WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24.

Of all the absurdities with which the federal prints have lately teemed, the most absurd is that which lays to the door of Mr. Jefferson the suggestion of "an alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain," for the *alleged* "purpose of feeling the pulse of the people." This suggestion is the offspring of the *penetrating* intellect of Mr. Coleman, Editor of the Evening Post, the same Editor who a few days before ascribed the piece alluded to, to Mr. J. Randolph. The Citizen has pronounced one of the federal Editors of New-York *mad*. Is the infection taking the round of these *distinguished* gentlemen? Of this our readers will the better judge from the remarks of the Post.

"*Alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain.*—We some time since republished a piece from the *Richmond Enquirer*, (a democratic paper set up and supported, as we believe, under the immediate patronage of Mr. Jefferson) the principal object of which was to recommend an alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain. That publication was accompanied with a few remarks expressive of our opinion on the subject, and we have had occasion to advert to it since: But it is a question of too much moment to be slurred over. We feel it our duty to treat it in no equivocal style: We therefore shall now make it the subject of our story, and dispose of it in a way to leave no loop-hole to hang a doubt upon. The following is an extract from the Richmond Enquirer:

"Such being the happy state of our affairs with that country, I do not hesitate to say that it is the policy of the U. S. to form an *alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain.*"

"After all the senseless opposition to the British treaty; after all the mad clamour that was raised against that much abused instrument by every democrat in the U. S. by those ignorant dupes who did not understand it, and those wicked impostors who did; it was hardly to have been expected that with this very party should originate the proposition not merely of the renewal of a commercial treaty with G. Britain, but of forming a perpetual alliance *offensive and defensive.* As little was it to have been foreseen, that it would be left for the federal party to raise objections to such an alliance.—Both these events have happened in a shorter space than could have been imagined. By an offensive and defensive alliance is understood, as the terms import, an agreement between two nations to take part with each other in all wars in which either may be engaged with a third power. Such an agreement the leading democratic paper in Virginia recommended the United States to enter into with Great-Britain. Believing that this suggestion is thrown out by a great personage, in conformity with his usual cunning, for the purpose of feeling the pulse of the people, we take an early opportunity to express our sentiments respecting it, and trust the other federal papers will not be backward in expressing theirs.

"It has often been made the ſubject of unfounded reproach againſt the federaliſts, that they wiſh to entangle us in alliance with Great Britain; and the treaty of amity and commerce was perverſely repreſented by its enemies as a treaty of alliance, with the view of enliſting the paſſions of the nation againſt it. We now once more declare that all imputations of this ſort are entirely baſeleſs. It may with truth be affirmed, and it is affirmed that this meaſure was never once propoſed by any federal adminiſtration. If it was, let it be known; Mr. Jefferſon has now in his poſſeſſion copies of all the inſtructions ever given to our foreign miniſters, and they can of courſe be produced. Nor was there ever a time when it could have been carried in the federal Senate. The leading ſtatesmen of thoſe times were too wiſe, too decidedly American to give an ear for a moment to ſuch a ſcheme. Regarding the United States as a young, and growing country, they clearly perceived it was utterly irreconcilable with ſound views, to form permanent connections of a political nature with any foreign nation whatever. Increasing daily in power, reſources and conſequence, why ſhould we not preſerve that ſituation, which will enable us to avail ourſelves of the ſtate of things which time and chance may and muſt produce abroad? Why tie ourſelves to the fortune of any European power; Great Britain, France or Spain? That idea is not to be entertained for a moment by any American.

"That there may not arise such a series of events as to render a temporary political connection abroad, expedient is not meant to be denied; when such a crisis shall have occurred is a question for the administration to decide upon. With them rests the responsibility, and *there let it rest.*"

Federal rumours, more indicative of the wishes of federalism, than of truth.

Rumour.—It is reported in town, that General Turreau has demanded, in the name of the French government, that the executive of the United States immediately suppress the work entitled—"*A History of the Court of St. Cloud.*" It is added that the President stated in answer, that whatever might be his wish on the subject, he did not possess the power to comply with the demand; and that general Turreau replied, that "if the President did not suppress the work, *the Emperor Napoleon would.*" What credit is to be attached to the report, we know not.

