Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at St. Jago de la Vega, this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and of his Majesty's reign the forty-fifth.

G. NUGENT.

By his Honor's Command,—H. CATHCART. *Sec'ry.*

American.

FRIDAY, *SEPTEMBER* 13, 1805

AFFAIRS WITH TRIPOLI.

On this subject, among other observations, the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer states,

" We have raised the spirit of the American navy to an almost unexampled height. The blockade of Tripoli, gave a useful destination to our little fleet, that would have otherwise " rotted in the mud of the Potomac," and it called into action the discipline and valour of our seamen. The honorable termination of this war has crowned their exertions with an appropriate and honorable reward. It has elevated the spirit and flattered the pride of our countrymen. It has breathed a flame into the hearts of our seamen, which it will require years to extinguish. It has covered us with respect in the eyes of all foreign nations: while even the marines of Great Britain and of France have conspired to do us justice. In what period of *their* history could they produce men more disinterested than those who refuse to be ransomed but at the mouth of the cannon, or men more heroic than Israel, Somers, and Wadsworth?

We shall behold our navy once more disengaged from the blockade of Tripoli. No longer confined to the coasts of the Mediterranean, it will no longer be exposed to the attacks of Spain. It will no longer embarrass our negociation with that power from the imminent danger to which it was subjected by its situation.

We shall behold it once more safely moored within our own harbours, or ready to defend our coasts against the unlawful spoliations of pretended friends or the threatened depredations of declared enemies. " If, said the Spanish minister,* the King, my master was to order 3 ships of the line, and 6 frigates to the Mississippi—3 ships of the line and 6 frigates to the Chesapeak—and 3 ships of the line and 6 frigates to Sandy Hook, what would you do"? The navy of Tripoli will perhaps supply the Spanish minister with an answer.

Because the Navy of Tripoli has accomplished these desirable objects, therefore will we rejoice. But let us not confine our joy within our own bosoms; let us add to it by the sympathy of our souls; and let us show to the heroes of Tripoli, by marks that are not to be mistaken, that their countrymen are not insensible to their distinguished merits. Let us celebrate their achievements by public and animated feasts. Let us not wait until a cool and deliberate resolution of Congress shall increase the pay of the seamen, or stamp a medal in honor of their victory.—Let us seize the moment of exultation; let us reward our brave countrymen by the eager plaudits which they deserve. Let us pour out the flowing bowl, in honor of the Heroes of Tripoli!!"

* *His conversation with Maj. Jackson of Philadelphia.*

FRENCH-AMERICAN BILLS.

Many of our readers are interested to learn the progress made in Paris, in issuing the bills drawn on the United States treasury for the awards for French spoliations of American property. The whole sum appropriated to the claims, by the convention with France is not to exceed Twenty Millions of francs—[*The par of a Franc is* 18 *cents and three fifths.*] Of this sum, at the last dates, bills to the amount of about eight millions of francs had been drawn; and two millions more were ready. The residue would meet some small delay, from the absence of the French Minister of Finance, in Italy, with the Emperor. These bills are variously drawn—some at sight, others at 30, 40, 60, and 90 days. Many of them have been received here dated in May and June last. *(Boston Centinel.)*

NAVY AFFAIRS.

We understand considerable activity prevails in the Navy Department of the United States. Orders we believe have been given to put a respectable force in a state of preparation. We have hopes speedily to hear the old music of the ax and the hammer in our vicinity. We learn, that two Bomb-Ketches, and two more gun-boats are building at Newburyport and Portland. [*Ibid.*

The board of Health of Philadelphia report, for 24 hours ending on Wednesday at 12 o'clock—ten new admissions into the hospital—four deaths—two discharged, cured—and forty five patients remaining in the hospital—eleven of whom are convalescent.

Seventeen adults and four children were interred in the public burying ground during the same time.

They add, fifteen additional cases have been reported in Southwark—and none additional in the city.

Fifty-nine adults and twenty-one children were interred in the different burial grounds during five successive days, ending on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

From a letter of a young student at Princeton, to the Editor of the Enquirer.

