diſowned the gibberiſh, and, as they outgrew the rickets, have deſpiſed the rattle.—The genuine mind of man, thirſting for its native home, ſociety, contemns the gewgaws that ſeparate him from it. Titles are like circles drawn by the magician's wand, to contract the ſphere of man's felicity. He lives immured within the baſtile of a word, and ſurveys at a diſtance the envied life of man.

Is it then any wonder that titles ſhould fall in France? Is it not a greater wonder they ſhould be kept up any where? What are they? What is their worth and "what is their amount?" When we think or ſpeak of a *judge* or a *general*, we aſſociate with it the ideas of office and character; we think of gravity in the one and bravery in the other: but when we uſe a word merely as a title, no ideas aſſociate with it. Through all the vocabulary of Adam, there is not ſuch an animal as a duke or a count; neither can we connect any certain idea to the words. Whether they mean ſtrength or weakneſs, wiſdom or folly, a child or a man, a rider or a horſe, is all equivocal. What reſpect then can be paid to that which deſcribes nothing and which means nothing? Imagination has given figure and character to centaurs, ſatyrs, and down to all the fairy tribe; but titles baffle even the powers of fancy, and are a chimerical non-deſcript.

But this is not all—If a whole country is diſpoſed to hold them in contempt, all their value is gone, and none will own them. It is common opinion only that makes them any thing or nothing, or worſe than nothing. There is no occaſion to take titles away, for they take themſelves away when ſociety concurs to ridicule them. This ſpecies of imaginary conſequence has viſibly declined in every part of Europe, and it haſtens to its exit as the world of reaſon continues to riſe. There was a time when the loweſt claſs of what are called nobility was more thought of than the higheſt is now, and when a man in armour riding throughout chriſtendom in queſt of adventures was more ſtared at than a modern duke. The world has ſeen this folly fall, and it has fallen by being laughed at, and the farce of titles will follow its fate. The patriots of France have diſcovered in good time, that rank and dignity in ſociety muſt take a new ground. The old one has fallen through. It muſt now take the ſubſtantial ground of character, inſtead of the chimerical ground of titles; and they have brought their titles to the altar, and made of them a burnt-offering to reaſon."

ANOTHER VICTORY IN INDIA.

LONDON, *April 18th.*

An overland diſpatch arrived yeſterday at the India Houſe. A private letter by this conveyance gives an intereſting detail of another important battle fought on the 29th of laſt November, which was followed by a complete victory, attended with very inconſiderable loſs on our part. Though the general account is certainly very accurate, yet ſome confuſion appears in the detail, which muſt be attributed to the hurry of the writer.

Camp, at Aorcoom, Nov. 30, 1803.

"I will endeavor to give you a detailed account of a glorious battle fought yeſterday. That you may judge of the propriety of the action, I muſt relate to you the circumſtances which preceded it.

"It appears, that on the 23d inſtant General Welleſley entered into an agreement with Scindia's Vakeels, that there ſhould be a ceſſation of arms between us and him: that is to ſay, after the ſpace of ten days, which were allowed for Scindia to ſign the treaty, and perform the articles of it: one of which was, that he ſhould retire with his army twenty coſſes eaſt of Ellechpoor, and maintain that diſtance at all times between his and our armies here, and in Guzerat, &c. to prevent the poſſibility of the troops mutually committing hoſtilities on one another. Six days only after the period preſcribed were elapſed; but he had not in the leaſt endeavored to perform that moſt eſſential part of his agreement, nor was it actually ratified: and he cannot have any excuſe for ſaying he did not know of our advances for he was very often written to and told to move away, as we were going againſt the Bhoſla's troops, with whom he was then encamped.

"On the 23th a Vakeel came from the Bhoſla's brother, but as he brought no credentials or powers, &c. no attention was paid to his advances. On the 29th, while we were marching, and about three miles after he had left our ground, a body of horſe appeared, & with them another Vakeel from Bunna Baupoo, the Bhoſla's brother. The General met him very cordially, and liſtened to his propoſals, which were as follows:—

"That he wiſhed to treat with the General, and that as his and Scindia's armies were now near, he requeſted the General would return to the ground he had left on the Poonah river, and in that caſe, the armies of Scindia and the Raja would retire five coſſes to the N. Sd. to prevent hoſtilities.

