approbation, though neither of them was present.

About half past eight, previous to his retiring, Mr. Fox gave the usual toast of—

The cause of Liberty all over the Globe; which was hailed with the loudest and most universal applause, and shortly after its ablest advocate left the room amidst the warmest proofs of the most affectionate approbation.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PRINTS.

KENT ASSIZES.

MAIDSTONE, July 29.

Before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury.

The King v. Sealey and others.

EMBEZZLING NAVAL STORES.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd stated, that this was a prosecution against three defendants, Isaac Sealy, Joseph Sealy and Henry Harwood, for the offence of having had naval stores in their possession; an offence of considerable magnitude, and therefore punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. It was a prosecution not founded upon the last act of Parliament, which applied only to naval stores that were not deteriorated by use; the article the defendants were charged with having secreted had been used, but it was hardly necessary to state that the parties perfectly well knew what it was, and that it was the property of the King.—The defendants, he understood, were three fishermen, of Rochester, who had possessed themselves of a cable belonging to one of his Majesty's ships of war. They had cut it off close to the anchor, and when it was discovered in their possession, it was in a state which plainly indicated their intention of secreting it for their own use. He should prove that two officers of the customs observed the defendants getting out of their boat, and suspecting, from their manner, they had something on board which they ought not to have had, took the liberty of searching, and found the cable cut into several pieces. They accordingly seized, and took the defendants into custody. He was happy to assure the jury that it was in contemplation to introduce a bill, early in the next session of Parliament, to render more penal the commission of this sort of offence, and by that means endeavour to put a stop to it.

Richard Turner, an officer of the customs, deposed, that on the 31st of January last, he went, in consequence of an information, with William Webb, an officer, since dead, to Jewell's wharf, in the parish of Gillingham, where he saw the three defendants busy in getting a rope on shore from a boat. They had landed about sixteen or seventeen inches of it. He saw the clinch of a cable lying on the side of the boat; the clinch was that part of the rope which passed through the ring of the anchor. The defendants informed him they picked it up as it was swinging with the tide from the Nore.

The store-keeper of Chatham proved that the cable belonged to the King's stores. He said he understood it had been swinging.

Mr. Serjeant Best and Mr Gurney addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants.

Lord Kenyon observed, that the offence imputed to the defendants was certainly a very enormous one, for, if he were rightly informed, the public lost annually above half a million by such depredations. The officers deserved the highest praise for detecting them; it was, however, his duty, and that of the jury, to take care that that zeal did not outstrip justice. He was extremely glad to hear that next session of Parliament there would be new laws enacted for the suppression of so dangerous a species of plunder. With regard to the present case, he was bound to say, that the evidence did not bring it within the Act of Parliament.

Mr. Garrow said, it was much to be lamented that persons should be suffered to amass great fortunes by selling naval stores picked up at sea and in the rivers, instead of restoring them, and being contented with a fair and reasonable salvage.

Lord Kenyon observed, that it was an abominable practice, and ought to be put a stop to.

The defendants were acquitted.

THE SAVAGE OF AVEYRON.

This young unfortunate of Aveyron, who last year excited such a lively curiosity, is now fallen into profound oblivion. He has experienced the fate of every thing that once was fashionable. He excited interest only by his novelty. However since he has ceased to be besieged by a crowd of curious people, and has been placed under the care of Citizen Ytard, an enlightened physician and philosopher, they pretend that he is not an ideot, although the celebrated Dr. Pinel had so pronounced him. They add, also, that his senses have acquired more steadiness, more delicacy; that his attention begins to fix itself upon particular objects, and that he shews a sort of industry. We do not know whether the person whose account we copy has exaggerated any thing. The following, however, is the account of the authors of the *Decade Philosophique*, whose testimony is very respectable, and well worthy the notice of every lover of truth and justice.

"We had an opportunity of seeing this child," say they, "about three days ago. His eyes are still without expression. He does not suffer them to dwell upon any object. His gestures are always very lively, but unmeaning, and his feeble cries absolutely inarticulate; yet he recognises those persons whom he is in the habit of seeing. He shews even a kind of preference for a young lady, daughter of one of our first astronomers, whom he sometimes finds in the garden of the Observatory, where he is brought to walk. He obeys her nearly as the dog obeys his master, it is an attachment mingled with fear. She makes a sign to him to come and sit near her, he runs up; but, soon distracted by another object, he rises, and it requires a degree of violence to keep him in his place. It will require a great number of observations to form an opinion upon the result of the education given him."

