

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1804.

From a London paper:

A CORONATION ODE

For the first emperor of the Gauls.

Bards! snatch up your lyres, and attune every string,
For the wonder of wonders is now on the wing—

Lo! Republican France
Is going to advance
A Corsican Consul to be a—French King!
Hark! Yon gun-powder burst,
That resounds from her walls
Trumpet, drum,
Deaf and dumb,
Blind and lame,
All proclaim—
NAPOLEON the First,
Shall be Emperor of the Gauls.

O Nebuchadnezzar!
Alexander and Caesar!
Caligula! Nero!
And each other hero,
Who once this planet trod,
But is now a demi-god—
In your imperial cars
Pray come down from stars.
Likewise ye, who, in regions below,
Do penance for crimes
Committed in past times,
Play a trick
On Old Nick—
And appear at this wonderful show!

Laughter roar in the van—
Dancing skip in the rear—
Out and in, down the middle—
Strike up! tabor, flute and fiddle—
A fig for dull care!
Enjoy the Rights of Man!
Hark! the Herald bawls—
"Let Frenchmen all be gay
"On this auspicious day,
"That hails BONAPARTE first Emperor of the Gauls."

Throw open ev'ry goal—
Let Liberty abound—
Equality prevail,
In substance, sense and sound!
From th' Abbays, Bicetre, Conciergerie,
Set murder, and treason and robbery free,
Rejoice ye blackguards,
Exult ye poissardes,
So long in the purlieus of Paris renown'd;
Go home and be happy
Your Emperor Nappy
Is crown'd!

From the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

BRITISH AMITY.

Will it never cease to be our duty to record British aggressions committed in our harbor?—It would be less unpleasant to repel than to record these insolent attacks. It is more agreeable to an individual and honorable to a nation to resist than to suffer indignities.

On Friday last the ship Cicero, Morgan, master, arrived from Liverpool. In sight of the white Buoy (half a league N. E. of the Hook) the Cicero was fired at by an armed vessel.—As the latter approached she fired a second time, without halting.—The second shot was in a direct line, but struck the surface of the water about 10 rods from the Cicero.—The armed vessel was the Leander, by which our harbor has been several weeks blockaded. Compelled to heave to, the Cicero was boarded in our waters. The language of the boarding officer was insolent, and his conduct rude. Captain Morgan says, that the boarding officer of the Leander declared that their object on our coast was "to annoy the Americans."

The conduct of the Leander in respect to the ship Live Oak, Dyer, master, from Londonderry is still more execrable. Captain Dyer, was treated with a rudeness but little compatible with our ideas of civilization. Fired at in our own waters without being hailed, he was afterwards dragged on board the Leander, insulted by the foul language of Skaine, commander, abused by his officers, and ordered among his men. They ransacked his trunks for letters, and broke them open, not permitting those which had been written to him by his wife to escape the hand of violence.—They ordered on board Mr. Ludlow, son of Mr. Carey Esq. of this city, merchant, and after detaining him some time they ordered him to return to the Live Oak. Mr. Ludlow bears a commission in our navy. The passengers of the Live Oak were ordered on board the Leander, of whom conversation was impressed. The following communication is from those who were taken on board as to escape impressment:

Ship Live Oak, Chris. Dyer, master, at anchor off the quarantine ground, August 1804.
We, the remaining passengers now on board said ship from Londonderry, feeling for the cruel treatment of our

unfortunate fellow passengers, now prisoners on board his Britannic Majesty's ship of war the Leander, Skaine, commander—think it a duty incumbent on us to publish a few of the numerous cruelties exercised on them, in hopes that some American will interest himself on their account.

