American,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PECHIN, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.) · 31, SOUTH GAY-STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTINGRE.

Daily paper \$7 and Country pater 5 per ann.

TAll advertisements appetir in both papers.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1805.

THE TEAR OF BEAUTY.

See down Eliza's blushing cheek The tear of soft compassion flow;" These tears a yielding heart bespeak-A heart that speaks for other's woe.

May not those drops, that frequent fall, To my fond hopes propitious prove? The heart, that melts at pity's call, Will own the softer voice of love.

Earth ne'er produc'd a gem so rare, Nor wealthy ocean's ample space So rich a pearl as that bright tear, That lingers on Eliza's face.

So hangs upon the morning rose, The chrystal drop of heav'n refin'd: A while with trembling lustre glows-Is gone—and leaves no stain behind!

From the Boston GAZETTE.

SPANISH VALOR.

Meests. Russell & Cutler,

The publication of the following extract from a letter, dated at La-Guayra, in April last, has been delayed until a proper representation of the affair with the necessary documents could be laid before the American government; it is now given to the public as another evidence of that friendship and good will which it. the Spaniards are daily exercising towards

"On the 22d March, we sailed down

this coast with a fine breeze, until just

before sunset, when being within reach, do. of the guns of La Guayra, the wind left | do. us becamed with a heavy swell setting on shore. Half an hour before dark we were hailed from the fort, in Spanish, to which the captain replied in English, that we were Americans, from Carenne This not appearing to be satisfactory, they continued hailing about ten minutes, by which time the brig (" White Oak," ci Boston) had drifted so near the fort, that the voices of those conversing on the eighteens and 32 twelves. walls were easily distinguished, and it was so perfectly calm that the captain ordered our boat ahead to tow the vessel from the surf which we were fast upproaching. 'Several boats were now seen coming from shore, the persons in which hailed, and upon - riving an answer suddenly recreated, after discharging at us a volley of musketry, immediately upon which a brisk cannonade was commenced at the fort. The second ball cut away some of the rigging, captain attempted to land, but the shot flying in every direction he was obliged to return. A lanthern was hoisted, but finding that it served only as a mark for the better directing of the r ins it was soon removed -and all the lights on board extinguished. is true. Fortunately it had now become dark and we had drifted past the fort, but when within three quarters gun shot were forced to drop anchor to keep clear of the lee shore. The firing was kept up from the fort, batteries, several gun boats and an armed brig, until ten o'clock, when the captain happily for us, who were thus exposed to the barbarous caprice of men so overcome by their fears, as to imagine they sa fan invading enemy in a clumsy, unarined, American lumber-vessel effected a landing and relieved the bruve commandant and his couragrous followers from their apprehensions, for we immediately heard them hallowing from fort to fort, | to cease firing, for the danger was over and the captain on shore! This step saved the whole of us, for we have since been told, that they had prepared and were determined, as soon as the moon rose to sink the brig. -Some of our rigging is cut away, and one 18 pound shot struck just forward of the main chains, carried water casks. The captain was placed under guard during the night, and in the morning I went on shore with the papers, where we were presented to the commandant, who appeared scarcely to have recovered from the fright of the preceding evening. The vessel was ordered to be moored under the guns of one of the battefies until directions should be received from Carraccas.

The accounts given of the late bustle and consternation which our appearance eaused are highly diverting, and place the conduct of the commander, &c. in the most ridiculous light. All the soldiery were under arms firing upon us, the whole coast was alarmed, and persons travelling from Carraccas, were stopped upon the road and forbidden to proceed. The cowardice and fears of those apthe commencement of the firing, a man | all Americans who have traded to Batabelonging to one of the gun-boats, was so via. terrified that he jumped overboard, swam | were the ordinances from the Dutch Ge-

our preservation.

Spanish ship which was anchored within ed to Mr. Gardner. I had not a dollar musket shot of the batteries! This is the impself, as I had laid all my money out at excuse offered for the warm reception Batavia. When Mr. Gardner found the given us.

considered sufficient to discharge their mander must inevitably die. But his sodemand for powder and shot fired at us. licitations were vain. Whoever doubts demand and the necessity of discharging ment to certify under oath to its truth. and he again to the captain general. require a good stock of patience to deal with such animals.

