

FROM THE AURORA.

To Mr. HULBERT, of Sheffield, one of the mortified federal members of the Massachusetts legislature.

When the poison tooth of a rattle snake is drawn, the bite and slaver of the reptile, like the slander and foam of Mr. Hulbert, become deprived of the power of injuring.

Slender belongs to the class of dastardly vices. It always acts under cover. It puts insinuation in the place of evidence, and tries to impose by pretending to believe.

Mr. Jefferson, at the distance of six or seven hundred miles, and myself at the distance of almost four hundred miles, have both been attacked in the legislature of Massachusetts, by this toothless rattle snake, the legislator of Sheffield.

One of his attacks on Mr. Jefferson is introduced in the following manner: "Does any one doubt (said he) that Mr. Jefferson invited Thomas Paine to leave France and return to the United States."

Any one unacquainted with the case would suppose, from the mortification with which the legislator of Sheffield brought forward the letter, that he had made a discovery that had remained concealed from all the world beside.

The whole of Mr. Jefferson's letter, to me, was published in my sixth letter to the citizens of the United States, the summer before last. The falling faction of the feds, feeling themselves sinking into the bottomless pit of public contempt, had been, for several months before, inventing and publishing falsehood upon falsehood with respect to the supposed contents of this letter.

The part which this toothless rattle snake, the aforesaid legislator of Sheffield, attacks, is that, in which Mr. Jefferson, after he arrived at the Presidency, looks back with generous and even grateful remembrance (a virtue which the ulcerated heart of federalism knows nothing of).

"You express a wish (says the letter) to return to America by a national ship. Mr. Dawson is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at such a short notice."

There is one thing, of which Mr. Hulbert may be assured, which is, that it is impossible for any man, whether President or private, to write such a letter to him, without telling a lie in every line.

extract, proceeds with his remarks thereon.

"Is this, said he, the language of cold indifference? No, (said he) it is the ardent expression of high esteem and of a zealous attachment to one of the most unprincipled and abandoned of the human race."

In the next paragraph our legislator goes a step further, for lying has no limit.

It has been said, continues Hulbert, that the writings of Thomas Paine were useful to this country at the commencement of our revolution; so said he, were the exertions of Benedict Arnold.

As it is totally unnecessary for me to contradict that which all the world knows to be a lie, I republish it to proclaim the ingratitude and baseness of its inventor.

In the volcano of his abuse he next involves France, without knowing any thing of the subject he speaks of, except what one lying impostor of his own class had told to another.

"It is true, said he (he ought to have said it is a lie) that by a national decree all religion had been banished in France—the idea of God discarded—and it had been, said he, impietously inscribed over the entrance of all the burying places in France, THAT DEATH WAS AN ETERNAL SLEEP."

It would, perhaps, be happy for such unprincipled impostors as Hulbert, if it was true, that DEATH WAS AN ETERNAL SLEEP, for he has much to answer for. But it is false to say that such an inscription was put up by a national decree, or by any other decree or order whatever, or that it was put up any where.

It is also false that all religion in France was abolished by a decree. The national assembly passed a decree to banish the refractory priests, those who took the oath of fidelity to the republic, performed their worship as before, except that they were prohibited making public processions in the street with their crucifixes, images of the Virgin Mary, saints, &c. and as to the Protestant church in the Rue St. Thomas, at Paris, the service in it was never interrupted.

It is also false, that all idea of a God was discarded by a decree or by any authority whatever. The only decree that was passed by the convention, on the subject of creeds, is directly the reverse of what this impostor says. The decree was, "THE FRENCH PEOPLE RECOGNIZE THE SUPREMACY OF GOD; that is, acknowledge and declare their belief in him; and this decree was inserted in the French language on several of the churches where the constitutional priests officiated."

There was also, another inscription in the time of Robespierre in front of the building where the national convention sat, which, though it does honor to the French with respect to humanity, stands as a contradiction to this insidious libellor. The inscription was, "THE DIVINITY CONDEMNS TYRANTS: THE FRENCH PEOPLE EXECUTE THE DECREE."

