

return of Buonaparte from Syria: they will relate that the same virtuous physician, who refused to become the destroyer of those committed to his protection, accused Buonaparte of high treason in the full assembly, against the honour of France, her children, and humanity; he entered into the full details of the poisoning of the sick, and massacre of the garrison, aggravating these crimes by charging Buonaparte with strangling, previously at Rosetta, a number of the French and Copts, who were ill of the plague; thus proving that this disposal of his sick was a premeditated plan, which he wished to introduce into general practice. In vain Buonaparte attempted to justify himself; the members sat petrified with terror, and almost doubted whether the scene passing before their eyes was not an illusion. Assuredly all these proceedings will not be found in the minutes of the institute; no, Buonaparte's policy foresaw the danger, and power produced the erasure; but let no man calculating on the force of circumstances which may prevent such an avowal as is solicited, presume on this to deny the whole: there are records which remain, and which in due season will be produced. In the interim, this representation will be sufficient to stimulate inquiry; and, Frenchmen, your honour is indeed interested in the examination.

Let us hope also that in no country will there be found another man of such Michivalean principles, as by sophistry to palliate those transactions; nor must the judgment abuse itself by bringing to recollection the horrors of the French revolution, and thus diminishing the force of those crimes by the frequency of equal guilt in France during her contest for liberty or slavery.

Buonaparte pleaded that he ordered the garrison to be destroyed, because he had no provisions to maintain them, or strength enough to guard them; and that it was evident if they escaped they would act against the French, since amongst the prisoners were five hundred of the garrison of Ell-Erish, who had promised not to serve again, (they had been compelled in passing through Jaffa by the commandant to serve,) and that he destroyed the sick to prevent contagion, and save themselves from falling into the hands of the Turks; but these arguments, however specious, were refuted directly, and Buonaparte was at last obliged to rest his defence on the positions of Machiavel. When he afterwards left Egypt, the Scavens were so angry at being left behind, contrary to promise, that they elected the physician president of the institute; an act which spoke itself fully.

An anecdote, after what has been said against, should, however be related, as a proof of the commanding genius of Buonaparte, and will be told as repeated by a Frenchman of high consideration—"Buonaparte, notwithstanding his successes and fame, was considered by those who knew him best, as not in himself possessing the great qualities ascribed to him. We regarded him as indebted more to an extraordinary peculiar good fortune, forcing irresistible circumstances to his advantage, than to his own abilities and exertions. After his disasters and repulse at Acre, our opinion was confirmed, and we expected to see him return dejected, conscious of disgrace, his shame aggravated by the recollection of his having sent a messenger with a dispatch, and which was read in the institute, in which he expresses himself, "In three days I shall be in Acre; when you open this be assured that Djezza Pacha is no more." The day before he entered Cairo, we received orders, to our astonishment, to prepare illuminations, triumphal arches, &c. for honour to the conquerors of Syria, and Djezza Pacha. The troops who had despondingly anticipated a different reception, whose murmurs against the man who had planned their expedition amounted to mutiny, whose expressions even menaced death to him as an atonement for their seven thousand comrades who had perished, saw with surprize the honours paid to them; heard their chief and themselves styled conquerors; and, in the delirium of vanity, forgot their injuries and defeats. The next morning Buonaparte, assured of the intoxication still continuing, assembled his army on parade, distributed rewards, then moved forward a battalion, of grenadiers, whom he upbraided for having refused to make another assault on Acre, and sentenced them to carry their arms flung behind, till their character was retrieved.—It was then, said the narrator, he pronounced Buonaparte really a great man. We confessed his knowledge of human nature, who in a few hours could so improve his situation, and re-assume his influence, as to disgrace those very men, who the day before would, with the applause of their comrades (now approving of their dishonour) had uttered a word of censure, have instantly assassinated him."

August 4.

Extract from letters from an American resident at Rotterdam, to a house in this city, received via Salem, by the ship Active, direct from Rotterdam.

June 6.