The bill for powder and shot I consider | their own island. a curiosity and send you an extract from

To 307 lbs. 2 oz. powder, at 7 reals,

do. 57 balls* weighing 200 lbs. at 1 per lb. 112 4

57 woolen waddings, 8 lbs. match rope,

by the gun-boats, armed brig and soldiers. | are officers of the army, and as I live in | been clearly adverted to-the existence are generously given to us gratis; they at vern which they frequent to play at of it here, in some of its worst forms, is probably conceiving that the opportunity billiands. I have an opportunity of seeing known throughout the union.—The lancourage was worth the expence.

* Viz. 11. twenty-four pounders,

BRITISH DEPREDATIONS.

From the Hudson Bee.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM CAPT. A.

COFFIN, TO HIS FAMILY IN HUDSON.

Island of Ceylon, Columbo, Feb. 16, 1805. YOU will doubtless 'ere this reaches you, have heard of my capture, and the having passed through our foresail and condemnation of the ship, car o, and my private adventure, at this place. As pro-Mountfort jumped into the boat and bably you have not heard the whole particulars, I will state them fully and impartially; and you are at liberty to prinlish whatever part of this letter you think proper. You may safely pledge your word and honor that what you do publish

I sailed from Batavia the 13th of September last, with a cargo of sugar and spices for Muscat. On the 15th I passed Java liead; the 16th I was taken ili with a violent nervous fever, which, in a few days, reduced me to a perfect skeleton, and I was, for several days, given over by my officers as past recovery -five of my crew were also very ill: being therefore weakly manifed, and the ship lealty, I took the advice of my officers, and with their consent I ordered the ship! kept up for the Isle of France, it being the nearest port, to endeavor to obtain medical assistance, having no doctor on board and but light niedicine fit for the prevailing disorders on board, and to put my sick men into the hospital and procure others in their stead to enable us to prosecute our voyage to Muscat. Having arrived in sight of the island, and within about 4 or 5 leagues of Port Louis, we were brought to and boarded by the British king's ship Tramendous of 74 guns, away a timber head, and destroyed two in company with the Lancaster of 61 guns, the Phaton and Terpsichore-frirates. After overhauling our papers, capt. Osborn, of the Tremendous, ordered the ship for this place for adjudication, and here we arrived the 22d November, and the ship, cargo and private adventure were condemned the 26th December. When we were taken I was so ill that I could not leave my cabin, and my chief officer, Mr. Gardner, went on board of the Tremendous with the papers. After captain Osborn had determined to seize the ship and send her here for adjudication, Mr. Gardner requested he would let him know for the satisfaction of the commander, on what grounds the ship was detained. The only answer he could obtain was, that it was none of his business. But he under- ood from the officers that the ship was seized in consequence of some pointed to guard the port, were so great, Dutch papers which were on board. that no one dared appreach us, and at These kind of papers are well known to

