[The following has been communicated for insertion in the National Intelligencer.]

MR. HUNTER,

The Editors of the "Western World" having refused to insert the annexed note in that paper, I have to request you, sir, to publish it in your *Impartial Palladium*, as soon as possible. Since the above refusal of the Editors of the "Western World," their second number has appeared, wherein to justify their conduct they have inserted a certificate signed by a boy named S. G. Hopkins; I therefore wish the note to be considered as applying also to that publication. By way of preface to Hopkins's certificate, the Editors say that one of them "was informed by Mr. Brown, I had softened in part" my "conversation respecting him," this I believe to be another falsity, I positively denied the statement of the conversation to be true. When Editors are driven to such pitiful subterfuges, it is difficult to determine whether they deserve most my commisseration or contempt.

CHRISTR. GREENUP.

July 14th, 1806.

To the Editors of the Western World.

From the conversation I had with you on the evening of the day on which the first number of your paper appeared, I did expect from your promise that you would have corrected the erroneous statements you had inserted in that paper respecting a conversation (which you were not authorised to publish) that passed between one of you & myself concerning Mr. Brown and others; understanding that you are not likely to do so, I think it proper to declare that I did not in that conversation say that Mr. Brown "in a guarded manner approved" of Gardoqui's propositions, or any words like it. Mr. Brown merely related Gardoqui's conversation with him, neither approving or disapproving the same—That I did not say that Gen. Wilkinson's memorial contained "about eighty pages." But I did say and do now say, that I knew nothing of the individuals who were to fill the several places of honor under the Spanish government in Kentucky, but by the information of the late Col. Marshall. At the time Mr. Wood spoke to me on the above subject I had not seen your statement of the propositions alledged to have been made by Mr. Gardoqui to Mr. Brown, and therefore could not say his statement in the conversation with me corresponded with them. I now say it did not.

CHRISTR. GREENUP.

11th July, 1806.

ANECDOTE.

Carlini was the first comic actor on the stage of Padua; a single glance of his eye would diffuse smiles over the most rigid countenance. A gentleman one morning waited on the first physician in that city, & requested he would prescribe for a disease to which he was not merely a subject, but a victim—Melancholy. "Melancholy," replied the doctor, "You must go to the theatre, and Carlini will soon dissipate your gloom, and enliven your spirits"—"Dear sir," said the patient, seizing the Doctor by the hand, "excuse me, I am Carlini myself; at the moment I convulse the audience with laughter, I am the prey of the disease I came to consult you on.

FROM THE HORNET.

As much clamor has been excited by designing federalists, and reverberated by their partizans, against the adoption of GUN-BOATS for the defence of our coasts and harbors, with a view of injuring the reputation and well earned popularity of our executive government, I subjoin extracts from the journal of the siege of Gibraltar, copied from Exshaw's Dublin Magazine, of March 1785. Liberal minded men, of whatever political complexion, will see that the remarks, or extracts, are the result of experience, after a siege as memorable both for the talents displayed and exertions used by the French, Spanish, and British commanders, as any perhaps on record, and that the great utility of Gun-Boats are clearly pointed out.

"Nov. 15th, 1779.——When our convoy arrives we must keep a sharp look out, otherwise the enemy will attempt to burn our ships. I wish we had eighteen or twenty Gun Boats, carrying a twenty four pounder each, with 30 or 40 men. Two of these are equal to a frigate in calm weather. If we had a few of these under an enterprising naval commander, we might have brought in abundance of supplies by seizing neutral vessels, and saving many of our own that were taken. I am persuaded too, that with such boats, we might cannonade the enemy's camp, and enfilade their lines and chandelier in calm nights, without any risk, as they would be a small object for the enemy to fire at. Those that the Spaniards have are 30 or 40 tons burthen, very low in the water, carrying one very large triangular sail, and rowing fourteen or 15 oars on each side; the gun peeps over the prow of the boat, and is always elevated; but I am informed they can fire nearly point blank if they please, by lifting out a sliding board, in the prow, which forms a port. They sail very fast, and keep well up to the wind. I say, with a few of these boats we might set fire to the five ships that are at Orange Grove, and destroy their xebecks."

