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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1804. PAID IN ADVANCE.

MEDITERRANEANPASSPORTS

Notice is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Paſſport iſ; ſued to veſſels of the United States, that from the eighth day of July nextt thoſe of the new form will be iſſued a-the cuſtom houſes to every veſſel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms preſcribed by law and ſurrendering the former paſſort of which ſhe may be poſſeſſed, if any, in which latter caſe no fees will be required for the exchange: and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of paſſport will be ſufficient to protect the veſſels of the United States, from capture until the 1ſt of July 1805, after which the old form of paſſport will be unavailable and the new one alone in uſe.

Department of State,
23d of May, 1804.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

May 30—2aw6m

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of the powers veſted in me by the laſt will and teſtament of JOHN EMERY deceaſed, I will ſell at public auction, at Rhodes's hotel in the city of Waſhington on Monday the 5th day of November next, the following lots.

Lots no. 5 and 15 in ſquare 431—on lot 15 is erected a ſmall one ſtory frame houſe and workſhop; one half of lot no. 2 in ſquare eaſt of 1025 laying on the Eaſtern Branch and improved by a wharf and a one ſtory frame houſe—part of a lot no. 2 in ſquare 731, lying on Pennſylvania avenue near the Capitol, and lots no 1 and 22 in ſquare 218.

The ſaid lots will be ſold on a credit of 12 months, bond with good ſecurity being given for payment with intereſt from the day of ſale.

GEORGE BLAGDEN.

October 1—3t&tawtf

PATENT WIND-MILL.

THE ſubſcriber having purchaſed Mr. John Aviſhe's intereſt in a patent Wind-mill for the Diſtrict of Columbia—Will ſell rights to thoſe deſirous of erecting them in ſaid diſtrict, an inſpection of the model at the Secretary's office, will ſufficiently prove the utility of this machine in manufacturing grain, plaiſter of Paris, paints, ſnuff, &c. and ſawing of timber or ſtone. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr. Benjamin Perkins, Preſident's ſquare, or near the Seven Buildings to

JOHN M'ELWEE.

September 28—1aw3m

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the firſt day of April laſt a Negro fellow named STROTHER and his wife named PHILLIS abſconded from my plantation near Cheſter court houſe South Carolina—and as I have reaſon to ſuſpect that ſome white perſon or perſons has been acceſſary in ſaid negroes elopement, or has feloniouſly carried them away——I hereby offer the above reward upon conviction of any white perſon concealing or carrying away ſaid negroes.

Forty dollars with all reaſonable expences will be paid for lodging ſaid negroes in any jail and giving notice by letter to me at Cheſter C. H. South Carolina, ſo that I may get them, or twenty dollars for each; that is, if they are taken by any perſon after this date—any jailor or other perſons giving notice to me of ſaid negroes, that they are lodged i-any jail before this date ſhall be very handſomely rewarded.

STROTHER is 22 or 23 years of age, little yellow complexioned, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſtout made, crooked legged, very large feet, has a ſour countenance, has large ſcars on his back occaſioned by a ſevere whipping, by his former overſeer in Virginia for rebelling againſt him.

PHILLIS is 20 or 22 years old, of a middle ſize, trim made, black complexion, has a ſmall liſp when ſhe ſpeaks—Said negroes formerly belonged to Mr. Edward Carter, in Prince William county, ſtate of Virginia, where it is ſuppoſed (if they have eloped of themſelves) they will try to go.

Any letters of information will be very thankfully received

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Cheſter C. H. South Carolina,
July 11—1awtf

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.

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Sir William Jones was born in the year 1746, at his father's reſidence in Wales. He was ſon to the celebrated mathematician William Jones, who was both the diciple and friend of Sir Iſaac Newton, under whoſe patronage he taught mathematics in London, and had the honor of inſtructing the late Earl of Hardwicke in that ſcience. Mr. Jones publiſhed ſeveral tracts on analytical ſubjects, for which he had high and merited encomiums beſtowed on him by the Royal Society, at that period ſo illuſtrious for their talents. This eminent mathematician had in contemplation a work of the firſt magnitude and utility, which had long been a deſideratum in literature, and the completion of which would have required all the attention which his comprehenſive mind and vaſt knowledge in philoſophy was capable of applying to it; for it was nothing leſs than a ſynopſis of the mathematical and philoſophical works of Newton, of whom it has been eloquently ſaid, "that his name is not ſo much that of a man as of philoſophy itſelf."

Unfortunately, however, for the advancement of ſcience, a fatal illneſs carried him off, ſhortly after he had put the firſt ſheet of his work to the preſs; and his friend the Earl of Macclesfield, to whom he had bequeathed the manuſcript, and whom he had particularly inſtructed to publiſh it, by a ſhameful breach of truſt, lent it to an inſignificant geometrician, from whoſe hands it was never redeemed.

