NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. IV. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. DCXXIV.

Five Dolls. Per ann. MONDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1804. Paid in advance.

From the Baltimore AMERICAN.

September 12.

Meſſrs Pechin and Frailey,

By giving place to the following information in your paper you will communicate to the community, a valuable and intereſting fact, which ſhews that much more advantage is likely to ariſe from the diſcovery of the Cow Pock Inoculation, than the illuſtrious Dr. Jenner and his aſſociates ever ſuſpected.

Yours,

LECTOR.

Dr. de Carro, of Vienna, has addreſſed a letter to Dr. Jenner, containing the following extraordinary circumſtances, tending to prove that the Vaccine Inoculation is a preventive of the plague:

"Your diſcovery has produced ſome conſequences which you ſurely were far from foreſeeing, when you made it known to the world. I believe that I once mentioned to you, that a French phyſician, Monſieur Lafont, thought he had obſerved, that vaccinated people were not attacked by the plague. He deſcribed to me the facts which raiſed the ſuſpicion; they were few, and not very concluſive; but he ſpoke of his new obſervation with modeſty and prudence, and thought only that the ſubject deſerved his farther attention. Another phyſician at Conſtantinople, Monſieur Auban, who never had any communication with M. Lafont, who is of Salonica, wrote to me about a year ago, that he alſo had ſome ſupicion of the Cow Pox being a preſervation againſt the plague—did not mention facts, but ſaid that ſeveral people had obſerved the ſame, & many vaccinated themſelves as a ſecurity againſt the plague. Gueſs what was my aſtoniſhment when a few days ago, I received, through the French ambaſſador at Vienna, a packet of Dr. Auban, who begins his letter with theſe words, "What I had the honor of mentioning to you long ago concerning the cow pox being a ſecurity againſt the plague, as a probability, I can now, after many experiments, ſpeak of almoſt as a certainty." He deſcribes the facts ſummarily in his letters, and adds two procés verbeaux, ſigned by him & ſeveral witneſſes, deſiring citizen Champigny and myſelf to give them every poſſible publicity. The proofs are:

1ſt. Of 6000 vaccinated at Conſtantinople, not one has taken the plague.

2d. That infants previouſly vaccinated have ſucked without injuring the milk of nurſes infected with the plague.

3d. That an Italian phyſician, Dr. Valli, who went to Contantinople to ſtudy the plague, was ſo perſuaded of the truth of the new diſcovery, that upon the ſole ſecurity of having been vaccinated, he ſhut himſelf in a Lazaretto, and had, with people attacked with carbuncles and buboes, various modes of contact without any effect.

4th. That the ſame Dr. Valli, inſerted into his own hand, a mixture of variolous and peſtilential virus, having felt no effect from that trial, he meant the following week to inſert peſtilential virus alone.

5th. That Dr. Auban, having been informed that in ſome villages near Conſtantinople, the cows were ſubject to ſome eruptions on their udders, he, with ſome other gentlemen of the French embaſſy, went to theſe villages and found the cow pox then exiſting.—The report of the inhabitants was, that they had never ſeen the plague or the ſmall pox among them, though both theſe diſeaſes made dreadful ravages in their vicinity.

"Such my dear ſir," continues Dr. de Caro "are the extraordinary facts which have been communicated to me. I have now & then correſponded with M' M. Lafont & Auban, the correſpondence announces much medical information. The ſecond, acquainting the world with ſuch an important medical diſcovery, runs certainly a great riſk if he diſcovers it by falſe and haſty obſervation."

Obſervations on the state of the weather at Savannah, Georgia, during the month of August, 1804.

The greateſt degree of heat was 96 degrees of Fahrenheit, which continued only for one hour; for four days in ſucceſſion, the Mercury ſtood, one day at 92 deg.—one 94 deg.—one 95 deg. and one day at 96 deg. The loweſt degree, was 73. The average heat 82 1-4. The greateſt variation of Thermometer in any one day, was 16 deg. in the whole month it was 22 deg. The leaſt variation was one deg. and, one day it was uniform owing to the day being cloudy in the morning, and rain in the afternoon.

