

Extract of a letter from Captain THOMAS TRUXTON, to the Secretary of War, dated Baltimore, September 7, 1797. "I have much pleasure by the opportunity this day's mail affords, in letting you know that the frigate Constellation was safely launched at 2 o'clock, A. M. The masterly manner in which the ways were laid by Mr. Stodder, and the other precautions he took to prevent the smallest accident, which had the desired effect, does him the highest honor as a master builder and professional man, in fact, Sir, I never witnessed in Europe, or any other country a performance of the kind better executed and more highly gratifying, and I am convinced a more lightly ship of the fort cannot be built."

Copy of a letter from DAVID STODDER, Constructor of the frigate Constellation, to the Secretary of War, dated Navy Yard, Baltimore, September 7, 1797. Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that about five minutes before nine o'clock this morning, I launched the United States frigate Constellation, without the least appearance of the smallest accident happening, notwithstanding we had no more than a common tide, she launched into her element leaving her ways in as good order as before her weight came on them.

I am under the greatest obligation to the Carpenters that assisted their readiness in obeying my orders as well as their activity in executing them at the instant directed."

With the greatest respect, I remain Sir, Your obedient Servant, DAVID STODDER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

24 Messidor, 12 July. Duplantier.—Does it correspond with the constitution? Does it correspond with the happiness of the people? Does it correspond with the peace of the interior, to favour the excesses which the indefatigable apostles of anarchy wish to renew? They say that the 352d article of the constitution is in their favour, but this article concerns only the friends of order, and not those who have dug sepulchres for the French nation, and whose doctrine is destructive of all social order.

Arsenals of revolt, warehouses of insurrection are established; a set of banditti wish again to sway upon the scaffold the sceptre of terror. But their terrific projects are known; the anguish of having conceived them is all that is left them; liberty is so confirmed, that one gesture on her part will rally round her all good citizens, and manifest the disgrace, the insignificance, and the infamy of her hypocritical votaries.

It is for the wisdom of legislators to prevent the combat from taking place. To prevent the evil is now to do a great deal. Recollect the origin and the history of popular societies. Doubtless we owe gratitude to these societies for the good that they have done, but by adding to this sentiment a positive resolution not to expose ourselves to them again, a blind resistance to salutary reforms called forth the resistance of the passions.—There was not one Frenchman, an enemy to abuses, who did not wish to co-operate in their annihilation. This enthusiasm peopled the popular societies, but we soon saw them degenerate. Men fond of money and of power directed the operations of these civic assemblies, and every step in their career was a monument of their violence.

The 9th Thermidor arrived; France, disengaged from the yoke of the Jacobins, got time at last to breathe, and their crimes were brought to a period. But now they still pretend to influence your deliberations, to associate themselves to your labours, and to direct your steps. You applauded with energy the directory when it caused the pantheons to be shut; you will not suffer those miscreants to reorganize their cursed band, and to render you incapable once more of realizing the hope of your constituents, and of drying up the source of your calamities.

We have certain information that popular societies are established in a great number of the departments, and that they menace the public tranquillity. You know that there are already a great number of this sort in Paris, who excite the anxiety and the vigilance of the constituted authorities. You have just grounds for alarm, since all these societies are composed of ultra-revolutionists, who have retarded in place of accelerating the progress of the revolutionary chariot; of evil geniuses who wish at any price to act a part upon the political scene; of ambitious men who are astonished at not having been the people's choice; of men, who, decorating themselves with the fine names of the Roman republic, have plundered and massacred at all hands, and who never blushed but in the blood of their fellow citizens.

What can be the operation of assemblies composed of such sulphureous substances, if it is not confusion and terror? Dread the eruptions of these new revolutionary volcanoes! Have they not dared to say that the representatives of the people were Chouans and Royalists, and that they wished for the re-establishment of tithes and feudal rights, because they wished to restore liberty of worship, because they did

not wish to persecute the ministers of religion, and because they were occupied with the subject of bells? Have they not dared to say that they supported a foreign faction because they repealed revolutionary laws, and recalled to France those whom terror had fugitated from her territory? Have they not dared to say that they were counter-revolutionists, because they manifested a determination to prosecute rogues; and to put an end to their dilapidations?

Yes; do not doubt it; plots are formed against you; the furies already talk of the cannon of Vendemiaire; of battalions, of pretended patriots whom they are organizing; the arms are ready, the signals are agreed upon, they only want the signal for battle. Yes, they wish for an insurrection; nocturnal assemblies are increasing, and Paris is overflowing with the Jacobins who have inundated France with blood and tears. I have met here two who have been the robbers of my department, and there is perhaps none of you who cannot say as much.

