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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. | MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1806. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

LINES

BY MOORE.

A BEAM of tranquillity smil'd in the West,
The storms of the morning pursued us no more,
And the wave, while it welcom'd the moment of rest,
Still heav'd as remembering the ills that were o'er!

Serenely my heart took the hue of the hour,
Its passions were sleeping, were mute as the dead,
And the spirit becalm'd but remember'd their power,
As the billow the force of the gale that was fled!

I thought of the days, when to pleasure alone
My heart ever granted a wish or a sigh;
When the saddest emotion my bosom had known,
Was pity for those who were wiser than I!

I felt how the pure, intellectual fire
In luxury loses its heavenly ray:
How soon, in the ravishing cup of desire,
The pearl of the soul may be melted away!

And I pray'd to that Spirit who lighted the flame,
That pleasure no more might its purity dim;
And that sullied but little, or brightly the same,
I might give back the gem I had borrowed from him!

The thought was extatic! I felt as if Heav'n
Had already the wreath of eternity shown;
As if, passion all chasten'd, and error forgiv'n,
My heart had begun to be purely its own!

I look'd to the West, and the beautiful sky
Which morning had clouded, was cloudsome no more—
"Oh! thus," I exclaim'd, "can a Heavenly Eye
"Shed light on the soul that was darken'd before!"

By his excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been stated to me, by by the petition of number of respectable persons, inhabitants of Prince George's county, that a MURDER hath been committed on the person of CHARLES NEVITT, junior, late of Prince George's county—by a certain negro man, (slave of Basil Soper,) called WALL, who hath since absconded and fled from justice. *And whereas*, it is the duty of the Executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my *Proclamation*, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of *One Hundred Dollars* to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said negro WALL, in any jail in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the Seal of the state of Maryland, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

ROBERT BOWIE,

By his Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation be published once in each week until countermanded, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and Evening Post, at Baltimore; the Frederick-town Advocate, and in the National Intelligencer, at the City of Washington.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Sept. 22—wtf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen about the 8th of July Two BAY HORSES, one near sixteen hands high, shod all round, six or seven years old, his tail bobbed, and I believe a small scar, owed to the draft—the other a bay with his hind feet and legs white, about fifteen hands high, 10 or 12 years old, short switch tail his shoes had been taken off, being somewhat lame, has a white spot on one of his buttocks The above reward will be given on their delivery to me.

DANL. CARROLL of Dud'n.

Washington, August 29—w4w

National Intelligencer.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

The French prints have lately become highly interesting from the notice they take of French literature, as well as that of the continent generally. Scarcely a day passes, in which some respectable new work is not announced. The labors of the Institute are unintermitted in *physical researches*. We have derived the following notices from a file of late Moniteurs.

The Hindoos, or a description of their manners, customs and ceremonies, represented in 250 plates—by Balthazar Solvyns.

The modern political and commercial history of Hindostan, (says the editor of this vast and interesting work) has been the object of the researches of many writers. Among others who have endeavored to penetrate the mysteries of the sacred idiom of the Brahmins and the antiquities of India, the Asiatic Society has particularly merited the gratitude of Europe.

But the manners and customs of the Hindoos, their civil and religious institutions, a description of the casts, or different professions, of the costumes which distinguish each of these casts, of the machines, instruments and utensils, which are employed by industry, or which administer to the wants or enjoyments of life, no one has yet given, though this is the best manner of making us acquainted with this interesting people.

M. Solvyns undertakes this description. During a residence of fifteen years at Bengal, he was intimately connected with the Pundits & Brahmins, by which means he acquired that local knowledge, which enabled him to select the best materials for such a work. M. Solvyns had still farther the advantage of having acquired at Paris under the best masters the arts of drawing and painting.

He undertook to publish at Calcutta, under the eyes of persons who could judge of the fidelity of his descriptions, a skeleton of the work which he now announces to the public. These sketches published at Calcutta had great success, and the translation made in London, though greatly mutilated, met with as good a reception. M. Solvyns may then flatter himself that the complete description of the Hindoos, executed at Paris, under his direction and in a great measure by himself, will interest the public. It is certainly the only original and complete work upon the Hindoos.

