ery and every accommodation to the inhabitants of South America, do by this proclamation give up all such vessels as shall appear to be really vessels carrying on the coasting trade of the river. And they at the same time call upon all the owners of these vessels, and the inhabitants in general, to see that no imposition is practised on the captors by the vessels claiming this act of grace, that are not entitled to it. The captors trust they merit this attention from their liberal conduct to the inhabitants of South America, and their desire to do every thing in their power to promote the happiness of the country.

The description of vessels included in this proclamation, are to be named by Captain Lejunor and Captain Thompson, Captain of the Port.

Given under our hands, in the Castle of Buenos Ayres, the 30th day of June, 1806.

(Signed)

W. C. BERESFORD.
HOME POPHAM.

(A true copy.)

GEORGE WM. KENNETT, Mil. Sec'y.

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—epNI&UG—6w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT BOWIE,

Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of Maryland did, by an act, paſſed at November ſeſſion, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the ſeveral acts of aſſembly, reſpecting elections, and to regulate ſaid elections, direct that the governor and council after having received the returns of elections of members to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes given for each and every perſon voted for as a member to Congreſs aforeſaid reſpectively, and ſhall thereupon declare, by proclamation, ſigned by the governor, the name of the perſon or perſons duly elected in each reſpective diſtrict: We, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do, by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us it appears that JOHN CAMPBELL, eſq was elected for the firſt diſtrict, ARCHIBALD VAN HORN, eſq. was elected for the ſecond diſtrict; PHILIP BARTON KEY, eſq. was elected for the third diſtrict, ROGER NELSON, eſquire, was elected for the fourth diſtrict; NICHOLAS RUXTON MOORE, and WILLIAM M'CREERY, eſquires, were elected for the fifth diſtrict, JOHN MONTGOMERY, eſquire, was elected for the ſixth diſtrict; EDWARD LLOYD, eſq was elected for the ſeventh diſtrict, and CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, eſq. was elected for the eighth diſtrict.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix,

ROBERT BOWIE.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be publiſhed twice in each week, for the ſpace of three weeks ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, Telegraphe, Evening Poſt, and the American, at Baltimore; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick town; Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton; Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hager's Town, and the National Intelligencer, at the city of Waſhington.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

November 7—tawgw

6[illegible] DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Prince George's county on Sunday the 29th inſt. the three following ſlaves—a mulatto young man who calls himſelf BILL STEWART, he was born at Montgomery court houſe, was once the property of Honore Martin, was purchaſed of him by the late Rich. Contee who ſold 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 abſconded he had his hair cut cloſe; he had with him a variety of clothing, viz. 1 blue coat and overals, one light colored bearſkin coat and overalls, 2 ſwanſdown waiſtcoats, 3 fine Iriſh linen ſhirts and ſome coarſe ſhirts, three muſlin neckcloths, a fine hat, price 7 dollars; he took away a prayer book, in the firſt page of which is written Mary Ducker.

JOE who calls himſelf Joe Grimes, alias Graham, and HARRY, both young negro men about 21 years of age—the clothing of theſe cannot be deſcribed. Joe has one of his arms broken near the wriſt, [illegible] makes it longer than the other; when he [illegible] ſpoken to he ſpeaks faſt as if his tongue was [illegible] large for his mouth. Harry, I am informed, has ſeveral large ſcars on his body and one of his thighs occaſioned 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 ſo that I get him again.

WALTER B[illegible]E.

July 7—eawtf

NEGROES.

FOR SALE, for a te[illegible] years ſeveral Likely young Women, among them is a very good cook. To hire by the year, two good Laborers and a Boy——they all have good characters. Alſo to rent on north G ſtreet, ſquare 142, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE with two rooms on a floor and a paſſage.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 29—wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

Agreeably to our promise, we present our readers with the following character of MR. FOX, from the London *Courier*. Recollecting that this print has been distinguished for its political hostility to this great man, they will appreciate the extent of the homage paid to his virtues and talents.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

MR. FOX.

