tion to recollect the annals of their hiftory—At that time refiftance was feeble, though affifted by a fubfidy from England, and to retreat was the only part of the art of war practiced on the occafion. The writer then reviews the ftate of the Portuguefe army, and mentions a recommendation to the Queen, from a pious Major, in 1777, to give fome honorable commiffion to St. Anthony, informing her "that on the 24th of January, 1668, by his majefty's direction, St. Anthony, the patron Saint, was enlifted as a private foldier in that regiment of infantry, and certifying from the regifters, that there was no note of his unworthy behaviour, and therefore he ought to be held worthy of every other honor her majefty could beftow." This is figned in 1777. Leaft any doubt fhould exift of fuch a pleafor an invincible foldier, it is given as a fact that in 1770, after an unfuccefsful expedition of the Portuguefe from Goa, the commanding officer on his trial for mifconduct, pleaded that St. Francis Xavier, of the Indies, and St. Anthony, of Lifbon, had received the royal commiffion, as Captain Generals of the expedition, and that they confequently ought to be called before the court, as anfwerable for the failure of the expedition. This was in deed to appear to the fatisfaction of the Court martial, the excufe was admitted, and the arrefted officer declared not guilty. A confeffion was made by the Portuguefe minifter, which confirms the belief of the neglected ftate of the military forces of the Kingdom, when in 1762, he declared in his official note to the Spanifh Minifter, "that Portugal is deftitute of officers able to command its armies," and that Englifh and other officers had been invited into the Kingdom to exercife the troops. But we are affured that Portugal has of late years feen the neceffity of better provifion for its internal defence, and that good difcipline has been introduced among the troops at Lifbon, with great fuccefs. But what muft be its fears in a conteft with veteran troops, we do not find it difficult to determine.

Salem Reg.

FROM THE ALBANY CENTINEL;
A Federal Paper.

"On Wednesday the 4th inst. was celebrated in this city the anniversary of American Independence. The apathy which was apparent to every countenance, the smallness of the procession, the absence of all enthusiasm, all emotion indicated a consciousness of our degradation, and that in the opinion of those whose weight and respectability of character enable them to lead the public mind, there is now little occasion for public gladness or bursts of national joy. We were sorry to see the *wicked practice of reading the declaration of independence* continued.

With respect to the oration, it furnishes an irresistible proof that the celebration of this *jubilee might well be omitted.* The orator's talents are indisputable. The richness and brilliancy, and the propriety of his elocution are known and admired: yet it was not in his power to excite the glow of enthusiasm in his auditors. *This was not the fault of the speaker, but of his subject.* He could not relish it himself, nor create a zest for it in his audience.

It is very questionable whether the celebration of this anniversary answers any better purpose than to enable people to be idle and get drunk."

From Dr. Dwight's political lectures to his pupils.

"In the existing situation of the U.S. every reason has ceased which formerly suggested the propriety of the celebration of the 4th of July.

"It is a very *unfortunate circumstance* that the U. S. ever separated from G. Britain, for this separation will be the ruin of both countries: I thought so when the Declaration of American Independence was announced, and I still think so."

FROM THE PETERSBURG REPUBLICAN.

It is for the interest of the American people to view attentively the present state of Europe, and compare it with their own enviable situation. What a contrast does it afford—pleasing to themselves—melancholy to the afflicted states of the old world. Twenty years ago, the nations of Europe were generally at peace, and apparently happy, under the auspices of their several kings, princes and potentates. Order reigned in their several dominions, and the demon of war and confusion was confined to a few powers. Favored by this tranquility, and inspired by a knowledge of the blessings which America enjoyed under a republican form of government, France resolved to burst the adamantine chains of despotism, and adopt a state of things, more congenial to the temper and disposition of her citizens. The power of the king was consequently greatly abridged, and the inherent rights of the people began to advance in a proportionate ratio. The potentates of Europe, alarmed at the rapid strides which the French people were making towards an amelioration of their condition, began to interfere in the internal arrangements of France; and thus laid the foundation of these mighty wars and revolutions, which have since distracted that portion of the world.

Austria, Spain, Holland, Prussia—in fine, the powers of the continent generally, entered into a league against France, resolving to crush the genius of liberty in the bud, and divide the French territory among themselves, as a part of them had previously done the kingdom of Poland. Geo. III. followed the general example, for a spark from the flame of liberty had animated the "sea girt isle," and the spirit of the ancient Britons was once more kindling into a flame, that threatened destruction to the cause of kings.

