

sembled at and near St. Malo, Barfleur, Havre and Dieppe. These troops, deluded by the prospect of an easy conquest and abundance of plunder, are dissatisfied at being kept so long from visiting England. It was this carried the first consul to the coast, and the accounts above alluded to, state, finding his explanations not in the least satisfactory to the soldiers, he determined to order an embarkation of 40 or 50,000 men, to take place with all possible expedition, composed of the most refractory of the troops, and that his intentions were generally promulgated early in the last week. They are to appoint their own officers, and to take their departure from Boulogne, Dunkirk, Ostend, and some of the Dutch ports. We cannot avoid recommending a more than ordinary vigilance at this crisis, both to our naval and military departments.

December 2.

Yesterday morning dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from Sir John Borlase Warren, the British ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg. They were brought to Sheerness by the Clyde frigate, which has arrived there with part of the convoy from the Baltic. These dispatches are believed to be of great importance.

MALAGA, October 12.

All trade is here at a stand; by reason of an epidemical putrid fever, which has just manifested itself, and which carries off the patients in the course of a week. If they lie longer they remove. Fortunately, however, this malady is confined to that part of the town inhabited by mariners; some ships, on board which it also appeared, have been sent to the bay, with the necessary assistance.

The fever continues to defy all attempts of the faculty. Every where the sick are removing, or the dead carrying for interment. No less than sixteen Danish and Swedish captains, and forty sailors have fallen victims to this malady. The communications in the havens are cut off; no one can come on shore; and the worst is, the afflicted can receive little assistance. All the ships are dragged up the road and almost half of the city is fled.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

COMMUNICATION.

DEATH OF DR. PRIESTLEY.

The death of this great and good man has already been announced to the public: but as the manner in which he left this world, furnishes a striking proof of the importance of religious principles, and the efficacy of Christian hope, not only his particular friends, but sincere Christians in general, will be gratified by a brief recital of what took place during the close of that illness which terminated in his death.

It is true that Dr. Priestley differed in opinion from the generality of Christians on several doctrinal points; but he heartily concurred with them in a belief of the existence, perfection, and providence of Almighty God, the truth and excellence of Divine Revelation, the Messiahship of Jesus, the necessity of holiness in heart and life, and a future state of righteous retribution at the second coming of Christ.

His general conduct through life, and particularly on many great and trying occasions, sufficiently proved how much he was influenced by these great principles; yet the force of them was still more conspicuously displayed during his late illness, and particularly during the last days of his life. He died not with resignation merely, but with cheerfulness; considering death, after an useful and well spent life, as necessary to enable him to enter on a new and enlarged sphere of action, as the labourer does sleep at night to enable him to perform the duty of another day.

Since his illness at Philadelphia, in the year 1801, he never regained his former good state of health. His complaint was constant indigestion, and a difficulty of swallowing food of any kind. But during this period of general debility, he was busily employed in printing his church history, and the 1st vol. of his notes on the Scriptures, and in making new and original experiments. During this period, likewise, he wrote his pamphlet of Jesus and Socrates compared, and reprinted his essay on Philogistion.

From about the beginning of November, 1803, to the middle of January, 1804, his complaint grew more serious; yet, by judicious medical treatment, and strict attention to diet, he, after sometime, seemed, if not gaining strength, at least not getting worse; and his friends fondly hoped that his health would continue to improve as the season advanced. He, however, considered his life as very precarious. Even at this time, besides his miscellaneous reading, which was at all times very extensive, he read through all the works quoted in his comparison of the different systems of the Grecian philosophers with christianity; composed that work, and transcribed the whole of it, in less than three months. So that he has left it ready for the press. During this period, he composed in one day, his 2d reply to Dr. Lion.