" I have seen gen: Moreau. He has purchased a house near Trenton (about twelve miles from Princeton) but on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware. He intends as soon as possible to become an American Citizen. Different opinions are entertained of the reception which he ought and will meet with from the American people. For my own part, I think it the greatest encomium both on himself and us that he has chosen this country as his place of residence.

" The character and conduct of gen: Moreau furnish to my mind the clearest elucidation of the good intentions of the original reformers of France. For he was one of them. As soon as he saw that no republic existed in Europe, he was anxious to leave it. He left his country, because it was subjected to the power of a tyrant. He refused the command of the Spanish troops, to besiege Gibraltar, because they were the servants of a despot. He refused the command in chief of the Russian army, because they fought for a King.

" General Moreau *now* receives company, not as you would expect from a compeer of Bonaparte; but as a citizen of the U. States, who has never been elevated above a private station."

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Enquiry and discussion are the parents of truth. The opponents of Mr. Jefferson have frequently been compelled to acknowledge their efficacy. Why should we be ashamed to profit also by their salutary lessons?

When we stated in the 4th No. of the "Vindication of Mr. Jefferson," that he had resigned the office of governor in the year 1781, we stated what thousands of "respectable persons" had long asserted and uniformly believed. Instead of resorting to the records of state, we were satisfied with the testimony of numerous believers. We have discovered our mistake; and we have discovered too the source, from which it originally flowed.

Mr. Jefferson never *did resign* the office of governor. He he had already served two entire years, and was authorised by the constitution to serve a third, but on account of the complaints which were absurdly set up against his official conduct, neither himself nor his friends were willing to profit by the provision of the constitution. They wished an enquiry to be held upon his official conduct. They were unwilling to arrest its progress by clothing him with the robes of office. If this enquiry should terminate in an impeachment, he was anxious to meet it in the character of a private citizen. Such only was the conduct that he pursued. Because he was unwilling to serve during the *third* year of the constitutional term, it has therefore been said that he resigned during a part of the time for which he *was* elected. This fact being once assumed, the most bitter and malevolent charges have been raised upon it. His fictitious resignation has been attributed to no other motive, than a fear of encountering the dangers incident to the appointment. Because he refused to serve as the governor of Virginia, Mr. Jefferson could have been no other than a "dastardly traitor."

Those editors who have already republished the 4th No. of "The Vindication" are requested to give publicity to the preceding statement, accompanied by the certificate of Judge Tyler, and the ensuing resolution of the house of delegates. Those who have not yet republished the 4th No. are requested to correct the following Errata:

1. In place of the first and second paragraphs insert the following introduction:—

" It was shortly after this period, that Mr. Jefferson repaired to Monticello, 2 or 3 miles from Charlottesville, where the legislature had determined to meet in the early part of June. His office was on the point of expiring, but the constitution of this state had still authorised him to serve during a third year. Actuated by the most laudable motives, however, his friends determined not to bring him forward as a candidate. Censures had been passed upon his administration by those, who were unacquainted with his measures and the state of the country. They had even declared that it was incumbent upon the legislature, to make a formal enquiry into his conduct. Under these circumstances the friends of Mr. Jefferson resolved to make no exertions to re-elect him. They wished to see the menaced enquiry made, and even an impeachment pursued; and they were unwilling to throw any obstacles in their way by investing Mr. Jefferson with the dignity and influence of such an office.

" It is not true then, as Mr. Turner has asserted; that Mr. J. *did* " forward his resignation to the assembly," and that " the abdication of the government" is " a matter of record." It is true only, that Mr. J. *after* having served during two entire years, was unwilling to *accept* of the appointment during the *third* year; and that the motives of this determination did not spring from any fear of encountering the perils of the situation, but from a desire of promoting a legislative enquiry into his conduct. That such was really, the motive of his determination, we can establish by the most satisfactory evidence. We can prove it by the following certificate of the venerable Judge Tyler; for every man deserves to be called venerable, who has spent a long life in the service of his country. We can prove it by the journals of the house of delegates, which we have ransacked *in vain* for Mr. J's. *letter* of resignation, or for the slightest hint that may establish the fact, but which furnishes us with the real motives of his conduct in the resolution which follows below.

