

HANOVER, (N. Hamp.) August 18.
SICKNESS.

The dysentery is still making havoc among the children in the eastern and northern parts of this town. More than forty have died since the first of July; twenty were buried in one week.

We are happy in being able to inform the public, that only one person has died of this disorder within three miles of Dartmouth college; we do not know that any other is now endangered with the disease.

FAST.

Last Friday was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, by the inhabitants of those parts of Hanover, which have been so grievously afflicted with the dysentery. The rev. Asa Burton, of Thetford, preached on the occasion, to a very numerous and a very mournful assembly. Probably more than one half of the audience were then in mourning for deceased relatives.

BOSTON, August 22.
From the (Salem) Register.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Roussel, at the Isle of France, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 30, 1800.

"Our private and colonial authority, has declared us for some time, at war with your nation, but now we are happily come out of that error, and we have in consequence made a commercial treaty with you, which renders safe your property in these seas, provided always, that your vessels be fitted out conformably to the treaty of 1778; so you may visit us with entire confidence; expecting which pleasure, I remain, yours, &c.

NEW-LONDON, August 27.

A gentleman at Newport, writes his brother in this city, that several persons employed in clearing the lower hold of the frigate General Green, in that harbour, had been seized with a malignant fever; but no other persons employed as caulkers, &c. were affected. The sick were removed to the hospital, and the town continued very healthy.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The expertness of the Malays at diving, appears from the following curious circumstance, related by a gentleman lately from India:—"Having often heard of the skill of these people in the water, and received almost incredible accounts of their diving, I was much gratified at being on the quarter deck when an exploit was to take place.—The ship was riding at anchor in the bay of St. Helena, and quite calm; I saw a dollar thrown from the bowsprit of the ship by the boatswain; at the same instant of time a Malay leaped from the starboard quarter gallery into the water; he remained invisible 4 minutes and 20 seconds, when to my utter astonishment, he returned with the identical dollar, which had been privately marked, in order to prevent a deception. The Malay, I understand, caught the dollar midway, and performed the same surprising exploit many times before we failed. [Lon. pap.]

PEACE.

Between RIGAUD and TOUSSAINT.

"Two or three days before our departure from the Cape, news had arrived there of peace having taken place between Toussaint Louverture and Rigaud.

"Toussaint's forces, under the command of general Dessaline, having captured Arquin, and got possession of Rigaud's portmanteau and papers, by which they became acquainted with his real situation (which he had hitherto found means to keep concealed from them) they determined on pushing forward, with all possible dispatch, to Aux Cayes, before he could receive any supplies of ammunition and provisions, of which his army was much in want.

"Rigaud found himself so closely pursued, and perceiving some unfavourable movements in his own army, and fearing they might declare openly against him, determined at last, if possible, to accommodate matters with Toussaint. He accordingly sent a deputation to him, to let him know his intentions: they were well received, but Toussaint would agree to no other terms, than that Rigaud should immediately depart from the island; which Rigaud was finally forced to consent to. A certain number of days has been allowed him, by Toussaint, to depart with his family and baggage. He has a brig of 22 guns, in the harbour of Aux Cayes, in which he means to embark.

"This city or town has sent a deputation of white inhabitants to general Toussaint, to request him to come in person, and take possession of the place, dreading the arrival of the army without the commander in chief, as they have always been led to suppose, that the territory in possession of Rigaud was to be given them as fair plunder.—On the 2d instant, general Moysse, commander at the Cape, received official letters from general Toussaint, informing him of these transactions, and that he, Toussaint, was then on his road to Aux Cayes.

"The Augusta brig, the Trumbull and the Herald, sloops of war, are cruising near the Aux Cayes. It is to be hoped that Rigaud will fall in with some one of them."

BALTIMORE, August 29.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at St. Sebastian, to his correspondent in Frederickburg, dated July 10.

"This day positive and authentic accounts from Paris say, that the treaty between the United States

and France is suspended, in consequence of the latter refusing to indemnify the United States for the depredations they have committed on our commerce, unless the United States will enter into a treaty offensive and defensive; which will not be done, as it would be a direct violation of our neutrality."