In the last fortnight of January, his fits of indigestion became more alarming, his legs swelled, and his weakness increased. Within two days of his death, he became so weak that he could walk but a little way; and that with great difficulty: for some time he found himself unable to speak; but on recovering a little, he told his friends that he had never felt more pleasantly during his whole life-time, than during the time that he was unable to speak. He was fully sensible that he had not long to live; yet talked with cheerfulness to all who called on him. In the course of the day, he expressed his thankfulness at being permitted to die quietly, in

his family, without pain, and with every convenience and comfort that he could wish for. He dwelt upon the peculiarly happy situation in which it had pleased the Divine Being to place him in life, and the great advantage he had enjoyed in the acquaintance and friendship of some of the best and wisest of men in the age in which he lived, and the satisfaction he derived from having led an useful as well as a happy life. He this day gave directions about printing the remainder of his notes on Scripture, (a work in the completion of which he was much interested,) and looked over the first sheet of the third volume, after it was corrected by those who were to attend its completion, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner of its being executed.

On Sunday the 5th, he was much weaker, but sat up in an arm chair for a few minutes. He desired that John XI. chap. might be read to him. He stopped the reader at the 45th verse; dwelt for some time on the advantage he had derived from reading the Scriptures daily, and recommended this practice, saying it would prove a source of the purest pleasure. "We shall all (said he) meet finally; we only require different degrees of discipline suited to our different tempers, to prepare us for final happiness." Mr. — coming into his room, he said—"you see, Sir, I am still living." Mr. — observed, "that he would always live." "Yes, I believe I shall; we shall meet again in another and a better world." He said this with great animation, laying hold of Mr. —'s hand in both his own. After evening prayers, when his grand children was brought to his bed side he spoke to them separately, and exhorted them to continue to love each other, &c. "I am going (added he) to sleep as well as you; for death is only a good long sound sleep in the grave; and we shall meet again."

On Monday morning, the 6th of February, on being asked how he did, he answered in a faint voice, that he had no pain, but appeared fainting away gradually. About 8 o'clock, he desired to have three pamphlets which had been looked out by his directions the evening before. He then dictated as clearly and distinctly as he had ever done in his life, the additions and alterations which he wished to have made in each. Mr. — took down the substance of what he said, which was read to him: He observed, "Sir, you have put it in your own language; I wish it to be in mine." He then repeated over again, nearly word for word, what he had before said, and when it was transcribed, and read over to him, he said, "That is right, I have now done."

About half an hour after, he desired that he might be moved to a cot. About ten minutes after he was moved to it, he died: but breathed his last so easily, that those who were sitting close to him, did not immediately perceive it. He had put his hand to his face, which prevented them from observing it.

He was born on the 24th of March, 1733.

Mark the perfect, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.

CHARLESTON, January 19.

Though various channels of information, we find that vast numbers of people are already thronging by different routes from all parts of the Union to New-Orleans, &c.—And the influx of American citizens into the Floridas, upon the trust, as it is supposed, of their being annexed to the Union, is so great that the governor at St. Augustine has found it necessary to put the grant of lands under narrower limits and more severe restrictions than before. It is even surmised that that measure of his has been owing to some hints that have been given in contemplation of an intendedcession.

January 30.

The ship Three Sisters, captain Clark, arrived this morning, in 60 days from Bourdeaux; left that port on the 1st December. By this arrival we have received regular files of the (Paris) Argus to the 19th November, and Bourdeaux papers of the 21st.

From the extracts published from these papers, it will appear that no events of any importance had occurred since our last accounts.—The preparations for the grand invasion were carried on with unabated vigour; and the attempt was daily expected to be made.—Buonaparte was at Boulogne inspecting the works; and the minister of war had also left Paris for the coast, with the same view.—The British have, as a precautionary measure of safety, landed three thousand troops in Egypt, and garrisoned the forts of Alexandria, &c.

February 2.

On the night of the 31st of December, the English privateer schooner Hazard, capt. Walter Wilson, belonging to New-Providence, fell in with the French national schooner Courier, having on board 350 French troops, from Port-au-Prince, bound to St. Jago, in company with several other vessels having troops on board. On the privateer's haling the Frenchmen, they answered that they were from Jamaica. But as soon as they saw a favorable opportunity, they ran alongside the privateer, and boarded her; a desperate conflict ensued, which lasted about twenty minutes, when the Frenchmen succeeded in capturing her, after losing about 90 of their men. The French general Noailles, late commander at Cape Nicholas-Mole, received a wound in the conflict, of which he died in a few days after. The crew of the privateer consisted of 65 men. The following is the number of killed and wounded, which we have from one of the persons who was on board of the privateer at the time of the engagement. Killed—Capt. Wilson, three prize masters, the boatwain, one boatwain's mate, and 8 blackmen. Wounded—Thos. Black-

stock, 1st lieutenant, Thos. Wilson, officer of marines; 2 carpenters, 9 white men, and 3 black.