The wind was eaſtwardly 27 days—north one day, and weſtwardly 3 days—rain 14 days—alternately cloudy and fair 13 days—cloudy, ſo that the ſun was obſcured all day, 5 days; and fair 12 days. The 24th day of the month was the moſt oppreſſively hot, although the mercury ſtood higher the ſucceeding day: This was owing no doubt, to a perfect calm in the atmoſphere.

If winds have any influence on the health of the city, we may fairly conclude that eaſtwarly winds contribute to preſerve the health of the inhabitants, for they have prevailed for thirty days in ſucceſſion, including the latter part of July, and if thoſe winds bring the catterpillars among us, it is at once accounted for, why they are unuſually numerous this ſeaſon. *Savannah paper.*

Hurricane in the West Indies.

The brig Aurora, arrived yeſterday from Surinam, having touched at St. Thomas, furniſhes an intereſting detail of the injury produced by a hurricane which commenced on the 4th September, and continued 3 days. It is worthy of remark, that the hurricane in the ſouthern ſtates, of which we are daily publiſhing accounts, commenced on the evening of the 7th and laſted till the morning of the 9th.

On the 4th inſtant, in the afternoon, a gale commenced at St. Thomas, which continued with ſuch violence, that in three days it deſtroyed forty-two ſail of veſſels, principally Americans. It was aſſerted by the planters that it was the ſevereſt gale they had experienced for nineteen years; the crops were materially injured. Accounts had been received from windward, ſtating, that the British packet from Falmouth to Barbadoes with diſpatches, had been loſt. By an arrival from Martinique at St. Thomas, information was received, that out of 42 ſail of veſſels, all went aſhore but 5. It is alſo ſtated, that Guadaloupe, St. Bartholomews, St. Kitts, Antigua, and in fact all the Carribbee iſlands, ſhared a like fate.

At St. Martins the brig enterpriſe, Bowen, of Providence, went aſhore, with a valuable cargo of ſugars and part of his outward cargo of India goods, veſſel and cargo totally loſt; alſo ſchr. William, Gennet, of Alexandria, with ſugars, totally loſt; another ſchr. of do, ſhared the ſame fate, and one or two prize veſſels.

Philadelphia, SEPT. 14.

REUBEN MITCHELL,
Plaintiff in Error,
vs.
DAVID SMITH.

In the Supreme Court of of Fennsylvania, Sept. 13*th* 1804.

This cauſe came before the court on a writ of Error from Luzerne county. It was originally an action of debt on a ſingle bill given by Mitchel to Smith for payment of a certain ſum of money. The bill was given in conſideration of a tract of land, conveyed by Smith to Mitchel, lying without the ſeventeen Townſhips in the county of Luzerne, held by him under a deed from a committee of the Suſquehannah company under the Connecticut title, and not derived from the authority of this commonwealth or of the late proprietors of Pennſyluania before the revolution.

The queſtion was, whether this was a legal or illegal conſideration for the bill, and whether the contract for the ſale and purchaſe of this land was a violation of the laws of this ſtate, ſo tainting the whole tranſaction as that the Court could not legally afford their aid to carry the contract into execution.

This cauſe had been argued at March term 1830, and hed been ever ſince under the conſideration of the Court. The Chief Juſtice and the three Aſſociate juſtices of the Supreme Court were preſent and unanimouſly determined, that the conſideration of the bill was illegal, a contract of ſuch a nature and tendency as that the court could not lend their aid to carry it into effect. They therefore diſcharged the purchaſer from the ſuit, and reverſed the judgment of the Common Pleas of Luzerne county.

