

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 27.

TRIAL OF JAMES HADFIELD.

Yesterday came on in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, the trial of James Hadfield for High Treason. The court and all passages near it were excessively crowded at a very early hour. At nine o'clock the four Judges of the King's Bench arrived, and the prisoner was brought into court. He appeared to be calm and collected, and was neatly dressed.

Proclamation being then made by the officer of the court, the panel of the names was called over, and the following gentlemen were sworn upon the Jury:

Luke Flood, Esq. Foreman.

- Thomas Baldock, Matthew Oliver,
- Peter Adams, Thomas Windle,
- John Grant, Charles Rich,
- Webb Mallard, John Warren,
- Thomas Bingham, W. Blackmore,
- and William Warson, Esquires.

Proclamation being made a second time for the witnesses to give their attendance, the clerk of the crown read the indictment, which charged James Hadfield, that he, being a natural born subject of our lord the king, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, as a false traitor, notwithstanding the love and obedience which every faithful subject ought to pay to his majesty—on the 15th of May, in the 40th year of his majesty's reign, at the parish of St. Martin in the fields, maliciously, traitorously and wickedly imagining and compassing to put to death our lord the king; and to fulfil that wicked purpose, he, the said James Hadfield, did procure and obtain a certain pistol, gunpowder and leaden flugs, with an intent to shoot at, kill, and assassinate our said lord the king. There were two other counts, charging him with going to the theatre secretly armed, and with shooting at the king, with intent to kill the king, against his allegiance, against the form of the Statute, and against the peace of the king, his crown, and dignity. To this indictment the prisoner had pleaded Not Guilty, and put himself upon the country, which country the jury were.

Mr. Abbott opened the pleadings on the part of the prosecution.

The Attorney General then rose, and addressed the jury:—The prisoner, as they had heard was indicted for High Treason, a crime of the utmost magnitude, and involving in its probable consequence every thing which was most sacred in the institution of civil society. The overtacts charged in the indictment were all repeated against the person of the king. He was first charged with procuring a pistol, &c. He was next charged with going secretly armed to the play-house; and lastly, he was charged with firing a pistol against the person of his majesty, all of them with the same intent, namely, that of killing the king. Upon this subject, of which the jury had probably heard much in private conversation, it was their duty to discharge every thing that they had heard from their minds, and attend only to the evidence which they thought that day bear upon oath. It was his intention, if he could, to state correctly what that evidence would be. He should endeavour to do it concisely and truly, for the purpose of giving them a correct view of the whole subject; and of facilitating them in taking a view of the whole case, by concentrating the several parts under one distinct point. The crime charged was that of imagining and contriving the death of the king. The law made that imagination and compassing criminal, if it were manifested by any overtacts. It was made firing at any person a crime of a capital nature. The evidence would prove beyond a possibility of doubt the facts, and he would produce them evidence to show the conduct of the prisoner both before and after he fired the pistol. He would trace him from the time of getting the pistol, and procuring the powder. He would trace him from two o'clock that day, when they would find that he procured two pistols, but left one behind him for a reason which they would hear from the witnesses. He would trace him from thence to the time of his going to the theatre; he would shew the conversation which he held respecting his intention of going to the theatre, he would shew, that he concealed the arms, so that these near him did not think that he had any, until the moment he used them. At that moment he was thrown over the orchestra, and he should also produce evidence to shew his conduct at that period. From circumstances that had passed he was led to suppose, that the answer of the case would be, that he was in the unfortunate situation of being afflicted with insanity. It would therefore, become his duty to state to the jury what he considered to be the law of the case. He apprehended that by the law of this country, if a person was completely deranged in mind, so as not to know what were the consequences of his actions, and incapable of discriminating between good and evil, that such a person could not commit any crime because the will was wanting, a certain portion of which was necessary to the essence of every crime; but grievous indeed would be the situation of every man in this country, if those who had labored under occasional fits of insanity were to be excused any crime that they might commit. In the case of idiocy, of complete privation of reason, the person stood excused, because he was not blessed with the faculty of judging between right and wrong; of an infant who had not obtained reason sufficient to enable him to judge between right and wrong; but when they were weighing the result of an act in the court of criminal jurisprudence, the jury would examine what degree of in-