. I will explain them to you :- They

ashore and asserted that he had received neral to the Commissaries of the sugar | even of large estate, would seel amply judged to be nearly eighteen seet in dia a ball in the leg! and the commander of and spice magazines to deliver a certain | compensated for the loss of it by having meter. From the centre of the curl, the another reported that he had lost one quantity of sugar and space, for which ar- | a state of total anarchy insured to him - | head projected across the folds, lying even man killed by our shot, and they are hardly ticles the money had been paid into the that republicans, possessed of the reins of with the surface of the water, and, appayet persuaded that we did not fire upon | treasury. Now, instead of these papers | government, would throw them out of rently, its circumference almost as large them! I have no doubt that had we have being interpreted rightly, these accombeen arried with a few guns well served, plished scholars made it out, that I had the whole town would have been deserted, received a cargo of sugar and spices, and and we should have seen the soldiers that I had also received a certain amount flying full speed to the mountains, with of specie (which was the amount I had the valiant Don Vasquez, the commander, | paid for the cargo) out of the treasury; at their head!! Captain and myself as | and that not only the cargo was on account we walk the streets, are pointed at as of the Dutch E. I. Company, but that the prodigies of valor, for having stood such | dollars were on account also of the Coma cannonading without being killed!! In pany, and sent by the government of Batafact the more I reflect upon the danger | via to the government of the Isle of France; we were in, the more providential appears | and on that ground it seems, the ship was seized, this was the report on my arrival About three weeks since, an English here. When I left Batavia I had no that we are seeking confusion and ruin in tempted to pick a man out of a schooner, armed vessel was off the harbor under more idea of going to the Isle of France American colors, and at 3 o'clock in the than I had of going to the moon. And afternoon, sent in a boat with an officer as for specie, there was but about 30 doland a few men, who cut out a fine lars on board of the ship, and they belongship was to be sent to Colombo, he stated "The heads of government are at my situation to the captain, first lieutevariance, and the assent of one is certain | nant and doctor of the Tramendous, and to produce the dissent of the other, urgently solicited a supply of medicine, Ten days elapsed before I received an las he told them, we had none on board, answer to my petition for liberty to sell. except bark and salts, that was at all and then I was told that I might dispose | useful in my disorder; and that he of enough to raise 800 dollars, which was | thought, that without a supply, his comand to pay for the repairs of the vessel. I of what I have here written, I refer them Upon representing the injustice of the to Mr. Cardner who is ready at any mo-

the whole cargo to ascertain and repair | Read English authors, and one who the damages in the hull, the intendant, a does not know the people would be led to man of very mediocre abilities and ex- believe, that they were a nation of the tremely obstinate, referred me to the most perfect policitie opists on earth. captain general his counterpart, who But whoever has the mistortune to fail inreplied, that it was not his province to to their power can bear ample testimony decide, and sent me back to the intendant. I that the very reverse is their real character. They are perhaps what may be called so-You may judge whether it does not cial philanthropists. They may possess in a supereminent degree that virtue, for aught I know, within the foggy limits of

In this place the English have a particular antipathy to the Americans. And why? because America was the first nation that humbled their pride, and convinced them that they were not invincible, as they had vainly boasted. The Americans, say these gentry with a sneer, are a party of low-bred fellows, and not ft company for gentlemen. New let me Dollars, 498 7 1-4 inform you who these accomplished gen-You will observe that those expended i tlemen are that use this language. They | sible. The overtacts of priesteraft have afforded them of shewing their undaunted . their accomplished manners and hearing | guage of every real freeman in America. their clinying discourse, if edification and is " May our brethern in Connecticut be accomplishment consists in swearing and freed from priestcraft." d inking grog. In fact, many of them would digrace the lowest American grog | Church and State, asks us to come forshop. This picture is not very flattering, and some people may suppose that my pen has been dipped in the bitterest gall, and that I have given tent to the mere impulse of my passions. But no, I have stated nothing but what I have myself seen, beard and experienced; and my opinions correspond with those of every foreigner of my acquaintance here, and crisy, which is degrading Christianity, are, however, I readily admit, many | priests and infidel lawyers together." honorable exceptions amongst the English, though but very few in the army or navy, and particularly in the latter. Is have imperceptibly been led into this digression; I will now resume the broken thread of my narrative. I will now state to you the grounds on which the ship, cargo, &c. were condemed, and by which of Christ. If it be true that adulterers, you will be enabled to judge of the situa- backbiters, and whosoever loveth and maktion in which the neutral commerce is cth a lie, shall enter into the kingdom, placed with respect to the English; and and that the heirs of the kingdom shall you will see that our commerce is com- be shut out, then we are all in the wrong pletely ruled and governed by acts of the British povernment; and those acts passed | Aaron are in the right, and Tripoline piin time of actual war, without the consent | rucy and Connecticut priesteraft ought to of any neutral nation, and in direct violation of what is, by all nations, considered

as the general law of nations. The illegality of the voyage is alledged as the cause of condemnation. The arguments made use of to support that allegation, were, that the ship was cleared out from Husbing for Madeira, and did not go there, but went to the Cape of Good Hope; that it was a false destination and therefore illegal; that from the Cape the log-book was headed for Canton; that he went to Batavia and not to Canton, it was therefore a false destination and illegal; that at Batavia I was favored more than other Americans, and And liberty to go up the coast of. Java to sell a cargo, and that other Americans could not | Extract of a letter from a young gentleobtain that permission. It was therefore illegal that I should be suffered to trade in a manner refused to others, and it was strongly suspected, from this circumstance, that the property was Dutch; that from Batavia the ship was cleared out for Muscat and was found going into the Isle of France, that it was a false destination, and therefore illegal, and that even admitting we had-been bound direct to Muscat from Baravia, the voyage would have been illegal, agreeably to lord Pelham's instructions lately sent out. I will now give you the arguments made use of in the defence.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE AMERICAN. MERCURY.