Annapolis, September 4.

Mr. Green,

AS Some of the opponents of Mr. Jefferson have not yet dropped the charge of inaction and timidity against him when governor of Virginia, you will oblige me by publishing in your next Gazette a vindication of his conduct, taken from a pamphlet sent me by a friend from Philadelphia. It contains a full refutation of the charge.

I am, Sir, with esteem,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. DUVAL.

"—THERE is yet another accusation produced by the calumniators of this good man, which the recorded testimonial of his country's approbation, also refutes. Namely, that while he was governor of Virginia, in the year 1781, during Arnold's invasion of that state, he shamefully fled before a handful of light horse, and left the capital of the state, Richmond, to be pillaged and plundered by the enemy. If indeed it were true that Mr. Jefferson had been thus timid and faithless to his public trust, no man will believe that the legislature of Virginia were ignorant of the circumstances or unmindful of his conduct.—Accordingly it will be found in the proceedings of the Virginia legislature of the 12th of December, 1781, that that assembly, having all the circumstances of Mr. Jefferson's conduct before them and within their knowledge, respecting that invasion, unanimously resolved, "That the thanks of the general assembly be given to Thomas Jefferson, Esq; for his attentive administration of the powers of the executive, whilst in office."

In addition, if the unanimous testimony of the legislature be not, in the opinion of his calumniators, most conclusive, it will be seen in the Gazette of the United States, published at Philadelphia by John Fenno, that on the 26th of October, 1796, when the same groundless calumny was brought forward in that Gazette, against Mr. Jefferson, for the same purpose that it is now used, a gentleman who then gave his name to the printer, and who had been an officer in the army and an eye witness of all Mr. Jefferson's conduct during the invasion of Virginia, in the year 1781, published in that Gazette the following testimonial of that conduct, which was never either answered or controverted; to wit:

Mr Fenno,

I observe some shameful misstatements of the writer in your Gazette under the signature of Phocion, respecting the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, while governor of Virginia, in the year 1781, and having been personally present, in actual service, through all the active scenes of that year, from its commencement and before, until after the termination of the siege of York, I can state what that conduct really was, with more truth and certainty than either Phocion or his friend Charles Simms, neither of whom appear to know much about what they have written, and were, to my knowledge, neither of them in Virginia at the period referred to. First, then, it is not true that "Mr. Jefferson abandoned his trust at the moment of invasion."—Arnold's invasion took place in January, 1781: Mr. Jefferson remained in his station through the whole period of that invasion. Cornwallis's invasion took place in April, 1781, and he continued to advance into the country until the beginning of June, when he commenced his retreat before the marquis Fayette, into the lower country, on the sea board; the marquis having taken the command about two months before. Mr. Jefferson did not resign at all, or abandon his station; he remained in office until after Cornwallis's retreat, and until the time for which he was constitutionally elected had expired; to wit: the 12th of June, 1781. Before he left this office, however, Mr. Jefferson demanded of the legislature, a full inquiry into the conduct of the executive for the last twelve months; which was accordingly granted by their resolution of the 12th of June, 1781; and the 26th of November following appointed for the inquiry—being a period of near six months allowed to bring forward any charges or proofs against Mr. Jefferson.—On the 26th of November, 1781, the assembly proceeded to take up the inquiry at large, on the report of a committee of their own body; and having first voted that no charge or accusation whatever appeared against Mr. Jefferson and that there never was any cause for the inquiry but some vague and groundless rumours, they passed the resolution of the 12th of December, 1781, already published in your paper (Mr. Fenno), and which if Phocion's candour will permit him again to read, he will find not merely an acknowledgment of Mr. Jefferson's ability and integrity, and altogether silent on the want of firmness, but containing an unanimous and express vote of thanks for his attentive administration of the powers of the executive whilst in office.