telligence the persons committing the act possessed at the time of doing it; thus persons of weak understandings have committed crimes, and have been punished for them, because they had sufficient knowledge to know the nature of the act, although their understandings were below the ordinary standard. Thus again, in the case of a child, they did judge not from his years but from his capacity. If he showed that he had a knowledge sufficient to judge of the nature and consequences of the act, though not a complete view of it, yet that had been constantly held ground sufficient to find those guilty who were of very tender age. He took the law to be the same with respect to insanity. He took it that it had been laid down by persons, for whom they who stood there had been used to pay the greatest veneration:—Lord Chief Justice Coke, in his pleas of the crown, says, "that a non compos mentis could not commit treason, but that it must be an absolute mania." And Lord Chief Justice Hale, in commenting upon this passage, says, "that the true way of judging was in the case of an infant; and according to this doctrine was the decision in two memorable cases in the state trials." The first to which he alluded was the case of Edward Arnold, who was indicted for shooting at lord Onslow. There was not a doubt but that the man was deranged; and as to respect to lord Onslow himself, what was the opinion of the court in that case? That the prisoner had a steady regular delusion, and took all proper means to accomplish his object, and had therefore discretion enough to make him an object of punishment. The court, in summing up, stated that the fact was proved beyond doubt; but whether it was malicious, must be deduced from the nature of the insanity. That if the prisoner was under the visitation of God, and knew not what he did, he could not be guilty; but that, on the other hand, it was not every particular insanity would serve for excuse; but it must be one which deprives a man of reason, and left him in a state of not knowing more than a brute or an infant the nature of the action he committed. Therefore the jury would decide as to that fact. Such was the reasoning of Mr. Justice Tracy on that case. That law had never been contradicted, but adopted in succeeding cases.

[To be continued.]

June 27.

Vix causa Diis licuit.

It is a bad way of serving a good cause to endeavour to disguise those faults by which it has been lost. It is now as clear as the day, that the two French Generals perfectly succeeded in imposing upon the Austrians in respect to their military plans and the state of their armies. The skilful manoeuvres of Moreau and the audacity of Buonaparte on the one side, and the inconceivable security of the Court of Vienna, and its Generals on the other, have produced the disastrous result of the campaign. The fate of Italy is decided; and Austria is forced to a peace by the destruction of its army of Italy, the surrender of all the strong places of Piedmont, and the defensive measures to which the army of Suabia has been reduced. Every one attempts to explain the causes which produced the incomprehensible disasters of Italy. For this purpose each has recourse to systematic suppositions.

We now present those positive incontrovertible facts, which throw full light upon the simple and natural causes of those melancholy events which we have now to deplore. Amongst the causes, some belong to the political system of the Court of Vienna, and others are the consequence of the character of Melas.

The Court of Vienna, as is well known, did not permit the re-establishment of any of the Sovereigns of Italy, and was consequently obliged to disperse its garrisons over that vast extent of country, in order to restrain it. It had 30,000 men spread in various parts from Rome to Ferrara, to command the respect of the inhabitants of the Papal territories, which it expected to retain notwithstanding the wishes loudly proclaimed by the subjects of the S. v. r. sign Pontiff. If it had restored the people to their lawful rulers, and had employed these 30,000 men to defend the entrances of the Alp, and of Switzerland against the army of reserve, and that of General Monecy, it is evident to the eyes of every military man, that the Confular troops could never have passed the mountains, nor have descended through the valleys. An excuse is set up for it on account of its ignorance of the state of the army of reserve. But is a cabinet excusable for being ignorant of that which all the public know— which all the Gazettes published? And even in a doubtful case, should it not have taken the most common precautions of prudence? Nothing, however, of that kind was done, as far as we have seen. The enemy was already master of Piacenza, when 1000 men from Parma came to reinforce the garrison, which consisted of more than 600 men.

The faults committed by General Melas are not less astonishing. He had two parts to take: Either to collect all his scattered divisions, and concentrate them between the Tenaro and the Po, and wait for an opportunity of falling upon the Confular army, if it undertook any siege; or to march against the enemy, without giving him time for fortifying himself on the right side of the Po, to secure his magazines, and to re-establish his communication with General Vukassovich. The latter part was what he determined on; but why not march with all his forces? Why confine himself to sending 4 or 5000 men to reinforce Oct? When we observe that

the latter, with 20,000 men, kept the victory in balance during the whole day with various success; when we consider that he only yielded to numbers, and, after having been turned on his left, we surely may presume, that had Melas arrived in person, and with all his forces to the battle of Calleggio, the loss of which prepared the disasters of M. r. ngo, it would have been attended with a success very different from what it had.— We will not revert to the essential fault of Melas in losing fifteen days in vain parades upon the Var; but confine ourselves to this simple consideration, which is clear, positive, and obvious to every reader.

For Baltimore,
THE BRIG
DISPATCH,
JAMES VANSEN, Master.
To sail on Saturday or Tuesday next. Will take in freight on moderate terms. Application to be made to the captain on board at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, or to
Levi Hollingsworth & Son.
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
50,000 lb. Gonaves Coffee, and eight tons of Logwood imported in said brig, the Coffee entitled to drawback on exportation.
August 20. d3t.