Another Rumour.—It is stated in a morning paper (on the authority of letters from France) that the fitting out of Miranda's expedition, within the United States, is the topic of general conversation at Paris—that our administration is considered as implicated in the affair, and that the enraged emperor will hold our government responsible for encouraging the enterprize, and permitting it to be fitted out from this country.

It is mentioned in the Vermont papers that there is no doubt of the re election of James Fiſk as member of Congress from the E. diſtrict——James Witherhill is probably elected for the S. W. diſtrict by a handſome majority.

James Elliot is re elected a member of Congreſs, from the S. E. diſtrict.

Vermont Election.—The Rutland Herald ſtates that his Excellency Isaac Tichenor eſq. is re elected Governor by a majority of 1301 votes; and that his honor Paul Brigham, eſq. is re elected Lieutenant Governor.

N. Y. Paper.

The Jamaica Courant of Sept. 16, says, "A French 80 gun ship and a frigate are stated to have arrived at Martinique, and were laying under the protection of the batteries at Fort Royal."

A work has lately been publiſhed at Madrid, which will undoubtedly be deemed worthy of the attention of the learned of other parts of Europe. It is entitled 'Alphabet of the primitive language of Spain, and an explication of the moſt ancient monuments thereof in inſcriptions and coins.' This work will throw new light on the literary hiſtory of Spain, by furniſhing a key to a great number of monuments which had hitherto been deemed inexplicable. It will prove that the Biſcayan language was during a certain period the language of Spain, and that in which the inſcriptions on theſe monuments were written. It will ſhew likewiſe that the Spaniards, inſtead of having been as is generally believed, altogether without literary culture till the arrival of the Phenicians, were an enlightened people ſeveral centuries before that epoch; and that even the Greeks were indebted to them for the elements of civilization. Such at leaſt are the aſſertions of the Spaniſh antiquary, Don Juan de Eurroy Aſpirez: how far they are founded in truth muſt be left to the deciſion of the learned of Europe.

N. Y. Paper.

Extract of a letter from Exuma, dated the 19th Sept.

We had two very ſevere hurricanes here, one on the 30th Aug. which continued five hours, and blew down nearly all the cotton machines on both Exumas; the other on the 15th inſtant, from the N. and N. W. which laſted fourteen hours, and the damage occaſioned by it on this iſland is very extenſive. The Church is blown down, and nearly all the houſes in the harbor are in a ſimilar ſtate, or otherwiſe conſiderably injured, and at Little Exuma, I underſtand not a houſe is left ſtanding, with the exception of a few negro huts; on the Hermitage eſtate, the large ſtone dwelling houſe is blown down, and the loſs of cotton and corn is immenſe. At the great ſalt pond the ſea broke over the bank, and ſwept away ſeveral heaps of ſalt beſides injuring ſeveral others; indeed the loſs of the ſalt has been great; for in addition to what was loſt by the above accident, the rain during the gale, fell in torrents and melted large holes in the heaps in conſequence of the thatch having blown off.

Charleston, (S. C.) November 25, 1792.

SIR,

Having heard the very heavy complaints made by captains of veſſels who trade to the Weſt-Indies, of the injury which their veſſels receive from the worm, in the ſouthern latitudes, it occurred to me, that it might be effectually prevented, if inſtead of ſheathing them with pine, they could be ſheathed with palmetto boards. I knew that palmetto logs, which had been uſed in this ſtate, in the conſtruction of our wharves, had reſiſted the attack of the worm, did not decay under water, and acquired in that element, a degree of hardneſs, capable of reſiſting the ſtroke of an axe; but, being of a looſe spungy texture within, it was not ſuppoſed that the tree could be made uſe of, in form of boards. I however, determined to make the experiment, and accordingly had a ſufficient number of them ſawed three fourths of an inch thick, with which, in April, I ſheathed a ſmall rowing boat, and kept her moored through the ſummer, in a ſituation expoſed to the attack of that deſtructive inſect. She was taken out of the water the 7th inſtant, and examined by ſeveral perſons concerned in ſhipping and commerce, who decided in favor of the experiment. The ſheathing was diſcovered to be perfectly ſound, and had not been touched by a ſingle worm, although there was an abundance of them ſtrewed over it—it was alſo free from graſs and weeds.

