of things as applicable to our situation. Our laws would be purified from the jargon of a Gothic age. Speaking the plain language of common sense, they would be apprehended with ease, and construed without difficuly.

2. We should cease to be seduced by the false lights of history, which, rarely furnishing us with circumstances analogous to our own, would rather offer us beacons to avoid, than examples to follow.

3. We should reject the baubles and fashions of Europe, and valuing ourselves on the simplicity of our attire, care more for our own comfort and self-respect, than for the gaudy trappings of slaves. We should soon find that a rational being in proportion to the cultivation of his mind rejects the tinsel of dress, furniture and equipage.

4. No longer aping the follies of a corrupt state of society, we should practice the golden virtues of simplicity, frugality and temperance, the parents of industry, of independence, of domestic happiness, and personal respectability.

5. We should learn to estimate every thing domestic as well as foreign, according to its true value, neither appreciating the former, or reducing the latter beyond its real worth.

6. New activity would be given to the arts and sciences; our theatres would no longer be disgraced by the vicious and dangerous exhibitions of manners and characters, which, however intrinsically contemptible, are irradiated by talent, and thus rendered the objects of admiration instead of disgust.

7. History would be soon cast in a new mould, & we should contemplate past events in their true lights. The characters of kings and heroes would be seen in their genuine colors, and the false idolatry imbibed in our infancy for mock majesty and military glory would fade away before the majesty of truth.

We have the pleasure of communicating to the public, at the instance of General Turreau, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, the following official document relative to a subject interesting to science and humanity. It is particularly worthy of the notice of such physicians in this country, as have written or contemplate writing, on the nature of the CROUP.

(Translation.)

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Minister of the Interior, *Comte de l'Empire*, having considered the notice decreed on the 21st July, 1807, for the competition opened by order of his Majesty the Emperor and King on the subject of the disorder known under the name of the CROUP; after having consulted the Medical College at Paris—decrees as follows:

ART. 1. The time fixed on the 1st January, 1809, for the competition upon the subject of the Croup, is prorogued till the 31st July in this year.

ART. 2. Those physicians who have already addressed their treatises to the French Minister, may withdraw them, if they think proper, for revision. They need only note the time of sending memoirs and the motto or device with which they are prefaced or headed as a distinctive mark.

Signed, CRETET.

Paris, 17th January, 1809.

True Copy,

TURREAU, Min. Plen. of France.

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

Speaking of the late change in the conduct of the British ministry towards our country, and of the consequent change in our situation, the N. Y. Daily Advertiser has the following remarks:—

"Let the people remember that it is owing to the determined and persevering opposition of the Federal party to the ruinous system of Bonaparte's plan of commercial restriction that we are rescued from distress, infamy and danger and again placed in prosperity, happiness and safety. The dawn of returning reason from the infatuating spell of democratic madness, is a happy presage of the prevalence of Washington principles for the future. Deluded by demagogues whose only object was to keep in power and office by every species of intrigue and corruption, the people have seen the monster democracy in all its horrid deformity for a course of eight years." &c. &c. &c.

Virgina Election.—The following complete the returns from Monongalia district.

	Jackson.	Linsley.
Randolph	115	92
Brooke	206	37
	321	129
Former returns	1005	742
	1326	872
Majority	454	

ANECDOTES OF LORD CHATHAM.

A country friend of Sir Robert Walpole's hearing Mr. Pitt (who was then but a Cornet and had just got into the House) speaking with great elocution upon some public topic, told the minister the same day at his table, that he thought it would be worth his while to make that young man a captain. "My dear sir," says Sir Robert, "to let you see how much I think "with you, make him my *friend*, and "I'll give him a regiment."

Lord Chatham had great knowledge of the character of men, and could apply himself with great dexterity even to their *foibles*, when proper occasions demanded.

When he was rather forced upon the late king as his minister, by the unanimous voice of the people, he found it necessary to recover the king's temper by some little exterior mark of respect. An occasion soon presented itself, which was to bring his majesty the news of a victory.—His Lordship, however, was so ill of the gout that when he was led to the closet door he could not stand. The king seeing this, called for a stool. "No, sire," says Mr. Pitt, "it is not my duty to sit in your presence; but though I can't stand, I can kneel;" and in that position read the dispatches. The king was so pleased with the manner of his behaviour, and the news, that he spoke ever afterwards of Mr. Pitt, with great friendship. His general phrase was, "I like that Pitt—he's an honest man—I understand all he says."