" Mr. Jefferson finding at the end of the second year of his administration, in 1781, that some people were discontented with his conduct, with respect to Arnold's and Cornwallis's invasions, declined offering for the office of Chief Magistrate, but neither resigned nor refused the acceptance of it. His particular friends, however, expressed a wish to appoint him again, but on its having been moved that an enquiry should take place at the succeeding session into the conduct of the executive for the last year; nothing more was said on the subject, but Gen. Nelson, who then was at the head of the Militia, was elected governor. Mr. Jefferson was sent to the Assembly in the fall or spring following, and there called on the house for the threatned examination in a very handsome address but by this time even those who thought him culpable began to think otherwise on a cool reflection and a better information, and the house by a general vote, directed their thanks to be delivered to him from the chair, by John Tyler, then their speakr, who did it accordingly in a warm and affectionate manner.

The appointment of G. Nelson was at Staunton, where the Assembly sat. Mr. Jefferson I believe was soon after sent to Congress & from thence to France, where he continued seven years, discharging his important affairs, highly to the interest of his country, and greatly to the satisfaction of the government of France.

" JOHN TYLER."

Richmond, September 9, 1803.

" General Nelson was elected governor on the 12th of June, 1781. On the *very same* day this resolution appears on the Journals of the house of delegates.

" *Resolved.* That at the next session of assembly an enquiry be made into the conduct of the executive of this state for the last 12 month."

" No man who examines the bent and bearing of this resolution can be any longer at a loss for the reasons of Mr. Jefferson's conduct. No man can hereafter attribute his withdrawing from the office of governor to a dastardly and pusillanimous spirit."

" 2. In place of " Dewitt," in the 10th paragraph, insert " Jouett," to whom, by a resolution of the House of Delegates, an elegant sword and pair of pistols was presented, for his activity in watching the motions of the enemy in their incursions to Charlottesville.

3. In place of this sentence in the 14th paragraph—" But it has already been observed, that this *resignation* was even *prior* to Tarlton's approach to Charlottesville," insert the following: " But we have already proved that Mr. J. did never send in his resignation to the assembly.—We have also proved, that the term of his office had *expired*, even prior to Tarlton's approach to Charlottesville."

POSTCRIPT.

By the Diana, Holbrook, arrived last evening in 42 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 27th July, a few days later than before received, their most interesting contents we have extracted. The Diana left Liverpool 2nd ult. at which time official information had been received of Lord Nelson and the Combined Fleets;—Articles relative to these, and other subjects follow.

LONDON, July 26.

At length we have received official intelligence of Lord Nelson. The following notice was this morning sent from the Admiralty into the City for the gratification of the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange:

" Admiralty, July 26.

" His Majesty's ship Decade arrived in the Tagus on the 10th inst with letters from Lord Nelson, dated at sea the 10th June. His Lordship, with the squadron under his command, (including the Spartiate) was on the 18th in lat. 27, N. long. 60, W.

" The enemy's fleet had unfortunately fallen in with, and captured several ships of a convoy from Antigua, the day after it sailed, which was on the 7th of June, of which Lord Nelson was apprised.

" The number captured is supposed to be thirteen or fourteen sail, under convoy of His Majesty's ships Netley and Barbadoes."

JULY 27.

A Neutral Captain who arrived yesterday morning from Rotterdam, states, that throughout the Batavian Republic all is hurry and bustle, in fitting out vessels to join the Boulogne flotilla. The prevailing idea in Holland was, that the attempt at invasion will be made early in the ensuing month.

A Telegraphic dispatch yesterday announced the arrival of the homeward bound East India fleet off the Isle of Wight.

BRIXHAM, July 25.

Sailed the ship William Pitt, of London, capt. Boyce, for Botany Bay, having on board 120 women convicts.

PLYMOUTH, July 24.

Came in the American ship Belisarius, captain Holmes from New-York for Bordeaux, detained by the Staunch gun-brig.

FALMOUTH, July 23.

Arrived, the American brig Rover, Waite, from Norfolk, after a passage of 32 days for orders, laden with Tobacco.

Appeared off the harbour, and proceeded on for Amsterdam, the American ship William, captain Haw, from Boston, with Tobacco.