There were a few barnacles on it, but they adhered ſo looſely, as to be removed by the ſlighteſt touch of the hand, without any inſtrument whatever. Upon cutting into the ſheathing, it was found not to have imbibed more water than a pine board would have done, as at the depth of 1-8th of an inch it was perfectly dry. Deſirous of making a comparative experiment, I ſheathed a two inch plank in yellow pine, with a palmetto board and moored it in ſalt water, in the firſt week of April, where it remained until the 24th of October. It was then taken out and examined. The palmetto was as free from worms, barnacles, weeds and graſs, as the day it was put into the water, but the pine plank was perforated throughout, and was entirely covered with barnacles, &c.

If, ſir, you are of opinion that any further experiment ſhould be made, to aſcertain the ſuperior advantage of this ſheathing, permit me to ſuggeſt to your conſideration, the propriety of ordering it to be made upon the revenue cutter, to be employed upon this ſtation. The reſult of an experiment made under the ſanction of government, will eſtabliſh the reputation of the diſcovery, if it ſhall be found to poſſeſs thoſe ſuperior advantages that I ſuppoſe it does.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Secretary of State.

* *This boat was lost about 7 years after, at which time the sheathing was as sound as the day it was put on, and had, in the mean time, been only scrap-ed and payed with only half-stuff once a year.*

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1806.

His Britannic Majeſty's Conſul General for the middle and ſouthern ſtates of America, publiſhes, for the information of the Merchants and Traders whom it doth or may concern, the annexed proclamation, iſſued on the 20th day of Auguſt laſt, by his Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor of the iſland of Jamaica.

P. BOND.

JAMAICA, ss.

By his honor Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, Knight of the moſt honorable order of the Bath and of the Creſcent, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over this his Majeſty's iſland of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have thought fit by my Proclamation, bearing date the firſt day of April laſt to permit until the thirty firſt day of December next, the free importation of Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, ſmall live ſtock of all kinds, Fruit, and all ſorts of Fiſh, Flour, Corn Corn Meal, Bread, Rice, Peas, Beans, and Lumber of every deſcription, in veſſels belonging to neutral and other ſtates in in amity with Great Britain, upon the like terms, charges and conditions, and ſubject to the ſame rules, regulations, viſitations and ſearches, as are obſerved with reſpect to Britiſh veſſels in the like caſes: and whereas, the exigency of the caſe appears to require that the free importation of the ſeveral articles therein and herein particularly enumerated ſhould be further permitted until ſix months' notice be given to the contrary——I do now therefore iſſue this my Proclamation permitting, until, ſix months' notice be given to the contrary, the free importation of Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, ſmall and live ſtock of all kinds, Fruit and all ſorts of Fiſh, Flour, Corn, Corn meal, Bread, Rice, Peas, Beans, and Lumber of every deſcription, in veſſels belonging to neutral and other ſtates in amity with Great Britain, upon the like terms, charges, and conditions, and ſubject to the ſame rules, regulations, viſitations and ſearches, as are obſerved with reſpect to Britiſh veſſels in the like caſes—

And I do hereby permit all veſſels, importing the foregoing articles, under the authority of this proclamation, to export from hence rum and molaſſes from any port or ports, place or places, of this iſland, upon the like terms, ſtipulations, charges, and conditions, as are obſerved with reſpect to Britiſh veſſels in the like caſes; and in caſe any perſon or perſons importing proviſions or lumber into this iſland, under the authority of this proclamation, ſhall attempt to introduce any other articles than are herein particularly enumerated, meaſures will be immediately adopted for the forfeiture of the ſhip or veſſel and cargo ſo contravening the laws of navigation.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms, at St. Jago de la Vega, this 20th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1806, and of his Majeſty's reign the forty-ſixth.