Under the guidance and tuition of ſuch a parent, Sir William Jones's mind was eaſily formed to regular habits of thinking, and from him he ſoon caught the generous enthuſiaſm of literary fame. After having been inſtructed by his father in the rudiments of claſſical learning, he was placed at Harrow ſchool, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf no leſs by his wonderful facility in acquiring the learned languages, than by his fine taſte in Latin poetry. At Harrow, he firſt became acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Parr, who was one of his ſchool fellows, and with whom he cultivated a frendſhip, that continued, without interruption or abatement, to the laſt hour of his life. In 1763, he was removed from Harrow to Univerſity College, Oxford, of which he was ſoon made a fellow, and where he was equally diſtinguiſhed for the prematurity of his mind, and unexampled diligence in his ſtudies. His deligence was indeed ſo unremitted and his memory ſo retentive, that before he attained the age of 22, he had maſtered not only the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, but had made great proficiency in the Arabic and Perſian idioms. Neither had his ſearching and curious mind neglected to cultivate the poliſhed languages of modern Europe, and of the French his knowledge was ſo perfect, that at the age of twenty-four while he was yet a recluſe ſtudent in Oxford, he tranſlated the ſtory of Nadir Sheh, from the Perſian into French, not only with grammatical correctneſs, but with a purity and elegance of diction that obtained him the applauſe of the moſt diſtinguiſhed critics of France. The Perſian original of this work was ſent to England by the King of Denmark, accompanied with a requeſt from his Daniſh Majeſty, that ſome of the learned Orientaliſts of Oxford would undertake to give a French tranſlation of it. The difficulty of the taſk deterred many from attempting it; & if Mr. Jones's anxiety for the literary honor of his country had not prevailed over his native modeſty, the Perſian manuſcript would in all probability, have been returned to Denmark untranſlated—but his genius, learning and induſtry, raiſed the one and reſcued the other from oblivion.

He was now familiar with the French language, and could write it with an eaſe and fluency that encouraged him to addreſs a ſpirited letter to Anquetil du Perron, containing ſevere but juſt ſtrictures an that gentleman's tranſlation of the books falſely attributed to Zoroaſter, together with ſome remarks on the illiberal ſtatement of the Orientaliſts of Oxford.

About this time he publiſhed his commentaries on Aſiatic poetry, which he had written a few years before, but which he had delayed giving to the world, until a more enlarged acquaintance with Oriental literature had fully confirmed him in his opinions on this ſubject.

He had determined on attaching to the profeſſion of the law, at the age of twenty-two, and although his ſtudies, both in general juriſprudence and in the common law of England, had been purſued with the moſt indefatigable diligence, he neglected not, at the ſame time, to give his attention to the phyſical ſciences and to carry on with amazing rapidity, his reſearches into the literature of Aſia. Between the years 1776 and 1784, he publiſhed an ingenious and learned eſſay on the law of bailments—a tranſlation of the ſpeeches of Iſœus, with a prefatory diſcourſe, and a commentary equally admirable for claſſical elegance and critical diſcrimination—a grammar of the Perſian language, which cannot be ſufficiently praiſed, and a volume of poems, dedicated to the counteſs of Spencer, chiefly conſiſting of tranſlations from the Arabic, Perſian and Turkiſh poets, and including a complete verſion from the Moallakat, or ſeven celebrated Arabic poems that are ſuſpended in the Temple of Mecca. Beſides theſe well known performances, he wrote ſeveral ſhort tracts on various ſubjects, for his prolific pen was never a moment idle.

Among his latter productions, his character of Mr. John Dunning, (Lord Aſhburton) and his poem of Caiſſa, merit our particular praiſe—the former is drawn with the fervor of a friend and the correctneſs of a ſcholar; and it is as much adorned with beautiful and appropriate colouring, as it is dignified with the ſobriety of truth, and chaſtened with the delicacies of taſte. The letter is by far the moſt highly finiſhed, ſpirited and pleaſing of all his poetical productions.

The reputation of his genius and great learning had now ſpread abroad, and his acquaintance was ſought after by people of the firſt eminence in the Republic of letters. He conſequently ſoon became known to Dr. Johnſon and Sir Joſhua Reynolds, who introduced him to the celebrated literary club, of which he was admitted a member.

Some time, we believe, in 1782, he made the tour of France, after which he reſided for a few months in Paris, where he was introduced at Court. The French monarch was much pleaſed with his converſation, and made many enquiries reſpecting ſome of the provinces he had travelled through, to all of which he anſwered in the particular dialect of each province. After Sir William had withdrawn, the King, turning to one of his courtiers, ſaid, "He is a moſt extraordinary man—he underſtands the language of my people better than I do myſelf."—"Yes, pleaſe your majeſty," replied the courtier, he is a more extraordinary man than you are aware of, for he underſtands almoſt every language in the world *but his own*—"Mon Dieu," exclaimed the King, "then of what country is he?"—"He is, pleaſe your Majeſty, a *Welſhman*."

