he apt to view it as a doubtful bleſſing unleſs it protects his property and labour. Let then the enlightened friends of liberty devote to this ſubject the attention it ſo richly merits. We know the object is an arduous one. But does the ambition of the patriot ever, when the public good requires it, ſhrink from effort or danger ; Are they not, on the contrary, the very elements of the noble ſentiment which fills his heart ?

WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

A writer under the ſignature of Gratian, in the Political Regiſter, a *federal* paper edited by William Jackſon, has undertaken to ſhew that a civil officer of the United States is impeachable for crimes committed in his private capacity !

DIED.—At Paris, Mr. Nauche, Preſident of the Galvanic Society :—He fell a victim to his thirſt for the ſciences, being burnt to death by a bottle of phoſphorus which he uſed for his experiments.

From AMSTERDAM—It is ſtated in Dutch papers received at Portſmouth to the 30th June, under the Paris head of the 25th June, that Georges and eleven others were guillotined in the fore-part of that day—that thoſe eight which were condemned to death, and to whom the emperor has extended his mercy have been condemned to be confined in the ſtate's priſon for four years, and after that to be tranſported—That Jules Pelignac, has alſo been ſentenced to two years impriſonment. It further adds, " General MOREAU is on his paſſage to the United States of America."

Salem Register.

Extract of a letter from a British merchant, in Leghorn, to his correspondent at Boston, dated the 2d of June 1804.

" I have no doubt you will have heard of the impriſonment of all the Engliſh in this place. There is no doubt about the fact, but the truth of the matter is, it was never intended by the commander in chief, and originated in a miſtake occaſioned by two Corſicans penſioned by England, who in violation of their parole, had made their eſcape. Suſpecting this to be the caſe, we drew up a memorial to the Queen, who immediately diſpatched a courier to the commander in chief, Jourdan, upon the ſubject.—Finding the priſoners were merchants and not military men as he had ſuppoſed, he in anſwer gave orders for our releaſe, which we accordingly obtained the day before yeſterday."

OFFICIAL.

Extract of an Arrette, dated General head quarters, at St. Domingo, the 10th Ventosé, 12th year.

Gen. Ferrand, commander in chief at Hiſpaniola, acting as captain gen. decrees as follows :

1ſt. The port of St. Domingo is the only one open in the iſland of Hiſpaniola to domeſtic and foreign commerce. In conſequence all veſſels riding at anchor in the bays, harbors, landings or in any other place near the coaſt occupied by the rebels—thoſe cleared out for the ports in their poſſeſſion, or coming from ſaid ports, with or without a cargo ; and generally all veſſels ſailing within the territorial juriſdiction of the iſland except from cape Raphael to Ocon bay, or found at a nearer diſtance from the ſhore than two leagues, ſhall be detained by the ſhips of the ſtate or by the privateers having our letter of marque who will, as much as poſſible, bring them into the port of St. Domingo ſo that a regular condemnation may be had.

2. In caſe that fear of enemy's cruiſers, contrary winds or damage from the ſea do not prevent the captors to bring their prizes into the port of St. Domingo, without running an eminent danger of loſing them, they may carry them into a port of a neighbouring and a friendly iſland, where agents of the government of Hiſpaniola reſide.

3. In the caſes foreſeen by the preceding article, it ſhall be the duty of the prize maſter, as ſoon as he is arrived to make his declaration to the agent, who will inſcribe the ſame on a regiſter book kept by him for that purpoſe.

4. As ſoon as the above mentioned declaration is made, the agent ſhall requeſt the ordinary judge of the place to go on board of the prize in order to put his ſeal upon all the openings of the veſſel in preſence of the prize maſter and the captured captain. The ſaid agent ſhall take all neceſſary precautions, for the preſervation of the prize until ſhe is lawfully condemned or releaſed.

SALEM, Auguſt 27.

Particulars of the capture and deſtruction of Makey, a Malay ſettlement on the coaſt of Sumatra.

On the 13th of April, two large Engliſh ſhips and three brigs came to anchor in Makey roads, cloſe in ſhore. They were well armed, and had on board from 3 to 400 Seapoy troops, commanded by European officers. The expedition was fitted out in Bencoolen. The commanding officer immediately made the following demands.