COFFEE.
A QUANTITY
of remarkable fine
Green Coffee,
In Hogheads, Barrels and Bags,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES YARD.
August 23. d10t

To Printers.
A PERSON who has in contemplation the publishing of a work that will make about 250 pages, pica octavo, with marginal notes, wishes to receive proposals for printing it. They must specify the sum per half sheet, for seven or ten thousand copies, the Printer furnishing paper, which must be of such quality as is now sold for four dollars per ream. Sealed proposals, directed to S. P. and left at this office before the expiration of ten days from this date, will be attended to. The terms of payment will be satisfactory.
August 20. ateo.

THE
WASHINGTON
DAILY GAZETTE,
Published at the
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE publication of a good Newspaper at the seat of government, is so useful an undertaking, both to the government and to the citizens at large, for the purpose of communicating State Papers, the Proceedings of Congress, and other Intelligence, that the Editor has no doubt of receiving the public patronage. Having left a specimen of this Paper with the principal printers and book-sellers at Philadelphia, he takes this opportunity of laying his terms before the public.

1. The Gazette shall be published every day in quarto, on a half sheet large royal, and be delivered to subscribers in this city and Georgetown at their places of residence.
2. Papers for distant subscribers shall be carefully packed up and forwarded every post day; in half sheets to places where the mail is conveyed every day; and in whole sheets to subscribers at places where it is not conveyed so often.
3. It shall be carefully printed on a good type and paper, to be enlarged as soon as subscriptions and advertisements will admit of it.
4. The price to subscribers shall be five dollars a year, to be paid half yearly in advance; or six dollars a year, one half to be paid at the end of each half year.
5. Advertisements will be inserted three times at the rate of one dollar a square.
6. The Gazette shall contain the earliest intelligence foreign and domestic—public official papers, a sketch of the proceedings and debates in Congress: with selections and essays on the various subjects of economy and literature.

It shall be conducted on a fair and impartial plan, open to political discussions; but no personal pieces or irritating animadversions on parties or individuals shall be admitted.

The publication of the Gazette will commence on the first day of October next.

CHARLES CIST.
Washington, July 25. (Aug. 1) mwf3w

GLASS MANUFACTORY.
THE PROPRIETORS
Of the Pittsburgh Glass Works,
HAVING procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best Materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9, to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes for other purposes, may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks, pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware—the whole at least 25 per cent. lower than articles of the same quality brought from any of the sea ports of the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to JAMES O'HARA or ISAAC CRAIG, or at the Store of Messrs. PRAETTER and SMILIE, in Market-Street, Pittsburgh.
March 4.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BALTIMORE, August 22.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

UNINFLUENCED by any expectations that may have been given through any improper or inaccurate publication in the public prints—but conceiving it a duty we owe to our fellow-citizens, the board, after having spared no pains to acquire a full knowledge of the state of the health of the city, especially of that part called Fell's Point, both by personal inspection, as well as by collecting all the information we could obtain from the Physicians and other inhabitants on the said Point, are now enabled to lay before the public a candid statement of facts:

Westward of Jones's falls, the city at present is uncommonly healthy, notwithstanding a few solitary cases of sudden deaths have lately happened therein.

On Fell's Point, we find an inflammatory bilious fever now exists—it first made its appearance along the water next the cove, between the inspection house and the canalway and progressing gradually up Bond and Fleet-streets, and thence spread in various directions into other adjacent streets.

We have no hesitation in declaring it to be entirely owing to our own local sources of filth, vegetable and animal putrefaction and marsh effluvia within and around that part of the city, particularly the foul shore of the cove abovementioned, and not to any imported or human contagion. This being also the unanimous opinion of the faculty in that part of the city, strongly points out that the means of prevention in future, under favor of Divine Providence, are in our own hands, and that a rigorous and energetic execution of the nuisance and health ordinances must, and we have no doubt, will take place.

We are happy in stating, that in our visit to Fell's Point yesterday, we found that since the fall of rain on the 17th instant, there seems to be a suspension of the contagious influence of the atmosphere, the number of new cases having greatly diminished, owing to the coolness of the weather, and an uncommon high tide, with a fresh S. E. wind which is washing and cleansing the said foul shore.

Finding it difficult to ascertain with accuracy the number that have been taken sick and that have died since the commencement of the disease, we can only say that the physicians, one and all, informed us, that but a small number, comparatively speaking, of their patients have died. But being desirous to deal in facts and not in conjecture, we called upon all the practicing physicians on the Point and obtained from them the actual number of their patients at present, and among them the number of those which in their opinions are dangerous.