E. COOTE.

By his Honor's Command,
W. CATHCART, *Sec'ry.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Mr. Pechin,

The friendly writer of a letter of the 6th Sept. laſt from Natchez, publiſhed in the Aurora, and republiſhed in the American of 12th inſt. is requeſted to be under no kind of uneaſineſs on account of gen. Samuel Smith; the general was not in public life at the time the Western world places the Spaniſh Kentucky Aſſociation; he never heard of it until he ſaw the firſt number of the Weſtern World, nor has he the ſlighteſt knowledge of the other ſubjects on which the editor of the Weſtern World propoſes to write.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Observing in your paper of to day an interesting piece entitled "Animation Restored," I am induced to communicate an instance of restoration under circumstances almost as discouraging as those mentioned in the piece to which I refer.

In the evening of the 22d Nov. 1803, a man about 40 years of age, when in a state of drunkenness, had a recontre with several seafaring men, who pushed him into the River, at Race street dock. Some ship carpenters and shallopmen, who were carousing in the cabin of an adjacent vessel, heard the affray, but did not immediately enquire into the cause of it, but on returning from on board their vessel near an hour after, they accidentally discovered the body of a man floating between a vessel and the wharf. They directly drew him out of the water, & conveyed him upon a wheelbarrow to a neighboring sailor tavern. At 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, P. M. a physician was called to visit him, who found him lying on the floor, with his wet clothes on. His face was pale, his mouth and eyes were open, and the whole body was cold and appeared destitute of life. The wet clothing was directly stripped off and the body dried between blankets, and as soon as some warmed salt could be procured, friction was applied with it to the whole surface of the body, and heated bricks were constantly applied to the bottoms of the feet. This practice was diligently persisted in until a quarter past 12, A. M. when there was not the least appearance of returning life. The people considered the case as hopeless and refused to make any further exertions.

The room which was otherwise uncomfortable had become damp and cold on account of the people going out into the rain and returning into the room with their wet clothes, and several of the men being in a state of inebriety and turbulence, the Doctor also became discouraged and went to the door intending to go home, but finding the rain falling in torrents, he returned to the room and persuaded the people to make a renewed effort to restore the unfortunate man. This the Doctor did more to employ the men till the rain should abate than with any hope of success. The frictions were vigorously renewed and the lungs were inflated by means of the apparatus belonging to the Humane Society.

At half past 12 A. M. the body felt rather warmer, and there was a faint tint of redness diffused over the face & forehead, accompanied with a strange noise in the wind pipe, which appeared to be a feeble attempt to commence respiration. They now resumed their labor with more alacrity, and procured as free a current of air as the nature of their confined situation would admit, & in the space of ten minutes a very gentle and general warmth was spread over the body. He now attempted a deep and more full respiration, which was attended with great labour and anxiety, and was not repeated for a considerable interval, in which respect it seemed to resemble the respiration of a person in the act of expiring. Some slight pulsations could now be perceived in the region of the heart, and also in the large arteries of the neck. All these appearances of recovery gradually increased as the friction was continued, and the respiration became more frequent, but still difficult and apoplectic. The pulse gained strength and frequency at the wrist, but on a sudden the face became almost livid, and he appeared as if going into a fit. Suitable medicines were administered and gentle friction continued, and in the course of half an hour he was so far recovered as to be able to tell his name and occupation, and the next morning he returned to his own home.

DO NOT DESPAIR.

Sept. 13.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public in general that an aſſiſtant is engaged and daily expected. This will allow him more time and leiſure to devote to the higher Claſſes and Female department. He is now opening two claſſes, one in Latin, and the other in Engliſh Grammar, and expects ſhortly to have a third in Geography. Perſons therefore who wiſh their children taught any of the above, will pleaſe to apply ſoon. He is likewiſe furniſhed with an elegant pair of Globes, on which he intends delivering a courſe of Lectures, to children whoſe parents may have occaſion to ſpend the winter in this city.

For terms apply at the Academy.

R ELLIOTT.