Thus leagued, Europe presented a mighty host of tyrants, rushing on with impetuosity to the sacrifice of their victim. France, agitated within by a powerful faction, engendered and nourished by the gold of Britain, and devoted to the Bourbons, was menaced without by the sanguinary legions of combined Europe, and thus thrown into a fatal confusion. The Goddess of liberty, who presided over their first exertions, became disgusted at the licentiousness of her new votaries, and again forsook the old world for her favorite residence in the western hemisphere. Faction succeeded faction—the Brissotines, the Marats, and the Robespieres, had their day—the national convention and the directory, were succeeded by the consulate; which, in its turn, made way for a military despotism;—and France, whose destiny was prematurely marked out by the treaty of Pilnitz, became, in her turn, the despoiler of Europe.

The crowned heads of Europe—alas! where are they? Humbled, and at the foot of victorious France. The Germanic confederation is destroyed—Italy is revolutionised—Holland, Spain, Switzerland, and the petty principalities of Germany, have become the mere fiefs of France—Russia is driven dishonorably from the field—and the once gigantic power of the house of Austria, is buried in the "tomb of the Capulets:"—Prussia is the instrument of Bonaparte—Hanover is wrested from Geo. III—the Hanseatic towns are under the authority of France—in short, Europe, with the exception of England, is at the mercy of the Corsican usurper; and even England has become disgraced, and on the very brink of bankruptcy.

Such has been, the issue of a war, undertaken in defence of the "just and necessary" cause of kings.

What a lesson does this picture afford to the American people? France lost her freedom, by the jealousy of the tyrants who surrounded her; and English gold has been lavished for the same purpose in this country—well knowing that factions are the bane of republics. Let us then avoid the wars and convulsions of Europe. The genius of freedom presides alone where peace and tranquility reign. On the lofty pines of the Alleghany the eagle of liberty is perched, whose wings extend from the Missouri to the Atlantic—whose influence is felt from Maine to Louisiana.

Let us avoid war, "as a curse to any people," so long as we can have peace honorably: But we must not have a "peace like a war." We are desirous of cultivating harmony with the whole world; but to attain this object, national honor should not be sacrificed. We have already suffered much; and the national pulse begins to beat high—yet, let us hope we shall remain at peace with honor to ourselves. England will not rush, with thoughtless impetuosity, to the commission of new outrages. Her political welfare, and the prosperity of her subjects, forbid it. But we must prepare for the worst, and, like our fathers, bravely struggle for the liberty and independence of America, or sink with them into an honorable grave.

ULM, Nov. 9, 1805.

The hard fate suffered by the city of Ulm and its neighborhood, particularly the prefectures Elchingen, Albeck and Soeflingen, in a war so suddenly pressing upon us, calls so loud upon the sympathy of the well disposed of mankind for participation and assisting aid, that even the first account of it inserted into public papers, particularly the universal newspaper, made general and deep impressions, and occasioned inquiries into the nearer circumstances. At present, indeed, the particular accounts of the sufferings of whole communities, and of individuals, have not yet been handed in so as to enable us to name with any degree of exactness, sums to which the loss might amount. But a general view of the scenes visible on the above described spot in the course of only six weeks, will strike irresistible conviction on every observer's mind, that the loss is immense, & that the total ruin of many families must be the consequence, should at this time philanthropy remain inactive in uniting to their relief such christian brethren, as by an indulging Providence have been preserved from similar calamities. We are happy to state, that facts already in our power to relate are evidences of the existence of such christian-like and charitable disposition.