The port-folio of M. Solvyns contains 250 plates. They will form, together with a description of each, in French English and German, four folio volumes.

The first volume will contain a representation of the casts, or professions of the Hindoos, and the instruments, machines, and utensils in use among them.

The second volume will contain a representation of the dresses of the men and women; the Fauquirs or religious mendicants, the different modes of smoking the *houka*, and their instruments of music.

The third volume will contain a representation of their Palanquins, their carriages drawn by horses or oxen, their pleasure boats, and those for transportation.

The fourth volume will contain a representation of the domestics in the employment of the great, and of the Europeans and rich foreigners who reside in Hindostan.

The execution will correspond to the importance of the work; the plates, drawn from nature and engraved by M. Solvyns, will be colored by the most able artists, upon vellum paper.

This work will appear in August (1806) in successive monthly numbers. Each number will contain six plates, price 36 livres.

According to this statement, this splendid work will cost 1512 livres, or about 300 dollars.

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF OVID.

A new translation with the latin text, accompanied with an explanation of the fables, geographic, historical and critical notes, by *Villenave*, in four volumes, containing 144 figures, engraved by the most celebrated artists of the capital, from the designs of Lebarbier, Monsiau and Moreau.

UNIVERSAL BOTANICAL DICTIONARY,

Containing a detailed explanation of all the French and Latin terms in Botany.

Every science has its particular language, in order to express in the most simple and precise manner the objects of which it treats. The vocabulary of the botanic science is of all others the most extensive, since it contains a great number of plants, independent of the multiplied varieties, different characters and shades of difference, which distinguish one variety from another.

As this science appertains to all nations, it has been found indispensable to adopt a language common to all; this language has been taken as far as possible from the Greek and Latin, as those are least subject to variations.

There are several dictionaries which offer useful assistance on this subject, but none more complete than the one before us, either in the number of articles it contains or the extent and justness of the explanations it offers.

MADAM CATALINI.

The celebrated Madam Catalini has appeared in public, and has submitted to the most difficult trial imposed on a performer preceded by so much reputation. She has sung at Paris, before a most numerous and brilliant assembly, judges the most familiarised with the prodigies of the musical art, the most severe, but without doubt the most just, and she has gained in her first essay the distinction, which we cheerfully acknowledge her entitled to, and which foreigners universally decree her.

Madam Catalini is without contradiction the most astonishing vocal performer that has ever been heard at Paris. Her voice, one of the finest human instruments nature ever formed, is clear, loud and sonorous, its compass prodigious, its elevation beyond conception. The extraordinary excellence of her manner adds undefinable charms to her admirable powers. The peculiar characteristics of her talents are boldness and ease, and she is remarkable for attempting what seems impossible and of succeeding with scarcely an effort. She sung three airs, all serious; the first from *Mithridates*, the second the *Horaces* of Cimaroso, the third from Semiramis. It was in the first and last of these, that, electerised by the demonstrations of interest, which her appearance excited and which her first accents redoubled, she displayed all the powers which she received from nature, and all the resources which art can afford.

Madam Catalini's superiority is as incontestable as her boldness, we may say her temerity, is astonishing. From the first moment she takes possession of her subject, she governs and moulds it at her will, she is a thorough mistress, an absolute sovereign. She astonishes the orchestra that accompanies her, leads it at her pleasure, stops it at will, and sometimes disconcerts it; she rises, is lost in the clouds, and again descends to earth with unequalled ease & grace.

But this instrument, whose clearness and compass nothing can restrain, endowed with such exquisite justness and skill, can it bestow likewise on the musician the empire which is peculiarly his, can it give to this art, its highest privileges, its noblest faculty? Can it paint, express, soften, agitate? Madam Catalini had a fine opportunity to prove this in the second air. Yes, she could easily have done this, she could easily have enchanted those whom she had so astonished. But she preferred exciting wonder and admiration, to calling forth tenderness and delight.

EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN.

The Paris papers recount prodigies of a woman in the neighborhood of Lyons. The circumstances of her case have confounded the philosophers and left her no credit with men unaccustomed to scientific reasoning. Learning hesitates, because it wants principles to explain:—Ignorance decides at once, because it knows not the variety of undiscovered principles which exist.

