Upon the whole, Sir William Jones was unquestionably one of the most extraordinary men that ever appeared in the republic of letters, and at the same time, one of the best men that ever trod the stage of life.

Such were the virtues—such the talents and acquirements of this distinguished man, whose genius at once illuminated the eastern and western hemispheres—whose fame resounds through both, and whose death is mourned from the throne to the cottage.

To attempt an illustration of Sir William Jones's character, by contrasting his powers with those of other great men, were an invidious as well as an useless task; but it may, with perfect truth, be said, that few men, either of ancient or modern times, possessed a more general and profound erudition.

With him, his COUNTRY was honored—with him, LITERATURE was adorned—and with him, SOCIETY was graced.

ROYAL NEGOCIATION.

From a late London paper.

Last year a proposition was made, through the medium of the King of Prussia, to his majesty Louis XVIII. to renounce his rights to the throne of France in favour of Bonaparte. Upon that occasion his royal highness monsieur, brother to the King of France and Navarre, published and distributed among the emigrant nobility and clergy, and several members of the diplomatic corps, a declaration stating the offer made to Louis XVIII, his majesty's dignified refusal, and the adhesion of the several branches of the Bourbon family to that determination. That statement appeared in the Star of the 26th July 1803; but at that time a part only of this interesting transaction was known to the public. With the reasons urged by the Prussian agent, the president De Meyer, in support of the proposition, and the noble and generous letter of the king of France to the king of Prussia, which, we this day lay before our readers, we were then unacquainted. They will no doubt be read with interest by those who are not insensible to the sufferings of unfortunate princes, and who detest the unprincipled means by which the Corsican usurper adds insult to injustice.

STATE PAPERS.

Louis XVIII. the king of Prussia and Bonaparte.

Friday the 25th of February, 1803, the king was informed by M. the abbe Edgeworth, that M. the president De Meyer, who arrived from Berlin, was charged with a mission to him upon the part of his majesty the king of Prussia. The object of this mission was to obtain the renunciation, full and entire of the whole house of Bourbon to the throne of France, as also to all the denominations which they had possessed. As the price of this sacrifice, Bonaparte would secure to them indemnities, and even a brilliant state of life—(*existence*).

Saturday morning the 26th, the king received M. the president De Meyer. After the assurances of tender interest, which his Prussian majesty felt for M. the count de Lisle and his family, M. the president explained the subject of his mission.—"He observed that Bonaparte had not overturned the throne of France; that he had no part in the horrors of the revolution; that he had put an end to it; he expatiated upon the good he had done for France, and even for all Europe.

"He said that the revolution was consolidated more by factions within, than by war without. All reaction was impossible, because a want of repose is wanted, every where are felt interests created by it, and incompatible with the return to the ancient order of things: religion has consecrated the new; the sovereigns of Europe have acknowledged it; a political system, common to all nations, is established upon this case, and the kings will maintain it from conscience, from duty, from interest.

"The consequence was, that the house of Bourbon remained without support, and without means of existence for the future; because the favours which they have received from Russia may at least fail the children and successors of the count de Lisle; that in a few years Bonaparte would no longer find an advantage to set a value upon resignation; that it would be more wise to take advantage of the present moment, seeing their rights were not yet proscribed, to act honorably, usefully, and securely.

"Usefully, because the first benefit to the family of the Bourbons would be a brilliant state (sort) securely, because Prussia, Russia, and the other powers of Europe would guarantee the treaty.—Honorably, because that family would consolidate the repose of France, and of all Europe, by its sacrifices.

If the most touching ability and interest could have prevailed over the honor, over the duty, over the sentiments, which he preserved for his country, the king would have been shaken. Without stopping to discuss the motives which were presented to him, and which established his rights far from weakening them, as such a step revived his hopes far from destroying them; his majesty answers:

"I do not confound Monsieur Bonaparte with those who have preceded him. I esteem his valour, his military talents. I give him credit for several acts of his administration, for the good they have done to my people will be always dear to me. But he deceives himself, if he thinks to induce me to abandon my rights. Far from it he would establish himself, if they could be questioned by the step which he has now taken. I know not the intentions of God respecting my family and myself; but I know the obligations which he has imposed upon me, by the rank in which he has pleased that I should be born. A christian, I shall discharge these obligations until my last sigh. The descendant of St. Louis, I shall learn from his example to respect myself even in irons; the successor of Francis the first, I wish at least to be able to say like him, "*We have lost all except honor.*"

Monday, the 28th, the king sent to M. the president, De Meyer, this answer in writing, sanctioned with the adhesion of his royal highness the duke of Angouleme, in these terms:

"With the permission of the king my uncle, I adhere with heart and soul to the contents of this note.