1. That the natives ſhould pay 100,000 dollars for the deſtruction of a ſimilar armament by the French in Pulo Bay, near Bencoolen, about ſix months previous, which armament was deſtined againſt Makey.

2. That a ſecond 100,000 dollars ſhould be paid for the loſs of a country ſhip near Makey, which the Britiſh alledged had been plundered by the Malays.

3. They demanded another 100,000 for the expenſe of the ſecond fleet, then before the port.

Theſe demands were addreſſed to the chief, Dattoo Sabellion, and 4 o'clock P. M. fixed for a definitive reply. The ſettlement was totally unprepared for defence,—No cannon was mounted, and there were no troops to defend it. No anſwer being returned at the appointed time, the Engliſh commenced the attack, by firing on the town from all their veſſels. Many natives were killed before a ſingle ſhot was returned. In the night they hove up banks of ſand, and planted a few cannon, and in the morning of the 14th returned the fire. A warm engagement continued for about 6 hours. The Engliſh loſt about twenty men. The Captain of one of the brigs was wounded. The firſt ſhot from ſhore killed three men on board of one of the ſhips. Finding little could be done by continuing in their veſſels, the Engliſh landed the ſoldiers, and attacked the intrenchments. Here there was a brave reſiſtance, but finally the natives abandoned the ground, flying in all directions into the country. Dattoo Sabellion, the Malay rajah, who bravely defended the place, was ſuppoſed to be mortally wounded. The Engliſh now intrenched themſelves in turn, built a fort and took poſſeſſion of the country, and fearing the natives might poiſon all the ſtreams and wells in that neighborhood, landed 200 caſks of water from the ſhips. They deſtroyed the town of Makey, burning all the houſes to the ground, and plundering the natives of all the pepper which had been collected for the ſeaſon. The quantity is ſtated to be equal to five ſhip loads. The American veſſels in port took no part on either ſide. A few ſhot from the Engliſh veſſels paſſed over them but did no damage. Not having completed their loading, application was made after the ſurrender of the place to the Britiſh reſident for permiſſion to purchaſe pepper, but the anſwer was that it was againſt his inſtructions, and no pepper could be ſold to foreigners.

It will be here neceſſary to make only a ſingle obſervation to prove that this unprovoked attack, has fallen on the Malays, chiefly in conſequence of the Americans viſiting their country and purchaſing pepper. Laſt year it was publicly reported on the coaſt, that ſo long as the Americans were ſuffered to trade among the natives, the Engliſh ſhips could get little or no pepper, and declarations were made that it would be neceſſary to take poſſeſſion of the native ports, with a view of excluding all foreigners from any participation in the trade.

It is therefore pretty evident that pepper muſt in future be either purchaſed though Engliſh hands at double price, or not be had at all at Sumatra, while the Engliſh can keep poſſeſſion. A ſpirit of univerſal commerce has ſeized this people. They wiſh to engroſs the whole trade of the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, and to fix bounds to even that of Europe and America. As a commercial people ourſelves, wiſhing to come in for a ſmall ſhare at leaſt, of what may be called common property, we cannot and ought not to wiſh them ſucceſs in any ſcheme, which ſeems to aim at ſeizing the whole commerce of both hemiſpheres.

One of the Engliſh brigs, on her return to Bencoolen, was fallen in with by a French privateer and ſent to the Iſle of France.

New-York, Aug. 29.

The ſhip Ann, Coit, from Hull, arrived yeſterday, was boarded at the Hook by the Leander, who preſſed Mr. Charles Ezard and Mr. Francis Harriſon, two of her cabin paſſengers.

The following is from the Morning Chronicle of yeſterday.

" The Leander preſſed one man out of the ſhip Merchant, from the iſle of France ; alſo Peter Wing, a native of New Bedford, who had a protection from the American conſul at Bordeaux. The boarding officer damn'd the conſul, and ſaid his protection was of no uſe."

Philadelphia, Auguſt 29.

The following is a tranſlated copy of a letter addreſſed by Gen Deſſalines to an American ſupercargo, who had taken the liberty of remonſtrating again certain oppreſſive proceedings of the agents of the Adminiſtration of Hayti :

Head Quarters, July 13—1st year of the Independence of HAYTI.