The case of this woman is, that of a confusion of all senses, of feeling, smelling, hearing, touching, tasting. The quality of one sense seems transferred to another; there is a kind of organic confusion and substitution; the eyes do duty for the ears, the taste for the eyes, and the touch for the taste.

A very learned physician, a writer in the Journal de Santé, gives an account of having visited this woman at Lyons:

"To believe in apparent impossibilities (he says) is often the necessity of men of science; but it is their good fortune likewise, to discover that the world contains many more miracles than is first imagined, and that nothing is impossible, as referred to the Omnipotence of the Deity, and that impossibilities are much rarer in the combination of human life than the vanity of science acknowledges.

"This woman, whom I visited, and to whom I presented several sorts of medicines, powders, simples, compounds and many other substances, which I am convinced she never saw before, told me their several tastes, as nearly, and with as much presision as taste could pronounce. She described them, indeed, with astonishing exactness, and frequently when my own palate was confounded.

"Her eyes were next bound with a thick bandage, and I drew from my pockets several sorts of silk ribbands. All these that differed in the original colors she immediately told me. It was in vain to attempt puzzling her; she made no mistake; she passed the ribband merely through her hand, and immediately decided on its peculiar color. She could, in fact, discover the quality of any thing by the touch or taste, as accurately as I could with my eyes.

"The organs of hearing were then closed as well as the contrivance of stuffing the ears would answer the purpose. I then commenced a conversation with a friend in the apartment, and spoke in an almost inaudible whisper. She repeated with great power of memory, every word of the conversation. In short, I came away a convert; in other words I believed what I had seen. A philosopher knows the fallibility of the senses; but he should know likewise that science ought not to reject because it cannot have demonstration. We must admit miracles or we must question almost all the appearances of nature. Ignorance doubts what, if it choose, it may easily understand; science endeavors to comprehend, and when it cannot, it submits to the senses."

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

NON-IMPORTATION ACT WITH G. BRITAIN.

THIS bill was called for by the imperious necessity of the case. G. Britain had commenced a singular species of warfare upon our neutral rights. Property to an immense amount, belonging to American citizens, had been taken from them by the authorised agents of that nation, upon a new and unwarrantable plea that we were not carrying on our accustomed trade. Negociation had not succeeded to induce G. Britain to abandon the principle, and the captures were increasing to an alarming degree, (and these captures still continue.) Representations from all the principal commercial towns in the U. S. were made to Congress against the improper conduct of the British courts, and the most solemn pledges were given that the nation would support the government in almost any attitude which it might be necessary to assume. It does not appear, however, Congress contemplated that formal war was necessary. The representatives of the people must have known the value of the prize at stake. To surrender invaluable commercial privileges without a struggle, would have been extremely reprehensible, and probably have ultimately led to still greater sacrifices. It seemed to require no great foresight to discover that G. Britain was trying an experiment upon America—If this succeeded to her wishes, new aggressions were to be attempted, and finally we were to witness the colossal strides of her naval power in the annihilation of our whole commerce. But what was to be done? Mild measures are always to be preferred where too much is not lost by pursuing them. We should gain something by delay—It would give the cabinet of St. James, time to reflect, if commercial restrictions alone were resorted to in the first instance. The advantages too on our side were manifest. It would exhibit the U. S. in the attitude of their real strength. It is here the best policy of America will always be found, unless the aggressions are of such a nature as to leave nothing but dishonor in one scale and war in the other; then indeed the question would soon be settled by every American from the confines of Maine to the Natchez, from the waters of the Mississippi to the furthest St. Croix. Honor and our true interest in this case were happily not at variance, and as G. Britain could be made to feel, through a diminution of her exports, when she was callous to remonstrances, the non-importation act made its appearance. It is by this means we shall obtain justice. It is through this channel our commerce will be restored to its pristine vigor. England will not be desirous of losing the profit on the sales of ten or fifteen millions of dollars worth of her productions, in a market too where her goods have formerly had the preference over all others. Once divert this trade to other channels, and perhaps it is irrecoverably lost to her. The credit of our merchants, the facilities which our traders with England, the importers of dry goods from London, Bermingham, Bristol and Liverpool, have derived from their commerce, may have been advantages to their interest as individuals, but the English manufacturer and the English merchant, as well as their government, have reaped their full share of the gain, and it is not without certain loss to the English workshops and to the revenue of England that this act will go into operation. On our part what shall we lose? Nothing, or next to nothing. It is conceived that we can import the same goods from various parts of the continent of Europe. What injury will occur to America from the non-consumption of English beer or porter? Philadelphia and Boston porter is as nourishing and as palatable as that of London. We can manufacture boots and shoes, saddles, and all other articles of leather, sufficient for our consumption. The shoemakers of Lynn and New-York certainly will not think the non-importation act is intended to injure their interest. Our blacksmiths, the workers in iron generally, and the proprietors of our nail manufactories will not petition for the repeal of the act, so long as spikes and nails are in the list of prohibited goods. The numerous hat makers, spread over every town and district of the U. S. must acknowledge the benefit of a law which gives them possession of the whole American market for the supply of hats, and our silver and gold-smiths will not repine that plated and silver wares are no longer to form a part of the cargo of the "*Boston importing company's ship Galen.*"