(Signed)
"LOUIS ANTOINE."

And a letter for his majesty the king of Prussia, of which the copy follows:

"*His Serene and Christian majesty.*

"I have thought it my duty to give in writing my answer to the offers which it has pleased your majesty to make me, and I request M. the president de Meyer to transmit it to you. But I cannot avoid to add to it this letter, in the first place, to thank you for the full expressions of friendship for me, which you have ordered M. de Meyer to use in the discharge of his mission.—Secondly, to deposit in the bosom of your majesty some reflections which I did not think proper to make in my answer.

"Not only would the present step of M. Bonaparte establish my rights, if it were necessary, but it farther reveals his apprehensions, and I congratulate myself upon seeing them in so august hands. I know all the advantages that I could take from this acknowledgement, but I would rather maintain silence if I were not compelled to break it. This is a respect which I think I owe to a generous sovereign, who grants me an asylum in his states.—

"The great mind of your majesty is too well known for me not to distinguish its thoughts of measures which its relations appear to dictate.

"Kings, to spare their subjects the horrors of war, have yielded to imperious circumstances. Misfortunes support me. I am alone. It is for me to maintain the rights of all, by never overturning every throne.

"Monsieur Bonaparte may march to glory, he has preferred the rout that leads to celebrity: but if ever, listening to the voice of duty, and of his true interest, he should have courage to entrust himself to my word, then I would see with joy your majesty become a mediator between us, and give loyalty as a security of our reciprocal engagements.

"I shall send (as I have already done with regard to my nephew) to my brother, and to the other branches of my family, the overture which has been made to me.

"Your majesty may see the answer of my nephew. I shall lay the rest before you as soon as I shall have received them.

"I pray your Majesty, &c."

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN, with her three children. She is about 35 years old, and a tolerable cook. Her daughter about 10, a very pretty, smart girl. her elder son about 8 and her younger son about two and a half. They are offered for sale from the necessity of raising a sum of money They will, therefore, be sold very cheap. Enquire of the printer.

October 8—w3t

Valuable Land for Sale.

The executors of the last will and testament of Anthony Holmead deceased, will sell at private sale about forty acres of Land adjoining the city of Washington at the northern extremity of 20th street west. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handsomest situations near the city, having a beautiful prospect of nearly the whole of the city of Washington, Alexandria and George Town, and any person inclinable to purchase this valuable property, will be shewn the same, and know the terms by application to the subscriber near the premises.

JOHN HOLMEAD.

From the Political Observatory.

Remarks on the Election.

The monarchists both abroad and at home represent their cause as having gained ground in this state for the last half year, and their triumphing is immoderate. But it is destitute of a solid basis, and like the triumph of the wicked, will be short. It will prove as the "crackling of thorns under a pot." A majority of the people of this state are decidedly republican, nor will they ultimately yield their liberties with tameness to the aspiring "aristocracy," so well described by Mr. Adams. The number of *professed* republicans has not diminished, but really increased since the election in the spring. And of those who at present arrange themselves on the monarchical side, *nine tenths* are good republicans at heart, and are at a future period to be added to the patriotic list. The late result of the canvass for representatives to congress is not different from what was early anticipated and expected. To account for it, the following remarks may be offered.

Every man acquainted with New-England, knows that a portion of the freemen do not feel the importance of giving their suffrages for great state officers and representatives to congress, while they vote with alacrity for their own town officers and representatives to the state legislature. Governors and congressional representatives do not generally receive perhaps more than three fourths of the aggregate of votes given for those smaller officers, in any New-England state. The writer is certain, that this has been the case in Connecticut, and has learnt that it is so in most towns in this state. This is one of the strange phenomena of the political world.

The public are to be informed, that the late election in this state was *solely* to choose representatives to congress, and those by a *general ticket*, without any *local* election whatever connected with it. Whereas the election in March last, embraced not only the choice of a governor, council, and both branches of the legislature, but the variety of town-officers, with much parish business, all calculated to draw people to the meeting. Many, of course were to be expected to tarry from the late election, which expectation has been justified by the event.

By comparing the supposed amount of votes given at the late election, with those given last spring, it is found that they fall short by the difference of about 3000. This comparison is made with the amount given for governor, yet it is well known that some who were drawn to the election at that time, and voted for town officers and members of the legislature, did not vote for governor.

Many circumstances conspire to render it probable, that by far the greater portion of this number of 3000 were *republicans*, who did not attend the late election,—and that the votes given in by the opposite party determine the *present* strength of that party in this state. The following circumstances may be mentioned.