The adminiſtrator Bayard, has juſt cauſed to be put into my hands the menacing letter you wrote him, ſir.

The people of your country, who wiſh to come to this iſland for the purpoſe of opening a ſtore, or merely to ſell their cargoes ſhall always find ſafety and protection.

I will however, by no means, ſuffer, ſir, that a ſtranger ſhall enter a port contrary to the meaſures I have taken for the intereſt of my country, nor that he ſhall be permitted to inſult the repreſentatives of government in that part of their ſervice.

There are eſtabliſhed in every city, merchants of this country, as well as thoſe of your own nation, who have the right of treating with you for your cargoes, and of ſelling afterwards to the ſtore keepers of the place. I forbid a foreigner on entering our ports having this privilege, or that of purchaſing produce from the hands of individuals, to the detriment of the adminiſtration, or the merchants already eſtabliſhed : and I am careful that this order is executed.

The honourable and loyal manner in which we have treated your nation, has already obtained me a name ; and I ſhall always be able to find honeſt men (and that in great numbers) who will bring to this country whatever we ſtand in need of.

I have the honor to ſalute you.

(Signed)

DESSALINES.

LONDON, July 7.

A gentleman lately from Spain informs, that throughout the interior of that country the greateſt ſcarcity of proviſions prevailed. So extreme was it at Madrid, in the month of June, that a royal order was iſſued, ordering all the inhabitants who had not reſided there for ten years to leave the city immediately. This diſtreſſing circumſtance was occaſioned by the failure of the late crops.

A private letter from Paris, dated June 21, ſays, " The American miniſter, Livingſton, has returned with good bills for 15 millions of livres ; but he was notwithſtanding, not received by Talleyrand in the manner he expected, after his financial and political expedition to England ; becauſe more money, and a better iſſue, were hoped for here. On Livingſton's firſt conference, after his arrival here he remained cloſetted with Talleyrand for ſix hours, and a courier was ſent to the Emperor immediately afterwards, who ordered Talleyrand to wait upon his Majeſty. The rumour of peace, cauſed by Livingſton's journey, was received with a ſatisfaction every where not agreeable to the conquerors of England *in petto* ; even the proud warriors on our coaſt began to think from the intrigues of their ſovereign for peace, that his means to deſtroy modern Carthage did not correſpond with his deſire.

This has cauſed the paragraph in the Moniteur, declaring what is very well known here, and which, a month ago, government did not conceal, that Mr. Livingſton was ſent *pour sonder le terrein,* " to ſound the Cabinet," as Talleyrand himſelf ſaid. But what confirms the particulars of the miſſion of Mr. Livingſton is, that another neutral miniſter was aſked to undertake it, but refuſed, until he could obtain permiſſion from the Court ; regarding, as moſt politicians here do, theſe miſſions merely as intrigues, to gull England into a fatal ſecurity when the blow is intended to be ſtruck."

Government, it is ſaid, have received poſitive intelligence of the enemy's deſign to attempt a landing, as nearly as poſſible at the ſame time, in Jerſey and Guernſey. Diſpatches were ſent off on Thurſday to both theſe iſlands. All the troops along the oppoſite line of the French coaſt from Outance in Vanville, have been in conſtant movement during the whole of laſt week, and reinforcements had arrived from the interior.

On the ſubject of the time of the invaſion reports continue to be vague and contradictory ; at any rate it is not ſafe for us to relax, even for a moment, our exertions ; for of ſuch an imprudent and inexcuſable relaxation the French would not fail to avail themſelves. Our troops muſt be every where on the alert, our volunteers muſt ſtand to their arms, yet a little longer ; but the effort of this ſummer will probably be the laſt they will make for many years.

Admiral Lord Duncan, it is underſtood, is ſpeedily to ſucceed Admiral Cornwallis in the command of the Channel Fleets.

London, July 6.

We are ſorry to ſtate, that accounts have been received from Ireland of a very ſerious affray, originating in a religious difference having lately taken place at Belturbet, in the county of Caven, between ſome volunteers of that place, and a party of militia. The combatants were armed on both ſides, and many were deſperately wounded with the bayonet, of whom ſeveral are ſtated to have died ſince of their wounds.

