those, who, by their voluntary regulations, have paid so just and liberal a respect to our interests, as being measured back to them again, places both parties on as good ground, perhaps, as treaties could place them: the proportion, I say, of our carrying trade, which may be resumed without affecting either of these descriptions of nations, will find constant employment for ten thousand seamen, be worth two millions of dollars annually, will go on augmenting with the population of the United States, secure to us a full indemnification for the seamen we lose, and be taken wholly from those who force us to this act of self-protection, in navigation.

"Hence too would follow that their Newfoundland ships, not receiving provisions from us in their bottoms, nor permitted (by a law of their own) to receive in ours, must draw their subsistence from Europe, which would increase that part of their expences in the proportion of four to seven, and so far operate as a duty towards restoring the level between them and us. The tables No. 2, and 12. will shew the quantity of tonnage, and consequently the mass of seamen whose interests are in distress; and No. 17, the materials for indemnification.

"If regulations, exactly the counterpart of those established against us, would be ineffectual from a difference of circumstances, other regulations equivalent can give no reasonable ground of complaint to any nation. Admitting their right of keeping their markets to themselves, ours cannot be denied of keeping our carrying trade to ourselves. And if there be any thing unfriendly in this, it was in the first example.

"The loss of seamen unnoticed, would be followed by other losses in a long train. If we have no seamen, our ships will be useless, consequently our ship-timber, iron and hemp; our ship building will be at an end, ship carpenters go over to other nations, our young men have no call to the sea, our produce carried in foreign bottoms, be saddled with war-freight and insurance in times of war; and the history of the last one hundred years, shews that the nation which is our carrier has three years of war for every four years of peace. We lose, during the same periods, the carriage for belligerent powers, which the neutrality of our flag would render an incalculable source of profit; we lose at this moment the carriage of our own produce to the annual amount of two millions of dollars, which in the possible progress of the encroachment, may extend to five or six millions, the worth of the whole, with an increase in the proportion of the increase of our numbers. It is easier as well as better, to stop this train at its entrance, than when it shall have ruined or banished whole classes of useful and industrious citizens.

"It will doubtless be thought expedient that the resumption suggested should take effect so gradually as not to endanger the loss of produce for the want of transportation; but that, in order to create transportation, the whole plan should be developed, and made known at once, that the individuals who may be disposed to lay themselves out for the carrying business may make their calculations on a full view of all circumstances.

"On the whole, the historical view we have taken of these fisheries proves they are so poor in themselves as to come to nothing with distant nations, who do not support them from their treasury. We have seen that the advantages of our position, place our fisheries on a ground somewhat higher, such as to relieve our treasury from the necessity of giving them support, but not to permit it to draw support from them, nor to dispense the government from the obligation of effectuating free markets for them, that for the great proportion of our salted fish, for our common oil, and a part of our spermaceti oil, markets may perhaps, be preserved by friendly arrangements toward those nations whose arrangements are friendly to us, and the residue be compensated by giving to the seamen thrown out of business the certainty of employment in another branch of which we have the sole disposal."

On the 16th February, 1792, Congress passed an Act providing

"That there shall be annually paid to every vessel carrying on the Bank or cod fishery, actually employed at sea, for four months at least, of the fishing season, for each and every ton of such vessel's burthen, if of twenty, and not exceeding thirty tons, the sum of one and a half dollars; and if above thirty tons, the sum of two dollars: Provided, that the allowance aforesaid on any one vessel, for one season, shall not exceed one hundred and seventy dollars. And it is further enacted, that an annual allowance of one dollar upon every ton shall be paid to every fishing boat or vessel of more than five, and less than twenty tons."

By subsequent acts it is provided that a bounty of thirty three and a third cts. shall be allowed on all exported pickled fish, and an addition of twenty per cent. to the allowances previously granted to vessels employed in the Bank or cod fisheries.

Such are the opinions and measures of those who form the administration on the subject of the fisheries. So far from justifying the charge of hostility to Eastern interests, they manifest an enture freedom from, and superiority to all local considerations. Let it be recollected that the fisheries entirely belong to the citizens of New-England, that they are conducted exclusively by citizens of those states, and that all immediate and personal benefit accrues exclusively to them. Let it further be recollected that in case of serious collision or rupture between the Eastern and Southern states, how great the advantage would be to the former of having ready for immediate service, a large number of skillful seamen. Let these circumstances be duly weighed, and it will follow that just in proportion to their force, have the Southern states, in fostering the fisheries, displayed a superiority to local interests. They have, with equal magnanimity and wisdom, resolved that their own little local politics, whenever they interfered, should be sacrificed to the great national interests of the union.