Died on Tuesday last, after a short but severe illness of 36 hours, Mrs. REBECCA TINGES, the wife of Mr. Charles Tinges, leaving a husband and 6 children, to deplore their loss. In the death of this amiable woman, society has lost a valuable member, and religion a friend and ornament. A funeral discourse on this melancholy occasion, will be delivered by the Rev. G. Dashiell to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in St. Peter's Church.

*** Walker's Norfolk Packet *will sail on* SATURDAY NEXT.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Sch'r Eliza, Ferguson, Norfolk
Comfort, Drummond, Charleston
Philip, Segar, New York

CLEARED,

Ship Venus, Watts, Amsterdam
Sch'r Concord, Murphy, N. Orleans

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

September 13.

Arrived, ship Diana, Holbrook, 42 days from Liverpool—bale goods—William Wilson & Sons. Sailed 2d August, in co, with ship Packet, Trott, for Boston; brig Isabella, Nutter, for do. Left ship Fame, Lewis, for Baltimore, to sail same day; Eliza, Louisiana, and Stapleton, of do; Liverpool and Rose, for Philadelphia. September 2d, lat. 41, long. 62, spoke brig William, from New York, for Greenock. 8th, lat. 40, long. 67, fell in with the brig Decatur, Jones, from Baltimore, for Barbadoes, under jury masts—she had been upset in a gale of wind and filled, they pumped her out and intended to make the first port they could, was asked if they wanted assistance, they answered they wanted nothing. Passed the ship Smallwood, in the bay, bound up.

Philadelphia, September 12.

Arrived at New-Castle, the ship Anthony Mangin, Captain Thomas, 114 days from Batavia. Left, ships Ann & Hope, Long, of and for Providence, in 20 days; Recovery, Brown, for Salem, in 8 days; Merchant, Ware, for New-York, in five days; Alex. Hamilton, Spear, of *Baltimore*, for Manilla, in 6 days; Liberty, Wickham, for New-York, in 14 days; Connecticut, Storey, for do. uncertain.—Ship Putman, Carlton, of Danvers, sailed for Sumatra, the 17th May. Capt. Thomas spoke, September 3, brig Columbia, Smith, 17 days from Trinidad for Boston. September 5, brig Eliza and Mary, 17 from Martinico, for N. York. Mr. Whitall, first officer; James Edward, and William Burns, seamen, have died on board the Anthony Mangin, this voyage.

To Fishermen.

A QUANTITY of CORK for SEINES, for sale at No. 86, North Howard-street, by J. LINGFORD,
Cork Cutter.

N. B. Corks for wine and porter bottles can be supplied at the above place at the shortest notice.

September 14 d4t

John B. Jauffret,

No. 28, NORTH-GAY-STREET,

HAS received per the schooner Eliza, Vickery, and Susannah, from Havanna, 114 boxes white and brown SUGAR

And per schooner Concord, from Guadaloupe,
A few hhds. clayed brown do.

Also, via Philadelphia,
6000 pieces short and long yellow Nankeens and blue do.
100 dozen extra long silk gloves, assorted colors.

All of which he offers for sale on a liberal credit for good notes.

September 14 eo15t

Wales & Clopper,

Have received per schooner Five Sisters, from Boston.

16 pipes Holland Gin, entitled to debenture
8 hhds. Sugar,

They also have on hand,

100 bags Pepper
2 bales long Cloths } Entitled to Debenture
4 pipes Cogniac Brandy
15 pipes Teneriffe Wine,
12 quarter casks Lisbon do.
80 hhds. Molasses,
75 boxes Oil, 12 bottles
30 boxes German Window Glass, 8 by 10
100 boxes Mould Candles,
170 small boxes Brown Soap
300 bbls Beef, which they offer for sale, at their store, No. 7, Bowly's-wharf

September 14 d12t*

To be Let;

AND possession given the first day of November, a three story brick House and a two story brick kitchen, with cellars under the whole, the North-West corner of Hanover and Pratt-streets, in a very healthy and pleasant part of the town. Enquire on the premises.

September 14 eo4t*

A Negro Girl

FOR SALE, if applied for in the forenoon of this day. She is active and handsome, and is about 12 years old; and will be sold for 19 years. Apply to the printers.