B. A. L. T. M. O. R. E. February 11.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the American dated Washington, February 8.

"A warm debate I am told took place in the Senate yesterday, on the subject of admitting free negroes and people of colour, in the Louisiana counties to serve as jurors, &c. It was urged by some of the members, that agreeably to the convention with France, to admit the subjects of that country as citizens of the United States, without any discrimination as to colour; that they had a right to expect, and we could not disfranchise them, without a direct violation of the convention. It was, however, warmly and spiritedly opposed by some of the southern members; particularly gen. Jackson, who insisted, that if they were admitted to equal privileges with the whites, that it might not be long before that country would experience all the horrors of a civil war, which, in fact, would be a war of extermination. I was not present, and therefore can give but a very imperfect account of the ideas advanced, and con.

"It is reported that captain Truxton is likely to be reinstated in his former rank in the service."

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

On Thursday last a committee was appointed to prepare a bill for electing electors of president and vice-president of the United States by the people; also one to prepare a bill for electing representatives to the next congress.—Both committees were instructed to form bills for general elections.

The bill for the gradual abolition of slavery is referred to a committee of the whole.

February 17.

On the morning of Monday the 6th of February, 1804, died DOCTOR JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, who he lived till the 24th day of March next, would have attained his 71st year.

Dr. Priestley is dead! but his works die not with him.—while science and literature shall exist, his name will be pronounced with veneration by all those who know how to appreciate a life of eminent talents, eminent industry, and eminent utility.

Capt. Sharpe, who arrived at this port yesterday from Naples, informs us that 30,000 French troops were in the northern part of that kingdom at the time of his departure; and that the British and war Gibraltar was in readiness to carry off the English merchants and their property, in case they should advance further into the interior.—N. T. J.

February 18.

Capt. Lewis, who arrived at Charleston, on the 1st inst. from Jamaica, informs, that when he left the prospect of a Spanish war was over. The ship of war captured by the Aolus frigate, had been stored and was repairing; a number of other Spanish vessels which had been detained in different ports, expectation of the war were likewise released.

Extract of a letter from Port Republican, dated 4th January last.

"The times here are truly distressing to the inhabitants. There are 100,000 dollars to be raised this week in the following manner 1200 dollars for each merchant of the first class; 500 from the second; 120 from the third; 40 from the fourth; all descriptions of persons 4 dollars. Those who do not pay are immediately sent to prison.

The following distressing account of the loss of the brig Harriot, of New-York, was received by the editor, through the medium of the post-office, in publication:

(New-York, January 22, 1804)

"On the fifth inst. the brig Harriot left this port for Baltimore, and on the 15th we received intelligence of her loss. On board of her were 100 passengers for Baltimore, all of whom were lost. She was observed by the schooner Hope, but the storm being so violent, she could yield her no assistance."

February 20.

Yesterday morning the French frigate La Poursuivant, of 44 guns, dropped down below the city in order to proceed to sea.—She was elegantly furnished with the flags of almost every commercial nation. On passing down she fired a salute of twelve guns which was immediately answered by an equal number from Fort M^cHenry. She has undergone a thorough repair in this port; the expence of which is estimated at seventy thousand dollars.

A London paper of November 23, contains the following paragraph.—"The privy council last long time yesterday, and we understand that the subject of their deliberations was the disputes that happened in Trinidad. At the breaking up of the council, a person implicated in the business was ordered into the custody of a king's messenger. The affair is of a delicate nature."

The rifle-piece used is upon a new construction, invented by a volunteer.—The improvement is to the sword upon the piece, to answer the end of a bayonet; which it does effectually, being long. The weight of the rifle-piece and sword fixed, is under 10lb. The gun weighs 7lb. the length of the rifle-barrel is two and an half feet.

The Anna, Marquis of Lansdowne, and Empress of Russia, all from Petersburg, had on board Russian cadets, sent by the emperor to acquire knowledge of tactics in the British navy.

(Lon. paper)