From the Connecticut Journal.

Messrs. Greens,

THE subject of the following letter is so interesting, and the sentiments which it contains are so just, that I am induced to transmit it to you for publication in your paper.

By a comparison of the characters on the *Fac simile* with the *Zend* or *Old Persian Alphabet*, or with a *specimen* of *Old Persian writing*, copies from an engraving on copper, both published in the *Asiatic Researches*, I have satisfied myself that these characters are the *Old Persian*.—Several gentlemen, to whom I have pointed out the resemblance, have fully adopted the same opinion.

There are on the Fac simile *seventeen* characters. Of these *nine* may be fairly considered as perfect resemblances, if a very small difference in form may be allowed to different engravings; one executed with greater skill and exactness; the other plainly with less. *Four* however, of the *nine* are pairs; *two* of the characters being *repeated*; so that there are but *seven different characters*, in which an entire resemblance is found. Of the remaining eight two are a pair, or a repetition of the same letter, and four more are visibly combinations, and all can be satisfactorily shewn to be contained in the Persian specimens. Of the other two I find no traces, unless one of them has been materially disfigured by accident. If this be allowed, it may be considered as being the same with one of the pairs already mentioned.

Besides these, there are on the Fac simile *seven stars*, and *five dots* or *prints*. I have not called them characters, because I suppose them to be merely auxiliary to the writing. Of the stars I find no trace in the specimen, but the dots are exact and remarkable copies of those in the specimen. All the dots in the specimen and on *Fac simile*, are quadrangular; and in one instance on the *Fac simile*, *three dots* are arranged in a triangular form; a fact, which occurs *five times* in the Alphabet, and *three times* in the writing.

The discovery of such a coin in such circumstances, will naturally give rise to various conjectures. I will not, however, anticipate the reflections of the ingenious on this singular fact. The letter is so handsome a comment on it, that I am persuaded the writer will receive the thanks of all your curious readers.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

T. DWIGHT.

Yale College, July 14, 1801.

Marietta, *June* 18, 1801.

"Sir,

"Through the politeness of Governor St. Clair, I am enabled to send you a model of a copper coin, lately discovered at a small distance from the Ohio, on the bank of the Little Miami River, at the depth of about four feet from the surface of the earth, in cleaning out a spring, in the neighbourhood of some ancient ruins.—This coin is now in the governor's possession; and we believe it to be as ancient as the ruins themselves; yet on a comparison of its characters, with the alphabetical tables of the east, delineated in the Encyclopedia, we have been able to discover no striking resemblance, and the milling on the edge most strongly resembles that on the coins of Spain; from which, however, as well as from those of the rest of Europe, it is in all other respects so totally different, that we are convinced it could not have had an European origin.

"This coin or medal affords us indubitable evidence of two things—1st, that among the people who manufactured it, population, society and the arts, had made respectable progress, and 2d, that these people were acquainted with the use of iron.

"Was this coin brought over from Asia? or was it made in this country? If the first, a resemblance in the coin, or its characters, with those of that country will doubtless be discovered, and we will be supplied with a new proof that our original inhabitants emigrated from that quarter.

"If we find none of those resemblances, what shall we say? Has this country been the seat of politeness and science; has it had its coinage, and of consequence a knowledge of making iron? Arts of the first necessity then, after being solidly established may be lost—but I am convinced that this coin was not fabricated in America; because I meet with an insuperable objection, to the supposition that iron was in use here at a time when the country had made any considerable advances in improvement.

"In every part, I believe, of the old world, where population, society, and the arts have made a progress equal (at any rate) to the production of a coinage, we find, at least, the remains of some kind of stone work which has been wrought with iron. But, here, not a single stone has been discovered, bearing the indubitable marks of the chisel—Even in the fortifications of this country, (which are innumerable) many of which seem to have been designed for permanent residence; places which so imperiously demand materials of strength, and workmanship of solidity, we find nothing but ramparts of earth.

"These circumstances seem to point out to us an emigration from the old world (probably it was an early one) of a few adventurers, who might bring coin along with them; who certainly knew the use of iron; but probably had not the knowledge of manufacturing it; or who if they had, were determined by the feeble state of their community, and the pressure of immediate and continual wants from practising on it; till in a succeeding age, both the art and the uses became unknown.

"One would suppose that a community destitute of iron, could not push its agricultural improvements far; and of consequence, that the difficulty of getting subsistence, would prevent a crouded population—Yet unquestionably this country has been a populous one. The immense number and extent of its ancient works, exhibit to my eye a proof of it, which I cannot refuse to admit as conclusive—The works at this place, although very capacious, are not comparable either in height, or extent, to some others which we have found—On a large plain, about ninety miles from this place, bounded by one of the western branches of the Muskingum River, we have discovered a train of ancient works, of an extent (I think) of nearly two miles; the ramparts of which are yet in some places upwards of eighteen feet in perpendicular height.