Another instance of Mr. Pitt's personal attention to the king, was upon accepting the seals—receiving them with great marks of deference and respect. The late Chase Price used to to say jocosely upon this occasion—"That he bowed so low, you could see the tip o: his hooked nose between his legs."

When the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Pitt were joint Secretaries, the former loved a warm room, & the latter, from the constant fever of his gout, could not bear it. This often teazed the duke, who was obliged to hold conferences with Mr. Pitt at his own house. One cold morning when Mr. Pitt was confined to his bed with the gout the duke begged hard for a fire in the room. "I can't possibly bear it" replied Mr. Pitt.—"Why then you can spare me a blanket," says the duke (snatching a counterpane that lay at the feet of the bed, and wrapping it round him,) "as I find myself so cold, that without this covering I'm afraid my words will freeze before the reach you."

He despised all kind of what is called *puffing* so much, that he took no notice of those able pens who voluntarily praised his administration. Owen Ruffhead wrote about 60 numbers of a paper, called "The Contest," in favor of his administration, and yet he had never the curiosity to enquire the name of the author, or ever so much as saw him. He never likewise read any of the debates of the House of Commons (though his own speeches made so considerable a part in them) till the year 1767, when he bought them, as he said, to amuse himself in a fit of the gout.

'Twas Lord Chatham that appointed Gen. Wolf to the command at Quebec though contrary to the wishes of the Minister of War, and even to the appointment of the king. "I know," says he, "that man will do his business properly, without sheltering himself under forms or triffling expediencies,—he is young and vigorous too, and will not be so subject to *personal* attentions as older officers."—[Lord Chatham's general maxim upon this and similar occasions was that ministers should look out *men* for officers, not officers for men.]

Two of the leading features of lord Chatham's character were promptness and decision. When minister, he wanted a great number of transports to be got ready directly for service, which lord Anson, the first lord of the admiralty, said was impossible. "Come, come," says lord Chatham, "I'll shew you the possibility of it directly:—There's a large fleet of colliers just arrived; throw the coals into the Thames, and put the soldiers aboard directly—the service of government must not stand still for a paltry expence."

At another time he received some dispatches which required a speedy answer, whilst he was racked with the gout. The moment he read them, forgetting his pain, he sprung out of bed, and called for pen, ink, and paper. "My dear," says lady Chatham, "you'll kill yourself by these means." And suppose I do, madam, what's my life in comparison with the millions which may be lost through my neglect."

In case of a sudden emergency, lord Chatham wanted to consult the commander in chief and first lord of the admiralty (Lord Lignier and Lord Anson,) and being informed by the messenger that neither of them were at home, he ordered him to go, alternately, to a certain well-known bagnio and to White's Coffee House; and "Do you hear," says he to the messenger, "take no excuses; but bring the first away in his night cap, and the other with the cards in his hand."

He once promised to shew some foreign noblemen a remarkable piece of water which was forming at a country house of his, by a certain day. Capability Browne was his projector on this occasion, who told him it could not be done at that time even if one hundred men worked day and night. "Why then," says his lordship, "put *two* hundred men, and let them work by torch-light." The business was effected.

Henry Lord Holland, the rival and political antagonist of Mr. Pitt for many years, and who, from long habits of *thorough faced* business, it was difficult to discompose, had frequently to feel the force of Mr. Pitt's opposition. One day the former coming from the House so vexed and fatigued he could not eat his dinner, Lady Holland asked him what was the matter? When, without answering the question, he replied, from the fulness of his sufferings, "As for his talking, though this is often pointed and severe, I don't much mind that; but his eye—that d—d eye so scouls me, that he constantly gives me a pain in my back."

Mr. Pitt's acquaintance with the present Lord Camden arose through the recommendation of Lord Northington. Mr. Pitt, when Secretary of State, spoke to Lord N. to get him a young man of sound knowledge in the law, whose practice was not very extensive, and he would make his occasional attendance at the office worth his while; "for," says he, "I want a person of legal knowledge about me, that we should at least act *constitutionally.*"—Lord North recommended Mr. Pratt, and the congeniality of their minds afterwards produced a friendship which brought Mr. Pratt to the honors he so justly enjoys, and which still continues with unabated affection in the two families.

Lord Chatham being asked his opinion of Cromwell at Lord Rockingham's table, he gave the following short, but forcible character of him: "He was a saint-like thief, who under the cloak of liberty committed a burglary on the Constitution, murdered his royal master to get possession of his diadem, and stole from the public their title to freedom."

