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

Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann. TAll advertisements appear in both papers.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1805.

WIFE, CHILDREN'S FRIENDS.

BY MR. SPENCER.

WHEN the black letter'd list of the goods was presented,

(The list of what fate for each mortal intends) At the long string of ills a kind angel relented, And slipt in three blessings-Wife, Children and Friends.

In vain angry Luciser swore he was cheated, For justice divine could not compass its ends, The scheme of man's fall, he maintained, was defeated.

For earth becomes heav'n, with-Wife Children and Friends.

If the stock of our bliss is in stranger hands expected to come in before that time, and vested,

The fund ill secur'd oft' in bankruptcy ends; But the heart issues bills which are never protested.

Whendrawn on the firm of-Wife, Children, and Friends.

Though valour still glows on his life's waning embers,

The death wounded tar, who his colors defends,

Drop's a tear of regret, as he dying, remembers, How blest was his? home with-Wife, Children and Friends.

The soldier whose deeds live immortal in story, Whom duty to far distant latitudes sends, · With transport would barter whole ages of glory, For some happy day with-Wife, Children, and Friends.

Though spice-breathing gales o'er his caravan hover,

And round him Arabia's whole fragrance descends,

The merchant still thinks of the woodbines that cover,

The bower where he sat with-Wife Chiidren, and Friends.

The day-spring of youth, still unclouded by sor.

Alone on itself for enjoyment depends; But dim is the twilight of age, if it borrow, No warmth from the smiles of-Wife Chil-· dren, and Friends.

Let the breath of Renown ever freshen and nourish.

The laurel which o'er her dead favorite bends; O'er him wave the willow, which only can flou-

When dew'd with the tears of-Wife, Chil. dren and Friends.

Let us drink! for my song, growing graver and graver,

To subjects too solemn insensibly tends; Let us drink !-pledge me high !-love and

beauty will flavor

The glass which I fill to-Wife, Children, and Friends.

BRITISH DEPREDATIONS.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM CAPT. A.

COFFIN, TO HIS FAMILY IN HUDSON.

(Continued.)

Island of Ceylon, Colombo, Feb. 16, 1805.

I admitted that the ship was cleared out for Madeira and did not go there, but went to the Cape of Good Hope. I produced in court my affidavit taken before the American Consul in Amsterdam, that the property was American, and that the ship was bound from Flushing to Madeira; I stated that the ship and cargo were insured in America for Madeira, that we were bound for Madeira, and did all that seamen could do to endeavor to get there, but having (it being in the month of November) very bad weather off Madeira, and being driven five degrees to the eastward of our longitude, and very near the coast of Africa, owing to the hard westerly winds, a long, heavy sea from that quarter, and the ship being in very light ballast—this made much more lee way than we were aware of, although we al- most of them, adopted his Stereotype ways made very large allowances for her | printed bills, those hordes of counterfeitdrifts—having three ladies and three gen- ers, who formerly perplexed us, have tlemen passengers on board, our water either relinquished their iniquitous trade, growing short, our fresh stock entirely or fled to the southward, where bills are out, having lost the greatest part by the still made on the old plan, and of course, bad weather, finding it therefore impossi- liable to be counterfeited, as in fact, we find ble to gain Madeira, perhaps for two they are. months, we were under the necessity of bearing away for St. Jago to fill up our water casks which were nearly all empty

Hope, where we were under the necessi- | possibility of imitation, by any system!;) ty of touching for water and a supply of and in his last improvement, he has comprovisions. Our not getting to Madeira | bined with his own talents, as a dye-sinkwas occasioned by acts of God! which we could neither foresee nor prevent. These arguments had no weight with the judge, Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, notwithstanding the oaths of myself, first and other officers, to the standing interrogatories, and my affidavit from Amsterdam, that the log book was headed Canton and we went to Batavia.