"We sailed from Ireland the 23d of June, and after an agreeable passage, arrived in sight of Sandy Hook the 3d inst. all in good health and highly elated at the near prospect of a happy termination of our voyage; but about seven o'clock we were brought too by the Leander, who fired at us. On her coming along side of us and asking the captain a few questions, they ordered him to heave too, and they would send their boats on board—this was done and a lieutenant, attended by two or three midshipmen and two boats manned, boarded us. We were ordered on deck to be examined, the lieutenant taking charge of our ship. At the same time he obliged our captain to go on board the Leander, and take every paper and letter whether belonging to the ship or of a private nature, that he had in his possession; as also the ship's letter bag and the mate's log-book—using the most abusive language to our captain and officers.

"Our names were then called over, and every male passenger on board, without distinction whether of age or otherwise with the exception of four or five, was forced into the boats and taken on board the Leander. They were thus torn from their mothers, wives and sisters who were left in distress that cannot be described, and this with a roughness and cruelty usual only among Algerine Corsairs.—Arrived on board they were again examined and confined without either meat or drink or a bed to lie on. If you have a son, a brother, or a friend whom you esteem, think, reader, what would be your feelings on having him forced from you in such a manner? We however entertained a hope that they would be returned to the Live Oak the following morning; alas! it was a vain hope.

"We had supposed that as we were under the protection of the United States' flag; in one of their ships, and we may add, in one of their ports, that they would not dare to detain any of us, especially as the officers of the Leander said they were in no want of men.

"The visiting gentlemen of the Leander tumbled every box, chest and trunk on board, in the greatest confusion, and even had the meanness to steal some of our clothes when searching."

HAGUE, JUNE 13.

Whereas several captains of American vessels have late at their departure from Rotterdam kidnapped several children of both sexes, government has decreed on the 5th inst., to wit. That the Secretary of State, for foreign departments, be ordered, to make known to all Consuls and Commissaries of foreign powers near the republic, that in case they deliver passports in future to other persons than subjects or citizens of their sovereigns, they, or such Consuls or Commissaries, shall be deprived of their exequators. It is further made known that henceforth no passports given by any Consuls or Commissaries, shall be respected by commanding officers in sea ports, and frontiers, without they are countersigned by governments of places where the Consuls and Commissaries reside.

NEW-YORK, August 15.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city from Amsterdam, dated 13th June.

"A report exists, in this city, that General Moreau and all the others supposed to have been accessory to the conspiracy, have been guillotined.

Yesterday a committee of the Missionary Society, consisting principally of distinguished clergymen, had an interview, at the city hotel, with the chiefs of the Osage tribe of Indians, now in this city, to whom they presented a bible, together with an address, the object of which was to inform them, that this good book contained the will and the laws of the GREAT SPIRIT. The king, in reply to the committee, assured them that he received the present with great thankfulness—that he would convey it to his nation, and preserve it with care; but as neither he nor his people could read it, he begged that some good white man might be sent to instruct them: that hitherto he had been blind, but now his eyes were opened; that he saw we were a great and good people, and he hoped we would always live in friendship together.

Yesterday afternoon the beautiful ship Frances, was launched from Messrs. Adam and Noah Brown's yard. She belongs to Thomas Buchanan, Esq. was built under the inspection of captain D. H. Braine, and is to be commanded by him in the Greenock trade.

JEROME BONAPARTE, his lady and suit, left Boston on the 6th inst. on their return to Baltimore.

Isaac L. Kipp Esq. has been unanimously chosen to the office of Notary Public for the Merchants Bank in room of William P. Van Ness, Esq.

His Honor the Mayor gave a public breakfast yesterday morning to the king and chiefs of the Osages.

OSAGE INDIANS. The natives of the Osage Tribe take their departure this day for West Point. After visiting that Post, they return, as it is said, to the city of Washington by the way of Philadelphia, and thence home.

Rumoured capture of the Leander.—A report was circulated at the Coffee House last evening of the capture of the British ship of war Leander, of 50 guns, captain Skene, by a French 74 off this port; the account was brought up by a Fishing Smack who was said to have witnessed the engagement. We give this merely as a rumor, for the authenticity of which we cannot vouch. [Morn. Chron.]

The report yesterday of an engagement between the Leander and a French 74, off Sandy Hook arose from the Leander's sealing her guns. [Gaz.]