All temporizing will be fatal, and bring on a catastrophe in which not only you, who possess the esteem and confidence of your constituents, and who would find defenders and avengers in every one who is friendly to good order and the government, but all those who shall take a part in the business will be involved.

Do you know what the Jacobins are capable of? Hear what Rewbell told you in Brumaire, 3d year, "Where has tyranny had its supporters and its satellites? In the Jacobins. Who has covered France with mourning, and peopled the bastilles? The Jacobins. If you do not pronounce with courage you will no longer have a republic; you will have no more liberty because you will have Jacobins." And, I add, because you will have popular societies, and pretended constitutional circles.

They have circulated a report in the departments that some of the representatives of the people have been assassinated, because they wish to familiarize the public mind with the idea that it may not be shocked with the reality. Put an end to them by destroying these societies, which, like cancerous ulcers, are corroding the tree of liberty.

We do not pretend to dispute with citizens the right of associating in private meetings; but we wish that they may not be so numerous as to cause uneasiness; we wish that there may be a law of police, limiting the number and determining the mode of admission.

The reporter then presented a plan of resolution, of which the following are the principal provisions:—

1. All private societies discussing political questions, and all those who under pretext of religious worship meet for the same purpose, shall be composed of citizens domiciled in the commune.

2. The members of these societies shall not exceed the number of ten in the communes whose population shall amount to five thousand souls; of twenty where there are twenty thousand souls; of thirty where there are an hundred thousand souls; and of forty in the communes of Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles.

3. Citizens domiciled for one year shall be omitted till the complement fixed is made in order of priority of enrollment.

4. These societies shall not meet oftener than twice a month, and their sittings shall terminate at sunsetting.

5. They shall be watched by officers of police, and shall not be allowed to correspond, to affiliate, to hold public sittings, to have presidents or secretaries, to adopt deliberative forms, or take any title but that of a private society discussing political questions.

6. In case of troubles or movements, the administrations shall be authorized to suspend their sittings, and to order them to be shut up till the re-establishment of order, and at the most for one month.

7. Every society which shall assume another title, is declared contrary to public order; it shall be dissolved by verbal orders, or if necessary by armed force.

8. Those who resist shall be prosecuted as guilty of rebellion.

Coupe (of the North) moved the previous question, and the appointment of another commission to make a new report. This last, he said, gave rise to an idea that popular societies are still necessary.

Vaubanc. I move that the report and the project be printed. There are some provisions in it which appear to be too minute; but there are others which are excellent, and which must be adopted. It is of the greatest importance to announce to the people, that we are not reduced to the melancholy necessity of organizing popular societies, to prevent the abuses which may result from them. The constitution permits only private societies, because they are never dangerous, but every other society ought to be dissolved by the magistrates.

A member.—The project of the committee is completely ridiculous; it is incompetent with the dignity of the council to order it to be printed. It has occasioned a scene which we ought never to have witnessed. [We forgot to mention that the reading of the project was frequently interrupted with bursts of laughter.] I move the previous question.

Dumolard.—I shall not discuss the merit of the project; there are several of its provisions which seem to belong rather to police than legislation; but to prejudice that it was wrong, and it was extremely wrong to endeavour to cover it with ridicule. The correspondence of all the representatives announce that popular societies under feigned names are every where forming.

Several voices.—Clichy! Clichy! Baillieu, who was at the extremity of the hall, left his place and went towards the tribune, making gestures and apotrophising the speaker. Several other members made a chorus along with him.

Dumolard continued.—I shall listen only to the calls of my conscience and my duty,

indifferent to the menaces of which I may be the object. Your intention is, to secure to all the absolute empire of the constitution. You will not deprive the citizens of the right of assembling when the constitution permits them to enjoy it; but you will and you ought to forbid every assembly which is contrary to public order. The period of a Revolution is one thing; and a constitutional regimen is another. The popular societies have been useful in overturning the ancient regime; but now that the new regime is established, they will destroy liberty itself, and the republic by pretending to defend them. These truths rest upon incontrovertible facts. The government has its eyes upon the manoeuvres of stock-jobbers, and their schemes are no longer mysterious; but they will turn out to their confusion, without imposing upon any one.

The project of the resolution, which they have presented to you, certainly is not perfect, but no person can pretend to the fore-foreign science; we may criticize it, but we cannot dispute the intentions of the commission, far less its urgency.