PUBLIUS.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Justice and clemency are in all cases the fairest and firmest pillars of the throne; and the Prince, who, like Alexander the I. acts uniformly upon this principle, may rest securely upon the affection of his people. The short period of his administration has been distinguished already by the noblest actions; as a proof of which we have only to peruse his excellent edicts, which are full of humanity, affability, clemency, and justice; and especially, his ordinance by which he has granted an unlimited freedom from informers and spies. He wishes his people to be informed and enlightened, and hates, therefore, every species of contraul. He is persuaded, indeed, that a supreme governor is as necessary to an enlightened nation, as it is to a people in ignorance and error; but he knows that the former will venerate its sovereign with a thousand times more affection than the latter. He knows that the best administration of a state, can only advance in a parallel direction with the best progress of sound reason. Let his imperial letter be attentively perused, which he lately wrote to one of his Grandees, and which is one of the fairest jewels of his crown. In what humane and paternal language does he there express himself on the degradation and slavish misery under which the Russian peasantry for the most part groan. He detests the idea of human creatures being bought and sold in the manner of cattle; and is engaged seriously in making such arrangements as may set bounds to such abuses for the future. To himself, besides the occupation of government, he allows so few pleasures or amusements that the Emperor might be taken for a private person. Of the simplest appearance, and generally clad in the strictest style of military uniform, he is seen almost every day on the parade, and receives the petitions of supplicants himself, or gives orders to his adjutant for that purpose. With the greatest affability, and a pleasing smile, he salutes every one that comes in his way and gives audience to each of them himself. He then takes an airing on horseback, attended only by a single servant; and when he meets with any of those persons whom he formerly knew when Grand Duke, he enters immediately into familiar conversation, and talks of past circumstances in the most engaging manner. Even those who are entire strangers to him, however, disagreeable their subjects of conversation, and at times highly improper and impertinent, are frequently heard by him with the utmost composure, of which the two following are striking examples.

A young woman, of German extraction, waited once for the Emperor on the stairs, by which he was accustomed to go down to the parade. When the Monarch appeared, she met him on the steps with these words in her mouth—"Please your Majesty, I have something to say to you," "What is it?" demanded the Emperor, and remained standing with all his attendants, "I wish to be married; but I have no fortune; if you would graciously give me a dowry"—"Ah, my girl, (answered the Monarch) were I to give dowries to all the young women in Petersburg, where do you think I should find money?" The girl, however, by his order, received a present of fifty rubles.

On another occasion, at the very moment when the Emperor had given the word of command, and the guard on the parade was just on the point of paying him military honours, a fellow approached him with ragged garments, with his hair in disorder, and a look of wildness, and gave him a slap on the shoulder. The monarch, who was standing at that time with his face opposite to the military front turned round immediately and beholding the ragamuffin, started at the sight, and then asked him, with a look of astonishment, what he wanted "I have something to say to you, Alexander Paulowitz, answered the stranger, in the Russian language. "Say on then," said the Emperor, with a smile of encouragement, and laying his hands upon the vagabond's shoulders. A long solemn pause followed, the military guard stood still; and nobody ventured by word or motion to disturb the Emperor in this singular interview. The Grand Duke Constantine alone, whose attention had been excited by this unusual stoppage, advanced somewhat nearer to his brother.—The stranger now related, that he had been a captain in the Russian service, and had been present at the campaigns both in Italy and Switzerland; but that he had been persecuted by his commanding officer, and so misrepresented to Suwarrow, that the latter had turned him out of the army. Without money and without friends, in a foreign country, he had afterwards served as a private soldier in the Russian army; and being wounded and mangled at Zurich (he here pulled his rags asunder and showed several gun shot wounds) he had closed his campaign in prison. He had now begged all the way to Petersburg, to apply to the emperor himself for justice, and to beg him to enquire into the reason of such a shameful degradation from his post. The emperor heard him to the end with patience; and then asked, in a significant tone, if there was no exaggeration in the story he had told? "Let me die under the knout, (said the officer) if I shall be found to have uttered one word of falsehood!" The emperor then beckoned to his brother, and charged him to conduct the stranger to the palace, while he turned about to the expecting crowd. The commanding officer, who had behaved so shamefully, though of a good family, and a prince in rank, was reprimanded very severely; while the brave warrior, whom he had unjustly prosecuted, was reinstated in his former post, and had besides a considerable present from the emperor.

