

These agents sit in the Divan at Constantinople, as in the Congress of the Americans; and though their sentiments are very often opposite, their services meet in the same central point. Not a sovereign, not a minister, not a statesman, not a merchant, not an author of any reputation, who is not watched, by the invisible agents of our secret police, who employ the talents of preachers, as well as those of actors, to serve them; they take the advantage of the popularity of an oration in the senate, as well as of the fashionable imbecility of a ballad singer in the street; they influence the decisions of privy councils in palaces, as well as the toasts of factions at a public tavern. The activity is seen in the budget of the finances for a state, as well as a subscription for a picnic or charitable institution. They indirectly decide the marriage of princes, as well as the divorces of subjects. The political, as well as the amorous intriguer, wears often their livery.

"The law promulgated, the air sung, the bargain concluded, the treaty signed, the war declared, the peace proclaimed, are more than often their doings. They employ at the same time, and for the same purpose, the devotion of the christian and the infidelity of the deist; the bigotry of the superstitious, and the blasphemy of the atheist; the intolerance of the fanatic, and the indifference of the philosopher. They penetrate and plot equally in the pagods of the Hindoos, the temples of the Chinese, in the mosques at Constantinople, in the church of St. Peter at Rome, and in the grand synagogue at Amsterdam. The Royal Exchange in London, and the fish-market at Paris; the diamond mines at Cadiz, and the marble quarries in Laponia; the galleons at Cadiz, and the Flower-Hall at Naples, are equally visited and inspected by them. It is more difficult to say where they are not than where they are; what transactions escape their notice than those they influence.

"Some of the agents for our secret police are paid, others are volunteers; but they all combat under the same banners, they all fight for the same cause, and they are all registered at the same office, in the same register. Though the volunteers are more numerous than the regulars, the expence of our government for this institution amounts yearly to eight millions of livres; a large sum, if it was not remembered, at the same time, that tributary kings and nations pay us yearly more than three times that sum; and that we owe mostly to the agents of our secret police the power we have to command such an enormous external tribute.

"Foreigners, as well as Frenchmen, have done Fouché the honour of considering him the parent of our secret police; but they are all mistaken. Its plan was proposed to our cabinet under the monarchy, but laid aside as impracticable. Talleyrand was the person who corrected and improved this plan; and our secret police may therefore justly be called his natural child. Though our grand judge is a minister of police, Talleyrand presides in the office of the secret police, directs all its operations, rewards, promotes, disgraces, or punishes its agents. In this place he is the First Consul.—Regnier, Real, Fouché, and Hauterive, are his counsellors, and Desmarais is his secretary. Each of these counsellors has his department in Europe as well as in Africa, in Asia as well as in America; he knows nothing more than what concerns his department, the whole (*le tout ensemble*) is known to Talleyrand alone; even the female agents of his secret police are under his sole and immediate control; and the report of madame Stael and madame Genlis directing their operations, is without foundation. Passions, more than money, are his means; he always employs and addresses the former; the latter is only used as an auxiliary to silence reason or conscience, if they should murmur."

BOSTON, October 1.

A letter has been received in town, dated Messina, (in the island of Sicily) July 12, 1804, stating, that a few days previous, commodore Preble sailed from thence with his squadron, for the immediate purpose of bombarding Tripoli.

NEW-YORK, October 9.

Letters from Cape François, received by the sloop Little Jack, arrived at this port, mention that it was very healthy at the Cape, and that the government was very friendly to the Americans.

October 10.

The light-house on Old Point Comfort, at the entrance of the Chesapeake, was, a few days since, destroyed by fire.

A Grenada paper of the 31st of August, mentions the safe arrival of the London and Cork fleets at Barbadoes, and that lord Scaforth had returned from England and resumed the government of that island.

DESSALINES, whom we mentioned sometime since as having been appointed governor of Hayti for life, with the power of nominating his successor, is consolidating, if not perpetuating, his power. He has at length assumed the imperial purple. He was proclaimed Emperor on the 15th of September, with probably more general acclamations than took place in Paris at the time when his great prototype was elevated to the same high dignity. Captain Sealy informs us, the rejoicings and illuminations at the Cape continued for three successive days.