His holiness the Pope, according to a late Dutch print, was to be in Lyons on the 14th ult. to perform the ceremony of crowning his holy son in the faith Napoleon I.

The brig Arrus arrived at Bristol, R. I. was boarded off N. York, by the British ship Leander, and treated with the utmost politeness. Although her crew consisted entirely of foreigners without protections, not a man was molested!

In an article dated from the Hague, which appears in this days paper, we are astonished to find a very extraordinary charge brought against several American captains trading to Rotterdam. Previous to their departure they are said to have kidnapped children of both sexes. For the honor of our countrymen we must, for the present, conclude the charge to be a base fabrication.

Captain Clark, who arrived here yesterday, from Trinidad, informs, that in lat. 12, he was fired at, and boarded by the armed schooner John Walton, captain Fox, of Philadelphia, who after detaining him 2 or 3 hours, and ordering him to lay with his head to the southward, examining his papers; also giving him abusive language, unbecoming a gentleman, permitted him to proceed.

We received by the brig Luna, from Madeira, a letter from captain James Sinclair, of the ship Fame, of this port, dated Punchal Road, June 18, 1804. Captain Sinclair says, that on the 20th of May, on his passage to Madeira, in lat 37. 8, long. 60 30, he was brought to by a French brig under English colours, pierced for 20 and carried 14 nine or twelve pounders, a plain vessel, with a white bottom, black sides and two round stern ports. They boarded the Fame, with 9 armed men, one of whom was the interpreter; they behaved in a most rascally manner. To mention says captain Sinclair, the cruelties which they robbed me of, would be endless—they left me one cubby of even spun-yarn, malleis, &c. The head officer was a little diminutive creature about 50 years of age, with short grey hair, and very meanly dressed. After they had robbed me of every thing they could carry off, they got into their boat, and told me to "GO;" which sentence the supreme Judge of the Universe no doubt will pronounce against all who forget him, and their love of mankind.

The spectacle exhibited in Vauxhall Garden on Monday evening was novel and interesting. In expectation of hearing the war-song, and of witnessing the war-dance, and other exercises of the Osage Indians, an immense concourse of people thronged the garden at an early hour. A stage had been erected in a central situation, and lighted up for the use of our brethren of the wilderness. About 8 o'clock the king and suite, preceded by music, entered the garden, and, without discovering any symptoms of surprise, walked down through the midst of gazing multitudes, and ascended the stage. The king's deportment was majestic and easy; he was dressed in a laced blue coat, and corresponding under vestments, wore a cocked hat, and had a handsome sword by his side. Several of his chiefs stood around, dressed in blue jackets with red capes; the other parts of their dress were rather outre. But it was the singular and savage appearance of the other Indians naked and painted *patria more*, that excited principal attention. They were eight or nine in number. Excepting a piece of cloth, fastened round the waist, in which their tomahawks were stuck, they were all in a state of nudity; their bodies, arms, and faces, were painted red—streaks of white were drawn on the cheeks and other places—polished bones, pieces of various metals, beads, and other trinkets depended from their ears—the head, excepting a tuft of hair on the crown, in which a feather was stuck, was entirely bare. The *tonse ensemble* of these men was savage and ferocious. Upon mounting the stage, these aborigines squatted down on one side, and sat for some time in a listless attitude, the king & chiefs, with the interpreter, occasionally conversing. At length the drum used by these people, which we could not see so as to describe, was struck, and they commenced their song in a low tone. By degrees the drum became louder, and the song of the warriors arose.—The air was very simple, and sung in exact time to the drum—the head, hands, and feet generally moving in unison. The drum next beat a kind of ruff, on which a squall, more ludicrous than terrific, was emitted. This over, the music continued, and one of the savages slowly rising from his seat

commenced a series of movements in accord with the beat of the drum. These at first gentle, gradually became more rapid, and were at last very violent. The ruff and squall were repeated, and the dancer again squatted. Another, and soon after a third arose, and performed as before, with perhaps more violent gesticulation. After various repetitions of the dance, accompanied with varied movements, all the Indians arose, and exhibited a scene of frantic appearance, dancing, or rather jumping, and expressing their emotions in wild and frightful gestures. Having finished the song and the dance, they squatted down as at first. The king and suite were then asked to drink, and on this occasion the former manifested a mark of civilization which we scarcely expected; he took off his hat and made a deliberate and even graceful bow to the surrounding spectators. The pipe of peace concluded the ceremony.

