

BALL.

At the request of several gentlemen, the subscriber intends his last BALL on THURSDAY, the 11th instant.

JAMES ROBARDET. d4t

April 6

Cotton & Wine.

13 bags Upland COTTON, 9 pipes Teneriffe WINE, for sale. Apply to JNO. RANDALL. d4t

April 10

Course Salt.

A few Hundred bushels COARSE SALT, just received and for sale by JOSHUA & GEO. WARD, No. 101, Bowley's wharf. d4t

April 8

Turk's Island Salt,

A few hundred bushels of Turk's Island Salt, for sale, if speedy application is made, at No 39, Thames-street, Fell's Point. d4t

April 9

For Sale,

A Neat COUNTRY HOUSE, and near 4 acres of Land, adjoining the seat of Col. John Snicker, and within 1 1/2 miles of the city. It is well improved, and possesses every convenience to make it a comfortable summer retreat. The terms will be made easy on application to JACOB SMALL. d12t

April 9

Enoch Betts

HAS REMOVED his store to his new building, a few rods east of the lower bridge, where he manufactures and has for sale, on very moderate terms, all sizes of CUT NAILS, FLOORING BRADS and SPRIGS, of a superior quality. d4t

April 5

Insurance Stock

For Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst. at 12 o'clock, precisely, at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will be sold, by order of the executors of the late Hugh M. Curdy, on three months credit, for approved indorsed notes, 4 shares of the Union Insurance Stock 5 do. of the Chesapeake do. THOMAS CHASE, Aucr. d4t

April 5

Sale by Auction.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Thomas B. Levy to Joseph J. Harrison, bearing date the 21st April, 1804, will be sold by auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, A LOT of GROUND fronting on High-street, (Old-town) beginning for the same, 54 feet 10 inches from the intersection of Pitt and High streets, on which lot or parcel of ground, are erected two new 2 story brick houses, &c. The title indisputable, and terms of payment will be made known at the time of sale. THOMAS CHASE, Aucr. d4t

April 3

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at the Vendue Warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, agreeably to an order from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, and directions from the executors of the late Hugh M. Curdy, will commence the sale, at 9 o'clock precisely, of THE entire Stock of DRY GOODS, belonging to the estate of the deceased, which goods will be divided into lots, and may be viewed on Wednesday, the 10th instant. THOS. CHASE, aucr. d4t

April 1

In Pursuance of a Decree

Of the honorable Alexander Hanson, chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. Thomas Chase's Vendue Warehouse, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. the following described Property, (being part of the real estate of the late Col. Edward Oldham, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts) viz—

TWO LOTS of Ground, Nos 195 and 196, being part of the ground laid out by a certain Brian Phillip, as an addition to and part of Baltimore town; and purchased by the said Edward Oldham, of Francis Locke, trustee for the said Ralph Foster, &c. &c.

Three LOTS of Woodland, in Baltimore county, viz: the first, to Brown's tavern, on the Philadelphia road; the first of which, lot No. 63, contains one hundred and seventy three acres; the second lot No. 64, contains one hundred and thirty six acres and an half; and the third, No. 65, contains one hundred and fifty five acres and one quarter, all surveyed by David Clarke, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1783, being part of the Principio Company's land.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers must give bonds with approved security for the full purchase money, with interest thereon, payable within twelve months, and the remainder, with interest thereon, within two years from the day of sale; and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the payment of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee will execute a deed for the property.

Any person purchasing, and not complying with the above terms before four o'clock, P. M. will be held responsible for any loss that may be sustained by a second sale, which will take place at that hour.

RICHARD KEY HEATH, trustee. d4t

Gun Powder.

PHILADELPHIA Improved GUN POWDER, for sale by JONATHAN HUDSON. d4t

April 10



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act making an appropriation for carrying into effect the Convention between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty"

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause the last payment due under the convention of the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and two, between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty, to be made in Great Britain: Provided, that the same may be effected without any risk of the United States.

NATH. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1805,

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Mr. JEFFERSON AN INFIDEL.