At the close of September, our neighborhood was inundated with soldiers—and at the beginning of October, an army of near sixty thousand men, crowded itself into the city of Ulm, and a small space surrounding it. The greatest part of this army being destitute of magazines, drew its provisions from the city, and the neighboring villages. This army was soon surrounded by another still greater, of the opposite side, likewise without magazines, which drew its subsistence from a district, in comparison with the army to be maintained, undescribably contracted. This happened at a time, when the public stores were exhausted, when the prices of all provisions were extremely high, when the harvest was not quite over, and what was gathered in not threshed, when the horses were taken and put in requisition, and those who would carry any thing to market, were in danger of losing both the horses and the province. Ulm alone, had to maintain for five weeks, 15,877 officers, 347,415 soldiers, and 41,739 horses, and harbor often at once, more than 20,000 men. This pressure arising from such crowds in a place, consisting of not more than 13,000 inhabitants, and containing 1600 mostly small, and in part middling houses, beggars des ription. It was a collection of little barracks and horse stables. Lying-in women, and the sick had to leave their warm rooms, to the soldiers. From this it will be obvious to every reflecting mind, that from the expences requisite for the maintenance of such an immense mass of people, quite beyond all possible reach; from the waste of fire-wood, occasioned by the watch-fires by day and night in and out of the city, which took away not only all the stock of wood, laid up, but likewise all the fences in the suburbs, and whatever was combustible in summer houses, and even in many places, doors, window shutters, and wooden utensils; from the ruin of the dwelling houses in the city, increased by three bombardments, and of the gardens and orchards about the place; finally from the distress caused by the requisitions of woollen cloth, leather and other necessities, the loss sustained by the inhabitants of Ulm, must have been immense. These terrors were accompanied by an inundation of inauspicious bank notes, sunk beneath the half of their nominal value, and of six-penny pieces made of copper, refused even by the Austrians who issued them. Perplexity, want, hunger suffered by many, horrors in beholding the wounded, disgust affected by the appearance of the streets rendered almost impassable by filth, personal affronts and ill usages, to which those were exposed from whom mere impossibilities were demanded—all this is not included in the above considerations.

Mournful as this picture is impressed on the mind of the beholder of the city, yet misery and distress appear in the districts above named, in a shape, if possible, more hideous and terrible. The inhabitants of the villages, more exposed to the vexations of wanton insolence and to plunder of a soldiery, excited by the want of regular maintenance and by the inclemency of the season, saw themselves deprived of their clothing, beds, utensils, cattle, grain, wood and money. Many habitations, particularly in Pful, Offenhousen, Elchingen, Goertingen, Albeck, Jongingen, & Soeflingen are ruined, and the peasants are in want of provisions, and even of grain for sowing, of horses and of agricultural utensils. If these unfortunate sufferers are not doomed to an unceasing scourge of misery, they must now rely on the sympathetic feelings and active aid of generous philanthropists, whose hearts are the more touched by the spectacle of suffering humanity, the more they themselves have been spared by divine indulgence.

May religion and principles of uninterested generosity produce in such, as are able to afford relief, sensations of sympathy and resolutions of active aid. The Father of Mercies will not suffer any gift to remain void of blissful consequences to the giver; and the consciousness of having fulfilled the duty of philanthropy, together with the gratitude of the relieved, by the estimation of the better sort among them, will be a never failing source of sweet reward.

To prevent impudent or fraudulent collections of individuals, the mercantile branch of the citizens of Ulm have agreed to subjoin this appeal to humanity to their mercantile correspondents, with the request to each of their correspondents, to send their contributions, or the sums collected from others for the purpose, to them. These donations (if not, by special directions, designed for a particular application,) will, under authority of the board of the merchants of Ulm, be collected into one treasury, and in due time most conscientiously distributed.

The Board of Merchants of Ulm.

Translated by JOHN C. KUNZE, German lutheran minister of New-York, who will receive any donation sent to him at No. 100 Chatham-Street for the abovementioned purpose, and transmit the whole to the mercantile houses of Henry Vander Smissen & co. in Altona. A list of all the donations and the names of the benefactors, shall be open for inspection in his house and a copy of it deposited in the house of the president of the Humane Society, the Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, or if he should receive hints from benefactors, prefering another mode, he will insert it in some of our public prints. The mercantile house mentioned belongs to them, who are authorised by their correspondents at Ulm.

Whatever division political sentiments may effect in the citizens of the U. S. sentiments of humanity unite them. Such is the character of the people of America; and our Editors of newspapers, though at open, yet unbloody war among themselves, I have always found receive accounts of this kind from one another as enemies would a flag of truce. Upon this experience I ground my request to the different publishers of newspapers in the city and in the state, entreating them to give, in their respective papers, a place to this representation.

J. C. K.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

SLAVE TRADE.

