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TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1805.

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

Most of our readers will recollect, the extract of a letter which appeared in this paper of the 2d instant, respecting Mr. Jefferson's conduct during our revolution.

The following extract is from a second letter on the same subject.

"Since my last I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations in collecting testimony upon the subject of Mr. Jefferson's conduct during the invasion. I pledge myself to furnish the materials for a complete vindication. Mr. ***** the late Consul at ***** commanded (in the absence of Captain Travers) the brig Jefferson, burnt by Arnold in his route to Manchester from Petersburg. Mr. ***** went immediately to Richmond where he continued until evacuated of Manchester and the retreat down J. River, and declares that during that whole event Mr. J. remained constantly in Richmond. I shall procure his certificate. This confirms Col. *****'s letter upon the same subject.

"Through the medium of a friend, I have obtained the correspondence of Gov. Jefferson with the President of Congress, which gives the most clear and perspicuous detailed accounts of those times. As these letters are authentic and elegantly written, they shall be copied and sent to you, and from them you may extract a few or publish the whole as you deem best. I confess, with the facts I now possess, my mind is struck with astonishment, that a story so unfounded should ever have been thought of. It is probable you will not receive these papers as soon as could be wished. My state of health has been so bad as to prevent me from writing. Some person shall however be employed to arrange every thing, and you may expect the promised documents about the 10th of August."

"I have seen, and sure I ought to know," is the language of the "petit conceit," talking spark of Merrick, in his fable of the Caneleon, and it is the language of "Thomas Turner," in that celebrated letter, wherein he whispers of Mr. Jefferson's correspondence with Mr. Walker. In one respect indeed, they differ; the "spark" of Merrick has visited countries, which he is unable to produce before his auditors; Mr. Turner has perused a correspondence, which he might have spread without any magic before the spectators.

The appearance of Mr. Turner's letter was calculated to excite the indignation of every honest man. If a single individual could thus assail the most respectable men in society with the most serious accusations; if instead of bringing forward the evidence which had decided his own judgment, he should thus palm upon us his ex parte statement of the case, or his individual inferences from the evidence; what reputation can be safe from persecution? The greatest benefactor of his country may be brought into suspicion by a whisper. Personal and political hatred may disseminate the most unfounded assertions which had no other foundation than the prejudiced conclusions of those who kept the evidence to themselves. Truth will however generally prevail at last. The characters of those who are attacked will be brought into comparison with those who accuse them; the justice of the world will enquire into the truth of the evidence which is exhibited, or into the motives of those who keep it back; and fortunate will be that accuser, who can save himself from the punishment, which he designs for another. If this be generally the fate of such accusations, what must it be, when Thomas Jefferson is the person accused, and Thomas Turner the accuser?

When Mr. Turner's letter first appeared, we demanded a sight of the original correspondence between Messrs. Jefferson and Walker. We exposed the illiberality of an attack, which was calculated to wound the feelings of a man, without giving him or his friends an opportunity of vindicating his conduct. We reprobated the dishonorable mode of fighting from ambush which Mr. Turner & D. M. Randolph had adopted; and we challenged them to meet us in the open field of civilized war. Mr. Turner must have seen our challenge; but he has refused to accept it. He has still kept the correspondence behind the curtain; and the whole truth of the charge still rests upon his naked assertion, that he "has seen & sure he ought to know." What then must we conclude, but that the same policy which a few years since, induced a federal legislature to withhold those papers from the public eye, still operates upon that party? What must we think, but that Mr. T. despairs of making out such a strong case from the letters themselves, as his scattered suspicions, and the gene-

ral rumour might serve to support? And how must that gentleman feel, who being charged with sacrificing his judgment at the altar of political animosity, is unable to refute the accusation by producing the evidence of his assertions?

Let me ask Mr. T. what opinion he ought to form of man, who thus conveys his rancorous sentiment against Mr. Jefferson in the language of mysterious concealment:

"If ever there was a moment when we regarded Mr. Jefferson with more abhorrence than at any other it was yesterday; when on reading in the 'Prospect Before Us,' the most abominable abuse of Washington, Adams and the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, until our blood boiled with indignation, we fell upon a paragraph of some length, in the body of that very work, not quoted but incorporated with Calender's own a slander, which is an extract of one of the letters in Mr. J. Jefferson's hand writing now in our possession!"

Does not Mr. Turner demand why this extract is not published? Does he not feel a torrent of indignation, boiling in his bosom, against man who thus strives to stab his adversary in the dark? And yet this hero is the Editor of the Boston Repository. He is the correspondent, whom Mr. T. has honoured by his literary labours. He too is "the fellow countryman with Mr. Turner to that disgraceful office" of assailing the President. He too "has seen and sure he ought to know."