The ship was cleared out from the Cape for Batavia where we meant to touch to land the passengers, and exchange the copper money we had on board for dollars, and proceed on to Canton, as Mr. Oliver, an American gentleman, with whom had made a contract on my last voyage, it may concern: was waiting for the ship and expecting her daily. That on my arrival at Batavia, I requested the Company to let me have dollars for my copper, but the Governor and Director General told me that they was totally prohibited, and that I must take my cargo there or go away with my copper money. Where could I go? that money would not answer in any other part of India. As there was no sugar there in the magazines at Batavia I petitioned for permission to go up the coast of Java in search of a cargo. This I did " for the sake of dispatch and to preserve] the health of my crew, as it was very sickly at Batavia, and I must have remained there six weeks or two months for a cargo, as the new sugar was not have lost one half of my crew, whereas | to his Majesty's ordinance. up the coast it was remarkably healthy. sugar, and the Company allowed the freight that they must have paid to have had the sugar brought down in any other ship. This, judge Carrington calls freighting for the Dutch Company; whereas it was not a shilling's advantage to them, as a number of Dutch ships were then waiting to be freighted by the Company to bring the sugar down. could equally as well have had a deduction made from the price of the sugar to | siderably disturbed. the amount of the freight, which, in fact, would have been more prudent in me, as the English catch at the most trifling things to condemn an American ship. But how could I anticipate these things? were perfectly clear American property, and supposed that I was pursuing a pertavia without cargoes, but they had nothing on board but dollars, with them they could go to any other part of India, or to Canton. I could not. I was up the coast nearly two months, and in that time was only able to get about half of a cargo, as the new sugar came in very slowly. I had lost two anchors in bad roadsteads and was tired of waiting; I therefore proceeded down the coast to Batavia, and there filled up the ship, as the new Javatra sugar was then coming in, and sailed from thence the 13th Sept. As I have in the foregoing part of this letter, given you a detailed account of my subsequent proceeding and my capture, &c. it is useless to repeat it. I will, however, give you an account of a very singular argument that was made use of to prove that the ship was not bound from Batavia to Muscat, but for the Isle of France. That was, that if we were really bound for Muscat, we were running down our westing too far to the S. W. being in lat. from 12 to 13 S. whereas we ought to have kept, agreeably to the ideas of these wise peoplc, in lat. 9 or 10 S. Now in the name of common sense, what is the difference in a wide extended ocean, where you have seven or eight hundred leagues of westing to make, whether a ship is kept in lat. 9 or 10, or in 12 or 13. Moreover, this is the first time I ever knew that a navigator could not keep in whatever latitude he parased, or pursue whatever route he chose, to gain his intended port, but that he must be governed by the opinions of men who could know no better about the route which he ought to pursue, and perhaps not so well as himself.

I had never made the passage from Batavia to Muscat, I therefore was pursuing the route pointed out to me at Batavia by the most experienced Dutch captains who had frequently been the same voyage and at the same season, and by Capt. Cook of the ship Perseverance of Boston, who all had been several voyages to Muscat.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, August 19. PERKIN'S STEREOTYPE BILLS. It is a remark which justice to eme-

rit of Mr. Perkins and general interest require should be made public, that since the banks in this part of the country have

We have attentively examined the process of making stereotype plates for bank bills, and are confident that Mr. Perkins, on our arrival there, and to procure a having delivered up his plates to the supply of fresh stock. Being supplied, charge of some bank, could not himself we sailed from St. Jago the 11th Decem- | counterfeit his own work. The uncertain ber, and arrived, after a long, tedious pas- | degree of expansion and contraction which takes place in preparing the steel, used in making his plates destroys the fice.

er, the best execution he could command in etching and engraving. The discovery is invaluable, and promises to command universal attention from that strongest of all motives to patronage—the interest of those concerned.

NEW-YORK, August 24.