It is now evident, that no prudent or induſtrious man can promiſe himſelf any advantage by ſettling in Pennſylvania under the Connecticut title. *No length of time* eſtabliſhes his claim. His original entry into poſſeſſion and his ſubſequent continuance in it, are crimes ſeverely puniſhed by the law; if he conveys it to another, his conveyance is declared by poſitive law to be a nullity. The ſeller can never recover his puachaſe money of the buyer. The buyer can never recover poſſeſſion of the ſeller. His conveyance can never be recorded. Theſe judicious legal diſcouragements muſt ultimately prevent any induſtrious or honeſt man from being concerned in this ſhameful buſineſs, and muſt bear down that oppoſition to the authority of the ſtate which has already been too obſtinately and criminally perſiſted in.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated July 23, 1804.

"The apprehenſions of inſurrection, which were ſo generally afloat during the early part of the preceding week, have now nearly ſubſided. It now appears that the population of the liberty has not been ſwelled by any extraordinary influx of ſtrangers; and the trees felled and ſtolen from the demeſnes of lord Charlemont and Mr. Vernon, is the ſingle aſcertained circumſtance of alarm. Ballymore, Euſtace, Bleſſington, and the narrow diſtrict of the county of Wicklow which lies between the mountains and the county of Kildare, are now, however, pointed out as the retreats of diſaffection. The pariſh prieſt of Bleſſington, on Sunday laſt, delivered a ſolemn exhortation from the altar, inculcating on his auditors a loyal attachment to their king, as a duty they owed both to God and man; and denouncing againſt them the vengeance of an offended Deity, in caſe of their diſobedience.

"The ſituation to which this city has been reduced for want of water, within the laſt months is truly deplorable. By a contract between the Grand Canal Company, and the Corporation of the City, who have the direction of the pipe water, the former engaged to ſupply the latter with water for 700l. a year. This contract the corporation have thought proper to put an end to, and the conſequences are dreadful. Half a guinea or a guinea a week is now paid for the carriage of as much water, as a ſmall family may require; and one frequently meet crowds of the lower claſs, begging a pint of water, at the doors of thoſe who are fortunate enough to have a pump. Should a fire take place, the very idea of the conſequence is ſhocking, from want of that element which is neceſſary to prevent its ſpreading.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, July 20.

The Elector of Bavaria has ordered an encampment of 15,000 men to be formed next September near Munich.—His highneſs is perfectly in the right to be on his guard, whilſt Auſtria has ſuch an unneceſſarily numerous body of troops on foot, under pretence of manœuvring.—The protection, alone, however of the Emperor Napoleon, is more than ſufficient to preſerve his highneſs from the ambitious views both of Auſtria and Ruſſia, and all Europe together.

(Le Citoyen Francois.)

The Emperor of Ruſſia, or rather his miniſters and counſellors, has every where emiſſaries, who endeavor to ſeduce the inhabitants of other countries to emigrate and ſettle in Ruſſia. To people thoſe waſte deſarts of its inhoſpitable climate, Helvetia has furniſhed its quota, and ſome hundred citizens of our departments near the Rhine, of the ci-devant palatinate, have followed their example. The Emperor has, therefore, ordered all the prefects, commanders, and police commiſſaries, to put a ſtop to this emigration, by not permitting any perſon in future to croſs the Rhine, without a paſs from the miniſter of police, Fouche. Every foreign or French emiſſary, who is diſcovered in attempting to engage the people to emigrate, is to be immediately tried as an *embaucheur*, and ſhot.

The miniſter of the Marine and of the Colonies has written, on the 6th of this month, (July) to the prefect of the Arrondiſement, at L'Orient, the following letter:

"The exhauſted ſtate of the maritime inſcription, *Monsieur*, and the acknowledged impoſſibility of completing in ſeamen, the equipments of the veſſels of government, have determined his majeſty to appoint, as you have already been informed, that the detachment of the land forces ſhould be embarked in order to ſupply the deficiency of ſailors. In order to derive from this meaſure all the advantage that can be expected from it, his Imperial Majeſty is inclined to excite the emulation of the troops by encouragments proportioned to the ſervices which they ſhall perform on board—and theſe are the diſpoſitions that he has fixed upon in this reſpect, counting from the 1ſt Thermidor, year 12; and during the courſe of the year 13, on the firſt of every month, the ſhall be diſtributed prizes of encouragement for the land troops who ſhall be embarked on board the veſſels and armed frigates.