I repeat it, the government has its eyes upon the miserable gangs of robbers who would wish to plunge us anew into terror; assist it in making them return to their caverns, and do not think because they affect to disseminate the idea that the beautiful epoch of the first years of the revolution, that the 14th of July will be followed by assassinations. I vote that the project be printed.

Baillieu succeeded Dumolard, and spoke on the other side, and after a violent debate the council closed the discussion, and ordered the report and the project to be printed, and the discussion to be adjourned.

PARIS, July 13.

A letter from the Hague, dated July 4, says:—

"The utmost exertions are made here to accelerate the embarkation of the land troops destined for the intended expedition. Besides the twenty battalions of foot, mentioned in my last letter, twelve squadrons of horse are to be embarked. Major generals, Van Ruylen and Poekop, and general Guericke, a German, who has already been employed in several maritime expeditions in the West-Indies, are gone to the Texel to direct the embarkation of their brigades. The commander in chief of our garrison, and several other officers and volunteers, are likewise to serve on board the fleet, and three members of the committee of union, are to attend admiral de Winter, who has orders to sail the first fair wind, and to attack admiral Duncan wherever he comes up with him. But we are assured, that the expedition is neither destined against England, Scotland, or Ireland, and it is certain that not one French soldier is to be employed in the expedition, but that the whole land force consists of troops of the Batavian republic, who are at present less restrained by political considerations than the French troops."

"Three of our armed brigades were lately attacked by an English frigate of 36 guns. They beat her off, and afterwards took an English merchantman."

"The first new herring, which formerly the stadtholder used to receive, was yesterday presented to the president of the convention."

July 27.

The members of the club of Montmorency, frightened at the progress of this institution, and at its effects, decreed at its last sitting to depute ten of their members to invite the members of Clichy to dissolve their society, and to offer upon their parts to do the same.

The systematic alarmists are falling into discredit; weak men who had conceived real anxiety blush at their mistake; and probably the emphatic proclaimers of the dangers of the country are about to be compelled to renounce the glory of having saved it. Let us examine for a moment these pretended alarms. Some troops are detached to the eastern coast, where maritime expeditions, or the troubles excited by fanaticism, under the shade of powerful protection, may render their presence necessary. The order of the destination is prescribed in legal forms by the executive directory, transmitted, according to custom, by the minister of war, to disposers of the military divisions, through whose hands they must pass, and after that their march is so little a subject of mystery that fifteen days ago it was announced in all the Belgic, and afterwards in the Paris papers.

From the Paris Papers.

MONTEBELLO, June 28.

General Buonaparte arrived here on his return from his journey to Como. The following is the remarkable speech which he made in that city to the National Guard of the department of Lario:—

"To you the public repose and tranquillity is entrusted. You must make the laws respected, defend property, and maintain the public security. The Cisalpine Republic is recognized by the powers of Europe, and even by the Emperor. It is a shame that the Italians for so many years should have been dependent on foreigners; in future they shall be subject neither to the Germans, nor to the Spaniards, nor the French, nor to any other power. We have not abused victory; we have fought and conquered Lombardy to make it free. False reports have been in circulation respecting your fate. Could you think that I was going under the walls of Vienna barely to tell you to your ancient oppressors? No: in the heart of Germany I thought of you."

"There must no longer be any Swifs among you, or exclusive patriots, since now all the citizens must be of this description. Those who were formerly called Nobles, and also the rich, must be the first in giving the example. Unfortunate you will be if factions reign among you! Europe, which keeps her eyes fixed upon you, will be precipitated into an abyss of

calamities. Let no party deceive you: the noble must consider himself as on a footing with others. The First Chamberlain, the person formerly most attached to the Archduke, is now on a footing with the lowest peasant. No person will be so wicked as to recollect that he was noble and not to love liberty. In fifteen or twenty days your constitution will be published, as well as the new order of things. Let moderation be your director; let religion be respected; every nation has its own; but religion must not be intermixed with the affairs of Government; it would be ridiculous for it to usurp this right since its object is only the affairs of Heaven and not of earth.

"You have the Swifs republicans for your neighbours, though they are divided by forms of Government as much as by their mountains. Your Republic, which is situated in the plain, must be one; it will comprise four millions of inhabitants. Modena, Reggio, Ferrara, Bologna, Romagna, and perhaps Brescia, will be united to you. With courage, with respect for the laws, your republic will maintain itself, and make a figure among the powers of Europe."