The bulletin of Saturday morning has prepared our readers for the intelligence we are about to announce. Mr. Fox expired at a quarter before six o'clock on Saturday evening. His dissolution was without pain or struggle. The frame was quite exhausted—he died as one sinking into sleep.

After the consultation on Friday, his physicians communicated to him about noon the approaching close, and he received the awful communication with his usual fortitude. He requested lord Holland to order messengers to the duke of Norfolk, earl of Fitzwilliam, lord John Townsend, and sir Francis Vincent. Mr. Fox became more and more weak and languid. The night between Friday and Saturday was restless and uneasy; and the symptoms of an immediate dissolution appeared.—About 3 o'clock in the afternoon his strength not only failed him, but his speech also.

The earl of Fitzwilliam arrived at Chiswick House about 4 o'clock, in consequence of an express that morning. Mr. Fox could not speak to him, but he shook his lordship by the hand. He became at last completely exhausted, and at a quarter before 6 o'clock, laid his head gently back in the arms of lord Holland, and breathed his last, surrounded by all the friends who were dear to him!

We have thus at length announced the death of *CHARLES JAMES FOX*: of that eminent Senator, who during so long a period of party violence and national panic, enjoyed the personal partiality of his country in a higher degree than any recorded statesman, whose opinions and conduct, under similar circumstances, had been equally distasteful to it; and who, on the other hand, in a less degree than any statesman, of equal and equally acknowledged talents, possessed its confidence. By country we mean the aggregate of those who have a definite stake in its welfare; the people of G. Britain as distinguished from the populace: and by confidence, the disposition to entrust an individual with the paramount management of its resources for the increase and security of that welfare. We fully believe that this event has been announced by us with a deeper sense of depression, if not with the same violence of regret, than even by the sincerest of his merely political adherents. We have not been less zealous than they in the admiration of his powers in the Senate; and the additional reasons of our sorrow being derived from the present state of the national feeling, rather than from our own expectations, and undistracted by the hopes and fears and bustle of party, may be presumed to act more distinctly on our understandings, and therefore more steadily on our feelings. Far be it from us to repeat the triumphant words of the new ministerialists on the death of Mr. Pitt, and to affirm of Mr. Fox's public friends what they asserted of the friends of his great opponent. No; we look back on the death of Mr. Pitt, in reference to the present event, only to increase the melancholy impression of both by the awful thought, that within so very short a period our country should have lost the two men, to whom, as the great established state rivals, all parties (for a few individuals can make no exception) had attributed a clear predominance in talents, political insight, and the powers of leading and cementing an effective party. It neither beseems us, or befits the occasion, to anticipate the judgment of posterity on the wisdom of this general feeling; it is sufficient, that it notoriously existed, and we sincerely regret the loss of it, as we should do any loss that tended to lessen the national hopes in the present moment. Likewise, we do not see any other man, on whom the same sentiment in the same strength is likely to rest for so long a time with so little wavering. It has been observed of several great men, that their deaths carried on the work of their lives. The death of lord Nelson in the arms of victory blew into a yet livelier flame the fire of that heroic spirit, in the fostering of which he had so eminently assisted his great naval compeers. Gladly would we turn away from the idea, that the death of Mr. Fox so shortly after his attainment of the public power, so long withheld from him, and in the very height and heat of men's anxiety concerning the result, may additionally depress that high tone of national self confidence, which all his harangues and measures had tended to lower, even from his debate concerning the peace of Amiens, as a leader of opposition, to the publication of "the Enquiry into the State of the Nation," which is generally believed to contain a faithful statement of the sum and grounds of his principles, as minister. Whether or no these speeches and avowals were justified by inevitable circumstances, by the truth of the views which dictated them, and by the necessity, even in a political point of view, of making the nation see the results of their former confidence, will properly become the subject of future investigation. That a general mood of humiliation has been effected, for the purpose of preparing the public mind for the acceptance of terms necessary to the attainment of a peace, which the circumstances of the empire are supposed imperiously to demand, is a fact, the denial of which, we can hardly anticipate, and by no means fear.

But of this hereafter.