"The proof of ancient population, are not to be met with in the more commanding positions only; but are spread over the whole face of the country.

"When with a kind of sacred enthusiasm I ramble over these venerable and wide spread ruins, I dwell with astonishment on the singular character of a country which has arisen without the aid of iron, to extensive population and improvement, and been sunk in a desolation so complete, as to have left not a vestige of its history—This latter event was produced by war—Perhaps in these fields, the peaceful descendants of the wanderers, from the plains of Asia, may have been met and destroyed by an hardier race sprung from emigrants of Europe.

"Unfortunate Country! denied even the sad consolation of being remembered, like Carthage, in the annals of your Conqueror!—I am Sir, with respect, your humble servant.

"ELIJAH BACKUS."

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Extract from George I. Eacker's *Oration, delivered on the 4th July, at the request of the Officers of the Brigade of the city and county of New-York, and of the county of Richmond; before them, and the Mechanic, Tammany, and Coopers' Societies.*

Thus sheltered under the fostering shade of security, our country advances, with rapid strides, towards national eminence. Let us not, however, indulge too unreasonable an expectation of future greatness—let it be recollected, that we have already seen, within a few years, some serious attacks made against our peace and happiness. We have already seen the sacred principles of our revolution openly assaulted, and its venerable advocates reviled and exposed to public contempt. The endeavours to undermine the popular attachment of a free government, are notorious. We have seen foreign influence attempting to make us subservient to its projects of hostility and ambition! Under the treacherous appearance of affection, by an insidious coalition with domestic delusion, it had nearly destroyed our prosperity, by involving us in a controversy with our former ally, the most powerful nation in Europe! Its intrigues had nearly immolated our growing strength, at the altar of an insatiable spirit of domination! under the gilded semblance of friendship, it strove to make us the contemptible satelite of its rancorous animosity towards a detested rival!

An alliance, offensive and defensive with the enemy of our greatness, was openly advocated; and the poisonous works of corruption nearly involved our destiny in fatal ruin!

At a more early period, the mushroon growth of unmerited greatness attempted to introduce the pageantry of titles in our Senate; thus to prepare the way for the unsealed distinction of privileged orders. To insure unnecessary energy to administration, and to give government, already sufficiently strong in the affection of the people, pretended stability, was a favorite doctrine. A monied influence, distinct from the general interests of the community, was created; and, to prevent the murmurs of popular indignation from increasing to open complaints, a doctrine, that a public debt is a public blessing, was industriously circulated. The specious arguments of refined sophistry gave currency to the proposition, and a plan is now matured, of which human reason cannot foresee all the consequences.

A clerical interference in the civil administration, in several parts of the United States, has already produced some of the baneful effects which all ages and all countries have had cause to lament. Under the assumed garb of hypocritical sanctity, it leads the honest votaries of religion into acts of persecution, against those who are opposed to its rapacity and spirit of aggrandizement.

Ecclesiastical influence, in the hands of faction, is an instrument more dreadful than the dart wielded by death! All the modern nations of Europe testify the havoc produced by hierarchical tyranny! Its fatal poison, overpowering the energies of imperial Rome, made her an easy prey to the invading hordes of northern barbarians.

If once established in the United States, our liberty will vanish, and fly to some sequestered spot, far from the domination of religious imposture.

Its abuses ultimately destroying the veneration due to true religion and its holy advocates, are the fruitful sources of immorality and crime.

Already has terror, openly avowed, assailed the freedom of elections, and persecution, for political opinions, stalked forth with an erected crest! To suppress all opposition by fear, a military establishment was created, under pretended apprehension of a foreign invasion. This measure, the most inauspicious to Republicanism, and hostile to Liberty, was adopted under the favorable crisis of public panic. Riotous collections of people were instigated to violence against those who were branded by the appellation of disorganizing Jacobins: and unprincipled calumny hesitated not to attack, with open front, the Republican Character. Liberty was ridiculed, and subjected to the blasphemous scoffs of paricidal apostasy.

We have already experienced a storm, which had nearly levelled to the earth the proud edifice of Freedom. Its holy lamp, which ought to be guarded by more than vestal purity, was nearly extinguished. Intolerant crisis! when, to be suspected of an attachment to the rights of the people, was deemed an inexpiable offence!—when, to be the advocate of Republican principles, was pronounced an unpardonable guilt!—When a support of religious toleration was stigmatised with the imputation of Atheism, and of man's grand prerogatives as a deadly hatred to a federal form of government!—when the philanthropy, which cherished a warm desire, that every oppressed nation might acquire political happiness like ourselves, was reviled as a traiterous attachment to foreign nations!

Buried in the dust Republicanism has, however, arisen with renovated vigor.

The election of "*the man of the people*" to the presidency of the Union, has completed the final termination of this blind infatuation. These changes ought to be consoling to the patriotic bosom, upon reflection, that the ascending star of American Liberty, whose lustre was somewhat obscured by these passing clouds, hath reassumed its former distinguished brightness.