ONCE MORE we dare Mr. Turner or his advocates to publish this "original correspondence," in all its details. We have not seen it and yet we are assured "that there is nothing in it at which the friends of Mr. Jefferson have any occasion to blush." We are sure of it, because though we have not seen it ourselves, we have conversed with others who have; because the whole tenor of Mr. Jefferson's life has been at war with dishonor; and because so ungenerous is the resentment of his political opponents, that they would long since have exultingly published any thing, which would have militated against his fame.

BOSTON, July 17.

A letter from Antigua says, "You have doubtless heard of Lord Nelson's sailing off this place, in pursuit of the combined fleet. Various conjectures of the destination of the French and Spanish fleet are afloat:—some say for Trinidad, others Jamaica, others Europe, others the Mediterranean, &c. I doubt much Nelson's overtaking them; if he should, notwithstanding he has but one arm and one eye, and but about half their force, he will, I doubt not, give his usual good account of them. It is said the combined fleet have dispatched vessels in various directions, to meet and board American vessels, and give them false accounts of their course, &c. for the purpose of leading Nelson astray, as by similar means he was led up the Mediterranean; and he, it is said, is going directly to the English channel, should he not fall in with them, presuming it is their object to unite in the threatened invasion of England, &c. Should the combined fleet, by false report, induce him to leave the West Indies, they will, it is said, return here again and attempt the capture of our islands; in the mean time, I should not be surprised, if, to avoid Nelson, they should approach your southern coast, and even anchor in Hampton Roads! Should they return, however, we shall be every way prepared to chastise their temerity. I have thus given you our reports, &c. and leave it to time to substantiate them, or to do them away."

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Belvidere, captain Schenk, arrived here yesterday, in 43 days from Liverpool, we have received files of the London Courier, Messenger and Traveller, up to May 30, 1805—five days later than before received. They do not afford any addition of consequence to our former stock of intelligence;—except the Dutch decree on commerce; This article, with others of some interest we have extracted.

Latest Foreign Advices.

By the ship Belvidere, captain Schenk from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 25.

An officer of one of the ships lately captured by the Bold gun brig gives a most formidable account of the number of the enemy's flotilla in the ports of Boulogne, Vimereaux, Estaples, Calais, Ostend, and Dunkirk. He swells the total amount to 5000; is confident that the attempt at invasion will be made this summer; that the French fleet will come out and fight ours, and that whilst they are fighting us with their ships of the line, their large frigates will release the flotilla from the different ports and convey them to our shores. The number of men encamped on the Boulogne coast is 50,000.

Dispatches were received last night at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Gardner, dated the 22d inst. stating, that on the 11th his Majesty's frigate La Loire, in lat. 43, 34, long. 20, 48, W. fell in with five sail of the line and three frigates, (supposed from the West-Indies) standing to the Eastward. She proceeded to communicate the intelligence to the squadron off Ferrol, and Vice Admiral sir Robert Calder, immediately went in pursuit, but not getting sight of them, he thinks they have effected their return to a port in France.

The more we reflect upon the designs of the French, upon which the curious intercepted correspondence lately published, has thrown such strong light, the more are we convinced, that an attack upon our Indian settlements is one of their great objects. Some private letters received within a day or two from France strengthen our opinion. They state in positive terms, that in a certain latitude, the combined fleets were to separate, and that seven sail of the line were to be detached to the East-Indies with 5000 troops on board.

Lord Keith has left town for Ramsgate, to resume the command of the ships of Bologne.

DUTCH COMMERCE.

The new code of commerce consists of nineteen articles.

1st. The repeal and abolition of all laws and resolutions existing before the decree against trading with Great Britain.

2d. A prohibition of all direct commerce from any of the Dutch ports with Great Britain.

3d. Every vessel that shall arrive in any of our ports with false or forged papers direct from Great Britain, or from any port or haven thereunto belonging, shall, together with every article of her cargo, be confiscated.

4th. On information of any vessel, having been under the necessity of putting into any of the British ports, shall have taken any additional articles on board besides her original cargo, she shall be confiscated; and the captain be liable to pay a fine of 1000 guilders, if he be found to have concealed the fact.

5th. A regulation respecting vessels from Great Britain (whose original destination may be represented to have been for a neutral port) putting into any of the Dutch ports; which shall, if the ship's passports does not clearly prove every part of her cargo to have been destined for such neutral port, be declared to be enemy's property, and confiscated accordingly, so long as free navigation and free commerce be not declared in England.

6th. A fine of 1000 guilders, to be paid by every captain or master of the vessel who shall be found to have any papers, or packets of papers, to be delivered to any of the military officers, on or before their arrival in a Dutch port.