ÆREAL COMBATS.——We lately gave an account of a curious battle in the air between the Swifts and Swallows, at Saffron Walden. Records of battles as extraordinary, fought in the same element, are to be found in a pamphlet published, as it imports, for B. B. London, 1622. In it we read, that in the 12th of Richard the Second, a battle was fought between goats, at Shene, now called Richmond; their multitudes were so great that the air was darkened by them. It was computed that two parts of them were killed, and the remaining third suddenly vanished.

The above account is inserted as preliminary to one of an engagement between the Starlings at Cork, in Ireland, on the 12th of Oct. 1621; they mustered four or five days previously, every day increasing in number. Some came from the East, others from the West, & as it were encamped themselves eastward and westward of the city. During the time of their assembling, those who came from the East fought their meat eastward, and those from the West fought their's westward, no one flying in the circuits of the other. On Saturday the 12th of October they fought, and on Sunday none were to be seen. Upon this Sunday, a similar battle was seen between Gravesend and Woolwich, and a Raven flying between the combatants. On Monday the 14th, they again appeared at Cork, and fought with as before, the dead and wounded falling on the houses, into the streets and the river. After this battle there were found dead a kite, a raven, and a crow.

Another pamphlet, printed at Oxford, for J. Colley, 1676, and purporting to be a translation of one published at Lisle, on the 17th of March, in the same year, relates a prodigious battle of birds, between Dole and Salines, in the Franche Comte, on the 26th of February, 1676. The most numerous of the warriors were of a description not very much unlike our scare-crows, but there were above an hundred kinds. After fighting several hours, those who were not disabled retired no man knew whither. Bushes as high as men were bidden, and the earth covered with heaps of them for above five hundred paces in length, and the screams of the wounded and dying terrified the inhabitants of Burgundy. This extraordinary engagement had been predicted by Nostrodamus, about the end of the first century, in his 100th article.

The above pamphlets, now extremely scarce, are still extent in the British Museum.

From a late London Print.

MR. GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Yesterday the remains of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, followed by a number of his literary and private friends, was conveyed to Richmond, there to be interred in the parish church, of which his brother is vicar.

To say that his loss is deeply regretted by all the lovers of truth and freedom would be saying little. It may be truly affirmed of him, without exaggerated praise, that in literary attainments he has left *few* superiors; in uprightness of heart and conduct *none*. To his general merits as a man of learning, to the extent and accuracy of his classical knowledge, to the diligence and success with which he pursued his critical researches into the writings of antiquity, both sacred and profane, the first scholars of the Continent have borne a willing and an ample testimony.

If he has been more sparingly praised by the learned of his own country, the cause is to be found in the unpopularity of some of his opinions, and in that want of candour, which is the inseparable con-comitant of party spirit. Happily there are yet some among ourselves in whom no difference of sentiment can stifle the perception of real excellence—scholars of the first rank, who disdain the meanness of concealing what justice commands them to avow who are not afraid to bestow applause upon those who deserve it, be their party what it may; and who regard with contempt the hatred and the calumnies of those little-minded beings, who resent the praise of all talents that are not enlisted on their own side

But whatever might have been Mr. Wakefield's claims to respect as a scholar and a critic, the lovers of truth and virtue will discover in him merits of a higher cast. They will admire, above all much more than his literary endowments, that sacred regard to moral rectitude, of which he was at all times, and in all situations, so eminent an example. They will venerate as they ought, especially amidst that tergiversation and sacrifice of principle, of which they have witnessed so much in these times—they will venerate almost to idolatry his unshaken adherence to what he deemed the cause of freedom and humanity, and his readiness to incur any danger of suffering, or death, in its defence. Of his particular modes of thinking on religious and political subjects, different men will form different opinions. Concerning the integrity of his heart, and the consistency of his character, there can be but one opinion amongst those who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance.

LONDON, October 21.