"The firſt prizes ſhall be eight francs. Theſe ſhall be decreed to the ſoldiers who being well acquainted with the uſe of the oar, formed to the management of guns, and knowing well how to manœuvre among ſhallows, ſhall be in a condition either to reef or ſet the ſails.

"The ſecond prizes ſhall be of four francs. Theſe ſhall be appointed to the ſoldiers who being acquainted with the management of the oar, ſhall be alſo wall ſkilled in the ſervice of the guns, and ſhall have made themſelves remarkable in this reſpect.

"The third prizes ſhall be three francs. Theſe ſhall be decreed to the ſoldiers who ſhall apply themſelves with zeal to the exerciſe of the oar, and ſhall be accounted good rowers; ten prizes of each ſort ſhall be diſtributed among every hundred men embarked on board a veſſel or a frigate.

"If the number of troops embarked ſhould not be under one hundred, then the prizes of ſuch kind ſhall be reduced in proportion.

"The liſt of ſoldiers judged worthy of the prizes ſhall be determined by the captain commander of every veſſel or frigate.

"The liſt ſhall be read on the 1ſt of each month, by the agent of accounts, and the prizes diſtributed before the crew and the troops embarked.

"Mention ſhall be made of the prizes diſtributed, as well upon the roll of the ſhip's crew, as on that of the troops embarked.

"The captains commandant of veſſels and frigates may reduce the number of prizes of every kind, if they know that among the ſoldiers embarked, a ſufficient number cannot be ſo well diſtinguiſhed as to deſerve that the whole of the prizes ſhould be diſtributed.

"The prizes of encouragement ſhall be paid from the marine fund.

"It is underſtood that the troops of marine arrillery embarked ſhould not participate in theſe prizes, as their pay is larger than that of the infantry of the line, ſince the regulation of the 15th Floreal, year 11, made an addition of three francs to the pay of the gunners who ſhould have attained the higher manœuvres, and ſince, at any rate, theſe troops are, by the conſtitution itſelf, ſpecially attached to the ſea-ſervice, they ought not to be allowed to enjoy the reward granted for the extraordinary ſervice that is required from the land forces embarked for the aſſiſtance of the crews of the veſſels.

"You will not fail to co-operate, as far as you are concerned, Monſieur, to procure the execution of the diſpoſitions contained in this letter, which ought to be regiſtered for inſpection and notified in all the ports of your arrondiſement, where it may be uſeful that they ſhould be known. I ſalute you.

(Signed)

"DECRES."

LONDON, Auguſt 1.

Our cruiſers on the coaſt of Holland, have ſpoken with ſeveral neutral veſſels and Dutch fiſhing boats, all bringing information that Bonaparte was daily expected there to review the troops encamped near Utrecht, and to inſpect the naval armaments at the Helder and in the Texel deſtined together to invade this country. Some more gun-boats and flat bottomed boats have arrived at Fluſhing, from the interior of Holland, and the banks of the Rhine, but their number is inſignificant; and in Zealand, they ſeem more to apprehend than to intend an invaſion. The diſcontent in Holland is great beyond deſcription, among all claſſes of the people, not excepting either the members of the directory, or the ſoldiers of the army, all equally deſiring to get rid of the French yoke. The conſequent diſtruſt is ſo great, that French grenadiers govern at the Hague—French artillery men occupy the batteries on the coaſt: French officers dictate in the Texel—and, at Utrecht, where 15,000 Frenchmen are encamped, they have been joined by only 3000 Dutchmen; all the others being diſperſed in garriſons, where there are five ſubjects of Bonaparte to two Batavian citizens. From the 16th to the 22d inſt. 12,000 French troops have paſſed through Breda and Nimeguen, for Hanover, where the miſery of the people is ſtill greater than in Holland. It is generally believed at the Hague, that Bonaparte, being diſſatisfied with the preſent Batavian twelve directors, intends to reduce their number to three; it is even ſaid, that the Dutch ambaſſador at Paris, Schimmelpenninck, is to be appointed dictator, until a peace with England.