Secondly, Mr. Fenno, it is not true that Mr. Jefferson at any time fled before a few light horsemen, and shamefully abandoned his trust; or, as suggested by Charles Simms, contributed by his conduct to the loss and distress which accrued to the state, in the destruction of public records and vouchers for general expenditure.—Let facts speak: in four days from the arrival of Arnold's fleet, he proceeded 150 miles up James River, and landed his troops within 24 miles of Richmond, the night before his march to that place: all the militia of the state, which could be

armed being then out under the command of general Nelson, in the neighbourhood of Williamsburg, and no defence at hand for the security of Richmond, but about two hundred half armed militia, under the command of baron Stuben, who could do nothing more than cover the removal of the records and military stores across James River, from Richmond to Manchester and secure the boats and batteaux on the Manchester side, to prevent the enemy's passing. The writer of this remained in Richmond with the last detachment of militia that passed the river with records and stores, and until the enemy, about 9 o'clock in the morning, had entered the lower part of the town and began to flank it with their light horse; he saw Mr. Jefferson as active as man could be, as well the night before as that morning, issuing his orders and using every exertion to remove the records and stores. He afterwards saw him at Westham, five miles above Richmond, when Arnold pushed a detachment to destroy the stores at that place, and which, through Mr. Jefferson's exertions, were almost entirely saved. The next day, when the enemy evacuated Richmond, the first man the writer of this saw, as he entered the town, was Mr. Jefferson. Let a candid public then determine whether conduct like this, to which the writer hereof was an eye witness, manifested want of firmness or an abandonment of trust. The situation of the state was at that time peculiarly distressing; the whole quota of its continental troops were then acting in South Carolina; many thousand stand of arms had been supplied for the defence of North-Carolina; and Arnold's invasion found the state almost totally defenceless. The state of things was little better a few months afterwards when Cornwallis's invasion happened, and the marquis Fayette took the command; since it is well known that through the whole of that campaign the marquis could never muster more than three or four thousand militia, badly armed, in aid of the few continental troops that were detached from the northern army, to Virginia. Such was the deplorable situation both of the state and continent, for want of arms. In respect to Tarleton's sudden march to Charlottesville, during that campaign, in order to surprise the governor and assembly, it will be remembered, that the marquis's army was inferior to Cornwallis's, and had few or no cavalry attached to it; that at Charlottesville there was not even a single company of militia, and that Tarleton made a rapid march, of about 60 miles through the country, at the head of about 500 cavalry. The writer of this was also present at Charlottesville at the time, and saw Mr. Jefferson and his executive council attending their duty at that place, with the assembly; it will not be pretended then, under the circumstances stated, that Mr. Jefferson "fled before a few light horsemen, and shamefully abandoned his trust," as shamefully asserted by Phocion.

But, Mr. Fenno, why do the enemies of Mr. Jefferson cavil alone at his honourable acquittal by the assembly of Virginia, from groundless and unfounded charges? They well know that at the end of that very year, his brave and gallant successor in office, general Nelson, was subjected to public accusation and impeachment before the assembly, for supposed misconduct in office, and honourably acquitted by the same body, in the same precise manner, and with an unanimous vote of thanks, as in the case of Mr. Jefferson. No proof appeared against either; the accusation in each was declared to be groundless, and the honourable reputation of both stand or fall by the verdict of the same body. I leave it with a candid public to form their own reflections.

A SUBSCRIBER.

WE are authorized and requested to inform the freemen of the fifth district, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duval offers himself a candidate at the ensuing election of ELECTORS of president and vice-president, to be held on the second Monday of November next.

Mr. Duval, if elected, will vote for that able and distinguished patriot and statesman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

WE are authorized to inform the voters of this district, composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire, will, if chosen, serve as an elector for the president and vice-president of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the constitution, as president.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 13th instant, at the house of JONATHAN BEARD,

TWO NEGROES, and two horses, for ready CASH; the above property is taken as the property of JONATHAN BEARD, to satisfy a debt due RICHARD MACKUBIN, and for officers fees for the years 1798 and 1799. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 3, 1800.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN LANE.

September 2, 1800.