By the last British Packet, an official communication, respecting Quarantine Regulations, has been received at the Danish Consulate in this city. The 3d article of an ordinance issued by his Danish Majesty, dated 16th May, 1805, is now published for the regulation of whom

"Oun Consuls and Vice Consuls in the ".United States being authorised to grant, " on request, such certificates to American or other vessels destined for our ports on the Baltic; no vessel whatecould not, as the exportation of dollars "ver, coming from a port were the tenor of this ordinance shall have been made known, will be admitted into the ports " of our kingdoms and possessions, even "on producing clean Bills of Health. " should they have neglected to provide themselves with a certificate from our " Consuls or Vice Consuls, which certify, that the place from whence they sailed " was entirely free from any suspicion of "contagious or epidemic sickness."

In order to obtain the certificate above mentioned, it will be necessary to produce at the Consular Office, the ship's rolls, list of passengers [if any] and that I should in all probability in that time the certificate may be filled up agreeably

The body of a drowned man, was found I agreed to pay the Batavia price for my | yesterday morning in the Collect. He appeared to be decemly clothed, about 40 yeass of age; a pinchback watch was found in his fob, the hour had stopped at 2 o'clock, at which time it is presumed, the accident happened. The opinion in the neighbourhood, we understand, is that the circumstance must have occurred on Wednesday night last, as the green vegitation which mantles the surface of the Collect, appeared, on Thursday to be con-

A friend has politely favored us with the following extract of a letter, from a gentleman on board the John Adams dated Gibraltar June 15th, 1805. "We arrived safe at this place, after a passage I knew very well that the ship and cargo of 32 days. On our arrival we found two of our gun boats from New-York, and one from Washington, we having parted with fectly legal voyage. No other American | a number of them three days after leaving to my knowledge, petitioned for permis- | New-York in a gale of wind.-Three sion to go up the coast after a cargo. Se- other gun-boats had arrived before, and veral, to be sure, were obliged to leave Ba- | proceeded up the Mediterranean, and four more are daily expected. - With the assistance of these will proceed to make the attack on Tripoli, and I trust we shall bring the sceundrels to proper terms-Should we prove successful, you may expect my return before the expiration of two years, for which I am engaged. am happy to inform you that we lost but three men on our outward passage, notwithstanding the crowded state of the

> CHARLESTON, August 13. Captain Riley, from Madeira informs, that the day before he sailed a British brig arrived there, the captain of which reported that he seen a French sleet consisting of 25 sail, on the 8th of July, in lat. 53, long. 49. An American brig which was in company spoke the fleet, and afterwards informed him that it was the French fleet from the West Indies.

The British ship Jack Park, captain Rimmer, bound for Liverpool, in crossing the Bar vesterday morning, struck on it, and soon after drifted on the North-Breaker. Notwithstanding all the assistance in the power of the pilots to give was afforded to her, she bilged, and will be lost. The passengers and crew left her last evening. She had on board a valuable cargo of rice and cotton.

To the Voters Of the City and County of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN, TO EING solicited by many friends, both in the 1) city and county, to offer myself a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I have taken the liberty of soliciting your suffrages at the ensuing election, as I conceive myself qualified (from long experience as assistant to the present and two preceding sheriffs) to discharge the important duties attached to that office .- My engagements will continue to prevent a personal application to each individual, whose approbation am ambitious to possess; but if correctness, diligence, and every degree of humanity, consist. ent with the interest due to an indulgent public, are becoming requisites.-I hope the want of a porsonal inteirview will be no material objection against the

Public's humble servant, JOHN HUNTER. August 8

To Underwriters, Merchants, &c. HE Subscriber, Proprietor of the ROYAL GAZETTE AND BAHAMA ADVERTISER, published at Nassau, has been, and purposes to continue transmitting, by every opportunity, EARLY and CORRECT information to subscribers in Europe and America, of the Arrivals, Clearances, Captures, and Missortunes that may happen to vessels about these and the different West India Islands.

