Latin Classics, and was admitted a student of Harward College, in 1761. While a student, he excelled in every branch of literature then taught in the university: and when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1765, he was unquestionably the best geometrician, the best astronomer, and the best classical scholar in his class. He had read most of the poets and historians of Greece and Rome; and so familiar was his acquaintance with the language of the former, that he wrote Greek poetry with facility and correctness. Wisely distributing his time among his various studies, none were neglected; and his manuscripts, when an under graduate, were replete with calculations, the result of his progress in the sciences of geometry and astronomy.

In 1767 he was elected a tutor of the University for the Greek department; the duties of which he discharged with uncommon ability; and on the 25th of November, 1768, he was elected a member of the corporation; of which body he was an active and useful member, until the year 1772, when he settled in the ministry at Beverly. He considered the bible as a sufficient and perfect system of theology; and he assiduously employed his great talents and profound learning in acquiring a correct knowledge of the contents of these sacred volumes. What he there learned, he seriously and affectionately taught; and he confirmed the truth of his precepts by a life blameless and exemplary. Averse to logical refinements and metaphysical subtleties in framing a system of divinity, his discourses were evangelical and practical, not attempting to teach others the opinions of men as doctrines of the gospel. At Beverly, happy with his people, and respected and beloved by them, he continued until the year 1781, when he removed to Cambridge, and was introduced to the office of President of the University; in which dignified station he remained during his life.

His attachment to the University, and his unwearied labors in promoting its best interests are too well known to be mentioned; and his success in extending and improving the objects and principles of public instruction, will ensure him the grateful veneration of posterity. To the subordinate governors of the college he was the companion, the counsellor and the friend; and to the pupils he was endeared as their instructor, their guide and their father.

In private life he was cheerful, social, and hospitable; an affectionate husband and parent, and a faithful friend—candid and liberal to others, he was severe only to himself.

As a citizen he loved his country, and was a zealous advocate for her religious and literary institutions, as exhibiting the only rational foundation for a mild, just, and equitable administration of government.

His moral character merits unqualified praise.—Perhaps on no man did a sense of moral obligation operate with more force. What he deemed his duty was inflexibly discharged—and in competition with it, all considerations of ease, interest and health vanished.

Placed by his office at the head of the clergy, his house and his heart were at all times open to them, and he was the object of their unfeigned attachment and reverence.

To distinguish and employ such uncommon worth and excellence, engaged the attention of various public societies in America and Europe. His own university conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The Governors of Yale College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was Vice-President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a fellow of the Royal Society of Gottingen, of the Medical Society of London, and of the American Philosophical Society. He was President of the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, incorporated for the purpose of affording relief to the widows and children of deceased ministers; a member of the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America, and of the Humane Society. On these societies he reflected back the honors they had conferred on him.

From his early youth he possessed great constitutional firmness and mental vigor, which continued uninterrupted by ill health until the year 1798, when he was seized with a billious disorder, which endangered his life. He gradually recovered his health, and was again restored to his family, his friends, the University and the public, who fondly hoped he might be spared to them for many years. But alas! how transitory are sublunary blessings! On his return from a journey to Nantucket, for the confirmation of his health, he was arrested at New-Bedford by a fatal disease, which on the 25th of September ult. terminated his important and valuable life.

Thus lived, and thus died, the learned, the pious, and the beloved President WILLARD.—

——cui Pudor, et Institiæ soror Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas Nunquam ullum inveniet parem.

FROM THE AURORA, October 8.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Commonwealth
vs.
Luke Price.

On Saturday evening the trial of the person, *who had robbed the Aurora office*, came on before this court. The prisoner having pleaded not guilty, witnesses were called on the part of the prosecution.

Wm. J. Duane, having been sworn, informed the court, that the information he could give them was merely incidental; that he had no other knowledge of the detection of the prisoner, than by information from the person who had seized him, and who had aroused him from sleep to state the circumstances of seizure, and know what course had best be pursued.

On intimating that two other witnesses could give full testimony, the court dispensed with the examination of the first witness, and called the second.