Such of the federalists as place unbounded confidence in every thing British, believing their constitution to be the greatest of all human inventions, even superior to the art of printing, will not, after this, carp at the adoption of Gun-Boats for our defence, on an improved plan, when they find them so strongly recommended by a British officer.

A CRUMB FOR MONARCHISTS!

The NEW TAXES to be laid in Great-Britain the present year, agreeably to a statement submitted to Parliament, amount to seven millions one hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds sterling! upwards of thirty millions of dollars.

It would seem by the additional barthens every year imposed upon the oppressed and impoverished people of that unfortunate nation that their government (like the man who, because he could carry his calf day after day without feeling the additional weight, imagined he could continue to carry it daily until it should become an Ox) believe that the people can bear any load they may to please lay on, & are disposed to make the experiment how much they can exist under.——We cannot, however, believe, that the People of Britain can much longer bear up under the rapid accumulation of poverty, taxation & misery.

Ungrateful must be the wretch who can think of the peculiar blessings with which we are surrounded without a heart full of thankfulness to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift," for his unbounded munificence towards us. Unworthy to breathe a free air must he be, who would barter our peace and prosperity, our freedom and happiness, for that iniquitous system of government which has dragged those highly-favored countries which compose the British empire to the depth of wretchedness, degradation and despondence—to the brink of bankrupcy and starvation!

Let that man forever be distrusted who, to bring republicanism into contempt, prates about the paltry inconveniences and disadvantages which attend republican governments—their want of energy, liability to faction, &c. All the evils we have ever experienced or have a ground to anticipate from our system, are blessings compared with the best fruits of monarchy—Britain is boasted of by royalists as the happiest nation in the old world; and in Britain COBBETT declares that "all the laborers having families are paupers"—and that "a man with a wife and four small children, cannot, out of his labor possibly provide them, and himself with the means of living."—He does not mean, he says, that they cannot live comfortably, for, to comfort, such men have long ago bid farewell; but, (he continues) I assert, and am ready to prove, that he cannot provide them, without parish aid with a sufficiency of food, not to satisfy their cravings but to sustain life."

What a picture is here of the most powerful, free and happy monarchy in the world!!!—And instead of lightening the enormous load under which the nation is groaning—more than thirty millions of dollars a year of new taxes are just imposed!

May the people of America so estimate and improve the invaluable and innumerable blessings they enjoy, that a kind Providence may not, in punishment for an ungrateful use of his distinguishing favors, give them over to hardness of heart and blindness of eyes, and permit them to bring upon themselves that greatest of all earthly curses—a monarchy!—or a government administered upon monarchical principles.

Tren. T. American.

LITERARY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Mr. Russell,

The charge of Deism or Infidelity has not unfrequently been made against some of the first statesmen, philosophers and generals of the U. S.—Among others the late *Dr. Franklin* has not escaped the charge.—I do not recollect to have seen in his works, any opinion of his on the subject of religion. But in perusing the life of the late *Rev. Dr. Stiles*, President of Yale College, I find, that in January, 1790, the Rev. Doctor, in a letter to Dr. F. requesting his portrait for the college, thus ingenuously expressed his desire on the subject:—

"You know, sir, I am a christian; would to Heaven all others were as I am, except my imperfections. As much as I know of Dr. Franklin, I have not an idea of his religious sentiments. I wish to know the opinion of my venerable friend concerning *Jesus of Nazareth.*—He will not impute this to impertinence or improper curiosity in one who many years has continued to love, estimate, and reverence his abilities and literary character with an ardour of affection—If I have said too much let the request be blotted out, and be no more."

The Doctor, in reply to President Stiles, under date of March 9, 1790, makes this reply:

"I do not take your curiosity amiss, and endeavour in a few words, to gratify it. As to *Jesus of Nazareth*, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think the system of morals and his religion, *as he left them to us*, the *best* the world *ever saw, or is likely to see*; but I apprehend it has received various corrupting changes; and I have, with most of the present dissenters in England, some doubts as to *his Divinity*."

This letter was written about a month before the Doctor died, April 17, 1790.

Now whether this is not a defence of christianity, or savors of infidelity, your readers can judge as well as

EUSEBIUS.

New-York, August 9.