As the procuring and forwarding such information, will occupy much time, and be attended with considerable expence—to INSURE this attention, it will be necessary that men interested in mercantile and other information, should subscribe with liberality to his Gazette. It is published twice a-week, price eight dollars and a half per annum.—One half in advance.

ROBERT WILSON. Massau, N. Providence, June 28. T Subscribers will be received at this Of-

American.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1805

Captain Prince, who arrived at Salem! on Monday from Marseilles and Gibraltar, informs that one of the Tripolitan corsairs has been captured by an American fri-

General Moneau, and his family, arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday morn-

We copy the following notice from the (Richmond) Enquirer-" We shall commence, in the next Tuesday's paper, [20th inst] the VINDICATION of Mr. JEF-FERSON'S conduct.—From vouchers which even incredulity itself shall not dare to doubt, we shall prove him guiltless of the infamous charges which have been heaped upon his head. Now then let Mr. Turner tremble!!

INTERMENTS

In the burying grounds of the city and firecincts of Bultimore, during the week

ending yesterday morning at sunrise: Drowned Worms Old age Mumps Teething Dropsy Bilious remittent Disease unknown Apoplexy Dysentery Consumption Cholera Adults Children

Total

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cherbourg, to his friend in Charleston, dated May 20.

"The difficulty and detention in delivering a cargo of cotton, is beyond what you can have any idea of; every patch is cut off, and those bags which appear dirty and ragged, from the exporsuch a strict survey, as not only subjects ! it to great loss in weight, but from the outward appearance, stamps a suspicious character of its quality. I am confident, the labor bestowed on it, and the character of our cotton would continue to appreciatc; whereas in the present slovenly mode of shipping it, there is danger to be apprehended of its losing in reputation as well as in weight."

LIGHTNING.—A house of colonel Grey's, occupied by Mr. Lamb, of Sandgate, Vermont, was struck by lightning in a storm, on Friday 26th of July. The lightning struck the rafter in the gable end of the house and shivered the rafter! to pieces, and split the plate considerably. Thence it continued down and set a bed on fire in which a child of about three years of age was laving. It then tore a chest to pieces, which was standing near the bed, and scattered its contents about the room. There were fifteen persons in the room, some of whom were near the chest, but providentially none of them received any injury, not even the child on the bed .- The glass was all broken out of the windows.

By the British Packet Windsor Castle, we learn that previous to her sailing from Falmouth, information had reached that place of the capture of a French 84 gun ship off Brest, by two British 44 gun frigates. The French man of war was reconnoitring, when the British frigates, by superior manœuvring, cut her off from the land and captured her.

New York paper.

The American newspapers are filled daily with accounts of the out ages committed on the commerce of the United States by British, French and Spaniards. These circumstances go to prove, that no country on the globe in the present order of the world, can enjoy uninterrupted all at once with a navy sufficiently powerful to guard her extensive commerce-Her maritime concerns have outgrown her marine strength, like a youth whose stature has increased too rapidly for his age, and who becomes more liable from that cause to fall a prey to the approach of every weak disease. As it should be the care of the parents of such a youth to cherish by every possible means his tall growing form, until his sinews and muscles are firm enough to support his extraordinary growth, so ought it to be the especial province of the rulers & guardians of the nation to foster and protect commerce by every proper assistance, until we shall have a numerous navy at command; which no doubt will be so soon as the population and wealth of the country justify it. This proper assitance must for the present consist in wise laws & prohibitory acts directed against those powers whose vessels of war and privateers commit When the hedge sparrow has sat the usudeprodations on our merchant ships. The al time, and disengaged the young cucking sederalists who are now so vociferous a- and some of her own offspring from the gainst the administration on this topic, shells, the young cuckoo, astonishing as:

ought to recollect the pusillanimous part taken last session of congress by their partizans, in and out of doors, when strong measures were proposed to restrain the piratical conduct of foreign powers. After having sold the greater part of the American navy, (let them deny it if they can) and then begging the question in congress, they are now yelping at the administration for pursuing a timorous policy. Fie! fie! upon such foul-mouth'd curs. [Reft. Advocate.