Reductions of the army.—As much anxiety must prevail amongst our numerous military Readers, and their friends, to know what reduction will take place in the army, on the Definitive Treaty being finally ratified, we are enabled to inform them, that it is at present the intention of Government, not to reduce a single regular regiment, except the additional battalions that have been added to different regiments during the war. The establishments of the regiments only will be reduced to six hundred men each regiment of infantry, and five hundred men each regiment of cavalry. The additional field officers added to each regiment during the war, it is supposed, will be put on half pay, though this measure, we believe, has not been as yet finally determined upon.

All the fencible regiments, both at home and abroad, will be immediately educed, except one or two which were raised on condition of being kept embodied for a certain number of years, but which will be disbanded immediately on the expiration of that time.

All the foreign corps in the British service, it is understood, are to be disbanded forthwith.

The half pay of Post-Captains in the Navy is, it is stated, to be advanced from 6s. to 8s. per day, and Lieut. from 3s. to 4s.

Sixteen hired armed cutters were ordered round from the Downs to Dover on Friday last, for the purpose of being immediately paid off.

The news of the peace between this country and France did not produce any joy at Hamburgh.—That city, which was the principal point of our communication with the Continent, must lose by our free communication.

All the public funds in the Austrian States have risen, since the news of peace between France and England has been communicated.

We some time since mentioned, that the victorious career of the Mahrattas, and their British subsidiary force, had received an unexpected check from the Jeypoor Rajahs; and the other subsequent accounts state, that a very considerable body of Seiks had joined the Allied Princes, and had compelled the Mahrattas to a precipitate retreat—they fell back several coss, and in their march, or rather flight, desolated the country, carrying off the natives, to prevent any assistance being rendered by them to the enemy. The war had assumed a serious and particularly interesting aspect.

MADRID, Sept 14.

On the night between the 8th and 9th the King was seized with a cough, which became progressively so violent that the faculty prescribed bleeding. On the morning of the 9th, the oppression still continued, & the faculty still prescribed bleeding and blisters on the chest. These gave the King some relief, and he was bled again in the afternoon. He had some rest in the night. Couriers were sent off to the Hereditary Prince, and the infants Charles and Francois-de-Paul, who were the Council; and the Prince and the Infants had the consolation to see his majesty, and impart to him their joy at being informed on their arrival that the fever had abated, and that the cough gave him no more uneasiness. The 10th passed on very well. The King had a good night, & on the 13th he got up and took his food. The Queen entered the King's apartment at the instant he was attacked with the cough. She remained all night and the two following days on his Majesty's bedside without there being any possibility of removing or inducing her to take the least rest. The general consternation which prevailed in the city for two days gave way to joy when they heard on the 13th of the happy restoration of his majesty's health.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 11, 1801.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DECEMBER 8, 1801.

According to the standing rules of the House the following Committees were appointed:

Committee of Elections,
——————Revisal and unfinished business,
——————Claims,
——————Ways and Means.

A Committe was appointed on enrolled bills.

Resolved that a Committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the government of the Territory of Columbia, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Moved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to lay before this House a statement of the accounts of Timothy Pickerring, late Secretary of State.

On this motion a short debate ensued, which, however, not affecting the merits of the main question, we omit.

On motion the consideration of the question was postponed till Monday next.

A message was received from the Senate, with a resolution of that body, to elect two Chaplains, and requesting the concurrence of the House.

Whereupon the House concurred therein.

A message, with sundry communications accompanying the same, was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Lewis, his Secretary; which was read, and referred to a Committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Several private petitions were read, and referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter received by him from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating an account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1800, which, he informed the House, had been printed, as usual, for the use of the members.

On motion, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved that the House will to-morrow proceed to the election of a Chaplain.

The following nominations were made;

Rev. Mr. Gantt,
Mr. Balsh,
Mr. Parkinson,
Mr. Muir,
Mr. Lysle.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Committee, on the memorial of Thomas Claxton, reported a resolution authorizing Thomas Claxton to employ during the session 1 additional assistant, 2 servants and 2 horses; and allowing him therefor five Dollars 75 Cents per day.

The report was taken up, and agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had chosen, on their part, Rev. Dr. Gantt as chaplain.

Mr. Dennis moved that such part of the resolution of the House as directs the leaving the newspapers taken by the members at their lodgings be rescinded.

Disagreed to.

Mr. *Samuel Smith* moved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a schedule of all the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States.

Dr. Mitchell presented a Petition from certain Aliens residing in New-York and its vicinity, stating the injuries they suffer from the naturalization law, and praying the House to afford such relief as they shall deem fit.