In April, 1783, Sir Wm. Jones married Miſs Shipley, daughter of the late Biſhop of St. Aſaph, and ſiſter to the Rev. W. D. Shipley, Dean of that dioceſe.

The year following, the Dean of St. Aſaph was proſecuted for publiſhing a pamphlet, entitled, "*The Principles of Government, in a Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer.*" This tract was written by his brother-in-law, Sir William, who was, through his whole life, a firm but moderate ſupporter of the principles of Locke and Sydney.

Upwards of a year before this trial took place, Sir William had been appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and had embarked for India, on board the Crocodile frigate, in the ſummer of 1783.

In the courſe of his voyage thither, the ſhip touched at Madeira—at the rugged iſland of Cape de Verd, and afterwards at Hinzuan or Johanna, a beautiful little iſland ſituated at the north end of the Straits of Moſambique, and about one hundred miles diſtant from the coaſt of Madagaſcar. This iſland has been governed, for theſe two centuries, by a colony of Arabs, and here, therefore, Sir William for the firſt time in his life, had an opportunity of converſing familiarly in Arabic, which he did with great eaſe, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of the Mahometan chiefs of Hinzuan, of whom, and of their iſland, he has given a very pleaſing account in a paper which he preſented to the Aſiatic ſociety, and which is publiſhed in the ſecond volume of the Reſearches.

He arrived at Calcutta about the beginning of October, and after having taken his ſeat on the bench of the Supreme Court, he loſt no time in making public his plan for inſtituting a ſociety at Calcutta, for the purpoſe of inquiring into the hiſtory, arts and ſciences of Aſia.

The Preſident's chair of this ſociety was firſt offered to Mr. Haſtings, but on his declining it, Mr, Jones was elected perpetual Preſident, and he delivered his preliminary diſcourſe in February, 1784.

He was now enabled to give full ſcope to the excurſions of his mind, and to gratify every wiſh of his heart. The wide and fruitful region of Aſiatic learning was open before him; and the high and independent ſituation which he filled, gave him a commanding proſpect of it, whilſt he practiſed thoſe laws which it was the pride of his life to cheriſh and revere, and adminiſtered to his fellow creatures the pure maxims of juſtice and truth.

He had long ardently deſired to ſtudy the Sanſcrit language; and this deſire was conſiderably increaſed by the progreſs which he found Mr. Wilkins had made in that ancient idiom, and ſtill more by that gentleman's elegant tranſlation of the *Lhavat Geeta*.

He therefore commenced his ſtudies in the Sanſcrit without delay, and in the courſe of three years made himſelf ſo completely maſter of it, that the moſt enlightened profeſſors of the doctrines of Bahama "confeſſed," ſays Lord Teignmouth, in his diſcourſe on the death of his friend, "with pride, delight and ſurpriſe, that his knowledge of their ſacred dialect was moſt critically correct and profound. And the Pandits who were in the habit of attending him, when I ſaw them after his death at a public durbar, could neither ſuppreſs their tears for his loſs, nor find words to expreſs their admiration of the wonderful progreſs he had made in their ſciences."

The pertinacious and unwearied diligence with which he applied to his ſtudies deſerves to be recorded. He made a regular diſtribution and allotment of his time. He roſe at day break and ſtudied till breakfaſt time; after which, during terms, he attended his duty in the Supreme Court, from whence he returned home at three o'clock, and ſtudied till four; he then went to dinner, where he generally had a ſelect party of friends aſſembled, whom he entertained with the utmoſt gaiety till ſeven, when he returned to his literary labors, which he did not again quit till mid night.

This was the conſtant habit from which he ſeldom or never deviated. No man enjoyed more than he did the delights of friendly intercourſe, and the feſtive pleaſures of ſociety; but all his pleaſures were ſubſervient to the paramount gratification he derived from the great end he had in view, that of ſerving his country, and inſtructing mankind—for what Johnſon ſays of Pope, may with ſtrict truth be applied to him, "that he was one of thoſe few whoſe labor was their pleaſure."

Notwithſtanding the great attention which his profeſſional duties, and the preparation for his many valuable diſcourſes to the Aſiatic Society required, he found time to write and publiſh ſome works no leſs curious than important, between the years 1788 and 1793. One of theſe he printed at his own expence, and ſold for the benefit of inſolvent debtors, an action ſo diſintereſted that it will ſerve to do away a very erroneous notion, entertained by ſome people, that Sir William Jones was ſelfiſh and penurious.

But the moſt uſeful work in which he was ever engaged, and upon which therefore he was moſt intent, he did not live to complete. This was a copious digeſt of Hindu and Mahomedan laws, compiled from Sanſcrit and Arabic originals. Of this he had preſented a plan to government, who had given it their moſt liberal patronage and ſtrenuous ſupport.