The general impression which the scene left on our minds was that of pity for our fellow creatures, ignorant of civilized life, ignorant of themselves viewed as rational and moral beings, ignorant of the end of their creation and their future destiny, and strangers to those principles and sentiments which enoble our nature and elevate us to a near relation with the Supreme Being. When we looked on the numberless countenances around beaming with intelligence, and mild as humanity, and then fixed our eyes on the vacant stare and ruthless visage of these men, the contrast seemed complete; gratitude to heaven arose in our breasts, that we were not roaming the desert, the companion of Osages, ignorant as the deer they chase, and cruel as the beast of prey.

Died, on Monday Evening last, of a nervous fever, Mr. JOHN HARRISON, printer, and publisher of the Weekly Museum. He has left a wife and six young children; the youngest, an infant born about five hours after the death of its father! Mr. Harrison was an honest man, and a good citizen.

The following is an Analysis of Mr. Pitt's Speech, on his motion for increasing the Regular Force of Great Britain.

Mr. PITT, in stating to the British House of Commons, his plan for increasing the Regular Army, observed, that it appeared to be the unanimous wish of the country, to have such a Regular Army as would be sufficient to take advantage of any favorable circumstances, which might occur in the course of the war. From which, as well as from various other observations that have lately fallen from the Minister, it is evident, that the vast preparations in England, are making with more extensive views, than merely those of defence, namely, the emancipation of the oppressed nations of Europe from the iron rod of Bonaparte. The preparations will be, to the Continental Powers, a proof of the power and inclination of Britain, to promote their cause; will operate as an excitement to their exertions; and will awaken them from that despondency, which has almost sunk them past hope; will reflect a glory on the British nation, and add a lustre to the name of PITT, under whose auspices, in former times, the British arms were every where triumphant over their enemies; and under which, in later years, the helm of State was safely guided through the most tempestuous political storms, that ever agitated civilized nations. From Anarchy and Confusion, and from the Fangs of a deadly Foe, intriguing during the maddest times of their Revolution with the deluded corresponding Society in England, the present PITT saved the British Nation, now unanimously convinced of the perfidious designs of every party, which either now reigns, or has reigned in France ever since the Revolution began. Freed from the alarm of domestic Commotion, the genius of PITT, supported by a zealous people, may now display itself in its own lustre; may expand its gigantic views for the liberation of the oppressed, and may restore to enslaved Europe that repose, which it might in vain expect, while the Usurper of France shall wield the Sceptre of Empire. Mr. PITT's plan has for its object, to do away those obstacles which are in the way of recruiting for the regular army, which in a great measure owe their birth to that competition which now prevails among those who recruit for a more limited description of service; from which competition the bounties are so high; to create a new additional force, that may be sufficient for internal defence, and to render the present troops of the line disposable for foreign service, should circumstances require it. No new call is made on Parliament, the Legislature is only required to make good what it has already voted. There is at present a deficiency of the Militia of about 7000 men for England and Wales. The present complement stands at about 74,000. There is also a deficiency of about 9000 of the army of Reserve. It is proposed that these deficiencies shall be filled up; that the Militia shall settle to its original complement of 40,000 for England and Wales, and 8000 for Scotland; and that the difference between the present complement of the Militia, and the original complement shall be transferred, together with the 9000 deficient of the army of Reserve Establishment to the new Force to be established. But though the Militia is to be reduced to its original complement of 48,000 for Great Britain, yet the vacancies which will continually be happening from the