We give with much pleasure the following extract from Major Charleton's Oration. It involves an analysis of the leading principles of republicanism, and the measures of the present administration, which we hope will give satisfaction to every Patriot. The public curiosity shall be speedily gratified with a publication of this Oration. [Sav. Patriot.

"Under this administration (Mr. Jefferson's) all the beneficient principles I have attached to the idea of representative republic, have been fairly developed—the experiment has been fairly made, and the result is that a republic conveys with it's definite import—that it means SOME-THING .- That it means a political institution founded on the rights of the people—having their happiness, private and public—as well in matters of religion as politics, for its principal objects: That it guarantees to honesty—to talents—to the whole train of moral and political virtues, the full enjoyment of all these distinctions and privileges which their fitness to eternal truths, and the nature of things entitle them to: That it means a right in all those who live under its dispensation, to resist the despotism of their rulers-and to will those measures which are to operate upon themselves: That it means an aversion to human butcheries-That it means, that THIS man, if virtuous and be-13 | nevolent, and beleiving in liberty and equality, is better than THAT man who believes in the privileges of the well-born-and that the governed are made for the govenors. It means the opposite of all these doctrines inculcated by Filmers and Barclays: It meant a belief in the plain tenets of the Gospel, divested of the Rituals, the ceremonies, and the mummeries of Priest-craft: It means Peace with, and charity for all men.

Under Mr. Jesterson's administration, tation by land in our country, undergo it has meant all these things, and something more: It has meant an abolition of unnecessary and oppressive taxation: the suppression of a patronage favorable only to the views of tyranny—and of a judicithat if the back country cotton was re- ary equally favorable to these views. It packed in new bags before it is shipped, has meant that species of economy, which that the exporter would be trebly paid for provides for the exigency of the nation, and at the same time by its happy operations enriches the citizens. It has means that a public debt is a public curse: It has meant that the attainment of national redress, through the medium of negociation is more acceptable to Gon and Reasonmore productive of glory-more permanent in its effects, than the attainment of that redress by the brutal agency of the sword: It has meant, a regard for all honest men of whatever sect, religious or political: It has meant an holy reverence for the constitution, and the principles of 1 '76: It has meant a love of country—unconnected with foreign attachments."

From the Hudson Ber.

Toryism.—We have not before mentioned that the common council of the city of Albany passed a resolution against reading the declaration of independence in the public celebration of the 4th July. The tories had recommended the suppression of this instrument; but few Americans supposed a municipality existed in the United States capable of countenancing, much less of sanctioning such a proposition. And for the corporation of the seat of government of the state of New York was reserved the distinguished infamy (to speak in plain terms) of first prohibiting the accustomed recital of the charter of our liberties. There is no fear that the odious example will ever be followed to republican America; for though many of our municipal bedies are entirely federal, yet no one of them has ever had the hardihood to propose so daring an outrage on the spirit of the country as that decreed by the Albany council—the republican members of which, without doubt, are guiltless of any share in the stigma. Were trade on the ocean, without a naval force | the principles of these impudent tories adequate to its protection. America is | to prevail, we should next see the decla too young a country to burthen herself | ration erased from our statute-book, and its place supplied by the act of oblivion; -the-oath-of-abjuration struck out of our laws, and every thing destroyed which can remind us that we are not still subject to the merciful and liberal dominion of the British monarchy.

P. S. It should be added that in consequence of the murmurs of the citizens a meeting of the corporation was called by the mayor on the morning of the 4th, when the proscribed instrument was restored to a forced favor, and the declaration ordered to be read.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE CUCKOO,

WITH A LESSON. UNLIKE all other birds, the cuckoo does not build a nest of its own; but the female takes the opportunity while the hedge sparrow is laying her eggs, to deposit her egg among the rest, leaving the future care of it entirely to that bird.