If the people of St. Domingo are to be governed by a written constitution, we presume it will be modelled after that of the French, with such deviations only as local circumstances may render necessary; and that the companions of Dessalines will be created titular dignitaries of the empire, marshals, constables, arch-chancellors and members of the legion of honour!

The consequences of this event may be, the termination of hostilities between the two governments of their majesties Napoleon and Dessalines I, since all reasonable grounds for continuing the war may be considered as removed, the latter having merely followed closely the example which had been set him by the former, and no doubt conceives that he holds his power by a tenure at least equally honourable and equally just.

We know not when it is intended to celebrate the coronation of the emperor. If we may judge from the preparations which are making, it will be in a style of unusual splendor; and, as so long a journey would be too fatiguing for the pope, it is not unreasonable to suppose his majesty will create a cardinal out of some of his own relations, that the august ceremony may correspond in all respects with that of his "dearly beloved cousin."

[N. Y. paper.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

His excellency Nathaniel Mitchell is elected governor of the state of Delaware; and the honourable James A. Bayard is chosen to represent the said state in the house of representatives of the United States, for the term of two years from the fourth of March next.

DELAWARE ELECTION.

Nathaniel Mitchell, the federal candidate for governor, had in Suffex county, a majority of 1086
And in Kent county, a majority of 328

Total, 1441

Joseph Haslet, the democratic candidate for governor, had in New-Castle county, a majority of 1072

Majority for Mitchell, is 342

James A. Bayard, the federal candidate for representative to congress, had in Suffex county, a majority of 1072

And in Kent county, a majority of 358

Total, 1430

Cæsar A. Rodney, the democratic candidate for representative, had, in New-Castle county, a majority of 1069

Majority in favour of James A. Bayard, 361

October 10.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the John Adams, dated Gibraltar, July 26, 1804.

"War is expected almost immediately between Spain and the United States. The Moors are fitting out their whole force, for what purpose is not known."

In the squall yesterday morning, the ship Fortune, captain Morse, lately arrived from Embder, upset at the wharf at the Lazaretto, by which three of her passengers, two men and a boy, were drowned.

October 12.

Letters from New-Orleans, to the 26th of August, received yesterday morning by the mail, announce the prevalence of the usual autumnal fevers, which had proved fatal to a number of strangers.

VINCENNES, (I. T.) August 28.

It was stated in our last, that the Delaware tribe of Indians had ceded to the United States all the country between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, as high up as the road leading from this place to Louisville. We are now informed that the title of the United States was completed by the relinquishment of the Delawares, as the Piankashaws, who were the original proprietors of the country, had refused to admit the right of the Delawares to sell it. It appears that the latter, who are emigrants from the shores of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, came to this country about 35 years ago, and that the Piankashaws offered to divide with them their land upon condition of their uniting with them against their mortal enemies the Chickasaws, with whom they at that time waged a bloody and unsuccessful war. The Piankashaws on the contrary assert, that the Delawares were only to have the use of the country to live and hunt upon, in conjunction with themselves, but that they had no right to sell it. The dispute, however, has been happily adjusted, and a treaty was yesterday signed by governor Harrison, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of the Piankashaw tribe, by which the whole right of the latter to the country above described, is vested in the United States.

WASHINGTON, October 10.

Advices from commodore Preble of May 15th state, that he had procured from the king of Naples the gun boats for aiding his operations against Tripoli, and that he had proceeded to Messina, where they lay, for the purpose of equipping them.

Information received by us since the date of our last paper confirms the news of the arrival of the John Adams at Gibraltar. The captain of that frigate was instructed to sail without delay for Malta, in case no apprehension was entertained of the hostility of Tunis or the other Barbary powers. Having satisfied himself on this point, he accordingly sailed from Gibraltar on the 25th.

October 12.

It is with sincere pleasure we are enabled to state, that there is the best reason to believe the account of the death of governor CLAIBORNE unfounded. Letters as late as the first of September have been received from him by the president of the United States, on which day the last mail left New-Orleans. These letters state, that Mr. Claiborne had been very ill, but was then so far recovered as to admit of his transacting business.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate John Adams, dated Gibraltar, July 25.