"When your government is completely organized, and consolidated, the French will be the first to withdraw, with the exception of a number of troops, which will be necessary for your defence, and you will govern yourselves."

LONDON, July 11.

The latest accounts from Manu mention, that general Melis had ordered the municipality to prepare for a public fête of the most distinguished order, and to put a 100,000 francs at the disposal of the administrative commission. A number of triumphal arches were, of course, getting ready; and in addition to horse races and fire works, an entertainment was preparing for 15,000 troops, for the performance of military evolutions. This splendid fête was also to be accompanied by the erection of a colossal monument, 60 feet in height, in the citadel of St. George, in commemoration of the celebrated battle of Montenotte.

Mr. Dundas begins to think that the high rate of prosperity to which he has raised the East India Company, has made them wanton and unmanageable; he has therefore determined to apply a few lashes according to the rules of legitimate police in order to take away some blood, and to remove inflammation.

The bishop of Rochester thinks every body mad who differs with him in opinion. If so, we can only say with the lunatic in Shakespeare, "Tis a mad world my masters!"

If the Pope should die, no man on the whole bench of bishops would make a better Cardinal successor to the papacy, than the bishop of Rochester, his sentiments and doctrines being the same with the church of Rome. The hierarchy and infallibility of that church fully proved in his late speech against the dissenters, and as the Pope precludes the hierarchy from all discussion of the sacred writings, so his lordship in another famous speech, precludes the people from all discussions of the laws of the land, which are made only for their obedience, not for their consideration.

The telegraph between London and Portsmouth, costs 3000 annually; and yet what is this to the expense of other state machines which, like the telegraph, are useful only in sunshine.

The West India fleet has brought a remarkable fine cargo of harts—and we know not a better substitute for butcher's meat, which is now so extravagantly dear.

Mr. Dent thinks, that if the French are frightened by the late display of financial resources exhibited by himself and his brother of the exchequer, we shall have a peace dog-bush.

BOSTON, September 9.

Navy-Yard—Boston. The contractor, has the honor to inform his fellow-citizens, that the frigate CONSTITUTION, is to be launched into her destined element, on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock.

GEORGE CLAGHORN. The celebrated Cavalier Cesar Dubuc, who some time since resided in this vicinity, is in Paris.

SALEM, September 8.

Arrived at Beverly, on Wednesday last, the brig Pilgrim, capt. Nehemiah Andrews, in 139 days from Ile of France. In lat. 15, 14, N. long. 23, 39, W. spoke a French cruising ship of 22 guns, the capt. of which compelled capt. Andrews to his boat in the night time, and come on board him, who, after examining his papers, suffered him to proceed. Aug. 25, lat. 38, 17, long. 61, W. spoke ship Four Friends, Glenn, out 5 days from Philad. bound to Amsterdam, all well. Sept. 1, lat. 41, 16, long. 68, spoke with the British ships of war Assistance, of 50 guns, capt. Monat, and Andromeda, of 32 guns, capt. Taylor. Capt. Monat politely offered capt. Andrews any supplies or assistance that was in his power to give him, and even urged his accepting some poultry he had dressed for his own table. He informed capt. A. the danger he was in, if he should meet a French privateer that was cruising in the bay, and said that he had dispatched the Lynx, of 16 guns, capt. Hall, and the Spencer, of 16 guns, capt. Evans, in quest of her. On parting with those ships, capt. Monat gave capt. A. a certificate to be shewn to any commander of any other British ships he might meet with, to prevent detention. Those ships had in co. with them a brig under American colours, with a Spanish capt. from the Havannah, but lost from Philad. which they had ordered for Halifax.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.

The trial of Nouchet, who was imprisoned some time ago for counterfeiting a check on the office of discount and deposit, came on last Friday, when the charge was so fully substantiated by the witnesses on behalf of the state, that no pleadings took place, we understand, on either side. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced the culprit to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of £200.

Died, yesterday morning, in the 51st year of his age, Mr. George Roberts, an old resident and respectable merchant of this city. His character is too universally known to need a newspaper panegyric.—It was that of a virtuous and amiable man, and to add greater honors than man can give him, he died fearing God.

On Thursday evening last, at Gray's where he retired for the recovery of his health, John Dyken, Esq. his Britannic majesty's commissary for Cape Nicholas-Mele.