July 7.

It is reported in the foreign papers, that Ruſſia is arming againſt France, and meditates an attack againſt her on the ſide of Italy, by means of an armament from the Black ſea, and the co operation of the Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean.

It is alſo ſaid that Ruſſia has already a conſiderable number of troops in the iſlands of the Adriatic ; and has iſſued a proclamation calculated to cultivate the eſteem of the people in thoſe parts where her troops may find ſo convenient a reſting place previous to their landing in Italy.

Gen. Moreau has new furniſhed, according to his taſte, his apartment in the Temple.—His meals are daily brot' to him from his own houſe, and ſerved up on plate.

GERMANIC EMPIRE.

Hamburg papers furnish the following letter under date Ratisbon, May 14.

The Ruſſian note communicated to the Diet on the 7th inſt. was this day taken into conſideration. The Delegate for Bohemia and the Arch duchy of Auſtria declared verbally, that his Imperial majeſty had conceived he might expect that the French government would itſelf have notified the reaſon which induced, and as it is ſuppoſed, might juſtify the ſeizure of perſons in the German territory in March laſt.—His majeſty therefore, thought that there could be no objection to an application to the French, on the part of the Emperor and Empire, for a ſufficient and ſatisfactory explanation—The further conſideration of the ſubject was then deferred for ſix weeks from the 7th inſt. and the opening of the Protocol fixed for the 18th of June.

To day the following note was given in by Knut Bildt, the Swediſh envoy extraordinary ;

" His majeſty the king of Sweden having been informed of the contents of the note given in to the Diet of the 7th inſt. by order of his majeſty the emperor of all the Ruſſias, conceives it to be incumbent on him to declare, that when there is a queſtion of guarantee of the Germanic conſtitution, he, as king of Sweden, may conſider himſelf as one of the moſt ancient of its guarantees, ſince he is guarantee of the peace of Weſtphalia. His majeſty, however, does not conceive it neceſſary to declare his ſentiments on the preſent queſtion, as guarantee of the conſtitution, ſince he is convinced that the head of the empire can explain them to the Diet.—The ſentiments of the king upon the affairs of Germany are beſides, too well known, and have too often been declared to be repeated on this occaſion."

The following note was ſent to the Diet by the Envoy from Brandenburgh :

" The Envoy ſaid he had not failed to ſend the Ruſſian Imperial note to the king of Pruſſia, the Elector of Baden and his other conſtituents, but had not yet received, nor could he have received any orders on the ſubject : he conceived however, that he might declare, that his majeſty, his moſt gracious maſter, had confidence that the firſt conſul would of himſelf give in ſuch a declaration relative to the late occurrences, ſo alarming to the Empire, as ſhould according to the obſervation of the deputy for Bohemia and the Arch-duchy of Auſtria, prove conciliatory and ſatisfactory, and anſwer the expectations of his Ruſſian imperial majeſty."

Subſequent letters from Ratiſbon, ſtate " that the directorial miniſter, in the ſitting of the Diet of the 18th June, has given the Aſſembly to underſtand, that the matter reſpecting the alledged violation of the German Territory, in the arreſt of ſeveral perſons on the right ſide of the Rhine by the French *can by no means form an object of deliberation for the Diet.*

STRAY FILLEY.

TAKEN up as ſtray by the Subſcriber, a SORREL FILLY, ſuppoſed to be two years old has four white feet, with a blaze on her forehead, white tail and mane, about 13 hands high, no brand or perceivable mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN HAMMAN.

City of Waſhington, September 5—1aw3t

NOTICE.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the 14th day of this month, a runaway Negro man who calls himſelf by the name of WILLIAM, and ſays that he is the property of John Cheſley of the ſtate of Virginia. William is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of yellowiſh complexion, his clothing are a yarn jacket and Oſnabrig trowſers ; his maſter is requeſted to come and pay his fees and take him away, or he will be ſold agreably to Law.

SUTTON J. WEEMS, Shff.
of Calvert County.