We have lost a great public character, and the highest funereal honors that can be paid to a public character, consist in that deep national interest concerning it, which calls forth its fair and free investigation; and the highest compliment that can be paid to the individual, is the belief that his spirit, if still conscious of our goings on, would receive delight from any manly and unfactious examination of his measures, that even afforded the *chance* of preventing injury from the nature or excess of the principles that influenced them. To confine our expressions concerning the deceased to panegyric, is an adage which many wise men have not deemed admissible, without great limitations, even with regard to ordinary men; but relatively to men like Mr. Fox, it would be a blank contradiction to the leading impulse of their lives; the honorable passion of lasting fame, and the hope that even when dead, they may be as though they still lived. In this particular instance, we possess a fresh argument from the almost continual counteraction between the two great rivals, whose loss we now jointly deplore: for whatever we should be forced to detract from Mr. Fox, will be often a debt of justice payed to the memory of Mr. Pitt, and whatever from the opinions and conduct of Mr. Pitt, to the memory of Mr. Fox. Posterity will ultimately decide—and we doubt not but that so much of fair eulogy will be left for both, that the names of two men, which the vehement opposition of almost half a life had linked together, will preserve that link for ages, sanctified by joint admiration and love. Themistocles and Aristides lived hostile to each other from an equal love of their country; and their country, under different aspects, honored alike the memory of both, and repayed both with equal love.

Mr. Fox was undoubtedly one of the greateſt men this country hath ever produced—he poſſeſſed genius, political eloquence almoſt without an equal, and knowledge various, deep and extenſive—his command over a popular aſſembly was aſtoniſhing; with the diſadvantage of a voice, at times diſcordant, his eloquence was irreſiſtible——it was vehement, it was dignified, it was at times ſublime—it rouſed the moſt ſluggiſh, it warmed the coldeſt——it was a torrent ſo impetuous, that it hurried and ſwept along his hearers in ſpite almoſt of themſelves. His mind had a vaſtneſs, an extent, a graſp which took in at one view the whole of a ſubject—he ſaw with a glance the weak and the ſtrong parts of his antagoniſt's poſition; he had great clearneſs of conception and arrangement; he had more than any other man the faculty of ſimplifying the moſt abſtruſe details and of analyſing the moſt complicated. Whilſt he had a ſtrength which made him able to contend with the moſt powerful, he had a plainneſs of reaſoning which made him intelligible to the commoneſt underſtanding; he had a peculiar method of impreſſing any favorite point. If he ſaw, and he ſaw in a moment, that the firſt view in which he had placed it had not been attended with the deſired effect, he reproduced it in another ſhape, & another till he had finally ſucceeded: He had great dexterity in debate, and knew better than any man how to improve his advantage over an antagoniſt who had left himſelf open to attack. If he had leſs ſplendor, leſs richneſs of imagery, leſs protuſion of metaphor, leſs poetic fire than Mr. Burke; if he had leſs elegance, leſs copiouſneſs than Mr. Pitt, he had ſtronger reaſoning powers, he had more mind, than either of them. It has been affirmed, inconſiderately we think, that he was too little ſolicitous, too careleſs of his language; his language, however, would always ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical examination; it was the beſt adapted to the expreſſion; of the particular idea or meaning he wiſhed to convey; it was pure, unadulterated Engliſh.——If he did not poſſeſs the wit of Mr. Burke or Mr. Sheridan, or the ſarcaſm of Mr. Pitt, he was not deſtitute of either of thoſe qualities, but he rarely employed them. He ſeemed to diſdain the idea of fretting his antagoniſt with a feather, when he could knock him down with a club. He had an aſtoniſhing memory. Often after a debate of many hours have we heard him reply to the arguments of every ſpeaker on the oppoſite ſide, not only in the order in which they ſpoke, but in the order in which they arranged their arguments. His manner, if not graceful, was peculiarly impreſſive. He animated the hearer, becauſe the hearer ſaw he was animated himſelf. His voice, through ſhrill, aſſiſted wonderfully in rouſing and fixing the attention of the Houſe. In the heat and ardor of debate his eye was peculiarly commanding. He was always greateſt in reply——it was then, when ſo hard preſſed and aſſailed by his antagoniſts, that all the man was rouſed, and all the powers and faculties of his great mind were brought into action. It was when he turned upon his purſuers that he became moſt formidable—

