

new tone; and all the addresses, resolutions, harangues, and songs, were in a language unusually elevated and energetic. The noblest feelings of a great and mighty people had been roused with a warmth and zeal equal to the subjects that inspired them—Public safety and national glory—The "nation of shopkeepers" had become a nation of soldiers.

We do not place much reliance on the report of the new revolution in France. We have not found any circumstances which corroborate it. All the French papers we have seen contain nothing but evidence of the most ardent affection of the French people for Buonaparte; and attachment to his government. We know it may be objected, that the French papers, being under the control of his ministers, very little dependence is to be placed therein, as evidence of the extent of opposition—Granted; but of positive approbation there are many marks, and travellers in France assure us, that every thing appeared tranquil in the interior. We know, however, that Moreau has long been looked up to as the general Monk of France:—It is also pretty evident Louis XVIII. has received assurances of the existence of a strong party in France:—And it is said to be certain, that the French princes in England had positively been making preparations for erecting the royal standard in France;—around which they had been assured 50,000 royalists, with Pichegru and Dumourier at their head, stood ready to rally.

Ireland at the last dates appeared verging to another violent agitation. The snake of rebellion, though scorched, was not dead. A heavy cloud appeared ready to burst. The vigilance of government was great, and its strength mighty. We may daily expect very interesting accounts from that quarter.

#### NEW-YORK, October 28. HEALTH COMMITTEE.

October 5, 1803.

It is with great surprize and concern the health committee have learned, that several families who had removed from the city at the commencement of the epidemic, have, within a few days, unadvisedly returned. Nothing but a knowledge of the fact could have induced them to believe in such unnecessary imprudence, and they deem it a duty, solemnly to remonstrate against a step so fatal in its immediate effects upon those who may return, and in its probable consequences upon those who may surround them. Every year's experience has shewn, that this destructive disorder is checked by nothing but hard frosts: until, therefore, this agent is interposed, it will be throwing away their own lives, and sporting with the lives of those around them. At present there is nothing to invite, and every thing to dissuade from a return. No business, no society, no means of subsistence can be expected, by the solitary families, who might attempt to regain the deserted places of their former abode. The very gloom which would surround them, must of itself produce melancholy and disease, to which those who have been inhaling a purer atmosphere become more susceptible. The disorder is not diminished in virulence, or contracted the limits of its former ravages: on the contrary, it is more fatal, and is more scattered throughout the city; so that at present, but a small part may be said to be free from its influence.

It cannot be doubted but that the committee will rejoice in the happy moment, at which they may recal their scattered fellow-citizens to their business, to their friends, and to the enjoyment of their domestic pursuits.

J. B. PROVOST, Chairman.

#### ELIZABETH-TOWN, October 11.

The English colony at Botany Bay has succeeded so well that the government is forming a new colony in the island; and two loads of convicts have been sent from England therefor, under the government of colonel Collins. They were embarked on board the Calcutta, of 56 guns, and a transport, and are accompanied by a number of volunteer settlers. The rev. Mr. Knopwood goes out chaplain to the settlement. The government has directed that fifty healthy young women convicts shall go out with the 506 embarked on board these vessels. "They doubtless," adds the English paragraphist, "will form not the least important part of the stock taken out for the effectual colonization of this hitherto unexplored region certainly situated at the farthest limits of the known world."

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

The trustees of Princeton college have, unanimously, made choice of the rev. Dr. Green, of this city, to be professor of divinity in that university.

#### CHARLESTON, September 30.

The ship Birmingham Packet, capt. Cochran, from London, has brought in for the use of the state eighteen elegant brass field pieces, two howitzers, a parcel of shells and a quantity of artillery stores. Our late chief magistrate, governor Drayton, with that arduous desire to fulfil every duty attached to his office, which always marked his administration, prevailed on a friend going to England, to superintend the execution of the order he gave for these articles. It is owing to the attention and unremitting exertions of this gentleman, that leave was obtained in time of war for their exportation.