Brisban and Brannan, of this city, have just published, in a small pocket volume neatly printed, "THE LIFE OF LAMORGNON MALESHERBES," formerly French minister of state during the reign of the late Louis, a work of uncommon merit.

"It exhibits the outlines of a character, distinguished most eminently by purity and worth; and, at the same time, recommended by all the advantages which are conferred by family, rank, and accomplishments both elegant and solid.—Europe, in the eighteenth century, does not furnish an individual of greater interest and on whose history the mind dwells with more satisfaction and delight. The narrative, indeed, has little to boast on the score of method or arrangement; but, as it details the most interesting passages in the life of such a man, it cannot fail to engage attention; and is entitled to a considerable share of notice."

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

When the beauty of youth, blooming in science, excellent in virtue, and rich in expectations is taken from life in the ordinary course of mortality the tears of sympathy flow spontaneously; but when the grave reluctantly receives its untimely prey from the hand of violence, gloomy silence, burdened with astonishment, denies to sorrow its usual utterance.

The funeral of Mr. CHARLES AUSTIN, the oldest son of the Hon. BEN. AUSTIN, esq. was attended yesterday by a vast multitude, from this, and other towns.

On Monday last, *T. O. Selfridge*, a lawyer of this town, about 34 years of age, was committed by Justice Gorham, for his murder, perpetrated on the same day, a little after one o'clock. We do not mean to anticipate a trial, which will be more affecting and interesting than any one which has taken place in our country; but the public anxiety demands a statement of this unhappy affair, so far as it can be given with propriety.

The Coroner's Jury, who were very respectable men, formed and signed an inquest of murder. The witnesses, sworn before the justice on the examination, testified, that a few minutes after one o'clock, they saw Selfridge and Austin meet in State street, on the side path, near the shop of Mr. Townsend, goldsmith. No witness was sworn, who was nigh enough to hear any words that passed. Within less than a minute after they met, the witnesses saw Selfridge take a pistol from a side pocket, and discharge it upon Austin. Austin instantly struck him, or at him, with a small stick he had in his hand; Selfridge threw the pistol with great violence at his head, and snatched the stick from his hand; Austin fell from the side path on to the pavement; Selfride beat him with the stick, and continued to beat him until some persons came up, and with great force prevented his proceeding further. Austin never spoke, but expired instantly. The blood was gushing from his mouth. The Coroner was sworn, who said the ball entered his breast just below the left pap, and passed through his body. No evidence was offered by the prisoner; but at an impartial and interesting trial, the circumstances of mitigation, if there are any, will appear; and justice will, we trust, have its course.

Mr. Austin was in the 19th year of his age; he was to have taken his first degree at Cambridge College the ensuing commencement. He was respected by the scholars there, and beloved by his class. The government of college had assigned him an honorable part in the literary exhibitions, on that day. His fond parents were providing an entertainment on the occasion, for a large number of his and their friends; the guests were invited, and the agreeable topic of *commencement day*, floated spontaneously on all their language.

Selfridge had the same day published in the *Boston Gazette*, that Mr. Autin's father was "a liar, a villain, and a coward," and signed it.—The young man visited a number of his friends, and families where he was acquainted, in the forenoon, as usual, and appeared very cheerful and gay; he left one of their houses about ten minutes before he was killed. His breast, glowing with filial piety, received the fatal ball, which probably had been prepared for the fond bosom of his father!

From the Salem Register.

The union of the civil and ecclesiastical power of the Holy See has not so many defenders as in past ages. The distinction is felt by the most despotic as well as the most limited governments. And the present condition of the ecclesiastical states has long called for a reformation, which had for its object the dignity of the Sovereign Pontiff, as well as of his subjects.—The government of Rome has long been able to balance all its evils, by the causes which produced them. Its uncommon resources derived from its influence in all catholic countries could maintain its power. Thus exercising authority over subjects, who did not form his sovereign pleasure. Hence in causes civil, the ordinances of the Pontiff was decisive. Even an ordinance was not always thought necessary. A decision from the papal chair was sufficient without a written law & without appeal.—Still to preserve some regard to antient usages, the rescript was united to the special case in which it was given. In criminal cases, the power to change a punishment, or prevent it, was thought sufficient. The power, at the discretion of the chair, to arrest and banish without notice of the crime, involved all other. By degrees the Holy Father assumed the direction of all imposts. Thus he raised a revenue exceeding 4 millions of dollars upon a population exceeding 2 millions. The forming of taxes, the duties on wines, the taxes on grain and articles of food, and upon foreign goods imported, supplied his principal means. The land taxes have been oppressive, the tax on butchers meat amounted to one third of its value, and wheat paid one quarter of a dollar a bushel. The duties on the principal articles have been given at 29 per cent. In this manner the See was oppressed, and at the accession of the late Pope the public debt exceeded 50 millions of dollars. For present relief the papal lottery is continued, and the bank bills which many years ago exceeded 6 millions of dollars, are among the expedients for raising money, and to assist the finances. Public loans have been indulged at Rome, three hundred years.