1. Little exertion (except a small number of fugitive pieces) was comparatively made by the republicans, to rally their friends to the late election. Of course the republicans may be supposed to have acted as we have already remarked of the usual practice of New-England freemen, when great offices are to be filled.

2. It is a fact, that in this town, and in most other towns, a great number of acknowledged republicans *did not* attend the late election. This town *alone* might have furnished its quota of a much larger republican majority than the monarchists obtained in the state.

3. Immense exertions were made by the monarchists. It is no exaggeration to say, that they did all which is in the power of the pen, of the press, of human persuasion, and of human labor, to perform, to accomplish their object. Caucuses without end, travelling without bounds, pamphleteering and enlarging of newspapers, were among the means made use of by them. And here, as in other New-England states, where federalism has long predominated, civil officers, attornies, clergy and the most wealthy citizens, (together with the poorest) are generally on the side of the aristocracy, whose influence is immense, and was thoroughly exerted to bring forward their partizans at the late election. Their imperiousness was greater than was ever before known. Men were scolded and flattered and threatened in every shape. Bug-bear stories were related, and circulated in vast abundance, and their partizans were excited to the highest pitch of panic fear and political phrenzy. It is said, that each town was divided into districts, and each leader had his squadron to bring forward.—Thus prepared,

4. It is a fact that they generally attended the election. In this town, and in others within this county from which we have heard, very few more of their partizans could have been mustered on any occasion. In the enjoyment of the profoundest peace, free from burthensome taxation, surrounded with the most unparalleled prosperity, the "Simplemen", as Mr. Adams calls them, thrown into a fright by a pamphlet and other "finesse, trick and stratagem," came forward, all alive to certain unknown evils, and voted with as much vigor as was ever witnessed in this state.

From these circumstances, we may confidently conclude, that by far the greater portion of the 3000 voters, who did not appear at the late election, were republicans. These, whenever they come forward, will shew the world, what is the political character of New-Hampshire.

The whole number of polls in this state, as appears from the office of comptroller, is 2,571,300 dollars. The whole amount of taxable property, is but very little more. It follows that nearly half of the taxes of the state are paid upon the polls.—And yet no man is allowed to vote on account of his poll!

Forty acres of land, with a house of four smokes, go into our list at just sixty dollars—the exact amount of the poll of every man.

Suppose that land to be worth 100l. per acre, and the house 300l.—It amounts to 4,300l. This property is taxed at no more than a single poll.

Suppose the land to be worth twenty pounds an acre; it amounts to 800l. which added to a house of 300l. makes 1100l. Property, therefore, at a moderate calculation, worth 1,100l. is not rated more in the list than the head of a single individual.

There may be cases in some of our cities, where property to the value of 10,000l. does not go into the list at sixty dollars. And yet our federal legislators say a man shall not vote on the ground of his poll!

Every individual who does military duty pays a yearly tax of at least ten dollars. If he pays his fines they amount to that sum: if he does duty it is still more expensive. Those people who are worth 1,500l. do not generally pay a greater tax than ten dollars per year, independent of a high-way tax.—Yet the man who pays a military tax of ten dollars, or does military duty, not for his own benefit, but to protect the property of the rich, by the laws of the state of Connecticut may not be a freeman? In addition to which, our constables, our deputy sheriffs, our justices of the peace, students of college, &c. &c. the most able men in the community, are wholly exempt.

(Republican Farmer.

Freemen ought not only to be regardful of their rights when there is danger; but careful of them when there is none. By vigilance in time of peace, war is frequently averted.

Langour and inattention to the exercise of the right of suffrage is the forerunner of political slavery; and when the people grow listless, tyrants flourish.

He that would not give one day in the year to preserve liberty, deserves "a whole eternity of bondage."

It is better to go to the election ground than to the field of battle. Voting is easier than fighting. Federalism breeds war; republicanism bears peace. You who have wives and children think upon it.

Repub. Advocate.

Bordeaux Theatre.

A letter from an American gentleman at Bordeaux, speaking of the public amusements, says,—The grand theatre is a superb building. The outside, in particular the front, is a master-piece of workmanship, and bears a most majestic appearance, from its vastness and dignity of structure. The grand stair case and the corridor to which it leads, are of beautiful architecture. But the painting of the interior is in a poor taste, it is also much soiled and faded. I have been twice at that theatre to see *La Fond* one of the most distinguished French tragedians, and a competitor of the celebrated *Talma La Fond*, is a young man and not like Talma, a veteran. He has a handsome commanding figure, tall and majestic, his motions are graceful, and his countenance is extremely expressive. His voice is well toned but his lungs seem rather weak. This occasions his voice to fail and become hoarse, sometimes, in his latter scenes, when fatigued with violent exertion. He is however a noble fellow, and made me regret severely my slight knowledge of the language, which would not permit my enjoying the excellence of his performance. La Fond is now ordered to Paris, to supply the place of Talma, who is gone by permission on a professional visit to Petersburgh.