Charles Kean, having been sworn stated to the court, that of late it had been discovered by the persons employed in the Aurora office, that a great many newspapers were frequently deficient, of the actual number requisite for subscribers, particularly those in the country, that at first it had been imagined the deficiency was owing to the neglect of persons employed to print, but that the repetition excited suspicion; and it was at length determined by the persons in the employment of Wm. Duane to watch. That it had been found that the newspapers were missing, after they had been folded and prepared for subscribers, and consequently that the theft must have been committed in the counting house. That under this impression, different persons had watched several nights in and about the counting house; but that no discovery was made until Wednesday night, of the 3d October. That about 8 o'clock that night, the witness and Jonathan Stone, had concealed themselves in the counting house, and there remained; that about one o'clock, the witness heard a key put into the lock, from the outside and the door opened, that he looked towards the door and saw a man enter, but could not then recognize who he was; that he suffered this man to enter and take up a number of newspapers, which had been prepared for subscribers; that when the offender was about to pass out of the door, he seized him by the collar, and immediately knew him to be the prisoner at the bar, as he had been formerly in the employment of William Duane as a carrier. That on the seizure of the prisoner he had dropped the papers he had intended to steal, which were collected and kept. That the witness, with Jonathan Stone, who had assisted in watching, then secured the key, locked the door, and were proceeding to the printing office were there was a light, the men being at work at press, where they found a sort of towel spread on the ground, and in which the prisoner it was supposed, intended to carry off the papers. That having secured the prisoner, the witness proceeded to William J. Duane's room, awoke him, and after informing him of the transaction, asked what was best to be done: that is was deemed best to commit the prisoner to the watch house, and he was accordingly committed.

Jonathan Stone, having been affirmed, related to the court what had come to his knowledge: his testimony agreed with that of the last witness; but being entrusted with the care of that part of Wm. Duane's establishment, relating to the distribution of papers amongst subscribers, he added a few particulars not stated in the former part of the testimony. He said, that it was on the 26th of September last, he had first missed a great number of newspapers, that they had been taken from off a shelf, on which papers prepared for subscribers were generally put. That for several nights papers had been taken from the same place—one night in particular, the night of Sunday last—on the Saturday preceding the papers had been prepared as usual—on Sunday the office was opened, and the papers found in their places, on Monday morning these papers were not to be found.

The witness narrated the circumstances attending the detection of the thief, his seizure and confinement; and then informed the court, that on Thursday morning last he had accompanied Wm. J. Duane and C. Kean to a magistrate, who committed the prisoner at the bar to goal. That on being questioned, the prisoner acknowledged the robbery, first said he had sent the papers to Bethlehem by the waggons, and afterwards said he had sold them in town. On being asked to whom he had sold them, he replied to Mr. Brown, tobacconist, in N. Second street, and to Mr. Bartholomew, tobacconist, N. Third street. Accordingly, inquiry was made, and the property found in the houses of those persons, who said they had paid at the rate of one quarter of a dollar, or two shillings and four pence per hundred newspapers. That at the house of a Mr. Cross, N. Second street, had been found a quantity of papers belonging to the files, which the prisoner had on one occasion taken, and which were sold to Mr. Cross. That the key with which the prisoner opened the door had formerly belonged to the office, but had been missing since the fall of 1802.

The testimony having been closed on the part of the prosecution, the prisoner was asked if he had any questions to put to the witnesses, or any thing to say in defence—he replied he had not.

The jury shortly after returned a verdict of *guilty*—and the prisoner was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, to pay the amount of goods stolen, as stated in the indictment, with the costs of suit, and to stand committed until the sentence should be complied with.

From the London Gazette.
AUGUST 11.

Downing street, Aug. 9.

The king has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the right hon. Ld. Harrowby, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the Ministers of neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken by his Majesty's command for the blockade of the entrance of the ports of Fecamp, St. Valery en Caux, Dieppe, Treport, the Somme, Etaples, Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Neuport and Ostend; and that from this time, all the measures authorised by the Law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

By accounts received on Saturday, from the squadron under the command of sir R. Calder, off Rochefort, it appears that the enemy have 5 sail of the line and 2 frigates in readiness for sea. They use uncommon exertions in the equipment of the 2 74-gun ships which were lately launched there, and for this purpose have withdrawn the hands from all the small craft. The 100 gun ship which was laid down about 3 months since, is so forward, that it is supposed she will be launched in the course of the present year.

AUG. 15.

The Hamburg mail of the 3d inst. has brought the following articles of important intelligence, which we extract from our Private correspondence:

"HAMBURG, Aug. 3.

"In consequence of the refusal made by the Hanseatic cities of Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubeck, to comply with the new pecuniary exactions of the French government, Bremen has been invested for several days past by a detachment of the French army in Hanover; and no person is suffered to enter or depart from that city. They have even stopped all the supplies of provisions. As the enemy completely blockades the place it is impossible to ascertain by any direct information whether they have proceeded to levy by military execution the sums they demand, but a rumour of this nature was in circulation this morning.