From this condition of the affairs at Rome, every visit of the French was contemplated, as designed to create a change from which even Rome might have something to hope, in the separation of the civil and religious establishment. The degradation of the sovereign Pontiff, was not expected, but report has often brought a change in the domestic affairs of Rome—The name of Cardinal Fesch has been mentioned. He has been Nuncio at Paris, and we are told is now promoted in the Roman Empire. Should the new establishment at Naples without a violation of the church, restore new hopes to that country, and should Greece again find a conqueror, who would declare her free, we might celebrate this age of wonders, and hope for the enlarged happiness of mankind.

FROM THE AURORA.

POLITICAL VIEWS.

No. IV.

The Commerce of the Mediterranean.

The seventh power which we enumerated is that of Turkey. Under a judicious administration and well regulated policy, the Turkish empire in Europe, possesses natural advantages capable of placing it on an equality with any power in Europe, either in commerce or in arms. We judge of men and nations by comparison; the Turks stigmatise the Christians as infidels, and we are too apt to repay them with as little consideration, and no more justice in the same style of invective. Yet it is certain, that taking the Turkish people separate from their government, their moral & social characters are infinitely preferable to those of the Russians, their neighbors and enemies, and much more to be admired than those of nations who boast of civilization.

The Moslem religion is not favorable to the sciences, the arts, or even to commerce. Contrived in a climate where luxury had not increased human wants, favorable to indolence, it encourages no passions which require exertion but those of war, and this is sustained by religious enthusiasm to a height unsurpassed. But the valor of the Turks is not regulated by system, and has hitherto spurned the restraints and methods of European tactics. Their commerce discards European method in like manner; and therefore it is that the merchantmen of Turkey are so few as 200; and that her ships are never seen in the Atlantic, very rarely in the Italian seas. Their ignorance of science precludes them from the advantages of philosophical discovery on the art of navigation, and other obvious causes induced them, before the French revolution, to employ the vessels of Venice, Ragusa, and France, and of certain Greeks of the islands, whose bishops held a considerable influence in the Archipelago. The French revolution, by depriving the Porte of the tonnage of Venice and France, tended to throw the whole weight of that commerce in the hands of Russia, and give strength to the power which was most eager for its destruction, and which appeared to be accelerated by the impending ruin and partition of France.

Russia, therefore, suddenly rose to an immense height of commercial wealth, and displayed very soon after the opening of the first coalition, 860 sail of merchant vessels, under her flag, who maintained a most active and lucrative commerce between the Euxine and the Mediterranean. The activity of the English capitalists profited by these revolutions of commerce, and the productions of England found their way through the Baltic, by Riga, to Cherson, or to Nickolipol on the river Bog, which gave a water carriage the whole way to Constantinople or the Mediterranean, and at a less expence than the former route of Hamburg, Vienna, and the stream of the Danube to its mouth. Though the Russian flag fluttered incessantly before the minarets of Constantinople, the crews of the ships were really composed of Greeks, who had been seduced or emigrated voluntarily to the Crimea. The subsequent occupation of the Cephalonian Isles (Corfu, Theaki, &c. which by the by are guaranteed as an independent state, by Russia, and bound to pay tribute to Turkey) by the Russians, augmented their commerce and their influence in a military way. It remains to be seen whether Russia will succeed in her efforts to retain the republic of the seven isles. Her military movements in Dalmatia, prove it to be her intention, and that the war must inevitably take that direction. If Russia should be dispossessed by war or by treaty of those islands, her consequence as a maritime power will be at an end, and her projects on Constantinople will be no longer as plausible and probable, nor so alarming to Europe as they have appeared to be for thirty years.