A Short converfation took place between the Earl of Weftmoreland and Lord Grenville, relative to the propriety of hearing Council on a Petition, prefented on a former day by the Noble Earl, againft the abolition of the Slave Trade. Lord Grenville objected to hearing Council, and no motion being made by the Earl of Weftmoreland the former noble lord moved the order of the day for taking into confideration the Refolution of the Houfe of Commons relative to the abolition of the Slave Trade, which being read,

Lord Grenville faid, that upon this fubject after the repeated difcuffions and the minute inveftigation it had undergone for twenty years, he did not think it neceffary to take up much of their Lordfhips' time. The Refolution of the Houfe of Commons contained a conclufion drawn from certain premifes, and the queftion now was, whether thofe premifes were correct; and if fo, whether the conclufion drawn was correct. The refolution ftated, that the Slave Trade was contrary to humanity, juftice and found policy and ought to be abolifhed. That the trade was contrary to humanity could not furely be doubted for a moment, nor did he believe there was one man to be found who would venture to declare, that this trade was in the leaft degree confiftent with humanity. Let it be confidered in the three ftages of its progrefs: firft, dragging away the unfortunate Africans from their homes, their families and their comforts; next, the transfer of them from thence to the Weft Indies, and laftly, the treatment of them whilft there; and in all it would be found moft inhuman. The means that were adopted to drag the unfortunate victims from their homes, were in the higheft degree cruel, and at the fame time contributed to keep up a continued fyftem of barbarifm in Africa. Torn from all the tender and focial ties from which they derived their happinefs, and feeling poignantly the miferies of the condition impofed upon them by our traders, they were doomed to endure ftill greater miferies in the transfer from thence to the Weft-Indies. It was impoffible for any however fteeled his heart, to read of the horrors of the middle paffage, of the treatment which thefe poor negroes experienced or the miferies which they endured, without fhuddering at the recital. Arrived in the Weft Indies, a new fcene of mifery opened to their view. Goaded with the lafh, they were compelled to labor from morning till night beneath a burning fun, and under the oppreffive tyranny of tafk mafters fet over them by their owners, and though they might fometimes be mildly treated, yet it could not be denied that nothing was a greater corruptor of the human heart, than arbitrary power, nor could there be a greater temptation to the abufe of power, than fituations where, as in the Weft-Indies, a white overfeer, amongft a great number of negroes, had it in his power to ill treat them in the groffeft manner, whilft they could not be legal evidence againft him in any of the Courts of Juftice. That the trade was contrary to juftice was clearly in his mind eftablifhed; the principles of juftice as amongft the individuals of a nation, applied equally amongft nations, and nothing could be more contrary to juftice than robbing men of the fruits of their induftry, without giving them any compenfation, as was the cafe with thofe unfortunate negroes, the fruits of whofe induftry were wrefted from them, they receiving nothing in return, but an aggravation of the injuftice, the bitter portion of flavery. That what was contrary to humanity and juftice, muft alfo be contrary to found policy, it was unneceffary to argue. As to any argument fet up refpecting the profit of the trade it would ferve to juftify robbery or any other crime. On grounds of policy, however he called upon thofe who advocated the caufe of the Planters, to agree to the abolition. He alfo dwelt at fome length on the fituation of St Domingo, as holding forth an alarming leffon to this country with regard to the tendency of continued importations of new flaves. His Lordfhip concluded with moving, that the Houfe fhould concur in the refolution of the Commons.

Lord Hawkesbury oppofed the refolution, as being couched in terms too abftracted to admit of a fair confideration of the fubject. The queftion to be confidered was, whether we could put a ftop to the exiftence of flavery, which every one admitted to be a practical evil, but one which, in fome form or other, had exifted at all times, and particularly in Africa. His opinion was, that the only effect of the abolition of the Slave Trade by this country, would be to transfer it to thofe States who conducted it on principles lefs humane than thofe adopted by the Britifh merchant. With thefe fentiments, he thought the beft way of difpofing of the fubject was to move the previous queftion.

The Bifhop of London in fupport of the refolution, quoted various paffages of the evidence laid before Parliament and the Privy Council, as to the mode of conducting the traffic in flaves.

The lord chancellor ftated, that from his perfonal knowledge of the ftate of the flaves in Jamaica, a great deal of the evidence refpecting them was exaggerated; but he had witneffed the horrors which accompanied the traffic on the coaft of Guinea and in the middle paffage, and he conceived that no man who faw, or believed in their exiftence, could withhold his affent to the motion now made.