The religious society of the Theophilanthropists, a word compounded of the Greek words, and meaning, ADORERS OF GOD AND LOVERS OF MAN, was established in the time of the directory, and Raveliere la Peaux, one of the five directors, was one of its principal founders. It professed two articles, as its creed, the belief of a God, and a state of future existence. Its moral dogmas were exceedingly good.

Having now detected Hulbert in his falsehood not by mere assertion, as he deals in, but by the evidence of fact, I go to show that he is an impostor and a hypocrite, for notwithstanding his clamour about religion, he does not believe the christian religion himself nor holds it to be true.

It is neither his belief nor his disbelief that I trouble myself about. Every man must answer for the truth or falsehood of his creed at the tribunal of his Creator and not to that of man, nor of one man to another. It is Hulbert's hypocrisy only that I expose.

If Mr. Hulbert, or the speaker of the house of representatives, who heard his nonfence, will write to Mr. John Fellows, Water street, New York, he will be informed of the evidence that will prove the hypocrisy of Hulbert.

Slander and hypocrisy are class mates in the school of vice. They are the necessary aids of each other. The same cowardly depravity of heart that leads to the one conducts to the other, & Hulbert has made the tour of both.

Had not Hulbert prophaned the sanctuary of legislation, and covered himself with the privilege of a legislator, to pour forth his abuse, his slanders and his falsehoods, he would have drawn no reply from me. I should have let him pass, unnoticed, among the group of nameless and indiscriminate libellers who have wasted their venom and their invention in vain.

THOMAS PAINE.

Public Sale. The subscribers will sell at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 16th of April next, at 13 o'clock, noon, ALL that Property, situated on Fell's Point, known by the name of Barton's wharf. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale. WILLIAM COOKE, JAMES CALHOUN, junr. WALTER DORSEY.

City of Baltimore.

(BY AUTHORITY)

(No. XVII)

AN ORDINANCE

Giving further time for the city collector to complete his collections.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That the further time of six months from the first day of January last, be given and allowed the present city collector, for the purpose of completing the collections of all monies due this corporation, which should have been collected previous to the first day of February, eighteen hundred and five.

BALTZER SHÆFFER, President Of the first branch of the city council. JAS. CALHOUN, President Of the second branch of the city council. APPROVED, March 20, 1805. THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor Of the city of Baltimore.

(No. XVIII.)

AN ORDINANCE

For the appointment of a Health office, at the Port of Baltimore, and to repeal the ordinance therein mentioned.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That there shall be appointed some time in the month of March, in every year, a health officer who shall have power with the mayor and second branch of the city council to employ an assistant, and that it shall be the duty of the said health officer and his assistant to carry into execution the quarantine ordinance, and to aid in carrying into execution the several ordinances of this corporation for preserving the health of the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That it shall be the duty of the health officer, during the month of quarantine, to give his attendance at Fort M'Henry every day from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening, if not otherwise engaged in the discharge of his duty as health officer, and when wind and weather will permit to board all vessels which shall arrive at the quarantine ground, and perform the several duties required of him by the ordinance for the due performance of quarantine at the port of Baltimore.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That if it shall be the duty of the health officer to enter in a book (to be by him provided and kept for that purpose,) all marine intelligence which he may be able to obtain (and he is hereby directed to make full enquiry) of all vessels that may arrive at the quarantine ground, and such entries shall be made at or before twelve o'clock in the morning, and at or before six o'clock in the evening, and the said book be kept at his office at Fort M'Henry, open to the examination of every person (during the hours of his attendance.)

Sec. 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That when any vessel shall arrive and be put under quarantine, that the letters on board such vessel shall be transmitted to the post office by the health officer, in such manner as the board of health may direct.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted and ordained, That an ordinance entitled a supplement to the ordinance to preserve the health of the city of Baltimore, and to appoint commissioners of health, passed the 29th day of March, 1802, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

BALTZER SHÆFFER, President Of the first branch of the city council. JAS. CALHOUN, President Of the second branch of the city council. APPROVED, March 20, 1805. THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor Of the city of Baltimore.

(No. XIX.)