The undersigned, conceives it his duty to make known to the citizens of the district of Hamilton, that, in consequence of the impaired state of his health, he finds it necessary to decline being considered a candidate for the honor of their suffrages, at the ensuing Congressional Election; and he embraces the present occasion to tender his fellow citizens his most sincere and warm acknowledgments, for the repeated favors they have been pleased to confer upon him; and to assure them, that whilst he has been honored with their confidence, it has been his constant endeavor to discharge the trust reposed in him, in such manner, as, he believed, best calculated to secure the *rights* and *liberties* of the people, to promote their interests, & maintain the honor of the nation.

G. W. CAMPBELL.

Knoxville, April 7, 1809.

From a Southern Paper.

Imports at Jamaica in American vessels.

	Flour.	Bread.		Rice.
	Barrels.	*Bags.*	*bbls. Kegs.*	*Tierces.*
1807	92451	13348	6610 7146	3698
1808	41946	2835	2902 2120	1656

FISH.

	Hhds.	*Barrels.*	*Kegs.*	*Boxes,*
1807	1747	17805	1343	7467
1808	1621	5372	459	2962

LUMBER.

	Feet.	*Staves & Heading.*	*Shingles.*
1807	9.970.103	8.806.211	14,627,969
1808	3.772,223	3,079,001	4,156,200

New York, May 3.

We learn by the Mary, from St. Bartholomews, that there were, at the Saints, near Gaudaloupe, three French ships of the line, and 4 frigates, having on board 1.500 troops, blockaded by four British sail of the line, and five frigates. In addition to this force, a reinforcement of 4 sail of the line and 2,000 troops, were hourly expected from Barbadoes, when it was determined to take the Island called the Saints, as well as the French fleet blockaded at that place.

We further learn that the British brig of war Netley, in lat. 19, 45, long. 16, was chased by a French man of war, belonging to a fleet of 13 sail, which from the course they were steering, must have been bound to the West Indies.

A letter from St. Croix, of the 9th of April, to one of the first commercial houses in this city, states, that the British had already got possession of an important height at the Saints, where it was in their power to destroy the French fleet at that place.

In a few days, we shall probably have some interesting news relative to these fleets.

We further learn by the Lavinia, in 17 days from St. Barts, that Admiral Cochrane, was blockading Gaudaloupe, and that a large force from Martinique, Barbadoes, &c. had sailed to join him, in order to attack that island.

We have a letter from Capt. Mark Lynch of the 13th ult. stating, that a number of French armed vessels and corvettes from France, had arrived at Martinique after the capture of that place, and were, of course, made prizes.

There was a report at Havanna that an insurrection had broken out at Jamaica among the blacks but, that the ringleaders, having been timely discovered, & apprehended with arms in their possession, to the number of about 100, were put to death.

Charleston, April 27.

The Hon. PAUL HAMILTON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, sailed yesterday in the ship Caroline, captain Serril, for Philadelphia, from whence he will proceed to the seat of government.

Richmond, May 2.

"*Tricks of trade.*"—A report was in circulation on Saturday, that Bonaparte had opened the French ports for the *exportation of grain* to England. There is not a single scrip in our papers to sanction it. ☞ In vain. *It* had no effect here on the price of flour. The knowing ones were not thus to be taken in.

As flour suffers in the heat of our climate, it is a great benefit to be permitted to load our vessels with it at once—for British ports. Mr. Smith's letter has raised it at least a dollar per barrel—Fine tobaccos have risen at least a dollar per hundred—Coarse in proportion. *Enquirer.*

Halifax, N. S. April 18.

On Saturday our beloved Governor, Sir Geo. Prevost, and his brave companions in arms, returned here from the conquest of the valuable island of Martinico. They were welcomed with every demonstration of gratitude and respect.

POSTSCRIPT.

New York, May 4.

LATEST NEWS FROM LISBON

Captain Bæjer, who arrived at this port yesterday from Lisbon, which place he left the 27th March, informed us, that the French army had not got possession of that place, but were in the neighborhood. The merchants were making preparations to get off as fast as possible—that the British & Portuguese troops, had taken all the guns from the batteries in Lisbon on board the British fleet, which consisted of three sail of the line and 5 frigates. We further learn, that the French army had taken Oporto.

Baltimore, May 6.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Temperance, 42 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Federal Gazette has received files of London papers and Liverpool papers to the evening of the twenty-third of March inclusive, several days later than former accounts. The most important items follow. It appears, from a hasty perusal of our files, that great activity pervades the hostile courts and armies of Europe. Indeed, figuratively, the whole continent is in a state of fusion. Sweden in rebellion; war raging through Saxony, Austria, Italy and Portugal.

