner aiding in his eſcape.——The above reward will be given if the ſaid ſlave is taken out of the ſtate of Virginia, if within the ſtate, twenty dollars.

MOORE F. CARTER.

N. B It may be neceſſary to obſerve that Jack has a ſtrong reſemblance of his father who lives at Fairfax court houſe, and is well known by the name of Carter's Billy, who has it greatly in his power to aſſiſt his ſon in his eſcape (if he is baſe enough to do it) as he is well acquainted in Alexandria, George Town, the city of Waſhington and Baltimore.

May 7—6teop M. F. CARTER.

PROPOSALS.

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post-roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

1. From Portſmouth by Hampton Falls, Saliſbury, Newbury-Port, Ipſwich, Beverly, Salem and Lynn to Boſton ſix times a week.

May 1 *to November* 1.

Leave Portſmouth every day Sunday excepted at 2 p. m. and arrive at Boſton the next day by 1 a. m.

Leave Boſton every day Sunday excepted at 1 *p. m.* and arrive at Portſmouth next day by 7 *a.m.*

November 1. *to May* 1.

Leave Portſmouth every day Sunday excepted at 2. *p m.* and arrive at Boſton the next day by 9 *a m.* in 19 hours.

Leave Boſton every day Sunday excepted at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Portſmouth the next days by 10 *a m* in 20 hours.

2. From Portſmouth, by Dover, Rocheſter, Middletown, Oſſipee, Multonborough, and Center Harbor to Plymouth, and from Plymouth by New Hampton, Meredith, Gilmantown, Nottingham, and Durham to Portſmouth once a week.

Leave Portſmouth every Tueſday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Plymouth on Thurſday by 7. *p m.* Leave Plymouth every Friday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Portſmouth on Monday by 8 *a m.*

3. From Hanover by Orford to Haverhill once a week. Leave Hanover every Friday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Haverhill by 5 *p m.* Leave Haverhill every Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Hanover by 6 *p m.*

4. From Haverhill Ms. by Cheſter, Pembroke, Concord, Boſcawen, Saliſbury, Plymouth, Romney and Haverhill to Newbury Vt. once a week.

Leave Haverhill every Tueſday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Cheſter by 5 *p m.* arrive at Concord on Wedneſday by 10 *a m.* Leave Concord at 4 *p m.* arrive at Plymouth on Thurſday by 7 *p. m.* and arrive at Haverhill on Friday by 6. *p m.* Leave Haverhill at 5 1-2 *p m.* and arrive at Newbury by 7 *p m.* *Returning.* Leave Newbury every Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Concord on Monday by 10 *a m.* Leave Concord on Monday at 11 *a m.* and arrive at Haverhill on Tueſday by 10 *a m.*

5. From Burlington by Jerico, Montpelier, Williamſtown, Randolph, Royalton and Woodſtock to Windſor, once a week. Leave Burlington every Friday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Windſor on Tueſday by 3 *p m.* Leave Windſor every Tueſday at 8 *p m.* and arrive at Montpelier on Wedneſday by 9 *p m.* and arrive at Burlington on Friday by 9 *a m.*

6. From Montpelier by Barre, Waſhington, Corinth, Bradford, Newbury-Ryegate, Barnet, Peacham and Danville to St. Johnſburg, once a week. Leave Montpelier every Thurſday at noon, and arrive at Newbury on Friday by 7 *p* m.

Leave Newbury every Saturday at 5 *a m.* and arrive at St. Johnſburg by 5 *m.* *Returning.*

Leave St. Johnſburg every Tueſday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Montpelier on Thurſday by 11 *a m.*

7. From Boſton by Dorcheſter, Quincey, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Hanover, Pembroke and Kingſton to Plymouth three times a week.

Leave Boſton every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Plymouth by 7 *p m.*

Leave Plymouth every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Boſton by 7 *p m.*

8. From Boſton by Cambridge, Watertown, Marlboro, Worceſter, Brookfield, Springfield, Suffield, Hartford, Berlin, Wethersfield, Middletown, Durham, Wallingford, Northford, New-Haven, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, Rye, New Rochelle, Weſt Cheſter and Haerlem to New-York, three times a week.

May 1 *to November* 1.

Leave Boſton every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday at 2 *a m.* arrive at Suffield the next mornings by 2 1-3 *a m.*

Leave Suffield at 6 *a m.* and arrive at New-Haven at 1 3-4 *p m.*

Leave New-Haven at 2 *p m.* and arrive at New-York on Thurſday, Saturday and Tueſday by 11 *a m.* in 57 hours. *Returning.*

Leave New-York every Monday Wedneſday and Friday at 10 *a m.* arrive at New-Haven the next days by 2 1-2 *a m.*

Leave New-Haven at 3 *a m* arrive at Suffield by noon.

Leave Suffield at 1 *p m* and arrive at Boſton on Wedneſday, Friday and Monday by noon, in 50 hours.

November 1 *to May* 1.

Leave Boſton every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday at 10 *a m* arrive at Worceſter by 9 *p m.* Leave Worceſter every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday at 3 *a m* and arrive at Suffield by 4 *p m.*

Leave Suffield at 5 *p m* and arrive at Hartford by 9 *p m.*

Leave Hartford every Wedneſday,