Mr. Editor,

If you deem the accompanying account of the celebrated country of Cashmeer, worthy a place in your paper, you will oblige me by inserting it.—It is taken from the Mulfoozats Timoori, or a history of the Great Timur, said to be written by himself, a scarce and valuable work, and in my mind carries along with it strong internal evidence of its authenticity.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant, VIATOR.

Cawnpore, 1st May, 1795.

Account of CASHMEER, from the MULFOOZAT TIMOORI.

AT this place, in the neighbourhood of Jebhaun, I (the Ameer) enquired concerning the situation of Cashmeer, when I was informed it was a country of wonderful beauty and excellence; that the air was pure and the water wholesome, and that it abounded in a variety of delicious fruits; that it is situated in the fourth climate; that it extended a considerable way in length, and was surrounded on all sides by high mountains; they described its length to be from east to west forty furlongs; its breadth from north to south twenty-five furlongs; that the country within the mountains, and the dominions of Cashmeer, contained 1,000 populous villages; it is bounded on the south by the mountains lying nearest to Indoltan—on the west by Afghaneftaan—on the east by the kingdom of Tibet (Thibet)—on the north by the countries of Badulshann and Khoralaun; that although it at present contained only one thousand villages, the country was capable of containing an hundred thousand, and that the soil was of such a nature as amply to repay the labour of cultivation; they further informed me that the inhabitants of Cashmeer, both men and women, were famous for the beauty of their persons and their ready wit: they said moreover that the climate was excessively cold during the winter season, and that ice and snow abounded; that for this reason many fruits, the produce of warmer climates, such as limes, oranges and dates, would not flourish there: that the capital of the kingdom was called Nughur (by Sherif Addeen of Yezd Tughur Nughur) where the prince resided; that in this city there was a famous palace built entirely of wood, of four or five stories high; that this building was of such durability as to have lasted two centuries; that through the middle of the city there ran a river equal in breadth to the Dejihah (Tigris); that the source of this river is in the kingdom of Cashmeer, and is carried along many furlongs through a deep stone channel, which is called by the natives Deir Khak; that over this river the inhabitants had erected upwards of 30 bridges, some of wood, others of stone, and some of boats; that seven bridges were within the vicinity of the city: that the river above mentioned, after traversing the kingdom of Cashmeer issues forth, and as it passes by different places assumes different names, as Dundava, Humeed, and proceeding to Multan, there unites with the Chinan (Chuzab) from whence, both streams united, pass on below Multan and join the Rawee, which from another quarter is joined by the Beyah; the streams above mentioned then unite with the Sindah (Indus) in the neighbourhood of the city of Oujeh (Outch)—whence the five waters joined are denominated Penjab (or the five rivers). The river of Sindah, passing by the city of Tattah, finally discharges itself into the Oman (the Persian Gulph). Further, I was informed that the mountains which bound this country are of immense height and exceedingly formidable, and would seem as if formed as a barrier for the safety of the inhabitants, by the particular favor of God; the difficulty of subduing this place appeared considerable; there were three ways of entering Cashmeer, one from Hindostan, which was troublesome on account of the extreme narrowness of the passes, for on one side the mountain rises to an amazing and almost inaccessible height, and the other is formed by a deep cavity overpread with numerous tall trees, of surprising thickness, rendering it an impervious forest, those who wish to pass to Cashmeer by this road must here unload their horses, camels, and other beasts of burden, which proceed singly by themselves, whilst the baggage and merchandise is carried upon the shoulders of the inhabitants trained for the purpose, in this manner after travelling two days they gain the top of the mountain; the second road is from Khorasfan, which is extremely difficult, and the third road is by way of Tibet (Thibet) more easy and accessible, but this is likewise rendered inconvenient by the poisonous herbs and shrubs that grow on the way, and which inevitably destroy the cattle if they chance to feed upon them.

"Frailty, thy name is woman.—A Mrs. Mills, a newly made widow, aged 55, who who attended the obsequies of a dear husband at Manchester, about a month ago, was seen on Saturday morning, with the tear of tenderness in her eye (for she had but one) over the grave of her "lov'd man."—When a friend passing by, seeing her in that contemplative mood, said, "I'm sorry for you poor woman, you've had a heavy loss!"—"Yes, that I have!" exclaimed the afflicted widow—her heart seeming ready to burst with anguish.—At that moment the clerk of the Church came up and accosted her in a half whisper, with, "the parties are now waiting!"—"What parties, Mrs. Mills?" said her friend. "Don't ask me," cries the melancholy matron—(grief almost choking up her utterance)—"I'm going to be—be—be married again this morning to Mr. Carter."