September 14 1t

Sale by Auction:

This Day,

The 14th inst, at 11 o'clock, at Biays's-wharf will be sold on terms that will then be made known,

The SHIP PITSON,

Burthen 340 tons; built at Hampton of the best materials. Her inventory will be shewn at the time of sale.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctrs.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY.

The 14th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Gale's-wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, on 6 & 9 months credit, for approved endorsed notes—

The Ship
STRAFFORD,

With all her materials, as she arrived from sea; burthen 3,300 barrels, or 300 hogsheads of Tobacco—Her inventory may be seen at our counting room.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 14th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon will be sold by auction at Stiles'-wharf, on Fell's Point, on 6 & 9 months credit,

The Ship
ROBERT,

Belonging to the estate of John McClure, deceased, burthen 2500 barrels, or 350 hhds. with all her tackle, apparel and furniture as she arrived from sea, agreeable to an inventory, which may be seen at the vendue office at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets.

THOMAS CHASE, *Auc'r.*

Sale by Auction,

SOME old Sails, Rigging and Spars, saved from the ship Martha & Margretha, capt. Diercks, will be sold, for account of the underwriters, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at Mr. Dennell's-wharf, immediately after the ship Robert, which will be about half past 11 o'clock.

THOMAS CHASE, *Auc'r.*

September 13

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the auction-room, at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

DRY GOODS,

After which at 12 o'clock,

44 hhds Muscovado Sugar
265 bags green Coffee
97 chests Hyson skin tea
68 boxes white and brown Sugars
100 tierces Rice
18 hhds. of Madeira Wine &c. &c.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, *Auct'rs*

September 14

For Sale,

On board of the schooner Francis, William Minill, master, lying at Bowly's-wharf,

50 tons Plaster,
50 boxes brown Soap
2 pipes of Madeira Wine
2 pipes and half pipes of Teneriffe, entitled to drawback
4 hhds. of Patent Rum

Also,

Said Schooner
FRANCIS,

WILLIM MINILL, MASTER.

If applied for immediately

Burthen about 1100 barrels.

WILLIAM MINILL.

September 14 eo4t

Henry Stouffer & Son,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public in general, that they have removed their store from Fayette, to their house No. 25, North Howard-street, (opposite to Mr. Deckers tavern formerly) where they intend to carry on the FLOUR & GROCERY business in its various branches, and solicit a continuation of their favours in future.

September 14 eo4t

Columbia Garden.

MONDAY EVENING, September 16

Mr. LEAMAN's BENEFIT.

The garden will open with

A Grand Concert of

Vocal and Instrumental Music;

Mr. LEAMAN most respectfully returns his sincere thanks to those Ladies & gentlemen who have hitherto honored him with their company at his garden, and hopes their favor on this occasion. The entertainments are selected and arranged so as to require but few minutes interval, and he hopes will afford the highest degree of amusement, with appropriate music, dresses horsemanship, singing, dancing and feats of agility, &c. &c.

The entertainment to commence with an Address and Prologue by

Miss Leaman (for this night only) being her first appearance in public.

A CAVALCADE by the Company,

Followed with the Broad Sword Exercise by Mr. Degraft, on the celebrated charger CORNPLANTER.

In the circus—Still Vaulting and Dialogue, with riding and free vaulting on a single horse, the President in full speed—by Mr. Durang. Clown—Mr. Durang, jun.

In the stage department Mrs. Mestayer, (will for the first time in this city go through a great variety of feats, and surprizing Equilibriums on the

SLACK WIRE.

The Minuet Delacour and and Gavot by Master and Miss Durang.

Tumbling on the SLACK ROPE.

Song—by Mrs. Mestayer, called the

Wounded Hussar.

In the circus, for the first time, will be introduced, a comic and humerous farce, called

The Clown's Entertainment.

In which is the descriptive song of the quizzical society, or country club, consisting of droll characters, sitting at a table regaling, and at the same time Mr. Degraft will leap with the Cornplanter over the Table—Clown, Mr Durang, sen.

A hornpipe by Master C. Durang

John Gilpen's Disaster.

A piece of one act told in action, called

American Captives Released in Tripoli.

Charseters by the company.

The whole to conclude with a display of FIRE WORKS, fixed to a helmet on the riders' head—The horse in full speed, by Mr. Degraft on the horse President.

September 14