by that retreat than the most dazzling conquest; and if we account Turenne a consummate general, rather for his having kept in check superior bodies of the enemy, by his well concerted marches and countermarches, than for any splendid victories obtained by him, we should in like manner attribute to Moreau the character of a great general for his memorable retreat of 1796.

About the middle of September, affairs began to take an unfavorable turn; and Moreau, till now victorious, was forced to quit his position on the west bank of the Yser. He was pursued by the Austrian general Latour, and on the 29th, the enemy having made themselves masters of the highest part of the mountains of the Black Forest, and of the rivulets, which running westward to the Rhine, form the only passes whereby an army can descend from these mountains to the Brisgau; Moreau had no other alternative than either to attack the Austrians, in order to obtain the Val d'Enfer, which descends into the Brisgau by the town of Fribourg, or to make his retreat by the territory of Switzerland. Finding himself closely pursued by Latour, Moreau attacked him, but was repulsed with great loss, while, on the other side, the Austrian general Petrasch, posted between the sources of the Necker and the Danube, incessantly harrassed the rear of the French. At this critical moment it was reported and believed that Gen. Moreau was completely surrounded by the Austrians—that they must capitulate—that no possible art nor exertion could prevent their defeat—and that not one of his soldiers would ever reach France to bring the news of their misfortune. Europe, however, soon witnessed the inexhaustible means and resources which are in the power of a truly great general.

Early on the 2d of October the left wing of the army crossed the Danube at Reidlingen, and repassing it at Murderkingen, turned and defeated the corps which Gen. Latour had posted betwixt the Federsee and the river. The Austrians then attacked him in front, and after an action of six hours, maintained with great obstinacy, forced Latour to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Rothembach. Thus a retreating army, by the unexpected audacity of its general, took more than 5000 of its pursuers, together with 20 pieces of cannon.

Gen. Moreau having thus far succeeded in his design, recommenced his march by the route of Stockach, and on the 18th October reached Fribourg, and established the head quarters at Furg.

This retreat will always be a memorable epoch in the annals of the republic; and the name of Moreau will stand conspicuous among the Bonapartes, the Turennes, the Marlboros, the Eugenes, the Villarses, the Fredericks, and others the most celebrated of modern generals.

We shall finish this article by recounting an annecdote, which does no less honor to the character of Moreau, than his valorous military exploits achieved within a short period.

His unfortunate and virtuous father, before he was guillotined, made a will, in which he advised, with paternal affection, that his son should marry a lady whom he named to him. Moreau, alike the dutiful son and able general, quitted the army as soon as its duties would permit, came to Morlaix, shed tears upon the grave of his father, and married the amiable lady who had been recommended in his father's will: Filial obedience is in common men a duty, in great men heroism.

VACCINE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.

A physician of this city, an enlightened man, who exercises his profession with a humanity that does him honor, having read an extract of a letter from Doctor de Carro, addressed to Doctor Hang of Rastadt, dated August 23, published in several German journals (among which are those of Manheim and Carlsruhe] has thought proper to make the following observations on it:

"All that is advanced in the above letter, respecting vaccine inoculation, being founded merely on conjectures, I do not understand on what grounds the physicians and surgeons of Constantinople and Salonica have ventured so positively to assert, that this inoculation is a guarantee against the plague. It is not sufficient to state generally, that the persons thus inoculated have not afterwards taken the plague. The houses and places should be pointed out in which the plague has raged, the subjects of the vaccine inoculation have alone escaped from the infection. The proof requires a series of instances; for, a few cases of escape by persons so inoculated prove nothing, since it is well known, that without a particular and physical aptitude to take the infection of the plague, a person will escape, though surrounded by infected persons. At Constantinople, and throughout the whole of the Levant, we see this happen continually.

"As to the fact, that milk of mothers, having the plague, has not communicated the infection to children who have undergone the vaccine inoculation, this is no proof of the efficacy of that inoculation; for it has been common for children to escape in the same manner before its discovery. Father Louis, of Pavia, Curate of the hospital for the plague at Smyrna, can give sufficient evidence of this fact.

"Professor Valli, an Italian physician, was inoculated with the cow-pox; notwithstanding which, he caught the plague, and narrowly escaped with his life. This example therefore, shews, that a great deal of doubt hangs on this subject.

"With all the respect that is due to the learned enquiries of others, I may be permitted to doubt, that in the neighbouring villages of Constantinople, the cow-pox has been found on the teats of cows and on the hands of those that milk them. Supposing this to be the fact, may it not, together with the immunities that are supposed to be attached to it, be attributed to physical and local causes, rather than the vaccine inoculation.