The total number of sick being 115

Supposed dangerous 12

This compared with a daily return of the burials, which we shall continue to publish from this day forward, signed by the secretary, will enable our fellow citizens to judge for themselves; as it is the mortality of a disease that ought to designate its malignant nature, and not the number of the diseased. As occasion may require we shall give further information of its operation; and we earnestly recommend to all concerned, cautiously to avoid all exciting causes, among which are, intemperance in drink and diet, catching cold from thin clothing, night air or rain, and violent exercise or labor under a hot sun.

Thus, fellow citizens, you have now before you an undisguised view of the real state of the present disease—whether we are censured by some for being too candid, or by others for not using a more terrific name in describing it, is with us no consideration. Placed as we are, as guardians to watch over the health of the city, the faithful discharge of our duty alone has governed us, and we trust always will.

John Stump,
Adam Fonderden,
Joseph Townsend,
Hesekiah Waters,
William Jackson,
City of Baltimore, August 21.

LIST

Of the Interments in the different Burying Grounds in the city and precincts during the last 24 hours, ending Wednesday morning at sunrise.

West Side of Jones's Falls.

	Adults.	Children.
St. Paul	1	1
Methodist	0	0
Roman Catholic	0	0
Presbyterian	0	0
Baptist	0	0
German Lutheran	0	0
Do. Reformed	0	0
Do. Evangelical	0	0
Dunkards	0	0
Pottersfield	0	0
East Ditto.	0	0
Christ Church	0	0
Presbyterian	0	0
Methodist	1	0
Roman Catholic	0	1
Friends	3	2
Pottersfield	1	2
Total	6	4

8th mo. 20th, 1800.

For the 24 hours ending Thursday morning at sunrise.

West Side of Jones's Falls:

	Adults.	Children.
St. Paul	0	1
Methodist	0	0
Roman Catholic	0	0

Presbyterian	0	0
Baptist	0	0
German Lutheran	0	0
Do. Reformed	0	0
Do. Evangelical	0	0
Dunkard	0	0
Potter field	0	0
East Ditto.	0	0
Christ Church	0	1
Presbyterian	0	0
Methodist	1	0
Roman Catholic	2	0
Friends	1	1
Pottersfield	0	0
Total,	7	3

8th mo. 21st, 1800.
Attest,
JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
Secretary Board of Health.

Trade interdicted with Baltimore, as well as Norfolk.

Health-Office,
8th mo. 21st, 1800.

WHEREAS the Board of Health have received information that a contagious disease, dangerous to the community, now exists in NORFOLK, (Virginia), and also the CITY OF BALTIMORE, being, as is represented to us, equally sickly.

Whereupon Resolved, with the assent and approbation of the Mayor, that all vessels from thence, bound to the Port of Philadelphia, bring too at the Lazaretto, to receive a visit from the Resident Physician, and there wait the determination of the Board.

And further, that no person (or goods capable of retaining infection) from NORFOLK, or BALTIMORE shall be permitted to come to the City or County of Philadelphia, until they produce a satisfactory certificate of their being at least 15 days in a healthy state, from thence, under the PENALTY OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, agreeable to the 7th section of the Health Law, half of which will be paid to the informer on conviction. All proprietors of stages, both by land and water, are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD GARRIGUES,
President.

PETER KEYSER, Secretary.

The Printers generally are requested to give this a place in their papers as often as convenient.

The Subscriber,

MASTER of the Hamburg Ship Anna, forwarns all Persons from trusting or harbouring any of the crew of said ship, as he will not pay any debts contracted by them.

August 22. JAN TURGENS. d10t

A Young Man,

PERFECTLY versed in Mercantile accounts, and brought up in one of the first counting-houses in this city, wishes employment as Clerk. He is at present absent from Philadelphia, but a line left at the Office of the Gazette of the United States he will receive, and it shall be immediately attended to. Salary a secondary object—Employment his motive.
August 21. dtf

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at the Office of the Gazette of the United States.

Book-Work—Pamphlets—Hand-Bills, Cards—Blanks of all kinds, &c. &c.

Will be printed at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
August 23.

Bank of the United States,
AUGUS 23, 1800.

WANTED,

APPROVED

Bills on Amsterdam,

At sixty days sight; FOR WHICH Cash will be paid, At the rate of Forty Cents per Guilder.
d7t

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by JAMES HUMPHREYS, No. 166, fourth side Market Street,

Reports of Cafes

Argued and determined in the HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY; (GREAT-BRITAIN) commenced with

THE JUDGMENTS

OF The Right Honorable WILLIAM SCOTT,

Michaelmas Term 1793.

By Charles Robinson, LL. D. Advocate.

VOLUME I.—PART I.

This Report will be continued regularly. The second Part which concludes this Volume is now in the press, and will be published with all the expedition possible,
August 23,