THE infidelity of Mr. Jefferson has been the rallying point of calumny ever since his elevation to the presidency. It may be confidently affirmed, that no impartial mind could have derived, from any parts of his notes on Virginia, evidence of the fact. Those who have independence enough to profit from conviction, and sense to perceive that every thing they value most eventually depend upon a just estimation of rulers, and their measures, are called upon to investigate the work. When they shall have rung all the changes of construction of which it is susceptible, nothing will be found in justification of partisans who have called his belief of the christian religion into question. The patriot, true and constant to principles, is never found to humour the partial views & interests of friends, by forced constructions of conduct or tenets of political adversaries. He disdains an attempt to weaken by sly opportunities and cunning devices the confidence of the people in their rulers. Ask for the proof of Mr. Jefferson's infidelity, the greater number swear they do believe it, and waving the injunctions of honor, flake their reputations, for superior wealth, virtue and talents, on the fact. Some there are, whose consciences education has fettered in the rules of logic. They can reason multiformly into camels. They can prove too, Mr. Jefferson an infidel. They make him out an Atheist, and thus they do it: Thou Aristotle, listen and applaud! Words, say they, are but representations of ideas, and ideas of things. An author's words being his own, the ideas they represent must be his own; consequently things for which those ideas stand are his. But Mr. Jefferson has, in his notes on Virginia, the expression, "twenty Gods or no God," therefore Mr. Jefferson has and believes in twenty Gods or no God. These creatures of the times, "whose breath is in their nostrils," and in whose importance to their country they alone are interested, we would leave to the chastisement of fate. To the honest and intelligent, on whichever side their opinions on great national questions may rank them, the sense of the author of notes on Virginia, in the passages connected with the above quotation, are submitted. On the subject of toleration, which the most august assembly, ever convened in any country and on any occasion, sanctioned in the full latitude of the author's assumption, when they declared a religious test inadmissible to the constitution of the United States, he says "the rights of conscience we never submitted, we could not submit. We are answerable for them to our God. The legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only as are injurious to others. But it does me no injury for my neighbor to say there are twenty Gods or no God. It neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg. If it be said his testimony in a court of justice cannot be relied on, reject it then, and be the stigma on him." Who, the most pious and best of men, discovers the enemy of Christ in these sentiments? Will he say the rights of conscience are subservient to men? That man is answerable in their exercise to any other being than God? That the legitimate powers of government extend to acts not injurious to others? That my neighbor's saying there are twenty Gods or no God is such an injury that there should be a law to punish him? It neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg, says Mr. Jefferson, intending to fully employ ing. barely, that it is an injury of such a nature, that the laws of society cannot punish it without infringing the rights of conscience. Very far was he from mean-

ing that it is of no importance to the good order and happiness of society, whether men have or have not religion.

The author then shows that the toleration affords advantages for the discovery and establishment of religious truth: and with the zeal of a true christian, derives the principal excellence of its character from the development under its auspices of the pure doctrines of christianity. He says "constraint may make man worse by making him an hypocrite, but it will never make him a truer man. It may fix him obstinately in his errors, but will never cure them. Reason and free inquiry are the only effectual agents against error. Give a loose to them, they will support the true religion, by bringing every false one to their tribunal, to the test of their investigation. They are the natural enemies of error, and error only. Had not the Roman government permitted free inquiry, christianity would never have been introduced. Had not free inquiry been indulged in the era of the reformation, the corruptions of christianity could not have been purged away." Is this the language of infidelity? As much the rancorous raving of a fanatic!

It was reserved for the Rev Mr. Parish, of Byfield, to discover in another part, by the aid of that peculiar perspicuity which has throughout distinguished this holy inquisition into the religious impressions of Mr. Jefferson, "frank, open and bold denials of revelation." On examining the passages in which they are said to be contained, we find nothing to support the "frank, open and bold" accusations of the revd. gentleman, but what is perfectly reconcilable with the opinion of a christian divine, the learned bishop Stillingfleet. Mr. Jefferson noticing the fact of shells being found in America several thousands of feet above the level of the sea says, "it is considered by many, learned and unlearned, as proof of an universal deluge. A deluge of the magnitude here supposed, he believed not to be within the laws of nature. Because there exists no power in nature to cause a deluge, to an extent beyond the weight of the atmosphere and its contents, to produce the weight of which being equal to a column of rain water of 35 feet deep." "Deluges beyond this extent then, as for instance to the north mountain, or to Kentucky, seem out of the law of nature." He does not deny that there may have been a deluge of preternatural production; but to the point:—If it were his opinion that the deluge of Moses was not universal, that is, over the whole earth, of the same opinion was bishop Stillingfleet:—Nor can it be considered as a denial of revelation, unless the bishop too be involved in the odium of the charge. "I cannot," says the bishop, "see any urgent necessity from the scripture to assert, that the flood did spread itself all over the face of the earth." And that he was of opinion it did not reach the continent of America, clearly appears from the following passage:—

"Suppose then the whole continent of Asia was peopled before the flood, which is as much as in reason we can suppose, I say all the living creatures in that continent are destroyed. Or if we suppose it to have extended over the whole continent of the ancient known world, what reason would there be, that in the opposite part of the globe, which we suppose to be unpeopled then, all the living creatures should there be destroyed, because man had sinned in this?" Thus it appears, the Revd. Mr. Parish stands the accuser, a like of the Right Revd. Bishop and Mr. Jefferson, of "frank, open and bold denials of Revelation." The speculative Burnet and other theorists of the flood likewise await the doom of those worthies on the charges of the Reverend Gentleman. For they also have rejected the precise meaning of the sacred historian, in their endeavor to derive the deluge from reservoirs of nature.