After some conversation as to the disposition of the Petition, it was agreed that it lie on the table, until the part of the President's message on the same subject be taken up by the House.

A Petition to the same effect was presented by Dr. Mitchell from certain Alien residents in the County of Montgomery, state of New-York.

Mr. Giles moved the reference of this Petition to the Committee of the whole, to whom had been referred the President's message.

Mr. Giles and Dr. Mitchell considered this mode of disposition proper to be pursued in all cases where abstract principles were to be settled. Such was the present case. The facts were notorious and indisputable.

Mr. Griswold advocated the reference of all petitions to a select committee. In considering them facts might arise, which could only be elucidated by a select committee.

Mr. Giles's motion was carried.

On Motion, resolved that a Committee be appointed to enquire what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts establishing post offices and post roads; to report by bill or otherwise. A Committee of 7 members appointed.

Mr. Samuel Smith moved the following resolution:

Resolved that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be directed to report what alterations, if any, are necessary in the laws imposing duties on tonnage of ships, and on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the U. States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The House then proceeded, according to the order of the day, to the election of a chaplain—Mr. Stratton and Mr. Stanford were appointed tellers.—The ballots being taken and counted were declared as follows; for Mr. Parkinson, 44; for Mr. Balch, 31; for Mr. Lysle, 14.

There not being a majority of the ballots in favor of either of the gentlemen, a new election was had; in which the ballots were as follows; for Mr. Parkinson, 50; for Mr. Balsh, 36; for Mr. Lysle, 1.

Mr. Parkinson was accordingly declared to be chaplain.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced business on Wednesday.

Present—The Hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice.

William Cushing, William Paterson, Samuel Chase, and Bushrod Washington, Associate Justices.

Benjamin Williams has been re-elected Governor of North Carolina.

It is the intention of the Editor of the National Intelligencer to present to his readers an abstract of the most interesting proceedings of the Legislature, as promptly as practicable. The detail of private business, or that of subordinate importance, will be given thereafter without much delay.

A respectable correspondent in the western part of Pennsylvania requests the correction of a mistake which crept into most of the Newspapers, which noticed the recent elections in that quarter. From a difference of opinion among the voters on the personal merit of the candidates, it was inferred that those who had the minor strength of votes were federal; whereas the fact is that not a single federal candidate was supported in the old Western Counties of Pennsylvania.

It will be pleasing to our ship-owners, to learn that in France, vessels are in great demand. Advices by the Ceres, arrived at New-York on Thursday evening, from Bourdeaux, state, that there is a ready sale in the different ports of France, for good vessels. And we are informed, that the ship Trumbull, lately purchased of the United States, by Robinson and Hartshorne, was sold in Bourdeaux after the news of peace, for 40,000 dollars.—She cost about 24,000 dollars.

The greatest demonstrations of Joy were exhibited at Bourdeaux in consequence of the peace, on which occasion the city was most brilliantly illuminated. *N. Y. pap.*

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Penman, captain Fitch, in 42 days from London. Our regular files of London papers by her extend to the 9th October only. It was intimated last evening that she had brought intelligence two days later than any before received in any port of the United States. On examination we find this intimation to be erroneous, and that she furnishes nothing but what has already been published.

When the Penman put back to Deal (as mentioned in the Mercantile Advertiser a few days ago) Mr. Dawson, our envoy, proceeded immediately to Falmouth, in the expectation of procuring passage in a vessel that would probably sail before the Penman. When he arrived at Falmouth, he found no vessel ready. The Penman, having a favourable wind, made sail before Mr. Dawson could avail himself of the opportunity of returning. He had requested capt. Fitch to hoist a signal as he passed by Falmouth; and if not provided he would take a boat and come on board him, as he was extremely anxious to be home early in December. The Penman passed by Falmouth in the night, so that the proposed signal could not be given.

JONESBOROUGH, (Tenn.) Nov. 21.

Doct. William Dixon, is elected a representative to Congress from this state by a majority of upwards of 400 votes.—At this election, important as it is, we are sorry to find that so few votes have been taken.

From the returned statements of the poll of each district, it is supposed that not more than one vote out of three was taken in the district of Mero—about one out of seven in the district of Hamilton, and about one out of six in the district of Washington.