Should any one hereafter dare to violate it, he shall meet with the bitterest execration, and the severest punishment which the justice of an injured people can inflict upon him.

Information, from every corner of the Union proves the extension of sentiments, congenial to the support of a Republican Administration. In our own state have we witnessed this truth, in the late election of an old and tried patriot. Even towards the east the seeds of a reformation are sown, and the banks of the Hudson do no longer constitute the boundary of its ascendancy; it appears to stand on a firm and unshaken foundation—it bids fair to be solid and durable as truth.

We shall not hereafter, it is to be hoped see the alien, flying to this land of refuge, placed out of the protection of the law; or a Sedition act pollute the freedom of the press.

An efficient organization of the Militia will no longer be neglected, lest the hopes of the advocates of a Standing Army be indulged, with the accomplishment of their favorite schemes.

No more shall the infliction of heavy fines upon the unfortunate Republican, effectually [illegible] the [illegible] communication of speculative opinions; or the incarceration of the devoted victims of party rancor, restrict the promulgation of political information. No more shall private hatred, under the cloak of an attachment to administration, wreak its vengeance upon the object of its hate; or personal virulence, disguised under the protecting mantle of Federalism, destroy the happiness of the persecuted patriot.

The schooners Dolphin & Kitty,

now lying at Mr. Young's Wharf will constantly take freights every three weeks from this to Annapolis or Baltimore. For terms apply to BROHAWN and BOYS.

Washington July 15, 1801 t

The subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and E streets where he continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontispieces, Metal Sashes, &c. which may also be had at his store No. 51, Barclay street, New-York, and at Mr. Wild's store, Market street, Baltimore.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

Who has gold leaf for sale by the package or book

May 8, 1801 1y

TO BE RENTED,

THE store lately in the tenure of Doctor Gallaspy and Co. Its situation for business is preferable to any other in the City, being on the Pennsylvania Avenue, between the President's House and the Capitol, and within a few yards of the spot on which is to be immediately erected the market house

JOSIAS W. KING.

At the Capitol.

May 29, 1801. ept

Intending to leave the city in

October next, I am desirous of disposing of my Furniture, two Negro Men, one a cook, the other an ostler and coachman, and a pair of very well gaited Riding Horses.

It may be a convenience to any family removing here, and taking the house I now occupy upon rent, to take the Furniture (which is but little worn) by purchase. The house, one of the six buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue, is pleasantly and conveniently situated, and the furniture, which is tolerably well fitted to it, will be reduced in price in proportion to the wear and tare, and change of fashion, shall have made right.

BENJAMIN GRAYSON ORR.

July 20, 1801. ep4w

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

June 7th, 1800.

Regulations for ascertaining and fixing the Pensioners, and payment of pensions on the Navy establishment of the United States.

TO obtain a pension the party must produce to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate from the commander of the ship or vessel on board of which he sustained the injury, which incapacitates him; or in the case of a marine, from the commanding officer of the marine corps, or commander of a detachment as the case may require; in the latter case however, if the injury happened on board a vessel of war, the certificate of the surgeon will also be required, if on shore, that of some respectable medical character of the place, that the same was received while he was acting in the line of his duty, specifying the nature and amount of the disability, the capacity or station in which he acted, and the monthly pay to which he was entitled at the time of sustaining the injury. On such certificate being produced, and it being ascertained to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that the disability still exists and is likely to continue, he will at once direct the applicant to be placed on the books of the Loan Office of the state in which he resides, and the loan officer will make the payments half yearly, viz. On the 1st of January, and 1st of July, to the party in person or his legal attorney during his life or the continuance of his disability. But if the pension is to be paid on a power of attorney, the loan officer must have it ascertained by the certificate of a Justice of the peace of the county where the pensioner resides, that he was living, and that his disability continued, in the month next preceding that in which payment is to be made every year, and must transmit the same to the Accountant of the Navy with the necessary receipts as vouchers for his payments

Each person to be placed on the pension list, must receive at the Navy Office a certificate in the following form.

A. B. Seaman, &c. having been disabled in the service of the United States, on board of the ship of war while acting in the line of his duty, is entitled to receive dollars per month, from the loan officer of the state of payable half yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July in every year during his life or continuance of such disability, to commence from the day of

The same will be paid to him in person or on his legal power of attorney. But no money will be paid on a power of attorney, unless the said A. B. shall send to the loan officer of said state, the certificate of a Justice of peace of the county wherein he resides, that he the said A. B. appeared before the said justice in the month preceding that in which the ill continued to be made and that his disability st payment is

Signed

BENJ. STODDERT.

The foregoing regulations are still in force.—By order,

AB. THOMAS, P. Clk.

Navy Department, June 17, 1801. 3tawam