#### NORFOLK, October 6.

On Sunday night this place was visited by a tremendous hurricane, attended with incessant rain for twenty-four hours, which, with the high tides, laid the lower part of this borough under water, and, we

understand, has done considerable damage in the warehouses on the different wharfs. We are told that some shipping in Hampton Roads have been driven on shore, and fear that we shall shortly have to announce melancholy tidings of the fate of many coasters.

#### BALTIMORE, October 10.

Abraham Bishop, Esquire, is appointed collector for the district of New-Haven, in the place of his father, deceased.

*Extract of a letter from St. Maloes, to a gentleman in Newburyport.*

"You must have heard, undoubtedly, of the grand preparations making in this country for a descent on England. It is said that Buonaparte means to head an army of four hundred thousand men, himself, in this expedition: but I do not imagine he will lose his hold here. However, I wish and think it will take place, as all descriptions of persons are urgent, and encouraging the first consul to undertake it: but all from different views—the army want it to enrich themselves, by plundering that fine country; the citizens wish it, to be rid of the army; the Jacobins are in hopes by that means to regain their authority; and the royalists contemplate when the army is gone, to seize the helm of government in the name of Louis XVIIIth; recal that unfortunate monarch, garrison well the sea coast, to prevent their return, and depend upon the changes in the public mind for their success, aided by all the strength they can collect. I am sure it would not be difficult if the king would be active and enterprising in the business. It is confidently said that Moreau will assist the royal family; but I feel afraid the plot will be discovered, as some persons are so imprudent as to express their wishes on the subject already."

#### YELLOW FEVER AT CATSKILL.

We are sorry to have it in our power (says the Hudson Bee) to announce the existence of the Yellow Fever at Catskill Landing, but from the importance of establishing the doctrine of the domestic origin of this terrible disease, to which cause alone we understand it can be attributed in this instance, we think it our duty to publish the fact.

October 11.

*In a London paper of August 30, we find the following:*

"It is stated in a morning paper, that Mr. Livingston, (the American ambassador at Paris) in a recent memorial on the occasion of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, delivered the following opinions:—"That France and the United States, having no point of collision, may assist without being tempted to hurt one another in any manner;" and continues thus:—"This union of sentiment and interest rests upon principles which ought to form the maritime code, and deliver us from the tyranny of Great-Britain, which she maintains; and which will never be combated with success, until the other powers, by uniting, will abridge her means, by transferring to nations more moderate a part of her commerce." Evidence of a very different nature from that which supports this article must be produced before we can give credit to a conduct so grossly insulting to the British government."

October 13.

We find from the following paragraph in a London paper of the 1st ult. that the drought has been as excessive in some parts of the old world, during the late summer, as it has been with us in the new.

"The drought has been more excessive in France than in England. It appears from an examination made by M. Fiot, inspector of the navigation of the Seine, that the water in that river is eighteen centimeters lower than it was in the memorable year 1719. From some parts of France it appears that the water which remains in some of the marshes has become so mephitic, as to poison the cattle which drank of it. The descent of the wolves from the mountains is clearly to be ascribed to the want of water. The French journals, however, state that the wheat harvest has been abundant, and that no blight has been experienced. The vines also promise to be a very fine crop, though not a large one.

#### From the LUZERNE FEDERALIST.

Messrs. Miners,

By inserting the following, you will serve the cause of humanity.

*Receipt for the bilious cholera and the dysentery, by Dr. Usher of Connecticut.*

Dissolve in keen vinegar as much common table salt as will, put in an open bottle, that it may ferment and work itself clear. The bottle should be nearly full, that it may discharge the foam; this done, bottle it for use, let the person affected take a large spoonful of the vinegar in about a gill of boiling water, or at least, as hot as he can drink it, until he finds relief. It will effectually remove the cause in either case, although the patient may be so far relaxed as to die with weakness. The same remedy is excellent in the common cholera.

October 15.

#### A CURIOSITY.

We are strictly informed that Mr. Blair, of 54, Ferry-street, caught on Tuesday last, on York Bank, a young sea-horse, which, no doubt, the amateurs will be anxious to behold, being a great natural curiosity, probably never exhibited in this city.