> *So looks the chafed lion*
> *Upon the daring huntsman that has galled him,*
> *Then makes him nothing.*

He had one advantage, and a great advantage it was, over his illustrious antagonist, that he had a more intimate acquaintance with men and things—that he had a deeper knowledge of the world, had had more familiar converse with mankind, and had studied more deeply the human character. Mr. Pitt had never the time to make mankind his study—he passed through none of the intermediate gradations and steps which statesmen generally pass through—he was elevated at once to the highest station—it was but one step from the college to the cabinet. He was raised to the government of a great empire, when all the knowledge he had of the manners, habits, passions, and prejudices of mankind had been derived from books. Engrossed incessantly from his youth to his death by the duties and details of his official situation, he was forced to see mankind too much through the mist of official reports.

Many men possessed as intimate an acquaintance with the classics as Mr. Fox, but no man was more conversant in ancient and modern history. He is said to have devoted some of the last years of his life to a History of the Revolution of 1688—a work which is yet wanted, and which no man was so qualified to undertake. We fear it is left unfinished.

Of his temper there is but one opinion—he had much kindness, much good will; his social disposition and the pleasantry of his private conversation are universally acknowledged. He derived no slight advantage from the contrast which his friends drew between him & his great antagonist—there was said to be more of *humanness*, if we may coin a word, about him—he was supposed to be more alive to the pleasures of society—he was oftener seen at convivial meetings. The excesses of Mr. Pitt's virtues were advanced as a charge against him—a charm was endeavored to be given even to Mr. Fox's failings. It might, however, have been recollected, that the variety and importance of Mr. Pitt's avocations did not permit him to unbend himself, nor allow himself those indulgences which Mr. Fox might partake of with impunity. But it is now known that Mr. Pitt's character was mistaken; he had none of that severity and *hauteur* in private life which have been imputed to him.

Thus have been taken from us, in the space of one year, three of our greatest characters—Lord Nelson, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox.

> Insatiate archer! could *not* one suffice?
> Thy dart slew thrice.

YOUNG.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

In six of seven towns *Mr. Quincey* has 1,947, and Mr. Prince 1,425 votes. Mr. Q. is re-elected.

Jacob Crowninshield is re-elected. Mr. C. had 1,283 and Mr. Putnam 998 votes.

Joseph B. Varnum, Ebenezer Seaver, *Samuel Taggart*, and *William Ely* are likewise re-elected.

Those in *Italic* are federal; the others republican.

Robert Wright is elected Governor of the state of Maryland, without opposition.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAINS LEWIS AND CLARK AT ST. LOUIS.

This deſirable and unexpected event, took place on Tueſday, the 23d of this inſt. about the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning. On Monday evening the news, reached this place that captains Lewis and Clark had arrived at the cantonment, near the mouth of the Miſſouri; and the great concourſe of people that lined the bank of the river at the time of their landing at this place the next day, muſt be conſidered as a ſtrong evidence of the reſpect entertained for thoſe gentlemen for the danger and difficulties they muſt have encountered in their expedition of diſcovery. But the citizens of St. Louis anxious to evince fully their joy at this event (which cannot but be conſidered as very intereſting to every American) united in celebrating their arrival by a ſplended dinner at Chriſty's Inn, on the 25th, which was ſucceeded by a ball in the evening. The reſpectable number of perſons who attended both the dinner and the ball, given on the occaſion, together with the unanimity which prevailed throughout the company, cannot but be eſteemed an honorable teſtimony of the reſpect entertained for thoſe characters who are willing to encounter, fatigue and hunger for the benefit of their fellow citizens—but what is not due to thoſe who penetrate the gloom of unexplored regions, to expel the miſts of ignorance which envelope ſcience and overſhadow their country.

The following were the toaſts drank at the dinner—

1. The Preſident of the United States—the friend of ſcience, the polar ſtar of diſcovery, the philoſopher and the patriot.