The distance at which experiments are made from us, often gives a sanction to error. If the physicians, who wish to establish a general law, and sanction a discovery, had submitted to a rigorous mode of investigation, and to principles that ought never to be departed from, in inquiries of importance, they would not have imposed upon others by publishing, that the confidence of many classes of men, particularly the Armenians, in the virtue of the vaccine inoculation is so great, that they annually innoculate multitudes, as a preservative against the plague.

"Let us see what has happened. A few days after the arrival in this city of M. Valli, whose object was to study the nature of the plague, the physicians and surgeons who approached him, took certain ideas of this professor for demonstration; and, supporting their opinions, by statements which they attributed to him, and by his great reputation, they spread throughout the city the report of the marvellous properties of vaccine inoculation. The inhabitants ran wild with the imagination of its efficacy. During more than a month, people of every age and condition, were inoculated; but no benefit resulted from the experiment; and every ignorant charlatan becoming a vaccine inoculator, weakened the real value of a very important discovery. In fact, at that time, there was not an apothecary, or his assistant, who did not set up for a vaccine inoculater, for the small pox and plague; and for want of distinguishing the proper matter, many children, although inoculated by the cow-pox took the natural small pox and died.

"It is a great misfortune, that the vaccine inoculation, which already enjoyed a great reputation, for its proper object, thus lost its repute and that, unhappily at a time when the natural small pox made terrible ravages.

"It is due to the cause of humanity, and to the reputation of the profession I exercise, openly to oppose the propagation of an error. I should be glad to have found that our ancestors had discovered a preservative against the plague; and heartily wish that the vaccine inoculation had that virtue.

"I cannot forbear to remark, that the article respecting the history of the vaccine inoculation in Turkey, which makes part of a work published lately by Dr. De Carro, at Vienna, does not take for its basis the series of experiments necessary to the historical exposition of a science. I do perfect justice to the author's excellent intentions; and attribute this defect to his distance from the scene which he describes, and to the want of assured facts."

CHARLES VARDEN,

TAYLOR,

From Philadelphia.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of the best quality Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk florintine, Black and fancy silk moleskin velvet, white & figure Marselles, Swandowns, Toilinettes, Velvet teens, Fancy cords, Coating, &c.

With a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms made in the first style of fashion.

New-Jersey Avenue, the second House from the Capitol Square.

November 8, 1803.

TO RENT,

And immediate Possession given,

A Two story Frame House, in the City of Washington, situated on N. F street, square 224—containing 4 rooms beside two garret rooms, piaza and pantry, kitchen, store room, &c. with a good garden—lately occupied by Mrs. Lee, adjoining to Mr. Xaupie's store—Also that convenient two-story frame on same square, late in possession of Dr. Tabs, opposite to which Robert Peacock, Esq. lately resided—consisting of 6 rooms, and two garret rooms, piaza and balcony to south front, cellar with dry well, kitchen, carriage house, stable, an excellent garden, with every convenience fit for the reception of a genteel family. For particulars enquire at Mr. Rhode's tavern, Mr. Xaupie's store, or to the subscriber

REDMUND PURCEL.

January 13, 1804—tf

From the London Courier, of the evening of the 12th of April.

LONDON, April 12.

At Hamburg, the occupation of Holstein and the neighbouring territory was hourly expected to take place, as several movements had been made on the part of the republican troops, which could have no other object.

It is not impossible that the French may seize Tonningen and the other Danish ports in that neighbourhood; but we do not see in what manner that event will very materially affect our export trade; for we do not believe that our merchants, since the French have been so near that part of the Danish territories, have exported very largely to Tonningen. But the French wish to occupy Tonningen and Husum, in order to retard our communication by packets with the continent. The occupation of Lubeck would render it necessary for us to send the goods that we have been in the habit of sending thither, to Rostock or the Oder.

M. D. L.

It will gratify the curiosity of our readers to be afforded some insight into the character of the Spy, who is called in the correspondence M. D. L. His real name is Mehee de la Touche. His character might justly excite surprise as to the employment of such a man; but no blame is attachable to government upon the occasion, and we must suppose that some of the leading emigrants here who patronised him were deceived by him.