We recommend to the Revd. Mr. Parish when he would again misuse the sacred deek, making it the altar of party spirit, whereon to sacrifice the private reputation and official influence of a great ruler, that he call up the obligations of his station and ere the solemn denunciation "depart thou cursed into everlasting fire" escape his unhallowed lips, weigh well the command of his master, "judge not lest ye be judged." JOSEPH.

NEW YORK, April 8.

A gentleman who arrived here in the brig Sally, from Malaga, furnished us with the following in manuscript—

"MALAGA, February 9. Arrived, the French national ship L'Antance, of 44 guns, which, with another of the same force, had fallen in with the English homeward bound fleet, from Malta, under convoy of a frigate, and the bomb-ketch Arrow, of 30 guns. After an action of two hours, the frigate sunk, and the ketch was captured and burnt. Two days after they fell in with a brig belonging to the above convoy, with a valuable cargo from Smyrna, which they burnt at sea—the crew was brought into Malaga—All the rest of the convoy escaped." The French frigate sailed from Malaga on the 20th of Feb. destination unknown.

A respectable merchant in this city, on Saturday last received a letter from his correspondent at Halifax, dated the 20th March, informing him that the ship Alert, of Boston, and the brig Happy Couple, Story, of New York,

both from St. Domingo, had been sent in there by his Britannic Majesty's frigate Cambrian, Captain Berrisford; and that their trials would shortly come on. On what grounds these captures have been made we know not—but the probability is, that the British government have come to a determination to put a stop to our trade with the Blacks of St. Domingo. The same letter states, that the Carteret British Packet from New York, had arrived at Halifax.

POSTSCRIPT!

Captain Bowyer, in 12 days from Cape Francois, informs, that an army of Blacks of 6000 men, under the command of Dessalines, arrived at St. Jago on the 25th of February, and after a severe engagement of one hour and an half with a Spanish army of 1500 men, succeeded in taking the place; and put all the whites, including women and children, to the sword. The next day Dessalines marched for the City of St. Domingo.

By the brig Mountaineer, captain Rogers, arrived here yesterday, we have received a St. Croix paper of the 21st of March, containing the following account of the operations of the French squadron recently arrived in the West Indies from France.

BASSATERRE, March 15.

Invasion of St. Christophers.

On the morning of the 5th March, the French fleet arrived off Bassaterre, and having anchored abreast of the town, with the transports, about 12 o'clock; a shot was fired at Fort Smith, when the flag was immediately struck.

The two small forts to windward and leeward of the harbor, being unable to make any essential resistance, the militia having gone early in the morning, to reinforce the garrison of Brimstone Hill, and no protection for the town of Bassaterre, either in troops or British men of war, any resistance was deemed ineffectual, to so formidable a force.

As no flag of truce appeared from the enemy but preparations were observed for landing troops, a committee of six gentlemen, previously appointed, went off with a flag of truce and were received on board Le Lyne, where general Barbot, chief of the Eta' major demanded to hear our proposals.—The terms of capitulation proposed, were:

1st. That they shall retain their laws, as far as the same relate to their persons and properties, during the war.

2d. That their persons and properties shall be safe, and taken under the protection of the French government.

3d. All forts, batteries, arms and ammunition, within the power of the inhabitants above described, shall be delivered up to the French government.

The committee were then sent on board the Majestueux, where they were received by the admiral and general Grange with politeness. On repeating to them the terms, they were informed by the general, that the following only would be agreed to—viz

The surrender of all the merchant shipping in the road.

The occupation by their troops of the two small forts of Smith and Bluff Point; and

A contribution of a million of livres tournois, to be carried on board the Majestueux, by 9 o'clock the next morning.

On the return of the committee on shore, accompanied by M. Ducrocq, the French commissary, General Barbot marched the troops to Taylor's estate, where he fixed his head quarters; he then sent for the Treasurer and Collector, and ordered M. Coffin to produce 5,000l. sterling by 8 o'clock the next morning—and told the committee, that if the sum was not raised by that time, it should then be doubled, until the next day; and if not then completed, the whole of the French troops should be landed, the town and country given up to plunder, and afterwards the town be demolished by the line of battle ships. He stated that this contribution was not to be considered as levied on the inhabitants themselves but by the French Government on the English Government, which would indemnify us for our losses. In addition to this he declared he must have 5,000l. separately from the Collector; and 200,000 livres, (nearly 9,000l. sterling) as a compensation for the troops already landed, and under his orders.