AN ORDINANCE

For the due performance of QUARANTINE at the port of Baltimore, and to repeal the ordinance therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is found necessary in cities, particularly in sea ports, to establish such laws and regulations as may tend to preserve the health of the inhabitants; and whereas it is of the utmost importance to the commerce of this state, that the health, welfare and prosperity of this city be preserved, and that the introduction and spreading of contagious diseases be prevented; Therefore,

1. BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That the health officer shall, and is hereby directed to visit all vessels coming from and beyond sea or places where the mayor may suspect a contagious disease to exist, yearly, and every year from the 1st of March to the 1st of November; and where it shall appear to him necessary, detain the same at the quarantine ground, under the regulations herein after mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That all vessels coming from either of the Indies, the coasts of Africa or South America, or any part or place in the Mediterranean, or the seas, or the states connected with the same, to the eastward of the Straits of Gibraltar; including all and every other port or place on the western side of Spain, as far as Cape St. Vincent, from the first of May to the first of November, shall perform a quarantine of one day, during which time the Health Officer shall pay them at least two visits, wind

and weather permitting, and if in his opinion a further detention be necessary, he shall oblige the same to continue their quarantine not exceeding ten days; and in all such cases the health officer shall give a certificate to the master or captain of the vessel, signed with his name, expressing the number of days the said vessel is to ride quarantine; and the health officer is hereby enjoined to pay an other visit to said vessel, before the expiration of her quarantine, and if necessary continue the same any number of days not exceeding five days, for each quarantine, and no such vessel shall leave the quarantine ground, until she shall have obtained permission in writing from the health officer to do so, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be paid by the person having charge of such vessel.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That if the master, or other person, having charge or command of any vessel, bound to the port of Baltimore, having on board any person or persons, disordered with any contagious disease, or coming from any sickly port or place, without a clean bill of health, shall bring the vessel, or suffer or permit the same to be brought nearer to the port of Baltimore than the quarantine ground, or shall land or bring ashore, or cause or suffer to be landed or brought on shore, any such infected person, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or any other goods, until he has obtained a licence or permit to do from the health officer or his assistant, such master, or other person, having charge of such vessel, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of three hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any master or other person, having the command of any vessel, at the time of enquiry by the aforesaid health officer, or his assistant, shall have on board any person infected as aforesaid, and shall knowingly conceal the same, or shall not make a true and just discovery to the health officer or his assistant, of the state of health of all and every person on board from the time the said vessel departed from the port or place from whence the said vessel failed to the time of said enquiry, and of all other particulars necessary for the health officer or his assistant to know respecting the premises, such master or other person having the command of such vessel, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of three hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted and ordained, That from and after the first day of April, to the first day of November, yearly, and every year, any pilot, or other person having the command of any vessel whatsoever, coming from any foreign port or place, and all other vessels coming from places where the mayor may suspect a contagious disease to exist, shall bring such vessel to the quarantine ground, and if any pilot or other person having command, as aforesaid, shall bring such vessel nearer the city than the above mentioned place, (which shall be a mile at least below the Fort) or he or any person on board, shall leave such vessel before the health officer hath been on board and giving him or them permission in writing, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of one hundred dollars; Or if any person shall go on board or have communication in any manner otherwise than by speaking with any such vessel or the persons on board, before he hath obtained permission from the health officer, in writing, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, three hundred dollars, and be compelled to remain on board during the quarantine under the same restrictions with the crew.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted and ordained, That during the time any vessel is ordered to perform quarantine, it shall not be lawful for any person on board to leave such vessel without permission from the health officer in writing; and every person so offending shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any pilot shall have knowledge that there is on board any vessel, that he undertakes to pilot, any person sick with the plague, or any other contagious disease, (and it is hereby declared to be his duty to make due enquiry thereof) and shall pilot such vessel above the quarantine ground, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted and ordained, That no pilot shall leave a vessel which he hath piloted, until the quarantine of such vessel be completed (unless to proceed down the bay in prosecution of his business;) and if any pilot thus leaving a vessel shall come into the city, without permission in writing of the health officer, in less than fifteen days from the time he hath left such vessel, he shall forfeit three hundred dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted and ordained, That no vessel arriving from the ports or places enumerated in the 3d section of this ordinance, in the months of June, July, August, September and October, loaded with coffee or other articles liable to damage or putrefaction, shall come up into port, but such cargoes shall be landed and aired, or discharged into other vessels while remaining in the river, or in the bite within and as near to Love's point as may be consistent with safety, except special permission is granted unto such vessel to come into port by the commissioners of health with the approbation of the mayor; (in consequence of no circumstance appearing whereby the health of the city may be thereby endangered) and every master or owner of any vessel, loaded as aforesaid, offending against the provi-