The Pandits employed in the undertaking had concluded their part of it, and the Molavees had nearly finiſhed the portion which it was their buſineſs to ſupply, when the hand of death arreſted the progreſs of the work, and deprived ſociety of a *Sir William Jones*.

In April, 1794, he was attacked with a billious complaint, which, after a few weeks proved ſo obſtinate, as to baffle the utmoſt ſkill of his phyſicians, and on Sunday morning, the 27th of the ſame month, he died, agreeably to the uniform tenor of his life, a *Patriot*, a *Philoſopher*, and a *Chriſtian*.

He was buried the day following, with all the reſpect belonging to his rank, and what is more valuable, with all the honors due to his virtue.

No monument has yet been erected to his memory, but we underſtand that a cenotaph, ſuitable to the high merits of his character with a Latin inſcription, written by one of the firſt ſcholars* of the age, is now preparing, and will be placed in St. Paul's.

The following epitaph, which he wrote on himſelf, and which is as juſt as it is terſe and claſſical, will doubtleſs be acceptable to the public:—

Here was depoſited
The mortal part of a man
Who feared God, but not Death,
And maintained independence, but
ſought not riches;
Who thought
None below him but the baſe and unjuſt,
None above him but the wiſe and
virtuous:
Who loved
His Parents, Kindred, Friends, and
Country
With an ardor
Which was the chief ſource of
All his pleaſures and all his pains;
And who having devoted
His life to their ſervice,
And to
The improvement of his mind,
Reſigned it calmly,
Giving glory to his Creator;
Wiſhing peace on earth,
And with
Good will to all creatures,
On the —— day of ——
In the year of our bleſſed Redeemer,
M,DCC—.

Sir William Jones was of a genteel and graceful perſon, and of a countenance open, manly, vivacious and ſerene. His deportment was dignified, yet eaſy; his addreſs courteous, yet plain: and his manner poliſhed, yet familiar; ſo that, upon a firſt acquaintance, he not only excited the admiration, but ſecured the eſteem of the perſon he converſed with.

In the ſociety of his friends, if his converſation did not ſparkle with wit, it was at leaſt illumined with cheerfulneſs; and although he ſeldom ſaid any thing ſtriking or forcible, he always illuſtrated in the moſt pleaſing manner, every topic that was diſcuſſed, and conveyed inſtruction with great modeſty and elegance.

But this placidity did not proceed from a conſtitutional tameneſs and languor, to which thoſe qualities are ſometimes with truth attributed; they ſprang from the union of that temperance and liberality which a virtuous habit had reared in his mind, and which, therefore, had become a part of his nature. Nor was he wanting in any of the other qualities which belong to theſe great virtues—he was ſedate, moderate, and cautious; but at the ſame time, animated, aſpiring and generous. He poſſeſſed a proud honor, an inflexible firmneſs, and a high ſenſe of juſtice; yet he had not in his diſpoſition any thing of haughtineſs, obſtinacy, or auſterity; for his pride conſiſted in the love of independence—his reſolution, in reſiſting the temptations of vice—and his idea of equity, in preſerving peace and happineſs among men, by making the laws lovely rather than ſevere.

He was no leſs eſtimable in public than in private life. In both, we contemplate his character with peculiar ſatisfaction. As a public man, whether we conſider his fine taſte, the ſtrength of his mental faculties, or the vaſt extent and variety of his acquirements, we are enamoured of his talents. His intellectual powers were of the higheſt order—the force and clearneſs of his underſtanding no paradox could perplex—the quickneſs of his intuition ſaw through ſyſtems at a glance—the ſolidity of his judgment, even his lively fancy could ſeldom warp—and the retentive vigor of his memory, nothing uſeful or elegant ever eſcaped. To theſe properties he added a fertile imagination—a luminous comprehenſion, and an elaſticity of mind, which gave a certain ſpring and activity to all the operations of his genius.

His mind, thus conſtituted, was enriched and embelliſhed with the collective ſcience and learning of all times and of all nations. He was deeply verſed in every branch of human knowledge, and was familiarly acquainted not only with the Hebrew, Greek and Latin, but alſo with the Sanſcrit, Arabic, Perſian and Turkiſh; with the Italian, French, Spaniſh, Portugueſe and German languages; yet he conſidered the acquiſition of various languages, uſeful only, as they enlarged his knowledge of philoſophical grammar, and thereby aſſiſted his enquiries into the hiſtory of man.

His numerous and elegant tranſlations evince his thorough acquaintance with the radical principles of univerſal grammar, as well as with the roots of languages on which he treats, while they ſhew the keeneſt penetration and moſt exquiſite taſte.

* *Probably by his friend Dr. Parr.*