The original motion was fupported in the further progrefs of the debate by the Bifhop of St. Afaph, Lord Spencer, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Holland, and Lord Grofvenor: and oppofed by Lord Weftmoreland, Lord Sidmouth, and lord Fitzwilliam; the two latter, however, objected rather to the form than the principle of the motion.

Lord Grenville then fpoke in reply; and, before fitting down, gave notice, that as foon as the refolution was difpofed of, he fhould move an addrefs to His Majefty, requefting him to concert meafures with Foreign Powers, for more completely carrying its purpofes into effect.

The motion for the previous queftion was rejected on a divifion, by a majority of 41 to 20, and the refolution was put and carried without a divifion; as was alfo the motion for the addrefs to His Majefty.

At an Annual meeting of "*The Anacosta Library Company*" held on the 2nd day of September, the following persons were elected officers for one year.

Robert Alexander,
Butler Cocke,
John Dempfie,
Thomas Carbery,
John Davis of Abel,
Daniel Rapine,
James S. Stevenfon,
Guftavus Higdon,
Alexander M'William, } DIRECTORS.

Benjamin More, Librarian,
Joseph Cassin, Treasurer,
James Burgess, Secretary.
Sept. 5, 1806. 1t.

Lots in Wafhington for Sale.

I will fell by public fale to the higheft bidder at Rhode's tavern in the city of Wafhington on Wednefday the 1ft of October next at 11 o'clock, A. M. LOTS numbers 13 and 14 in Square No. 321 in faid city. Thefe lots lie at a very little diftance from the Branch Bank.

Six months credit will be given. The payment to be fecured by notes negotiable at the bank of Columbia [illegible] endorfed.

JOHN MURDOCH.

Georgetown, September 3—tdof

A FARM to RENT.

I have a farm in Montgomery county at the FALLS of SENECA on Potomac, 18 miles from George Town, which I will rent to good tenant on reafonable terms, for one or a term of years.

JOSEPH FORREST.

City of Wafhington, September 5 3w

AN EDITOR
WANTED FOR THE REGISTER.

THE SALEM REGISTER having been fupported in its editorial department by the voluntary affiftance of its friends, fince the deceafe of its late Editor, (Mr. Carlton) the proprietors are defirous of obtaining an editor to conduct the fame in future.

☞ Propofals may be made at this office any time prior to the 1ft of October next.

Salem, Auguft 27—

60 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the fubfcriber living in Prince George's county on Sunday the 29th inft the three following flaves—a mulatto young man who calls himfelf BILL STEWART, he was born at Montgomery court houfe, was once the property of [illegible] Martin, was purchafed of him by the late [illegible] who fold him to me; he is a likely well made fellow about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his hands and feet are large; the evening before he abfconded he had his hair cut clofe; he had with him a variety of clothing, viz. 1 blue coat and overalls, one light colored bearfkin coat and overalls, 2 fwanfdown waiftcoats, 3 fine Irifh linen fhirts and fome coarfe fhirts, three muflin neckcloths, a fine hat, price 7 dollars; he took away a prayer book in the firft page of which is written Mary Ducket.

JOE who calls himfelf Joe Grimes, alias Graham, and HARRY, both young negro men about 21 years of age—the clothing of thefe cannot be defcribed. Joe has one of his arms broken near the wrift, which makes it longer than the other; when he is fpoken to he fpeaks faft as if his tongue was too large for his mouth. Harry, I am informed, has feveral large fcars on his body and one of his thighs occafioned by burns when he was young.

The above reward will be paid for confining the three in jail, or 50 dollars for confining Bill in jail fo that I get him again.

WALTER BOWIE.

July 7—2awtf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and fecuring in jail a young Mulatto man flave named ANDREW. He was hired by me laft year to Mr. Jofeph Thomas who keeps the faid ferry to Alexandria, and abfconded from that place about the latter end of Auguft laft. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lufty and well made, has fhort curly hair and is frequently fubject to have feveral large pimples on his face. He is [illegible] to be a fenfible [illegible] of an [illegible] agreeable addrefs for a man in his low fphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me fince his elopement, I fufpect he has had the addrefs to fhip himfelf as a freeman on board fome veffel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and fecures him in jail fhall receive from me the above reward, or as foon due information thereof is given to me or to Dr. N. P. Caufin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Maryland Charles County,
January 29—wtf