"Great-Britain is capturing all the Dutch East and West-India ships—every finger is a hook, and we have daily accounts of their most valuable shipping being carried in. Buonaparte has begun to threaten Great-Britain with an invasion; but the best informed think a successful invasion impracticable. The seas and channel are covered with British ships of war, and every port in France and Holland is blockaded; so that they cannot get a ship in or out. Mr. Liston, the English ambassador, is still at the Hague; but reports say he leaves there in the morning for some part of Germany. It is said to be Mr. Liston's opi-

tion that the war will have a very long continuance. Should France endeavour to shut the neutral ports of Hamburg and Bremen against the English ships it is conjectured in that case that Russia will come forward in support of their neutrality and protection of Hanover. She is recruiting her armies and arming and commissioning her ships, and every thing seems to indicate a movement from that quarter. The king of Prussia lately reviewed an army of 30,000 men, which he still keeps in the field. A Russian ambassador has arrived at Hanover, and it is conjectured Mr. Liston is going on to meet him. Every thing wears the appearance of a continental war. The commerce of the United States must flourish, if the wisdom of our government keeps us out of the scrape. The Dutch have embargoed four English packets here, at the instance of the French, and imprisoned the agents of the packets."

June 8.

"Intelligence was received yesterday from Hamburg, that the French had taken possession of Bremen, and were marching to Cuxhaven and Embden—at Bremen they have put barriers with the word neutrality marked upon them, but the French paid little respect to it."

August 5.
ACCIDENT.

As the United States schooner Vixen was saluting the town on Wednesday last, the gunner's mate put the match to the bow gun, without observing that a man was standing on the mouldings charging—By the discharge, the man's arm, we understand, was carried off above the elbow, being struck by the rammer which he had not withdrawn. The man was blown into the water. Mr. Smith, lieutenant and commander, made every personal exertion to save the man, but was unsuccessful: a negro on board jumped over and supported the sailor until the boat picked him up. He only said it was hard that he had been compelled to fight both for the British and the French, and now when he hoped to be of use to his own country, to be laid up in dock without seeing a single broadside. [Anti Demo.]

August 6.

We understand a resolution was yesterday offered by a member to the board of health, for preventing intercourse between New-York and this city, in consequence of verbal and written information from respectable sources of the existence of a contagious fever in New-York. The board determined to delay adopting the resolution until the receipt of the New-York mail due this morning. [Aurora.]

From the Aurora.
USEFUL INVENTION.

Mr. John Biddis, of Milford, in this state has discovered a valuable preparation from the common potatoe which promises to be of considerable use.

Mr. Biddis formerly discovered a mode of preparing starch, by a simple but peculiar process from the same valuable root. The art of procuring starch in a certain proportion was long before known, but Mr. Biddis's discovery extended not only to simplify the process and accommodate it without additional expense to domestic convenience, but to double the quantity—that is from ten to twelve pounds of farinaceous matter to the bushel.

His present discovery is of much higher importance, he has prepared from the farina of the potatoe, an article for the Materia Medica, of a quality equal to the foreign. We mean sago. Mr. Biddis has submitted his sago to the test of the faculty of chymists, and of the hospital practice, and has obtained from each unequivocal testimonies of the excellence and nutritious quality of the new sago. It is certified by persons of experience and judgment to be of equal goodness to *Borven's patent sago powder*, sold in the shops at 75 cents the pound.

Mr. Biddis has obtained a patent for these useful discoveries, and means to dispose of family rights to the use of them at the trifling sum of a dollar a family!

Solicitous to encourage every branch of home manufactures, and after inquiries circumstantial and satisfactory as to the accuracy of this statement, we shall be happy to receive subscriptions at the Aurora bookstore, where a paper lies for the purpose.

It is very generally supposed that the sago brought from India is a seed; but the fact is not so. The sago brought from the east, is not a seed, but a vegetable paste, artificially granulated. It is said to be the pitch of a tree peculiar to the islands of the eastern Archipelago, where only it is manufactured, and thence exported to the continents of India, China and Europe.