In consequence of the sum required, not being received, General Barbot told the Collector he should demand double; and it being impossible to procure it in cash, recourse was had to the negotiation of it, by bills.—Accordingly, Mr. Coffin, the Collector, drew on General Mathews, (who was on a visit to the Island, from America) for 10,000l. sterling, in favor of General Barbot; which bill was accepted by General Mathews. He then gave his own bills on the American Consul in Paris, for the amount which was demanded by General Barbot.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the committee were carried on board the Majestueux. General Grange then said, that he was extremely dissatisfied with the smallness of the sum raised; that he was certain there was more money on the Island—and finally, he demanded that 22,000l. sterling more should be brought on board the Majestueux by 8 o'clock the next morning. This the committee frankly declared was impossible.—General Grange then ordered them into the Lieutenant's cabin, and

threatened to take them to sea if his demand was not complied with.

Soon after they were informed by General Barbot, that they must pledge themselves to bring on board 2,000 guineas, by eight o'clock precisely; in which case no injury should be done to the town or the inhabitants. With this they complied; and at nine o'clock the next morning the money was taken on board L'Armide, where they were received with expressions of approbation, at the honour and fidelity with which they had fulfilled their engagement.

M. Ducrocq was presented with a gold watch by the committee as a testimony of esteem for his behaviour to the inhabitants.

At 12 o'clock, on the 7th, the squadron departed and went to Nevis where they obtained 4,200l. currency, landed no soldiers, and behaved with the utmost politeness.—They demanded at first 20,000 guineas.

Captain Wilkins, of the schooner Neutrality, arrived last evening in 15 days from St. Thomas, informs us that the French squadron had returned to Fort Royal, Martinique.

NORFOLK, April 4

By captain Drysdale from Porto Rico, we learn, that a few days before he sailed, a Swedish vessel from S. Croix, brought intelligence, that the French had succeeded in their attack upon St. Kitts, and had laid the town under contribution. This information had also been confirmed by the arrival of a French privateer. It was supposed that their next object would be Tortola; and it was even said that, on being joined by the Toulon and Brest squadrons, it is their intention to carry their arms against the Island of Jamaica.

American.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1805.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the schooner Tickler, to his owners in this city dated from Cape Francois, the 12th March, 1805.

A brig belonging to Newburyport; the schr. Beauty, captain West, of Baltimore with 3 guns; the schooner—, captain Webb, of Philadelphia, and the Tickler, captain Frost, all went from here the day before yesterday bound to leeward. They were not out more than 3 hours before Jack Mathews came across them. The Newburyport brig being a dull sailer was left behind in consequence of which made her escape back to the Cape & brought the news that all 3 of the schrs were chased into Port Francois where they were all taken. Next morning early captain Webb arrived here in his boat and informed us that his schooner and the Beauty were taken, but that captain Frost had beat off the privateer, and had run his schooner ashore, took out all the cash and some other articles; after which was determined to stick to the Tickler. He could get only four of his own men to join him; but being joined by the crew of the Beauty, (who saved themselves in their boat) went on board again, and having got the schooner off, and loading his gun (only one,) with double charges of grape shot, was determined to save his vessel which he did, and arrived safe at Port de Paix; the privateer was at one time within a stone throw of Poor Frost and sent 3 eighteen pound shot, through & through the vessel but not a man was hurt. The privateer had 10 guns and 80 men, with one or two eighteen pounders. He carried off the other two schooners. I can assure you that the Bite is full of privateers and every other place in the Island.—The Tickler has arrived at Gonaves since the date of the above letter.

By yesterday's Charleston mail the editors of the American have been favored, by their attentive correspondent at Nassau, N. P. with a file of the Royal Gazette to the 12th ult. from which the following interesting articles have been selected.

In the (Nassau) Royal Gazette, of the 12th ult. we observe the schooner Darr, together with her cargo advertised for sale.

NASSAU, (N. P.) March 8. Captain Wynkoop, Ship Traveller, of New York, 15 days out, arrived yesterday.

March 8. Arrived on Wednesday, the schooner Friends Adventure, captain Dickson, 8 days from Norfolk.

March 12. At a court of vice-admiralty for these islands, held on Wednesday last, a cause came on for trial, quite novel in kind, and of course interesting. It was that of The schooner Darr, W. L. Nicks's master.

Both vessel and cargo were unquestionably American property. She sailed with an assorted cargo from Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, bound to Cape Francois, in St. Domingo, but was intercepted by the private armed vessel of war Sarah-Ann, Joseph Hunter, commander, and sent into this port for adjudication. Part of her cargo being articles universally deemed "contraband of war," the only question to be decided was, whether they were destined for the supply of an enemy. The captors contended that St. Domingo could only be