The city of Lubeck persists in its refusal to pay the contribution demanded by the French, who have not yet had recourse to any menace probably from the fear of hastening a rupture with Russia, whose fleet is now riding in the Baltic. The last letters from Petersburg state that the Emperor Alexander continues to give decided proofs of his determination to espouse the interests of Louis XVIII.

Intelligence has just been received here, that the navigation for small craft between Hamburgh and Tonningen, will from this moment be free. In confirmation of this pleasing intelligence, the following diplomatic document is circulated in every part of the city;—

Copy of a letter from Lord Harrowby, his Britannic Majesty's secretary of state for the foreign department, to P. Colquhoun Graf, Esq.

DOWNING STREET, *July 18, 1804.*

"SIR,

"I have the honor to inform you, that I have paid due attention to the request contained in different letters of Mr. Matthiessen, on the part of the city of Hamburgh, 'That the lighters be permitted to navigate between the rivers Weser and Elbe.'

"Orders have accordingly been sent to his majesty's ships of the blockade to permit the passage of lighters, barges and other small craft, answering the above description, and carrying unexceptionable goods for neutral account, and to suffer the same to pass without molestation to and fro, along the Danish side of the Elbe, through the Watten, between Tonningen and Hamburgh.

"His majesty hopes that this permission will be properly attended to and not abused, and that no unfair advantages shall be taken of it, by which his majesty should see himself forced to order the blockade to be resumed with the greatest strictness.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(SIGNED) "HARROWBY."

"*To A. Colquhoun Graf, Esq.*"

"Since the opening of the navigation between the Weser and Jade, the Danes too, have been permitted to sail with 25 of their herring smacks, up the Elbe.

"On the 30th ult. one of his Britannic majesty's sloops of war, of 18 guns, the name of which I do not however know, arrived at the new work off Cuxhaven, and sent ashore a dispatch, which was delivered to a French officer. On Wednesday the sloop still continued off her station, and it does not appear that the answer to the dispatch had been received. It is supposed that it was forwarded to the head quarters at Hanover, where the French commander in chief, Bernadotte, was at that time."

This morning we received Dutch Journals of the 6th and 7th, and Moniteurs to the 3d inst.

They furnish the most lying accounts of the late bombardment of the port of Havre, and the gallant attempt made by the boats of the Leda frigate, under the command of Lieut. Maclean, to carry a vessel in Boulogne Roads. We are assured that only an old woman and a girl were killed and a few houses damaged at Havre, and that 4 British tars were made prisoners, without any resistance, by a French Serjeant of carabiniers, a sailor and a few assistants at Boulogne. The *Corsican* has been for several days employed in the harbour and vicinity of the latter place, in superintending the naval armaments and reviewing the troops. He had the mortification of seeing 3 divisions of his grand flotilla, which ventured into the road, pent up by 13 of our small ships of war.

A rumour has been prevalent at the Hague, that the mediation of the court of Vienna will be exerted to restore peace between Great Britain and France. This rumour may be traced more to the eager wishes of the Dutch to have an end put to hostilities than to any authentic intelligence.

The affairs of Egypt still continue in confusion. The Beys having gained another victory, has, according to the last accounts, laid siege to Cairo.

Col. Houghton, who arrived yesterday afternoon overland from India with dispatches for Government and the company, has brought home the ratification of the treaties concluded by gen. Wellesley between the British government and Scindia and the Rajah of Berar.—The Hon. Mr. Elphinston has been appointed British Resident at the court of the Rajah Berar.

The American papers say, that M. Jerome Bonaparte, enraged at not having been made a part of the family declared Imperial by M. his brother Napoleon, has determined not to revisit Europe so long as France shall continue to be governed by a Corsican. M. Jerome pretends that his brother detests him because there is no doubt that having been born since the conquest of Corsica, he is a Frenchman by *extraction*. M. Jerome is therefore gone to visit the *fall* of Niagara, expecting in the mean time that of Napoleon.

TRANSLATED FOR THE TELEGRAPHE.

NOMINATION
OF THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI,

JOHN JAQUES DESSALINES.

We, Generals of the army of Hayti,

Anxious to consecrate, by an authentic act, the wishes of our hearts, and the dispositions so strongly expressed by the people of Hayti.

Persuaded that the supreme power needs no division, and that the interest of the country demands that the supreme power should be entrusted to his hands who has re-united the confidence, the affection, and love of his fellow citizens:

Well convinced, by cruel experience and the history of nations, that a nation can only be suitably governed by an individual, and that he merits that distinction who has to consolidate the edifice of our independence and liberty.