From an English publication.

RECOVERY OF LOST VOICE.

The case here described deserves to be recorded, not only as a matter of curiosity, but as it may be influential to the relief of others, who labour under the infirmity experienced by the patient in the following relation:—In the beginning of December, 1807, Elizabeth Sellers, a scholar in the girls charity school in Sheffield, aged 13 years, lost her voice, so that she was unable to express herself on any occasion otherwise than by a whisper. She, however, enjoyed very good health, and went through several employments in the school, such as knitting, sewing, spinning at the high and low wheel, &c. without any indulgence. Read anxiously she could not; and her infirmity, without intermission, resisted all medical assistance; till in the evening of the 25th of March, 1803, she, hearing several of her school fellows singing a hymn, in which she wished to join, went up to one

Sarah Milner, and whisperingly begged that she would shout down her throat.

Milner at first was shocked at the proposal, and refused to comply with the request; but at length through her repeated solicitations, she consented, and shouted down her throat with all her might; upon which Sellers, to the astonishment of the whole school, immediately regained her voice, and wept and sung as if she had been almost in a state of derangement; and has continued in possession of her voice ever since. According to her account, her first sensation upon the loss of her voice was as if she had a lump in her throat, and she can assign no other reason for her request to Milner, than that she thought her compliance would relieve her.

Annapolis, August 11.

We are authorized to state that Dr. Archibald Dorley will serve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly, if elected.

We are authorized to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

DENON'S Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of Gen. Buonaparte in that country, and published under his immediate patronage; translated from the French; 2 vols. with plates.

Public Characters, foreign and American,

The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.

Lottery of Life, 3 do.

Orphan of Llangbed, 3 do.

Lady of the Cave, 3 do.

Castle of Caithness, 2 do.

D'Israeli's Romances,

The Spectator, 3 vols.

The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield.

A few copies of the celebrated Comedy of JOHN BULL, by Celsman.

Marriage Promise.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees,

An Epitome of Mr Forsyth's Treatise on the culture and management of Fruit Trees; also, Notes on American Gardening and Fruits, &c. by an American Farmer

Mungo Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's Pronouncing and Perry's Dictionary, Ferdyce's Addresses to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio post, quarto do, thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cylinders and Copy do Quills, Inkstands, Ink-powder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, August 10, 1803.

THE ladies and gentlemen of UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, and its environs, are hereby respectfully informed, that the Philadelphia and Baltimore company of Comedians, now performing at Annapolis, intend to offer them a few evenings entertainments. The pieces will be select, and every exertion made to render the undertaking worthy their patronage. The first performance will be

On Friday, August 12, 1803,

at the Assembly-room, Upper-Mariborough,

when will be presented a celebrated comedy, called

RECONCILIATION:

OR,

THE BIRTH DAY.

[Translated from the German of Kotzbue.]

After which the musical entertainment of the

LOCK AND KEY.

The doors will be open at six, and the performance to commence at seven o'clock precisely.

* * * No postponement on account of the weather.

Annapolis, August 10, 1803.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the partnership of WHEELER and SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the subscriber is authorized to receive payment of all debts due the said firm. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past favours, and informs them that he has removed to the small blue store, nearly opposite Mr. Caton's tavern, where he keeps a constant supply of wet goods and groceries, among which are, best James river tobacco and Spanish segars.

LEONARD SCOTT.

Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of Patapsco, and brought into Annapolis, a ROW BOAT, eighteen feet on the top, and fifteen feet long by the keel, the wooden ends forward knocked loose, a new boat, and nothing but her priming paint upon her.

JOHN BROWN.

Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

A Stray HORSE

WAS brought before me, this day, by WILLIAM JEFFERY, of Elk-Ridge Landing, a black HORSE COLT, 3 or 4 years old, no perceivable brand, and trots rather rough, and appears to be unbroke.

RICHD. HOPKINS.

The owner is hereby directed to come, prove property, and take him away.

WILLIAM JEFFERY,

of Elk-Ridge Landing.