While things go on thus in Holland, we find by a decree of Bonaparte, after a war of fourteen months, and repeated boaſts that the crews of his armada were complete; after France, Italy, Germany, Holland and Flanders, have been exhauſted of ſeamen, that his plans are acknowledged not to be mature. He ſtill wants ſailors, and premiums are now offered to tempt the ſoldiers to embark on board his ſhips of war. It is curious that this decree has not appeared in the *Moniteur*, but in the *Gazette de France*. Why is it not ſuffered to be ſeen in company with his pompous decrees of imperial appointments of lords and ladies of the bed chamber, and all the other caricatures of royalty, by aping of which, he is now expoſing himſelf to the laughter, ridicule and contempt of the world?

Auguſt 2.

The war between Ruſſia and Turkey, mentioned in the letter from Gottenburgh, is far from improbable, when we conſider that it muſt take place at the inſtigation of Seignior Bonaparte, the great emperor.—He has never ceaſed, ſince his repulſe in Egypt, to caſt a longing eye on that country; to ſay nothing of his views on the Morea, Malta, and ſome of the Grecian iſlands,—We have before aſſerted, and we ſtill aſſure our readers, that a confederacy had taken place between him and the Emperor Paul, to divide the Turkiſh Empire in Europe and Africa, between them. The outline of this plan we have laid before the public from authentic ſources of intelligence.

This treaty Bonaparte has been moving heaven and earth to renew with Alexander.—To this ſource muſt be aſcribed the conduct of Ruſſia reſpecting Malta during the armiſtice of 1802, and ſeveral other events of the ſame tendency. The Emperor of Ruſſia juſtly ſuſpects that the Corſican would obtain the lion's ſhare, and become a dangerous neighbour, and truſts to the inevitable effects of natural cauſes for the poſſeſſion of Conſtantinople.

Foiled in theſe attempts, Bonaparte muſt try other meaſures. If he can perſuade the Porte that the paſſage of the Dardanelles with large forces, and the occupation of Corfu by Ruſſia, are dangerous to their exiſtence, he may inflame her againſt Alexander. If he can make the Turks believe, that he will employ all his forces in their defence, that unſuſpecting power may yield to his repreſentations, and fall a victim to the infatuation. If the invader of England feels at length his inability to perform his mighty threat, he may wiſh for a pretence to withdraw his forces from the coaſt, and march them into the Turkiſh territories. For this he muſt obtain the conſent of Auſtria; but Auſtria is not yet in a condition to reſiſt, and may perhaps be ſoothed by a promiſe of a ſhare of the plunder.

Theſe projects may, by cool politicians, be conſidered as extravagant. But when the character of Bonaparte, the frantic leader of a miſguided multitude, is conſidered in all its analogies, nothing that is poſſible can be thought extravagant.

We repeat it—his views in the Levant are undoubted, but whatever means he may employ to obtain that end, Malta in the poſſeſſion of this country will check his exertions. and like the pillars of Hercules may prove the *ne plus ultra* of his ſchemes of Eaſtern uſurpation.

GOTTENBURGH, July 23.

By private letters from Peterſburgh, received by the way of Hamburgh this morning, it appears that a war between Ruſſia and the Turks is determined upon, in which caſe it is thought that France will aſſiſt the latter, which may lead to very important conſequences.—The Emperor of Ruſſia has ſet off for the Crimea, to inſpect the armaments going on there. The Ruſſian charge d'affaires has left Paris.