expiration of each man's period of service, are to be filled up as if the complement continued at 74,000, and the excess of 48,000 is to be regularly transferred to the line. This system, in a short time, will increase the new regular Force to about 74,000 men, whose period of service will be limited to five years; but subject to a further call, should the war continue. And this will

be a reinforcement of a nature likely to be a perpetual force of recruiting the army of the line. The new men raised continually for the Militia, will, with the old, have the option of inlisting into the Regulars; that is any individuals of them so far as that there shall remain 48,000 in the Militia. It is supposed there will be no hesitancy on the part of the men to enter the line, since, in the course of last year no less than 13,000 inlisted out of the army of Reserve and the Militia for general service into the Regulars.—The mode of raising the Militia, has hitherto been to call upon each County, for its quota, and then each Parish to have a ballot to ascertain who shall serve, or find substitutes.—This mode has been attended with many circumstances of individual hardship.—It is now proposed that each district shall no longer ballot for, but inlist men to furnish their proportion. The object is to take away all hardship from individuals, and stimulate as much as possible all ranks and descriptions, to make use of every exertion, and of all the advantages which local influence can give them to raise in their District, that number of men which is their proportion.

WILKESBARRE, (Penn) Aug. 11.

We learn, that on Friday, the 3d inst. a most melancholy accident happened at Brantrim.

William Parsons, with his brother, and John Wheeler, went into the woods together for the purpose of hunting, and hit they might have a greater chance of finding game, they agreed to separate about thirty rods from each other, and then to pursue the same course in parallel lines, and Mr. Wheeler with the brother of Mr. Parsons went off to the left hand. After they had proceeded on their course about forty rods, Wm. Parsons saw on his right hand (the opposite way from which Mr. Wheeler and his brother had gone) something black moving in the bushes—believing it a bear that he saw, he levelled his rifle a little below what he supposed to be the head of the bear, and fired. Merciful heavens! what must have been his emotions when, on approaching the spot, he beheld his companion writhing in the agonies of death. The ball had entered the breast of the unfortunate Wheeler, and came out near the spinal marrow. Parsons remained by his dying friend, while his brother alarmed the relatives and neighbours of the deceased, but they were unable to render him any assistance; he lived from ten o'clock, at which time he received the wound, until two P. M. when he expired in the 21st year of his age.

GEORGETOWN, S. C. August 1.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, commenced a storm, which, though it lasted but a short time, was as severe as any within our recollection. In its passage over our town, it broke down and tore up trees by the roots, laid the gardens waste, filled some stores with water, and, in fact, was productive of great injury, the particulars of which we have not been able to learn.

James Biscoe,
NO. 21, CALVERT-STREET,
HAS received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Bristol, the whole of his SPRING ASSORTMENT of
Hardware, Cutlery,
BRASS & JAPANNED WARES,
Amoy and other ware,
Washbon's prime grass, cradling and bramble SCYTHES,
Sickles
Broad and narrow Hoes
Spades, Shovels, and Prying pans
Scine and sewing Twine
London and Bristol Powder
Smiths' Anvils, Vices and Hammers
Which he will sell low for cash or to punctual customers on the usual credit
may 19 d

To Gentlemen & Builders.

Just imported in ship Mercury, from Liverpool,
By GEO. DOCKER,
A quantity of the first quality of PATENT SLATE, for covering houses, a part of which are calculated for public buildings. G. Docker having for many years carried on the slating business extensively in England, will engage to finish any order given him in a complete and workman like manner, so as to remove any objections that have been brought against covering buildings with slate—Samples of the slate may be seen, and terms made known, by applying to THOS. EVERTY, No. 179, Market street, near Mr. Evans's tavern—who has received by said ship, 2 cases JEWELRY—also, on hand, a good assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Goods, &c.—All of which will be sold (wholesale and retail,) for cash or good paper
August 7 2aw6t

Wants a situation,

A young Man who can come well recommended, and has knowledge of Mercantile business, would wish to be employed in a general situation. A line addressed to T. S. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.
Aug 10.