2. The heads of department——the pillars that ſupport the world's beſt hope.

3. The Miſſouri expedition——may the knowledge of the newly explored regions of the weſt, be the leaſt benefit that we may derive from this painful and perilous expedition.

4. The hardy followers of captains Lewis and Clark—may they be rewarded by the eſteem of their fellow citizens.

5. The United States—whilſt they tolerate a ſpirit of enquiry, may they never forget, united they ſtand; but divided they fall.

6. The territory of Louiſiana——freedom without bloodſhed, may her actions duly appreciate the bleſsing.

7. The memory of Chriſtopher Columbus—may thoſe who imitate his hardihood, perſeverance and merit, never have, like him, to encounter public ingratitude.

8. The federal conſtitution——may the eagle of America convey it to the remoteſt part of the globe; and whilſt they read they cannot but admire.

9. The memory of the illuſtrious Waſhington, the father of America—may his guardian ſpirit ſtill watch over us, and prove a terror to the engines of deſpotiſm.

10. The capital of the United States—may the goddeſs of liberty never ceaſe to preſide there.

11. Peace to all nations; but ſubmiſſion to none.

12. The commerce of the United States—the baſis of the political elevation of America.

13. Agriculture and induſtry—the farmer is the beſt ſupport of government.

14 Our fathers who ſhed their blood and laid down their lives to purchaſe our independence—may we emulate their actions, and inherit their virtues.

15 The Miſſouri——under the auſpices of America, may it prove a vehicle of wealth to all nations of the world.

16. Our national council—may the baneful influence of private ambition & political intrigue, be ever expelled thence by the genuine ſpirit of republicaniſm.

17. The fair daughters of Louiſiana——may they ever beſtow their ſmiles on hardihood & virtuous valor.

After captains Lewis and Clark retired.

18. Captains Lewis & Clark—their perilous ſervices endear them to every American heart.

VACCINATION,

EARNESTLY RECOMMENDED.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated April 27th ſays the King has received with great ſatiſfaction the laſt reports of the commiſſion for the Vacine innoculation, and at the ſame time reſolved that their labors ſhould be continued. He has given orders alſo that the Clergy at Baptiſms and on other proper occaſions ſhould recommend to parents to have their children inoculated, and that all medical men when they eſtabliſh themſelves in buſineſs, ſhall enter into an engagement to promote vaccination as much as poſſible. According to a general eſtimate made in the report, 430 pieces of glaſs with Vaccine matter have in the courſe of laſt year been diſtributed, namely, 230 to different places in Denmark, 117 to Norway, 39 to the Duchies, 30 to Iceland, 30 to Greenland, 4 to China; 8 to the Eaſt Indies and the reſt to Sweden. In Copenhagen during the laſt year, 1007 perſons were inoculated, and in the whole kingdom 7,985, making altogether a total of 28 666 inoculated, in the three laſt years ſince the introduction of the practice——An example worthy of imitation in the United States.

BENEVOLUS.

Charleston, Oct. 23, 1806.

Shortly after Louiſiana had been ſurrendered to the Americans, M. Caſtillion, Preſident of the Corporation of the Church of St. Louis, in New-Orleans, addreſſed a letter to Portalis, the French miniſter of religious affairs, in which he ſtated, that conſiderable ſchiſms had taken place in the church, ſince the change of government; and requeſting ſuch relief as could be afforded by the Emperor of the French, in reſtoring order, and placing the affairs of the church in their former ſtate. A gentleman from New-Orleans has favoured us with a copy of the anſwer of Portalis, which was received a ſhort time ſince—It excited conſiderable intereſt in New-Orleans:—

PARIS, 5th of June, 1806.

The Miniſter of Religious Affairs, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, to Mr. Caſtillion, Preſident of the Corporation of the Church of St. Louis, in New-Orleans, (Louiſiana.)

I had the honor, sir, of announcing to you, by my letter of the 29th of March laſt, that I had laid before his majeſty, the ſtate of tumult and ſchiſm, in which the church of New-Orleans had been placed during the vacancy of the epiſcopal ſee.

The Emperor, whoſe ſolicitude embraces every object which can be pro-

1669