" Our Brethren in Tripoli and Connecticut-May the former be freed from pirates, the latter from Priesterast."

Vermont Teast. Our leading federalists have wished to persuade the people that a republican,

have an atheist at the head of govern- in a moment. ment, atheists all about him, atheists of his appointment throughout the union- frequently seen the same. He once atthis world, so as to prevent an examina- who saved himself by jumping into the

to maintain, are those, for which our fa- were destroyed by this monster. It is thers fought and bled—they are those on supposed to be of the same kind with which heaven smiled during our revolu- that which infested the seas of Norway, tion-they are the eternal principles of as it is not difficult for it, when young, to civil and religious liberty, which tyranny | come up the river St. Lawrence." and priestcraft have always assaulted. Ft. However incredible the above accoun-

stuck at means in any country, has aided | cious for their own security. these distracted operations of federalism. Civilians, without clerical aid, can do nothing with priestcraft. The man, who has no religion at heart can take no interest in praying and preaching, ner in visiting, nor in a prospect of futurity; Le retains the name of priest, but he becomes

a politician and a helpmate of Moses. the political priests have taken the hand of any of these federal civilians, and said in so many words, "Lo. I am Aaron, thou art Moses, " let us join to rule the people," but by the visible things of these men, we can safely and with certainty estimate those which they would have invi-

A late Courant, treating of the union of ward and say boldly and explicitly to the people, " Destroy the Christian religion, root out this vile system of superstition, break its bands asunder and spurn its restraints," but explicit as we wish to be, this is not our language: we say to the people, "destroy priesteraft or it will destroy you: root out a vile system of hypoin every other part of the world. There | break the bands which bind deceiving

> We acknowledge ourselves grossly in fault, if it is possible that pelitical prests, conducting as ours have done, are Christians; but our fault is lessened in aggravation, because we have, it in error, been gave truly the characters of the followers ! about this business—then Moses and be eternal.

When we reflect on the noise about meeting houses, and bibles, and about twenty gods or no god, and the adopted stories of Callender about black Sal and Walker's wife-and the song of Moll Carey, and the election sermons, and the letter of Tom Turner and all the other cast-off and worn-out impostures of the holy fraternity of Moses and Aaron, we respond to our Vermont friends,

"MAY OUR BRETHREN IN TRIPOLIBE FREED FROM PIRATES, AND WEBEFREED FROM CONNECTICUT PRIESTCRAFT."

FROM THE RUTLAND HERALD.

man-residing near the Plack River, in the state of New York, to his correspondent in Charleston, dated Watertown, June 30.

" Four men of respectability, who belong to this place, were returning from Kingston, last week, in a boat across Lake Ontario, who, when about half way home, espied a distant object lying off in the Lake: which they supposed to be a boat with her bottom up. They immediately steered towards it, with a design to make a prize of her; when, with the swiftness of an arrow, it daried towards them, and they discovered it to be a monster in the form of a snake. They were dreadfully frightened, and pulled with all their might for the shore which they soon gained, it being at no great distance. The monster closely pursued them, till gaining shoal water, it played backward and forward before them two hours. This afforded prise, to approach and survey it. It contracted itself in a spiral form, which they I tween decks.

their mands and trust them to the mercy as a hogshead; the eye nearly the bigness of every head strong passion—that re- of a pint bason; the mouth frightfully publicans, offirst education, would destroy large, and aspect terrible. The length, all institutions of learning and would as it appeared above the water, they judghasten society to a state of profound igno- | cd to be 150 feet. The body appeared to rance; and that republicans, having souls, be about the size of a barrel. After playare seeking to destroy all religion, so that | ing around, as stated above, he steered his mankind may live without restraint and course for a vessel, which had left Kingmay be prepared for eternal misery.—In ston at the same time with themselves, short, the common people are told that we | bound to Niagara, and was out of sight