[New-York paper.]

By the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States of America will gain 450,000 square miles of territory in one of the most fertile and well watered countries in the world, the centre of which is about the thirty-third degree of northern latitude. The

whole extent of the United States will then be 1,660,000 square miles; or, in English acres, 10,740,200,000, or about sixteen and an half times larger than Britain and Ireland!!! *Lon. Pap.*

#### Annapolis, October 20.

On Monday last, at 3 o'clock, the following MESSAGE was delivered to the two Houses of Congress by Mr. Harvie, secretary to the President:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

IN calling you together, fellow-citizens, at an earlier day than was contemplated by the act of the last session of congress, I have not been insensible to the personal inconveniencies necessarily resulting from an unexpected change in your arrangements; but matters of great public concernment have rendered this call necessary; and the interest you feel in these will supersede in your minds all private considerations.

Congress witnessed, at their late session, the extraordinary agitation produced in the public mind by the suspension of our right of deposit, at the port of New-Orleans, no assignment of another place having been made according to treaty. They were sensible that the continuance of that privation would be more injurious to our nation, than any consequences which could flow from any mode of redress. But reposing just confidence in the good faith of the government whose officer had committed the wrong, friendly and reasonable representations were referred to, and the right of deposit was restored.

Previous however to this period, we had not been unaware of the danger to which our peace would be perpetually exposed, whilst so important a key to the commerce of the western country remained under foreign power. Difficulties too were presenting themselves as to the navigation of other streams, which arising within our territories, pass through those adjacent. Propositions had therefore been anthorized for obtaining, on fair conditions, the sovereignty of New-Orleans, and of other possessions in that quarter interesting to our quiet, to such extent as was deemed practicable, and the provisional appropriation of two millions of dollars, to be applied and accounted for by the president of the United States, intended as part of the price, was considered as conveying a sanction of congress to the acquisition proposed. The enlightened government of France saw, with discernment, the importance to both nations of such liberal arrangements as might best and permanently promote the peace, friendship and interests of both, and the property and sovereignty of all Louisiana which had been restored to them, has, on certain conditions, been transferred to the United States, instruments bearing date the 30th of April 1803.

When these shall have received the constitutional sanction of the senate, they will, without delay, communicated to the representatives also, for the exercise of their functions as to those conditions which are within the powers vested by the constitutional congress. Whilst the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the western states, and uncontrolled navigation through their whole course free from collision with other powers, and the danger to our peace from that source, the fertility of country, its climate and extent, promise, in due season, important aids to our treasury, and ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for blessings of freedom and equal laws.

With the wisdom of congress it will rest to those ulterior measures which may be necessary to the immediate occupation, and temporary government of the country; for its incorporation into union; for rendering the change of government a blessing to our newly adopted brethren; for securing to them the rights of conscience and of property for confirming to the Indian inhabitants their occupancy and self-government, establishing friendly and commercial relations with them, and for attaining the geography of the country acquired. Materials for your information relative to its situation in general, as the short space of time has permitted me to collect, will be laid before you when the subject shall be in a state for your consideration.

Another important acquisition of territory has been made since the last session of congress. A friendly tribe of Kaskaskia Indians, with which we have never had a difference, reduced by the wars of savage life to a few individuals, unshaken defend themselves against the neighbouring tribes transferred its country to the United States, reserving only for its members what is sufficient to maintain them in an agricultural way. The consideration contemplated are, that we shall extend to them our protection and aid, and give them certain articles of their choice. This country, among most fertile within our limits, extending along the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois to the Ohio, though not so necessary as a barrier, the acquisition of the other bank, may yet be worthy of being laid open to immediate settlement as its inhabitants may descend with rapidity in port of the lower country, should future circumstances expose that to foreign enterprise. As the stipulations in this treaty also, involve matters within the competence of both houses only, it will be laid before congress so soon as the senate shall have advised its sanction.

With many of the other Indian tribes, improvements in agriculture and household manufactures are advancing; and, with all, our peace and friendship are established on grounds much firmer than hitherto.