Considering their long series of misfortunes and vicissitudes, they have determined to assure the guarantee and safety of their citizens in a manner immutable and unchangeable; and that the surest means of attaining this object is to *decree* to that chief, who is alone capable of governing and representing with dignity a nation, a title august and sacred, which concentrates in him the power of the state, and which reposes in him the pledges of internal and external tranquility.

Considering that the title of governor general hitherto conferred on citizen J. J. Dessalines, does not sufficiently fulfill the general wish—inasmuch as it supposes a secondary power, dependent on a foreign authority, to whose yoke we have always been subservient.

Without longer submitting to the frequent and obstinate refusal of citizen J. J. Dessalines, to accept a power which the people and the army have delegated to him from the first epoch of the proclamation of our independence—and since this refusal is contrary to the interests, the wishes and the prosperity of the country—we decree to the aforesaid citizen J. J. Dessalines, the title of emperor of Hayti—and the right of choosing and appointing his successor. Desirous that this free expression of our hearts already resolved on by the people, should be offered with as short delay as possible for his sanction.

Done at Port au Prince, 25th January, 1804, and first year of the independence of Hayti

(Signed)

VERNET, minister of finance,

CLERVEAUX } commanding the
CHRISTOPHE, } division of the north.

PETION,
GOBARD, } *Do. Do. south.*
and GEFFARD.

15 Generals of Brigade and Counsellors of State—and

200 Generals of distinguished rank, &c.

February 15, first year of the Independence of Hayti.

The governor general of Hayti, to the generals of the army, and civil and military authorities:

Citizens,

If any consideration can justify in my eyes, the august title which your confidence has conferred on me, it is only my unalterable zeal in watching over the safety of the empire, and my wishes to consolidate our enterprize. Let us not efface from our minds those strong remembrances which our recent misfortunes have imprinted on our hearts.—They will be powerful preservatives against the surprise of our enemy, and we will fortify ourselves against every idea of indulgence with regard to them. If the milder passions place men in mediocrity, half measures arrest the rapid march of revolutions.

Since then you have judged it the interest of the state, that I should accept the rank to which you would elevate me, by imposing on me a new burthen, I contract no new obligation towards my country. I have long since made all sacrifices—but I feel that a higher, more sacred duty unites me to her destiny—I feel, I say, that I ought rapidly to conduct our enterprize to its determined object, and by laws wise and suited to our manners, suffer every citizen to enjoy individual liberty, without injury to the rights of others, or without offending that authority, which watches over our general happiness.

In accepting this burthen, as weighty as honorable, I make myself accountable for all the evil or advantages which may result from my administration.—But remember that it is during the most stormy season, you have given me the helm of the vessel of state—I am a soldier—war was always my profession, and whenever the barbarity or avarice of your enemies shall bring them on your shores, I will justify your choice, and fighting at your head, I will prove that the title of your general shall be always honorable to me.

The illustrious rank to which you have elevated me, teaches me that I am become the father of my fellow-citizens, whose defender I have been hitherto, but the father of a family of warriors should never lay down his sword, if he wishes to transmit to posterity his and them with combat.

It is to you generals and soldiers, who will ascend after me to supreme power that I address myself; happy in being enabled to transmit my authority to those who have poured out their blood for their country. I renounce, yes, I formally renounce, the unjust custom of transmitting my power to my family.

I shall never respect ancestry, but when the talents requisite for a good governor are united in the subject. Frequently the head which is fired by the burning ardor of youth, contributes more effectually to the happiness of his country than the cool experience of age, which temporizes at the moment when temerity alone should govern.

It is on these conditions that I am your emperor, & destruction to him, who, elevated by the gratitude of a people, shall ascend the throne with other sentiments than those of the father of his family.

DESSALINES.

By the governor general.

Adjutant general,

BOISROND TONNERRE.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened SCHOOL in North F street in the room lately occupied by Mr. Coates, opposite the Little Hotel. He hopes by unremitted attention to merit the patronage of parents and guardians.

TERMS OF TUITION.

English grammatically, and Writing in all the useful hands—4 dollars per quarter.

Common Arithmetic—5 dollars.

Merchants accounts, Geography, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying and Planning—6 dollars.

Navigation, Astronomy, and the other branches of the Mathematics, the principles of Mechanics—8 dollars.

J. SEWELL.

Washington city, October 10—3t