M. D. L. or Mehee de la Touch, was secretary to the Commune of Paris, at the time of the September massacre in 1792. At the period of the 18th Brumaire, he was condemned as a Jacobin, and sent to the Isle of Oleron, from whence he was to be transported to Cayenne. It was proved at that time that he was the person who had paid the Septemberizers their wages for the murder of Madame de Lambelle and the other prisoners. Whilst he was in the Isle of Oleron, some friend at Paris suggested to the French government that he might usefully be employed in England. He was suffered to make his escape on board an American ship bound to England, and was furnished with money by the Consular government. How he ingratiated himself here with the emigrants we know not; they were certainly ignorant of his character and his mission. But unfortunately it has not been found difficult during the whole progress of the revolution to acquire their confidence. Sanguine of success from their belief in the justice of their cause, indignant at the crimes and usurpations of the different despots who have afflicted France, they have been too prone to believe that every man who has expressed abhorrence of the tyranny of the revolutionary leaders has really felt it. Mehee de la Touche is said to have adopted this method. No man was more loud in his expressions of indignation and disgust at the conduct of Bonaparte; and in the different public or private meetings and dinners of the emigrants, the rage of M. D. L. against the Consul exceeded that of every other person. He accounted for this inordinate zeal by confessing himself to have had some revolutionary failings! He had once thought the revolution a benefit—he now found it to be nothing more than a *splendid crime*—he had even once admired the character of Bonaparte.

By these means he is said to have acquired the confidence of some of the leading emigrants, we refrain from naming any of them, and it is rumored to have been through their representatives that he went over to Mr. Drake, for the mere purpose of doing that which every ambassador of every power in Europe, is charged to do, to gain accurate and ample intelligence of the state of France, under the usurper, which no government can expect to obtain from the French papers.

Immediately upon his arrival in Paris, M. D. L. Mehee de la Touche went, as we have been informed, to his friend Real, the director of the police under Regnier, the grand judge, and communicated to him the information he had gained in England, and the object for which he had been sent to Paris.

NEW YORK, May 21.

By the ship Ontario, from Liverpool, we are in possession of London papers to the evening of the 6th ult. being one day later than any accounts previously received. They furnish the following articles.

LONDON, April 6.

We have this day inserted a copy of the official dispatches relative to the fortunate turn which our affairs have taken on the island of Ceylon. It appears that the post of Hangvelle was attacked on the 6th Sep. by the grand army of the Candians, commanded by the king in person, which, after a combat of two hours, was compleatly defeated, with great slaughter, and with the loss of a number of musquets, and a large quantity of ammunition. A detachment of our troops commanded by captain Pollock, afterwards marched forward on the 9th, and drove the enemy from the strong post of Kallogille. On the 10th (Royal standard, two pieces of artillery,) capt. Pollock entered the Candian territory at Sitawaka, and was soon after joined by another detachment, under the command of Capt. Buchan. Both detachments marched forward on the 12th, and fell in, at Organda, with the remains of the grand army of the Candians, whom they again defeated, and then proceeded without opposition to Rowanella, the most commercial and populous village in Candy, which, together with the magazines and stores of artillery, ammunition and provisions, fell into our hands. At this village the king's palace, together with one thousand one hundred houses, were burnt. In all these actions our loss amounted to only four wounded; whilst we recovered sixty-two Malays and one hundred and fifty Lascars, who, on a late unfortunate occasion, were taken by the Candians.

A rumour prevailed in the course of yesterday, that the French squadron at Toulon having attempted to force its way, an action took place in consequence; that lord Nelson was killed by a cannon shot early in the engagement; but that the action continued until we had captured six sail of the French line. We can assure our readers that no such intelligence has reached the admiralty; and we have not been able to trace it to any other authentic source.

Our Deal correspondent informs us that, in consequence of the strong westerly gales, our blockading squadron before Boulogne has been again driven from its station. The Locust gun-brig, and Fury bomb, arrived yesterday in the Downs: the rest of the squadron dropped anchor off Dungeness.

Accounts from Constantinople mention, that while the French Ambassador, Gen. Brune, strongly recommends the Porte to reinforce their troops in Egypt, the English ambassador is equally anxious that it should be requested of the court of London to grant a division of British troops to assist in protecting Egypt.

The Baron de la Rochefoucalt is said to have been arrested at Paris, on the charge that he was engaged in a correspondence with Louis XVIII. and papers are reported to have been found in his possession to confirm that suspicion; but he insists his hand writing has been forged. M. De Vaudricourt has also been arrested. Among other singular devices for dispatching the first consul, some of the conspirators are said to have attempted to fatten Ortolans with a deleterious view to offer them to the clerk of the kitchen at the Thuilleries.