Joseph II. of Austria, had meditated the overthrow of the Turkish empire, as well as Catharine II. Vast projects of internal navigation and commerce were formed by that extraordinary man. He had introduced the cultivation of the aromatic Tobaccoes of Macedonia into Hungary, and established Greek families in the Bannat of Temesweaer so late as the year 1780. The port of Fiume in Istria, at the bottom of the Venetian Gulph, he declared to be a part of Hungary, notwithstanding its great distance from thence, and that it had been always included in the district of Trieste.——Charles V. had constructed a very excellent road from this place into Carlstadt in Croatia. Joseph II. proposed no less than constructing similar roads in Sclavonia, digging canals from the Upper Save to the Danube, and thus uniting the Adriatic to Austria and Hungary by internal navigation, which was to cross the mountains of Morlachia and unite the waters of the Baab and the Drave, the Laybach and the Save. The death of Joseph II. and the convention of Pilnitz, diverted the attention of Austria from projects so much more laudable than war.

Those facts, however, shew the tendency of the policy of Austria, and the solicitude to become a commercial power. The events of the second coalition, fatal and disastrous as they have been to the arms, revenues, and influence of the Austrian house, might by the unexpected acquisition of the Venetian territory on both sides of the Adriatic, have more than realised the commercial ambition and compensated the losses of Austria in ancient Burgundy. The neighborhood and easy communication between the Adriatic and the Austrian dominions in Hungary, &c. opened resources and opportunities for maritime activity which the house of Austria could not have realised in every quarter, and her acquisition of which ought, (as no doubt it was intended by the magnitude and importance of the cession) to have bound Austria by perpetual gratitude to France. Before these acquisitions the subjects of the house of Austria navigated 250 sail of vessels in the Mediterranean. The increase of her commerce was astonishing; in two years it arose to 1500 sail! Yet the Venetians, who, under the aristocracy, had formed the best code of regulations for commerce to be found in Europe, deplored in their transfer to the imperial government, the false policy, the hardships and oppressions to which they were subjected. The great increase of ships under the flag of Austria, must no doubt be considered as being composed of the Venetian ships, or of the subjects which they had acquired by the treaties of Campo Formio and Leoben. But the principal consideration in this view is, to whom the same resources are now transferred, and what must necessarily be the consequence of this change of circumstances.

The next power was the little state of Ragusa, the ancient Epidaurus. This little aristocracy, whose territory contains 270 square miles, and 80,000 inhabitants, is distinguished at once for the sterility of the soil in a fine climate and in the midst of a productive and luxuriant country; for its industry and its extraordinary policy—it was said to pay the Turks through fear, the Venetians out of hatred, the Pope out of superstition, Spain out of policy, and Naples out of cunning; their cunning was not successful, for in 1783, the Neapolitan king under pretence of possessing the right to appoint the commander of their troops, quarrelled with them; the Porte was not able or willing to protect them; Spain was too intimately allied with Naples to interfere; the Venetians wished their destruction; and the pope could not from the pure love of peace interfere in war—The Ragusans were forced to put themselves under the protection of the king of Naples! They are considered as the Nantucket men of the Mediterranean, & are always at peace with the Barbary powers. The Neapolitan protection is now at an end, and the carriers of the Mediterranean incidentally come under the protection of France. This little state, under all its difficulties, profiting by the madness of great nations, doubled its commerce in ten years. The policy of France will not obscure this little gem on the margin of the Adriatic; it will be preserved if not for curiosity, or from magnanimity, or from its insignificance, at least for its neutral and accommodating carriage during the war. Perhaps the fleet of Great Britain, if it penetrate to that neighborhood, may not be so indulgent; like Genoa, Tuscany, Holland, & Naples, it may be forced from its neutrality, and become a federative member of the empire.

Tuscany or Etruria, in former days an eminent commercial state, was ruined long before the French revolution by the corsairs of Barbary. During the early vicissitudes of the French revolution, before the intrigues and menaces of British emissaries and fleets had plunged it in misfortune, its commerce assumed a promising aspect; its resources are unquestionable—its dependence