The rest are poor machines; and, as to actresses, they cannot shew such a woman as Mrs. Johnson, at any of the theatres in Bordeaux. As the plays I saw were both tragedies, I had not an opportunity of viewing any variety of their scenery. The same scene continuing throughout both pieces. It was the inside of a palace, and superbly executed. The dresses are very rich with great attention to costume.

We complain very much at New-York of a want of light in the theatre. The grand theatre of Bordeaux is much larger than that of New-York, yet the audience part is only lighted by a chandelier suspended from the dome, nor is the stage so well illuminated as ours.

The theatre of next importance is the Theatre Francaise. It is about two-thirds as large as that of New-York, but by no means comparable to it for scenery or performers. There are two or three other theatres of inferior merit: One of the lowest order has a jack pudding on a stage in front of the house, to attract the multitude by his tricks.

The other public amusements of Bordeaux at this season of the year (July) are a garden called Vauxhall open only on Sundays, when they give fire works, and the Circus Francaise.

Morn. Chron.

In Scotland the cotton manufactures are extending with great benefits to their industry. The advantages have been great to the nation. Even the manufacturers have been zealous of their separate profits, and only the duties imposed by government will make the spinners acquiesce that their thread should be woven in the kingdom. The prosperity of Scotland commenced when the Scotch adapted their own manufactures to the English colonial markets. The trade of Glasgow explains this fact. Before the accession homespun woolens, which were a coarse and household manufacture, in which each family was busy, without rivalship, or improvement, was the first employment. Coarse linens were exported for such fine linens as were wanted. As we recede from the north of Scotland, we in the same manner recede from this ancient state of their manufactories. From Inverness on the Frith of Murray, they export their flax, and the most common form is in white thread, and their few linens go to London. At Perth, to the linen they have added the cotton goods, and the annual amount of their linen and cotton goods was lately given at 220,000l. sterling. In the cotton manufactories at Glasgow in 1791 were, 15,000 looms employed 136,000 persons, and the annual value of the goods was given at one and an half millions sterling. In New Lanerk, the employment was rendered so salutary that it is said of 3000 children employed by Mr. Dale from 1785 to 1797, only 14 died while in that employment.

In consequence of the increase of wealth, a canal called the Caledonian Canal, has been contemplated from the Frith of Murray, but whether all the important purposes may not be answered by the canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, is still a question. To this last canal, the canal of Cranan is joined, and another is proposed through the northern part of Lanerk for the benefit of the coal trade to Edinburgh. Mr. Frazer has warmly advocated in behalf of North Scotland, the abolition of the salt duty. He supposes the difference in the fisheries would be so great as not only to prevent emigrations to America, but to recover such as had left the country. The canal which unites the Firth to the Clyde is 35 miles in length. It rises and falls 160 feet by 39 locks, 20 of which are on the east side, and 19 on the west side, for the tide does not ebb so low in the Clyde as in the Firth by 9 feet. By the remarks of travellers we are led to imagine that much remains to be done in Scotland to harmonise the interests of the different inhabitants, sufficiently to promote a common prosperity.

Salem Register.

New Astronomical Theory.

An inhabitant of Pau, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, in France, has discovered a method by which the Sun may be examined without injuring the sight. He has himself examined it, and through the same medium has shewn it to others. It turns incessantly on its axis, and the parts of its surface are more brilliant, the more remote they are from its poles, so that its equator is the most splendid part. It revolves with rapidity beyond calculation, but which is supposed to be about a hundred times in a minute.

Picot, the astronomer, who has made this discovery, is persuaded that this very rapid rotation of the sun furnishes a simple and more natural explanation of the movements of the planetary world.—He proposes the following, as a theory for the consideration of abler men:

"As the sun revolves with great velocity, it must give motion to a quantity of ether through a distance proportionate to its density, its magnitude, and, above all, to the rapidity of its motion—this distance must consequently extend far beyond the Georgium Sidus of Herschel.

"The circular movements which the ether must necessarily have, must communicate itself to the planets, the atmosphere of which it surrounds;—and as the motion of the ether must be the more rapid, the nearer it is to the sun, it follows, first—That the planets will be driven round the sun with a velocity, which will be in the inverse ratio of their distance.

"Second—That as the atmosphere of each planet will be acted upon by a movement more rapid on the side which is next to the sun, than on that which