La Ville-au Pre, formerly a French count, having been arrested at Hamburg on the requisition of the French government, was transported the following day to Hanover, in order to be sent to France. He had formerly been in England, and, it is said, had a passport from Mr. Jackson.

Gen. Pichegru, it is said, speaks with great discretion and generosity, when questioned about those accused with him. He says no man is guilty to his knowledge, and that he hopes his life will be sufficient to atone for the errors of others implicated in a cause greatly misrepresented to the public.

Georges says regularly, morning and evening, his prayers, and never neglects *Domine, salvum fac Regem.* He has even requested the four gens d'armes, who never leave his dungeon, to join him and say Amen.

Madame De Vandreuil was arrested, but has again been set at liberty, upon condition of leaving Paris with her husband. They intend to go to Germany.

A new class of people will be formed in Russia, under the title of Free Farmers, in consequence of an Imperial decree, which allows land owners to grant freedom to their peasants, in order to raise money to pay their debts.

GUN-LOCK FILERS WANTED.

A Number of the above profession will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Washington city, between the President's house and the Center market. Application by letter will be duly attended to.

MATTHIAS HART.

May 23—3t

NOTICE.

A Battalion court of enquiry for the first battalion of the first legion of Militia of the district of Columbia, for the assessment of fines will be held on Friday the 25th May (instant) at Rhodes's tavern at ten o'clock in the forenoon—at which all persons concerned are notified to attend.

Washington, 16 May—5t.

To be sold at public vendue

ON Saturday the 2d day of June next at 12 o'clock a two-story frame House, near the twenty-buildings, adjoining the house of the late Mr. Fraser. A credit of 6 months will be given upon receiving good security.

JAMES THOMPSON.

May 23.—3t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, May 25.

OFFICIAL.

As a testimonial of the PRESIDENT'S high opinion of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant DECATUR, in taking & destroying the frigate the Philadelphia, a commission to him as Captain in the Navy has been duly issued, and will without delay be transmitted to Commodore Preble, to be presented to him.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy dated on board the Constitution, Syracuse harbor, Feb. 19, 1804.

Feb. 12th.—I received about 20 Maltese sailors and pilots from the island of Malta which by permission of the governor I ordered to be shipped there. These men I shall want to distribute among our sailors in latteen boats, as they are accustomed to them.

19th.—A prize to the Nautilus has this moment arrived, captured to the eastward of Tripoli. She is a brig from Malta under English colours bound to Tripoli, loaded with hemp and spars, ready made sails, bale-goods and building stone, and has nine Tripolines on board.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy from the commanding officer of a Detachment of marines sent hence to New Orleans, dated Havannah, April 23, 1804.

Having but 8 days water on board it was deemed expedient to put in here for an additional supply. The governor has manifested towards us the most friendly dispositions and has afforded us every accommodation in obtaining the requisite supplies. I have great pleasure in informing you that the governer has lately passed a decree prohibiting the French privateers from bringing American prizes into any of the ports of Cuba.

All the shares in the Bank of Virginia have been subscribed.

We have received Paris prints to the 25th March. They do not contain any important news not already before the public, other than details which shall be given in our next.

During the year 1803, in the Russian Empire were born 690,385 male children, and 613,486 girls; 638,374 persons of both sexes died during the same year, and the births exceeded therefore the deaths by 516,097, 223,037 marriages were concluded. Among the deaths are mentioned, 2089 individuals between 90 and 95, 1168 between 95 and 100, 360 between 100 and 105, 66 between 105 and 110, 28 between 110 and 115, 13 between 115 and 120, 7 between 120 and 125, 4 between 125 and 130, and 1 near 140 years of age.

It is said the Emperor of Russia has provided for a translation of the works of Tacitus into the Russian language.

From the Albany Register.

NEW-YORK ELECTIONS.

State of the Polls, April 1804, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of the late election in this state, from nearly all the counties, have been received at the secretary's office. But as some time will elapse before the votes are canvassed, we present our readers with the following summary statement, in which the Majorities only are given. The accuracy of this statement may be relied on.

Southern District.		*Majorities.*
	BURR.	LEWIS.
Suffolk,		1026
Queens,		245
Kings,		26
Richmond,		3
New-York,	100	
Westchester,		455
	100	1751
Republican majority,		——1651
Middle District.		
Dutchess,	53	
Columbia,	123	
Rockland,		441
Orange,		659
Ulster,		453