7th. All documents, or ship's papers of whatever description, shall, with the utmost care, be delivered, and also a written declaration by both the captain and master; declaring upon oath whence they came, whither destined, and that they have delivered all papers they had in possession, and that they have not brought over with them, or delivered before this their declaration, any letters or papers whatever. Further, all vessels shall be obliged to take a birth nearest the shore, where they are to remain under guard until they have received leave to weigh anchor.

8th. A prohibition of all importation of British manufacture, from any place and in any manner soever, under penalty of the articles being confiscated, and a fine of 1000 guilders. All indirect importation shall be punished corporally, and, if the case requires it, capitally.

9th. The term British manufacture comprises also coal and train oil.

10th. Goods manufactured in other countries will be admitted, provided they are accompanied with original certificates from the secretary of finance.

11th. No article is to be imported that shall not have been notified at the different offices of the secretaries of finance during the voyage.

12. All direct communication and commerce between this republic and Great Britain, shall henceforth be prohibited.

13th. Prohibits the exportation of ammunition without previous permission; salt, sated meat, and cheese, are prohibited from being conveyed to any port on this side of the Wezer; and even then without special leave, and for a given quantity only.

14th. A fine of treble the value shall be imposed upon all such articles exported without leave, as shall require such previous special permission; as likewise for rye, oats, beans, pease, split barley, grits, pork and butter.

15th. Specifies the form in which the certificates are to be drawn.

16th. No vessel shall sail unless she be provided with a special permit of the commissary, &c. besides the other necessary papers.

17th. The captain, passengers, and crew, are prohibited from taking with them letters, packets, or any thing whatever, intended for any port or haven in Great Britain, under the penalty of a fine of 1000 guilders, and one year's confinement; & for which purpose the capt. is required to make his declaration before he sets sail.

18th. Prohibits the lading or unlading on any strands or bye places.

The 19th forbids the casting anchor at any magazine or warehouse, during the passage, within certain limits.

SAVANNAH, July 10.

On the 7th inst. arrived the British armed ship Margaret, captain Bowes, from Africa, via New Providence, carrying 14 six pounders, and 20 men.—On the 4th inst. off the coast, captain B. discovered a privateer schooner, mounting 7 guns, supposed nines and sixes, and one 18 pound cannon; at 7 A. M. engaged for an hour and a half, when she bore away—at 1 P. M. the schooner returned, and ran along side the ship with a determination to board.—Captain B. however

gave them such a warm reception, that the privateer, after an hour's action, were compelled to quit their quarters, and the schooner again bore away. Next day another schooner, (supposed to be the one that captured the ship Two Friends) mounting 8 guns, (7 or 8 pound cannonades) and one 12 pounder, came along side, and engaged captain B. in close quarters, when, after an action of 40 minutes, she was compelled to strike her colours. Captain B. being much disabled in his rigging, and in want of men, could proceed no farther, and the schooner taking advantage of his situation, made her escape. Capt. B. lost one man, and had 8 wounded, besides 18 slaves.

American.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1805.

By Herbert's Norfolk Packet, we received the Norfolk Herald of the 15th instant, but it affords nothing new.

The brig Jane, Kennedy, of Baltimore, arrived at Cape Francois on the 7th June, and was to sail in a few days for Jeremie. Schooners Nonpariel, Jane, and Matchless, all from Baltimore, were left at Cape Francois on the 18th June.

The Ceres, Sampson, of Boston, from Charleston for Baltimore, and Independence, Burner, of and for do. were left at Liverpool by the ship Belvidere, Schenk, arrived at Boston.

From our Correspondent at New York, by private conveyance.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY,

Half past 12 o'clock.

Arrived, ship Brutus, Pendegrast, from Lisbon, in 53 days. Left ship Ceres, of New York, for India in 10 or 12 days; ship Favorite, Pearly, of Salisbury, bound on the Baltic. June 6, lat. 53, 34, long. 13, 44, spoke brig Commerce, Mattocks, of New York, 24 days from Charleston for Cadiz. June 18, lat. 42, 20, long. 43, spoke ship Thomas, Gardner, 14 days from New York for Bordeaux. June 30, lat. 42, 18, long. 61, 42, spoke ship Fair American, of Bath, (Mass.) 21 days from New Orleans for Liverpool.

English schr. Lively, Hatchard, in 6 days from Bermuda.

We are informed, by Captain Pendegrast, that when he left Lisbon, a British sloop of war had arrived from England, and on her passage had spoken with a frigate dispatched from Admiral Gardner's fleet, bearing intelligence that the Brest fleet was out, consisting of 53 sail of the line, and were in sight of the English, consisting of 29; that this frigate was dispatched to England for reinforcements; that Admiral Gardner would not risk an engagement in his then state, but was fully determined not to let the French go again into port.