"To this the General replied 'that they knew of his advances, and he would not (with an enemy's army in front) move back an inch.' The Vakeel then propoſed, that he ſhould halt at the next water about three miles forward: to which alſo he ſaid 'he ſhould move forward to the ground he at firſt intended, and that the Bhoſla (being his own maſter) would remove or not, as he thought proper: but if he was near him, he would attack him;' he then told the Vakeel 'he ſhould be very ſorry that the moſt trifling accident ſhould happen to him: to prevent which he begged he would go to the rear, and remain with two people of ours, to protect him until we had taken up our ground, when he would admit him again.' With theſe propoſals a letter came from Scindia, and the ſame forms were gone through with Colonel Stevenſon, who replied 'that he ſhould march on, and if they were near him, would attack them: he adviſed them, however, to retire.' At half paſt 11 we arrived at Pantrebe, the place where it was firſt intended we ſhould halt, when we found the Bhoſla advance, and left it early that morning, and joined his army, then lying five miles off, on a very extenſive plain. From the tower of the village, their whole line was obſerved, but not moving off, except their baggage. At this time we were joined by Colonel Stevenſon's army, and were then taking ground for our encampments, when ſeveral parties of the enemy's horſe drove in our ſmall detached parties of allies, and even advanced on the very ground we were lining out.

"Col. Stevenſon's party pitched their camp, as they had their baggage with them; but only four flags were pitched, as our tents, &c. were left in the rear, to enable us the better to engage, and to render them leſs liable to be attacked. General Welleſley alſo moved on his cavalry and infantry ſo as to take up their ground, and in caſe of neceſſity, to fight. He alſo advanced the piquets on the road, with their guns, and ordered them to fire on any body of horſe that ſhould come within their reach.—The enemy's horſe ſtill parading near us, were fired on by both picquets and cavalry gallopers, and they retired to a greater diſtance, but ſtill prevented our followers from foraging, &c. At about two o'clock the enemy's army remained in a line and entire, and were then within about three miles of the right of our line, which determined the General to move on towards them, ſtill hoping they would move off. He however ordered Colonel Stevenſon's troops to join him, and proceed towards the enemy. At about a quarter paſt four o'clock the cavalry and advanced guard of our army were at the village of Surſoly, one mile and a quarter from the enemy's line, which at that diſtance has a moſt formidable appearance. It was on a plain, upwards of three miles in length, and of great depth, having guns at intervals.

"At 4 o'clock, while all our troops were in column, and before they had advanced beyond the village, the enemy's guns opened upon us with a quick and well directed fire, which occaſioned [very ſhortly] almoſt all our loſs, by their guns being all laid for the road near Surſola. The troops were ſoon moved round under cover of the village, as our line developed their carronade ſoon become leſs deſtructive; and the moment the line was formed, the orders for advancing were given, and the whole of our troops advanced with great regularity, with guns, &c. and very ſhortly the enemy gave way in all directions. At this time the Britiſh cavalry advanced, charged the large body of the Bhoſla's and diſperſed them. A great ſlaughter enſued. Our cavalry purſued the fugitives until night made it neceſſary to call them back. They however poſſeſſed themſelves of many elephants, camels, horſes, arms and baggage; and about 10 o'clock, by moonlight, the troops marched to their line at Patruleo, having marched 25 miles in that day.—A body of about 1000 Muſſulmen, under command of a Perſian, attached to the Bhoſla's guns, under Beeny Suic, ſtood moſt nobly, even advanced on our line, which, luckily, oppoſite to them, was formed of the remains of the 74th regiment, and the left of the 78th regiment, who had their revenge for Aſſaye, by cloſing with them and putting them all to the bayonet. In one ſpot, about 100 yards ſquare, I ſaw upwards of 500 dead bodies. The enemy left about 1000 dead on the field—and I have not the leaſt doubt there muſt have been upwards of 3000 killed and wounded. Of theſe I believe Scindia did not loſe a man, nor is it well aſcertained that he engaged. Our loſs is very inconſiderable, not above 50 killed and 300 wounded, many of them very ſlightly.

"The Vakeel of the Bhoſla's firſt mentioned as not being received, arrived and had an interview with the General laſt night, as he had brought his credentials, &c. &c. in form from Rhangojee Bhoſla himſelf. He is not a Vakeel ſent after the action as I at firſt ſuppoſed. The man who met us on the road has not yet viſited the General.