September 5, 1804.—2t

JUST PUBLISHED,

HERTY's DIGEST

Of the Laws of Maryland,

VOL. II.

PRICE 2 DOLLARS 25 CENTS,

In blue paper.

District of Columbia, to wit :

BE it remembered, that on this twenty-fifth day of Auguſt in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four, Thomas Herty, Eſq. of the ſaid diſtrict, Conveyancer and Notary Public, hath depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit : " A Digeſt of the Laws of Maryland, being a complete ſyſtem alphabetically arranged of all the public acts of aſſembly, now in force and of general uſe, from the firſt ſettlement of the ſtate, to the end of November ſeſſion 1803, incluſive—to which is added, the acts of Congreſs for the diſtrict of Columbia, from the aſſumption of juriſdiction to the end of the ſeſſion, which terminated in April 1804, incluſive—Alſo a variety of precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of juſtices of the peace ; and alſo a table explanatory of ſundry technical Law terms, Volume 2nd In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, " An act for the encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the times therein mentioned.

G. DENEALE, Clerk of
the diſtrict of Columbia.

☞ The above may be had at the publiſher's office for the preſent.

September 5—

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July laſt, negro

JOE,

about 28 years old, five feet 8 inches high, of yellowiſh complexion, has ſcars on each of his hands, with burns, particularly on the left hand : His clothes are tow linen ſhirts and trowſers, a blue great coat, &c. He ſays he belongs to col. WILLIAM WINN, of Harford county, North Carolina, and that he has been abſent from his maſter about two years. If his OWNER does not releaſe Him he will be ſold for his GOAL FEES agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick county.

Aug. 22—1aw8t.

LOTTERY No. III.

For the encouragement of Literature.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	25,000 dolls.	25,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,000	1,000
18		500	9,000
60		200	12,000
120		100	12,000
200		50	10,000
500		20	10,000
9000		10	90,000
1	first drawn no. 1st day		500
1		5th	1,000
1		10th	1,000
1		15th	1,500
1		20th	1,500
1		25th	2,000
1		30th	10,000
1		35th	2,000
1		40th	1,000
1		45th	1,000
1		50th	500
9,913	prizes	Dolls.	198,000
23,087	blanks.		
33,000	tickets at 6 dollars is		198,000

Less than 2 1-2 blanks to a prize.

☞ Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the above lottery will certainly commence in the city of New York, on the firſt Tueſday in December next, and will be continued at the rate of 600 tickets each day until completed

The managers having diſpoſed of twenty thouſand tickets to a company of contractors in the city of New York, the remainder will be ſold for caſh only, by the reſpective managers, until the firſt Tueſday in October next. This is the third of five lotteries, directed by an act of the Legiſlature, paſſed the 3d of April, 1801, entitled an " act for the encouragement of Literature"—and " an act making further proviſion for improving the navigation between the villages of Troy and Waterford, and for other purpoſes "

DAVID GELSTON,
THOMAS STORM,
DANIEL HALE,
PHILIP TEN EYCK,
S. SOUTHWICK,
Managers.

June 6—*

Doctor MAGRUDER,

HAS for ſale a few hogſheads 4th proof Jamaica ſpirits, linſeed and lamp oil, ſpirits of turpentine, window glaſs, glaziers, diamons, glue, lamp-black, white lead, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, chalk, Spaniſh whiting, Venetian red, red lead, verdigris, drop lake, flake white, patent yellow, roſe and Dutch pink, kings yellow, Turkey umber, gold and ſilver leaf, painters and ſweeping bruſhes, camels hair pencils, water colours in boxes, Spaniſh indigo, fig blue, arnott, red wood, alkanit, madder, logwood, turmiric, ſalt petre, allum, copperas, ſweet oil, pearl barley, timothy and clover ſeed, tamarinds, caſtor oil, marble mortars, ſpring truſſes, ginger, cinnamond, cloves, mace, Chings worm deſtroying lozenges, an aſſortment of paper hangings, playing cards, copy ſlips, ink powder, Engliſh Latin, Greek and French ſchool books, large family bibles, and his uſual complete aſſortment of drugs and medicine, patent medicine, ſurgeons inſtruments, &c.

George Town, July 20—tf