By comparing the London dates, in this day's American, with the date of captain Pendegrast's leaving Lisbon, it will be observed, that the above article is entitled to very little if any credit. Captain P. must have left Lisbon about the 27th of May, and our London advices are to 31st, 3 days later, at which time no intelligence of the above important movement of the Brest Fleet was received there if the above information had been correct, there is not the least doubt, but it would have been received at London as soon (if not before) as at Lisbon.

The schooner Molly, captain Chadwick, with provisions for the American squadron at Malta, sailed from New London, on the 11th inst. In her went passenger Mr. Leonard, belonging to the Navy.

The brig Exchange, from Bordeaux, on the 20th ult. in lat. 43, long. 44, passed through the English fleet, steering East.

Captain Burdick, arrived at New York from Charleston, informs that previous to his sailing, a report prevailed there that the British frigate Leander had a few days before sent her boats up the River St. Mary's, and retook a ship and a brig which had been captured a short time before by a privateer fitted out from St. Augustine; and had also taken a French or Spanish privateer, supposed to be that which had made the above captures.

Captain Burgess, arrived at New York, on Friday last, in 12 days from Havana, brings undoubted information (says the New York Gazette) that the combined fleet, for that part at least, composed by the Spanish ships under admiral Grayina, were confidently expected at Havana; it is no doubt true, that letters were recently received there, addressed to Ad-

miral Grayina, the Spanish Admiral, directed to the care of the captain general of marines. It was curranly reported, & believed that the Spanish part of the fleet, supported by some French ships, would go to Le Vera Cruz, take in the treasure there (said to amount to 25 millions of dollars) and touch at Havana on the homeward bound passage. This object is doubtless, important enough to justify the report. In fact it was not doubted at all in Havana.

We learn from Boston that the ship Belvidere, had arrived at that port from Liverpool on the 16th inst. after a passage of 44 days, bringing London papers to the 31st May—their contents had not yet fully transpired, though it was understood, that a motion for the Impeachment of Lord Melville, was certainly to be made. Some regulations had been made by the Batavian Government effectually to exclude the British from any advantage in their trade. The brig Lion, of this port was seen by the Belvidere in tow of a ship bound to Boston.

[N. Y. Morn. Chron.]

GUN-BOAT, No 8.

Letters have been received in Boston from Lieut. HARRADES, commanding gun-boat, No. 8, informing of his having nearly reached Gibraltar.—That, notwithstanding he had experienced some severe weather, she proved tight and staunch; a good sailer, and an excellent sea-boat, and able to cross the Atlantic at any season of the year.

Monday afternoon, as the Juggernaut, belonging to Fort Independence, was sailing under a stiff breeze down the harbour, one of the men fell over board and immediately sunk. Sergeant Twist & John Sickle instantly jumped after him, and by their prompt exertions were enabled to save him from death. This is the second man Sergeant Twist has snatched from the grave.

[Boston, Dem.]

FARMERS' BANK.—On Tuesday last the Books for receiving subscriptions to the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, were opened at the court House in this town, and continued open on that and the following day, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M. when they were closed. The number of shares subscribed amounted to upwards of 400; and I feel confident, (and it is the opinion of many) that had the time for opening the books been postponed for a month or two longer, the whole number of shares would have been readily taken. The public sentiment seems to be decidedly in favor of the excellence of the plan of this institution.

Every man in the state of any independence of sentiment at all, must fondly contemplate the commencement of a free monied institution which will be free from petty influence of a partial, local, narrow, selfish interest. The bank will go into operation in a few weeks.

[Fredericktown Advocate.]

A gentleman from Herstown informs us of a most melancholy occurrence which happened at that place on Saturday last; Mr. John Ragan and a fine son of his about 13 years of age had mounted a gig in which was a horse unused to harness of that sort, when he took fright and ran away with Mr. R. and son, overturned and broke the gig and dashed them both among the stones in the town. The son was so badly wounded that he died in 6 hours afterwards. We are happy to hear, however, that the father is in a fair way of recovery. None but a parent can truly estimate the sorrow occasioned by the sudden and premature exit of a promising youth, who, in the compass of a few hours, exhibited the fullness and vigor of life and the sad spectacle of a lifeless corpse.

[Ibid.]

INTERMENTS

In the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the week ending yesterday morning at sun rise:

Drinking cohl water	1
Inflammation of the stomach	1
Consumption	2
Dysentery	2
Mumps	1
Still-born	2
Fits	2
Scarlet fever	3
Worms	2
Croup	1
Cholera	14
Adults	4
Children	27
Total	31