"An elephant driver, who had his arm broke, and was taken with a howdered elephant, declares that the elephant during the battle carried the ſon of Rhangojee Bhoſla, who was ſeverely wounded in the action, and was taken out of the howder and mounted on a horſe; and that he believes he was among the numbers afterwards ſlain by the cavalry. The howder appears evidently to have been broken by a cannon ſhot. Many other great Berar men have fallen on the 29th. We ſhall move on to Guaul Shur ſoon: and it is confidently aſſerted that the Rajah is in very great alarm for the ſafety of that place, and anxious to prevent us going near it.

"N. B. No officers killed, and only four or five wounded, but only one badly."

Boston, June 20.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Capt. PATTERSON arrived here yeſterday, from Amſterdam, which he left the 25th of April. From him, we have received the "Amſterdam Courants," a Dutch paper, to the 17th of April.

In theſe papers we find the following article, copied from the Paris Moniteur.

MUNICH, April 2.

"We had reaſon to expect, that Mr. DRAKE, the Britiſh Envoy, would have refuted the carges alledged againſt him—But he has taken another method; he has informed the Baron Von Montgelas, that ſixteen gendarmes had been ſent off expreſs from Straſburg to arreſt him;—and requeſted that the Baron would inform his Court, that meaſures might be taken to prevent his arreſt—But no anſwer having been given, for ſeveral hours after Mr. Drake expected one; and the gendarmes having arrived at their laſt change of horſes, he ſat out on foot, in diſguiſe, having changed his clothes ſeveral times in the diſtance of three miles." "In this manner," adds the Moniteur, "he left his reſidence like the chief of a band of aſſaſſins."

The Emperor of Germany has ordered, that no French emigrants ſhall reſide within 50 miles of the French Republic.

Under the GENOA head of the 28th of March, we find a correct account of the deſtruction of the Philadelphia frigate in the harbour of Tripoli. The account adds, "It ſeems, Commodore PREBLE will try his utmoſt againſt theſe barbarians."

The trial of thoſe implicated in the conſpiracy at Paris, was to commence the 5th of May. The Counſel aſſigned MOREAU, are, *Chauseau, Lagarde and Lamelle.* A Paris article, of April 7, ſays, "It was reported yeſterday, that Gen. Pichegru was dead.—The report is this day confirmed.—He ſtrangled himſelf with an handkerchief."

Capt. Patterſon, informs, that the Invaſion of Great Britain had not been attempted; though the preparations continued with vigour, and the public expectation of the event to increaſe daily.

FROM FRANCE.

Capt. WILDS arrived here yeſterday from *Rochefort (France)* after a paſſage of 56 days. He reports, that the conſtruction of gun boats and craft had ceaſed; and the attention of the French appeared directed to the building of men of war. Two ſeventy-fours had been launched at Rochefort, and a ſhip of 100 guns put up, previous to Capt. W's ſailing. Five ſail of the line, and two frigates, lay in Rochefort-Roads, ready manned, and equipped; and an embargo was daily expected. Capt. W. brought no papers.

The Engliſh have a ſquadron of ſhips of war and frigates off Rochefort.

Capt. Maſters, arrived at Salem on the 15th inſt. from the Mediterranean, informs, that the French Toulon fleet was really out, and had been ſeen by the Britiſh fleet under Lord Nelſon, who had not been able to bring them to action, that the French conſiſted of 8 ſail of the line, and the Britiſh only of 7—and that the French had profeſſed the determination of their fleet to meet the Britiſh, after they had evaded them long enough to have their men under good diſcipline. We think, however, the Britiſh force in the Mediterranean is ſtronger than here ſtated.

Capt. Maſters was informed, by the Lieutenant of a Britiſh ſhip, by whom he was boarded, that the greater part of the men belonging to the Philadelphia frigate, had made a repreſentation to Admiral Nelſon, from Tripoli, that they were really Britiſh ſubjects, and ſolicited to be received on board his fleet as ſuch, in order to be releaſed from their preſent bondage; and that it was expected the Admiral would attend to their requeſt.