With all his characteristic rapidity, Napoleon could not prevent the Austrians from strengthening their own cause and confidence, by obtaining the first victory. The London papers state, that the French were beaten in their designs on Trieste, and the Austrian van has penetratrated beyond the Bavarian troops, cutting them off from the French grand army.

But, without the aid of Russia, Austria has slender hope. We can but shudder while anticipating the murder of the people, the sacking of her cities and the conflagration of her temples!

LONDON, March 20.

We have seldom had to announce more important news than we have to-day, both foreign and domestic.

The Duke of York has resigned—On Saturday morning his royal highness went to Windsor, and tendered to his royal father, his resignation.—It is said to have been tendered in the form of a letter to his majesty, containing the reasons which had directed his royal highness to take that step, and to take it at the present moment. His majesty was graciously pleased to accept his resignation, and the Earl of Chatham, or as others say, Sir David Dundas, is appointed to succeed him. But this arrangement, we trust, will soon give way to a measure by which the army shall be managed by a board, as the navy has been with so much advantage to the public service.

We rejoice sincerely in the event, which indeed may be considered as a great triumph gained by the constitution of the country. The Duke of York has taken a very proper and judicious course, and no further proceedings we should suppose, at least we should hope, will take place in the House of Commons.

(Courier.)

ARRIVAL OF A FLAG OF TRUCE.

A flag of truce arrived at Dover on Saturday from Boulogne, with dispatches for transport office, which were immediately forwarded to London.—The vessel was ordered to sea as soon as she had delivered her dispatches, and returned to Boulogne. The master of the vessel says, that the expectations in France of the peace with this country are very feeble. The renewal of war upon the continent has thrown a great gloom over the public mind.

The dispatches are said to relate to an exchange of prisoners.

INSURRECTION IN SWEDEN.

Dispatches have been received from the Baltic, which, we grieve to state, give an account of an insurrection having broken out in Sweden, tending to revolution. Several thousands have risen in the province of Warmland, and were on the march from Catistood to Stockholm, to compel the king to call a Diet. They had issued a proclamation complaining of the war, taxes, &c. requiring a change of measures.

The emperor of Russia has determined to remain neutral; a determination which has given much offence to Bonaparte, who filled Europe with such boasting assurances that the Emperor Alexander was to co-operate with him with his whole force in any project, whether for peace or war.

(Further details of this news will be given in our next. Palafox is certainly dead. A cessation of the proceedings in the British House of Commons in relation to the Duke of York has taken place.)

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By Joseph Milligan, George Town.

Price 37 1-2 cents,

THE CHILD OF FEELING,

A Comedy in five Acts.

BY GEORGE WATTERSTON Esq.

IT may also be had of R. C. Weightman and D. Rapine, Washington City; of R. Gray and Jas. Kennedy, Alexandria, and of the principal Booksellers throughout the Union.

FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the premises on the twelfth day of May, 1809, at one o'clock, P. M.

A TWO STORY

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

On Square, numbered 906 in the city of Washington, *opposite to* Mr. DRUMMOND'S TAVERN, *near the* Navy Yard—

THE LOT is on a rent of *One Dollar* a front foot. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS YOUNG.

May 8—3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT Application will be made for the renewal of the following LOST Certificates, of the United States Eight per Cent Stock, issued by Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, in favor of John Barnes.

viz. 7th Oct. 1800,	No. 2,	for $ 4000
8th Aug. 1801,	11,	400
—— ——	13,	100

George Town, Dist. of Columbia

JOHN BARNES.

May 8—6w.

District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit.

ON the petition of HENRY HARSHMAN, an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid, for debt.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Henry Harshman, that on the 15th instant, at the hour of nine o'clock, A. M. at the Court Room in Long's Hotel, in the City of Washington the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," will be administered to the said Henry Harshman, and a trustee appointed unless, sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary

Ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligence three times before said day.

By order of the honorable Wm. Cranch Esq Chief Judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM BRENT, Clk.

May 8—3t.

District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit.

ON the petition of CORNELIUS WILLISS an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington country aforesaid, for debt. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said Cornelius Willis that on the 15th day of the present month, (May) at the Court Room at Long's Hotel at the hour of nine o'clock in the morning the oath prescribed by the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," will be administered to the said Cornelius Willis, and a Trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published three times in the National Intelligencer before the above mentioned day.

By order of the honorable Wm. Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbi.

WM BRENT, Clk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT I intend to petition to the next County Court of Charles, for the benefit of an act of insolvency.

GEORGE BOARMAN.

Charles County, April 26—wtm