Capitol Hill, October 24—w3t

NOTICE
To Ordinary Keepers, Retailers, &c. in Washington.

As many of the Licences iſſued in this city will expire on the last day of this month, notice is hereby given to all those concerned, that the Treasurer and Register will attend at the Council Chamber, on Saturday the 1st November next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of issuing licences pursuant to the act of the City Council in that case provided.

Oct. 24—

RACE BALL.

THERE will be a BALL at Mr. STELLE's Hotel, on Wednesday evening next, the 29th inst.

Gentlemen may obtain Tickets by application at the Bar.

October 24—3t

POSTPONEMENT of the LEONARD TOWN

JOCKEY CLUB RACE.

THE race for FORTY Guineas lately advertiſed and deſigned to have been run on Tueſday the 14th inſt. was poſtponed till Tueſday the 11th November next, when the purſe of 40 guineas will be run for over the Leonard Town courſe agreeably to the rules of the club, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, the ſole and abſolute property of ſome member or members of the club; otherwiſe the perſon propoſing to ſtart a horſe ſhall pay two ſhillings in the pound on the amount of the purſe. The treaſurer is authoriſed to receive ſubſcriptions for the Jockey Club of any perſon at his diſcretion—this being the laſt year's race of the club. Gentlemen propoſing to ſtart horſes may become members by ſubſcribing one guinea; horſes to be entered before 9 o'clock of the evening preceding the race. No race unleſs two horſes at leaſt ſtart for the purſe.

By order,

E. I. MILLARD, Sec. & Treaſurer.

October 24—tr

20 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED in the night of the 18th inſtant, MILLY, a dark Mulatto, about 30 years old 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of rather a ſlim make, a ſmall ſcar on her forehead, occaſioned ſhe ſaid, by a piece of wood ſtriking her when cutting it—when ſhe laughs ſhews her teeth, which are pretty large, white, and placed a conſiderable diſtance apart. Among the articles of apparel ſhe took with her, were a ſtriped calico gown flounced round the bottom, a jacket and petticoat of ſtriped calimance of a lead color, with white ſleeves.

Whoever brings the ſaid mulatto to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive, if in the territory of Columbia 5 dollars, if 20 miles from home 10, and in the ſame proportion for any greater diſtance, and all reaſonable charges paid.

ANDREW T. M'CORMICK.

Oct. 24—tf.

Durham Pariſh, Charles county 20th September, 1806.

The Veſtry and Church Wardens of Durham Pariſh, Charles county, Maryland, hereby give notice that their pariſh is and has been for ſome time vacant and that they wiſh to employ a CLERGYMAN of the proteſtant epiſcopal church, of a fair character to officiate in ſaid Pariſh. The average amount of ſubſcriptions for the laſt four years was about 400 dollars per annum, beſides a Glebe that rents for 1900 lbs crop tobacco per annum.

By order of the veſtry.

WM. BRAWNER, Reg.

October 24—w6t

Came to my place on the Eaſtern Branch, near the Lower Bridge, a Red and White COW, and Yearling, which ſucks her—the marks are, both ears cropt. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ALEXANDER LOVJOY.

October 24—3t

JOHN COX

Has received a large general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which he will ſell by wholeſale and retail very cheap.

☞ No one ſhall ſell lower than he will.

George Town, October 13—epN1&UG—6w

To Rent,

AND poſſeſſion given on the 19th November next, the Two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe on the corner of F and 11th ſtreets, at preſent occupied by Mr. Andrew Way. Alſo a two ſtory brick dwelling houſes in a central ſituation, of which poſſeſſion may be had immediately. For terms apply to

THOs. HERTY.

Oct. 17—3t & wtf

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 2 1-2 miles from the Preſident's Houſe and near the ſame diſtance from the Capitol, and command a handſome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1, contains 60 acres, No. 2. contains 42 acres. No. 3 contains 102 acres. No 4 contains 19 acres; Likewiſe a lot lying between John Tayloe, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 400 acres. Thoſe lots will be ſold together or apart as may ſuit purchaſers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property.

Jan. 24—wtf