Capt. M. ſpoke a Daniſh veſſel, direct from Tripoli, the maſter of which informed him that, added to the impreſſion which the deſtruction of the Philadelphia frigate had made upon the Tripolines, they were now greatly alarmed by a report that prevailed among them, that beſides the frigate Commodore Preble had 17 gunboats under his command, cruiſing againſt them. Such a report muſt ſerve to reſtrain the Barbarians in port, and of courſe increaſe the ſecurity of our commerce.

From the prompt and vigorous meaſures which Commodore Preble has hitherto adopted in the Mediterranean, and from the preparations he is ſaid to have been making for hoſtile meaſures, we may expect to hear of ſome bold ſtroke being ſtruck againſt Tripoli; and probably, by co-operation with the brother of the reigning Bey, who is in arms to ſupport his claims to the government, the power of the preſent enemy of the United States may be overturned.

Salem Gaz.

NEW-YORK.

From the Morning Chronicle of June 20.

We are informed that diſpatches have been ſent on to government reſpecting the conduct of the Britiſh officers towards the Pitt, from Greenock, accompanied by the proteſts of the Health & revenue officers of the port as alſo by affidavits proving the diſreſpectful and contemptuous terms in which the government of the United States, its laws and officers where ſpoken of at the time. The pilots it ſaid were ordered from on board the Britiſh veſſels; writs iſſued againſt their commanders to be ſerved ſhould they be found on ſhore; and an order given by the Mayor to Capt. Campbell of the Pitt, on capt. Bradley of the Cambrian, to deliver up the men impreſſed. In the mean time, we are informed that the Pitt cannot be ſuffered to enter at the cuſtom houſe, till theſe matters are adjuſted.

JUNE 22.

It has been ſtated that the Mayor, in compliance with a requeſt on the part of the French veſſels applied to the Britiſh Conſul to deſire that the frigates might not leave the harbour till 24 hours after the departure of the Cybele and Didon. We underſtand that the conſul mentioned in reply his not having authority to delay the frigates; but informed the Mayor that he would lay his letter before the capt. of the Cambrian, and would alſo tranſmit a copy to Mr. MERRY the Britiſh miniſter, at preſent at Philadelphia. The reply of Mr. Merry it is preſumed has arrived by this time, and will aid in deciding a query that has for a day or two puzzled our coffee houſe politicians—whether the French frigates have a right to claim the privilege of 24 hours ſtart—or whether that privilege is intended for the protection of merchant veſſels, only.

June 23.

THE FRIGATES.

We are informed, that the commanders of the French frigates Cybele and Didon, expreſs themſelves ready to leave the port, and engage the Cambrian and Boſton Britiſh frigates, if they can be aſſured that they ſhall not be attacked by other veſſels.

No formal communication is yet underſtood to have paſſed between them, but, from the appearance of things, and the interference of friends, there is much probability that it will come to a fight.

The Britiſh frigates continue in what is termed the horſe-ſhoe, below the narrows, but within the hook. The French veſſels are up near the city. The Cambrian is commanded by Capt. Bradley, the Boſton by Capt Douglaſs, both gallant and capable officers. The Didon is commanded by Capt. Bronard, an officer reputed of much courage and ſkill; and the Cybele by Capt. Sennes, whoſe bravery has been particularly diſtinguiſhed. It is ſtated that he has had three veſſels ſunk under him. It may be therefore preſumed, that if an engagement does take place, it will be no child's play.

We are informed that the Captain of the Cambrian who, it was underſtood had complied with the Britiſh Conſul's recommendation to deliver up the men impreſſed from the Pitt, has after conſultation with the Captain of the Boſton, come to the reſolution of retaining them, with the exception of two who have been reſtored to Capt. Campbell.

June 23.

We underſtand that the requeſt of the Britiſh Conſul to the commander of the Cambrian frigate, for the liberation of the perſons impreſſed from the ſhip Pitt, has been complied with only in part. Captain Campbell returned yeſterday from the frigate, having been able to procure the releaſe of but two of his men. Hopes are ſtill entertained that Mr. Merry, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, to whom diſpatches have been forwarded, will order the immediate releaſe of the whole.

Daily Adv.