"We arrived here on the 22d inst. after a very pleasant passage of 26 days from Cape Henry. We shall leave this place this evening, or early in the morning, for Algiers, from thence proceed to Malta, and then wait for orders.

"On our passage, Mr. John Sears, midshipman, fell overboard; all our exertions to save him proved ineffectual; the boat was immediately lowered down, but returned at the end of half an hour without him. He was the son of captain Sears, who formerly lived in Baltimore.

"A few weeks since, captain Summers, of the Schooner Nautilus, and his purser, were attacked in the city of Messina by several persons, sometime after night. The captain lost one of his hands, and the purser was so severely wounded that his life is despaired of."

October 13.

A young Dutch lady, residing at Rotterdam, had fallen in love with Sir S. Smith, without having ever seen him. The fame of the gallant knight had worked up her imagination to such a pitch of enthusiasm that she wrote him a letter, offering him her heart, her hand, and her fortune, and calling upon him, in return, to deliver her country from the French yoke. This letter having arrived at Flushing by the mail it was delivered to the French general Monet, who broke it open in a council of generals; and the poor damsel was afterwards arrested and thrown into prison.

The following extract of a letter to the proprietor of the Alexandria Expositor is from a gentleman of great scientific and mechanical talents, now residing in England. "I saw a letter from Dr. Beddoes of York to a friend of mine, in which he mentioned a letter he had received from Dr. Beddoes on a discovery for the cure of the gout, which had never failed. The discoverer said that no more was to be feared from an attack of the gout than from the common operation of bleeding. The history of the discoverer was this, that the discoverer, having a kind of the gout which withstood all the remedies before known, he despaired of relief from medicine, and walking out one day, which in that condition could not be expected to be far, he espied some fruit which the birds eat freely. As it was not ranked among the Materia Medica, curiosity induced him to taste it, and finding, though the taste was odd, it was not disagreeable, he frequently ate of it, and in consequence, was soon freed from his complaint. Having thus experienced the benefit of his discovery, then began to try its efficacy on others; in this practice he met with the greatest success, so that the fact of this discovery reached the ears of Dr. Beddoes, who wished to have the secret, let the expense what it might. He therefore wrote to the discoverer offering him a considerable sum therefor, and a promise of strict secrecy. The discoverer wrote to him again that he was willing, upon his honour, to discover it to him without reward, hoping for his assistance in procuring either a private subscription or parliamentary reward, and accordingly discovered it to the doctor. It has been given by Dr. Beddoes the same success. This relation struck me forcibly, and on recollecting some extraordinary cases that I had heard, I conjectured that the fruit must be BERRIES. On my meeting with my medical friend I told him my suspicion. He seemed to join with me in the opinion, but we have as yet had no opportunity to confirm by trial their effects."

From the Alexandria Expositor.

MR. DINDMORE,

Observing your communication of a remedy for the gout from Dr. Beddoes, implying that the berry of the Ivy were the means, I take the liberty to serve, that the Ivy alluded to is not that common so called or known as such universally among the informed in Virginia, who mistake the *Kalmia L. folia* of Linnæus, which I never saw exceed ten feet and generally is but five or six; for the Ivy so common in Europe is a creeping plant, that covers ancient towers, churches, &c. to the height of seventy to a hundred feet, increasing the solemnity of the ferted grandeur, while in some measure it protects them by so close an embrace as to defy even the affording that finishing sombre to the painter who lights in such scenes. It is harmless in small doses either of leaves or berries, and by botanists is called *Hedera Helix*, Linnæus; and *Hedera Arborescens* Ray: while the other is a deadly plant, killing goats, and cattle who eat it.

ON PRESERVING CIDER.

The juice of the apple, were the best method for pressing and preserving it, as well as in the fruit, might perhaps be rendered almost equal to the juice of the grape.

The following method of preserving cider is mentioned in Dean's Husbandry. "An experiential says a valuable correspondent in the county of Suffolk, (Mass.) was made in the year 1764. Small iron bound casks of cider were placed in a cellar which was always so full of cold spring water, and keep the casks constantly covered, with the water running upon them continually. As the water at all times equally cold, it kept the cider cool from the influence of the air, but fermentation liquor. In which place it continued from October May following. It was then drawn off into bottles and was pronounced to be the best of cider, by good judges."