" I understand that the Indians have tion into our principles. | cabin. A number of boats have been lost Yet the principles, which we are known | in the Lake, which many have conjectured

publicanism is the system of government, may appear, the frighted imaginations of gnaranteed by our Constitution to all the these spectators, have not represented this monster of a Serpent, to be of such as Then what a boundless set of impost- enormous size as the Sea Snake which ors are those, who are thus misrepresent- was shot by the master of a ship in Norh ing our cause and its advocates? No fe- | wegian seas, in 1756. The length of that, deral member of Congress or of Council, it will be recollected, was more than a no man in federal Nominations, no clergy- hundred yards. The boat and ship masman or editor believes a word of these ters in those seas, seem to dread being stories; yet they are propagated week overset by this Sea Monster: and, on after week in correct English-they are that account, provided themselves with read with great joy by political priests and | quantities of Castor, as they are known infidel civilians, and we are called on to have a remarkable aversion to the solemnly to venerate these men as chris- | smell of that drug. It is probable that many who cross the Ontato would be That rank priestcrast, which never happy to obtain a substance, equally effica

SALEM, August. 16.

Capt. Bullock, whose arrival from Jamaica was mentioned in our last, was late master of the ship Hazard, of this port, and had the misfortune to be taken We cannot produce proof that any of by a British frigate, sent to Jamaica, and there condemned, saip and cargo. The Hazard sailed from hence in April last, with a cargo, for Luguira; on arriving there being refused an entry, Capt. B. steered for Curraeoa, but with a determination not to enter that or any other port till he could ascertain that it was perfectly free from blockade. At the time he made the island, he also descried two ships standing off and on a and in order to gaininformation respecting a blockade, he ran down towards them, and hove to, when a boat from one of them (the Portune) was sent with an officer to board the Hazard, who took capt. B. with his papers, on board the other ship, which proved to be the frigate Franchise, Commodore Murray. Another boat was then dispatched to the Hazard, with orders to bring away the whole of the officers and crew; and the Commodore informed Capt. B. that he intended to send the ship to Jamaica, and would allow only himself and one of his people to go in her. Accordingly Capt. B. and Mr. Palliag hit Clerk, were permitted to return on board; and a prizemaster and eight men conducted the ship to Jamaica, where they arrived the 16th of May, and on the 6th of June her condemnation was pronounced, to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with the circumstances, upon the ground that misled by a persuasion that the gospel! the property belonged to the enemies of Great-Britain-an allegation, for which there was not the least shadow of pretence and which it is hardly possible the Judge himself could believe. Capt. B. entered an appeal from this septence, the mjustice of which is so flagrant. there is no doubt it will be reversed in England. The ship and cargo, when she sailed from this port, were valued at 80,000 dollars.

When capt. B. left Curracoa, Commodore Murray promised upon his honor that he would send his men to Jamaica by the first opportunity; but though many opportunities had passed, he still detained them in his service, where it is supposed they are at this time, with about 60 more, impressed with protections in their

Capt. B. informs, that many impressed Americans remained at Jamaica, through want of an Agent of the Government, in the absence of their Captains.

Capt. Bullock has favored us with a list of condemnations of American vessels and property, at Jamaica, as prizes or recaptures, since the begining of February; 1804. As it may be ofutility to the commercial interest, we shall publish it in our next. Most of those, of which there was a total condemnation were taken off Cur-

NEW-YORK, August 21.

Captain Denison, of the schr. William. iusorms us that when he left the city of. St. Domingo, all was tranquil there. General Ferrand was under no apprehensions of any further trouble from the negroes, In the William came passenger captain Liddle, formerly master of the brig Vo-. lunteer, which was lost on the 20th May on her voyage from New York to Forto

Yesterday the fine ship James, from the isle of France, passed via. Hell-gate, to the Quarantine Ground, and after proper inspection by the Health Officer, was them leisure to recover from their sur- permitted to come up to town. She is an elegant ship, pierced for 20 guns be-