LEXINGTON, *June 14.*

On Saturday evening laſt twelve chiefs, deputed from the Oſage nation of Indians, and two boys, arrived in this town, on their way to the city of Waſhington, on a viſit to the Preſident of the United States. It is ſaid the object of their viſit is to enter into a treaty with the United States, with whom they are deſirous to be on friendly terms. Their towns are ſituated upwards of 500 miles up the Miſſouri, on the Oſage river. The tribe conſiſts of about fifteen hundred warriors, who live in two ſettlements, at no great diſtance from each other. They are of a gigantic ſtature, being all (the men) above ſix feet in height, and well proportioned. They are repreſented as a ferocious people, who wiſh to be at war with all the other tribes of Indians. On their paſſage down the Miſſouri, five of their party were killed by the Sacquias and Renard tribe of Indians. Several others returned from St. Louis, having fallen ſick.

M. Choteau, a French gentleman of the firſt reſpectability, and a citizen of Louiſiana, and who has for a number of years had the excluſive privilege of trading with the Oſages, has been induced by Capt. Lewis to accompany them. There are alſo in company, ſeveral young French gentlemen, who intend applying to be admitted in the military academy.

The party left St. Louis the 17th ultimo, at which time Captains Lewis & Clarke were there, and would leave it the 19th, on their tour to explore Louiſiana. Three men, who had been for 3 years hunting in that country, and whoſe knowledge of the different tribes of Indians extended a conſiderable diſtance, have been engaged to go with Capt. Lewis as guides. Thoſe hunters relate, that during their excurſions they ſaw an Indian woman, who had been taken priſoner from a nation who live on the ſhores of the Pacific ocean.

M. Choteau carries with him to the Preſident, a toad or frog, of a very curious ſpecies—its form is that of a land tortoiſe, very flat, covered with ſcales, of a dark grey color, a ſhort tail and a head formed like that of a buffaloe and is ornamented with ſix *horns*.—It lived four months in the poſſeſſion of M. Choteau, without taking any other nouriſhment than a little water, which was given it from time to time.

This ſpecies of frog is frequently found in the prairies within the territory of the Oſage nation. They live in aſſociation with a ſpecies of ground ſquirrel and a ſpecies of ſnake. Thoſe aſſociations occupy an area of from one to two acres of ground—from the ſurface are a number of holes which communicate with their ſubterranean habitations—It is kept free from duſt or graſs by the ſquirrels, who bruſh it with their tails—they are of a brown color, ſlender made and very active. They frequently play among themſelves on the ſurface, keeping centinels—As ſoon as any one appears the watch gives the ſignal, and they all inſtantly diſappear. The ſnakes do not move until they perceive the object themſelves. The frogs being of a ſlow indolent diſpoſition, are eaſily taken.

Travellers Hall.

THE ſubſcriber has lately been induced from the rapid increaſe of his cuſtom to purchaſe a lot of ground adjoining that on which he lives for the purpoſe of building a dining room and aſſembly room, each 54 feet by 32 feet 10 inches with ſix additional lodging rooms, and intends to finiſh them before the enſuing winter; which together with his tavern and houſe will occupy a front of near one hundred feet in the moſt agreeable part of the town and in the center of buſineſs being on the higheſt part of the public ſquare.

He has conſiderably increaſed the furniture &c. of his houſes and ſtables. His domeſtics and ſervants are of the moſt faithful diſpoſitions and properly qualified for the departments to which they are aſſigned. He has a conſtant ſupply of the beſt ſtable forage; imported and country proviſions, imported liquors, &c. of the firſt quality, foreign newſpapers, &c. And his ice will moſt probably laſt through the hot weather.

The diſtinguiſhed preference which the firſt characters have already given him, fills him with gratitude. He offers his ſincere thanks to all his good friends and begs leave to aſſure them that neither his time nor his purſe ſhall be ſpared in attempting to render the Travellers Hall a houſe of entertainment, for GENTEEL GUESTS ONLY, equal to any in America.

P. BRADLEY.

Lexington, Kentucky, June 12, 1804.

☞ A ſtage runs from the Travellers Hall to the Olympian Springs in the ſummer, and to Franckfort during the ſeſſions of Aſſembly.

June 29—3m

Office of Discount and Deposit,
Washington, June 27, 1804.

ALL notes offered for diſcount muſt in future be left in the office before 3 o'clock P. M. on Tueſday.

Thoſe for Wedneſday the 4th July (being an holyday) muſt be in on Monday the 2nd before 3 o'clock P. M.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Jun.
Caſhier.

June 29—2t