sions of this clause, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted and ordained, That all vessels arriving from any of the ports or places enumerated in the second enacting clause of this ordinance, whose cargoes shall consist of articles liable to putrefaction, shall discharge the same into lighters at the quarantine ground, except in the case of vessels especially permitted to come into port; and should any part thereof be damaged, or in such a state, as the health officer may conceive would endanger the health of the city if admitted therein, he may cause the said damaged or unsound goods to be landed at the lazaretto, under such regulations as may be established for the government of the same, and the said goods shall remain in the lazaretto (under the inspection of the health officer) until they shall be sufficiently aired, dried, and purified to be admitted into the city, and they shall not be removed until the health officer shall give a permit in writing for their removal. And the health officer may cause all vessels importing such goods and the bedding and clothing of such crew to be cleaned, aired and purified, while laying at the quarantine ground, before he grants them a permit to come up to the city, and the health officer may permit vessels to perform quarantine within Love's point, where, in his opinion, the health of the city will not be endangered.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted and ordained, That it shall be the duty of every master or other person having the charge of a vessel subjected to quarantine, and especially permitted to come into port, immediately on discovering that any part of the cargo is in a damaged condition, to give information thereof to the health officer and to cease discharging until the health officer shall have examined the same, and in default thereof, such master or other person shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars. And the health officer is required, if it shall appear to him necessary, either to cause the vessel to remove to the quarantine ground, there to discharge the damaged goods into the lazaretto, or shall cause the said damaged goods to be sent thither in lighters, to be acted with as is prescribed in the tenth section of this ordinance. And if any damaged goods shall be landed from such vessel contrary to the directions of the health officer, the master, or other person having charge of such vessel, shall forfeit and pay the sum of 300 dollars.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted and ordained, That all such persons as may arrive in a sickly or disordered state, shall be sent to the hospital or such lazaretto as may be provided for them, (which shall be as near the quarantine ground as possible) and the board of health are hereby empowered to furnish such assistance as they may stand in need of, and supply beds, bed clothes, provisions and such other articles as may be found absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the sick.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted and ordained, That all disordered persons arriving in such vessels, who may be admitted into the hospital or lazaretto, and leave the same before having obtained permission from the attending physicians, in writing, and shall come into this city shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted and ordained, That all fines and forfeitures incurred by this ordinance, shall be appropriated as follow, viz: One half to the informer and the other half to the use of the corporation.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted and ordained, That an ordinance passed the 19th day of March 1801, entitled, "An ordinance for the due performance of quarantine at the port of Baltimore," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

BALTZER SHÆFFER, President Of the first branch of the city council. JAS. CALHOUN, President Of the second branch of the city council. APPROVED, March 21, 1805. THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor Of the city of Baltimore.

(No. XX)

A SUPPLEMENT

To the ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance for the safe keeping of gun powder, within the city of Baltimore, and the precincts thereof."

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That from and after the 1st day of May next, the superintendent or keeper of the powder magazine, shall receive the following storage for all gun powder manufactured within the state of Maryland, and all gun powder which may be the property of the United States, to wit: for every barrel six cents per month; and for every half barrel five cents per month; and for every qr. cask four cents per month.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That any thing contained in the ordinance to which this is a supplement, which is repugnant to, and inconsistent with this supplement, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

BALTZER SHÆFFER, President Of the first branch of the city council. JAS. CALHOUN, President Of the second branch of the city council. APPROVED, March 20, 1805. THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor Of the city of Baltimore.