Whether we consider the act as operating upon glass ware and the manufactures of glass generally, upon all articles of silk or of which silk is the material of chief value, upon the manufactures of linnen and hemp, or upon "woollen cloths whose invoice prices exceed five shillings sterling the square yard," it must be confessed that the American manufacturer has a direct bounty by the total prohibition in the importation from England and her dependencies, of articles which have always stood in the way of their own productions. But perhaps the benefits they may derive are not the greatest accruing from the act in question. The U. S. at large must view it as a link in the great chain of measures which ought to be pursued against England, upon her refusing to make compensation for the immense property torn from our merchants, under the sanction of a principle as absurd as it is wicked. By commercial restrictions and prohibitions, G. Britain can be sensibly touched, and the power of the U. S. to do her 'harm' will at the same time be clearly demonstrated. If at present we have not a navy to wrestle with her on the ocean, we possess other means of bringing her to render us that justice to which we are so eminently entitled.

It has been said in the English papers that "the Americans dared not put such an act in force." The English nation ought to know the American character better than to make such an assertion. It is hoped we dare do any thing that honor and justice command. Is it the naval power of England we fear? Does the dear bought victory of Trafalgar alarm us? Are their Whitby's and Cochrane's to frighten us out of our senses. We might have lost the battles of Bunkershill and Bennington.—The surrender of Burgoyne and Cornwallis might not have taken place—we might even have been contending for our independence to the present moment, and yet the American character would have stood as high as that of the English. It has never lost by a comparison with the European; and the Islanders of Britian, the motley descendants of their Danish, Saxon, and Norman French conquerors. In short, the mass of population that make up the present English nation, are presumed to possess no more courage, or skill in war than their neighbors. In negociation, in military tactics, in mathematics, especially, they are far inferior to the French. They fight better at sea, 'tis said, than some other nations; but during the revolutionary war of America we beat them on land, and *were never beaten at sea*—and let a war come when it will with England, and it is hoped it will not come in the present generation) it will be seen whether our future Prebles and Decatures will not be able to contend with the bravest Nelsons and Collingwoods of the English navy. Never will an American shrink from performing the sacred duty he owes his country. Look back upon Saratoga and then cast your eyes toward Derne, and say if the American character has degenerated. The proud days of the revolutionary contest have not yet passed out of remembrance! and many of the heroes of the revolution still live, and their sons will not, they cannot prove degenerate. We opposed G. Britain once because she imposed a tax on tea and on stamped paper against our consent; and we went to war with her because she declared "she had the right to bind us in all cases whatever." The contest was glorious for America and disgraceful to Britain. At present we are at variance in relation to commerce. We are desirous of possessing a free trade, according to the principles laid down in the law of nations. We are not innovating upon old rules and maxims. We wish to conform to ancient as well as modern usage in our commercial intercourse with other p