Every thing that favours of harshness or cruelty, is abhorrent to the temper of this amiable monarch; as an evidence of which we need only mention the well known story of the torture inflicted on a poor Russian, who had fallen under the suspicion of having willfully set fire to buildings. No sooner was the good natured emperor informed, that this poor wretch had, upon mere suspicion, been put to the rack in the most inhuman manner; that he had given up the ghost in the midst of torments, and asserted his innocence with his last breath, than he sent immediately an officer to Casan, in order to investigate the matter to the bottom; and published at the same time that remarkable edict, in consequence of which the term *torture* is for ever blotted out from the legal language of Russia.

COWPER, THE POET.

The following interesting sketch of the character of this ingenious and amiable writer, is by the author of his life lately published:

"The person and mind of Cowper seem to have been formed with equal kindness by nature, and it may be questioned if she ever bestowed on any man with a fonder prodigality, all the requisites to conciliate affection and to inspire respect.

From his figure, as it first appeared to me, in his 62d year, I should imagine that he must have been very comely in his youth; and little had time injured his countenance, since his features expressed at that period of life all the powers of his mind, and all the sensibility of his heart.

He was of a middle stature, rather strong than delicate in the form of his limbs; the colour of his hair was a light brown, that of his eyes a blueish grey, and his complexion ruddy. In his dress he was neat, but not foical; in his diet temperate, but not dainty.

He had an air of pensive reserve in his deportment, and his extreme shyness sometimes produced in his manners an indescribable mixture of aukwardness and dignity; but no being could be more truly graceful, when he was in perfect health, and perfectly pleased with his society. Towards women in particular, his behaviour and conversation were delicate and fascinating in the highest degree.

Nature had given him a warm constitution, and had he been prosperous in early love, it is probable that he might have enjoyed a more uniform and happy tenor of health. But a disappointment of the heart, arising from the cruelty of fortune, threw a cloud on his juvenile spirit. Thwarted in love, the native fire of his temperament turned impetuously into the kindred channel of devotion. The smothered flames of desire uniting with the vapours of constitutional melancholy, and the fervency of religious zeal, produced altogether that irregularity of corporeal sensation, and of mental health, which gave such extraordinary vicissitudes of splendour and of darkness to his moral career, and made Cowper at times an idol of the purest admiration, and at times an object of the sincerest pity.

As a sufferer, indeed, no man could be more entitled to compassion, for no man was ever more truly compassionate to the sufferings of others. It was that rare portion of benevolent sensibility in his nature which endeared him to persons of all ranks, who had opportunities of observing him in private life. The great prince of Conde used to say, "No man is a hero to his familiar domestic;" but Cowper was really more. He was beloved and revered with a sort of idolatry in his family; not from any romantic ideas of his magical powers as a poet, but from that evangelical gentleness of manners, and purity of conduct, which illuminate the shade of his sequestered life.

Cowper greatly resembled his eminent and exemplary brothers of Parnassus, Racine, and Metastasio, in the simplicity and tenderness of his domestic character.

His voice conspired with his features to announce to all who saw and heard him the extreme sensibility of his heart; and in reading aloud he furnished the chief delight of those social enchanting winter evenings, which he has described so happily in the fourth book of "The Task." He had been taught by his parents at home to recite English verse, in the early part of his childhood; and acquired considerable applause, as a child, in the recital of Gay's popular fable, "The Hare and many friends." A circumstance that, probably, had great influence in raising his passion for poetry.

Secluded from the world, as Cowper had long been, yet he retained in advanced life uncommon talents for conversation; and his conversation was distinguished by mild and benevolent pleasantry, by delicate humour peculiar to himself, and by a higher tone of serious good sense, and those united charms of a cultivated mind, which he has himself very happily described in drawing the coloquial character of a venerable divine."

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Long, Mr. Benjamin Waters of Mongomery county, to Miss Mary Finagan of this City.

Washington, June 23, 1803.

At a meeting of the citizens of the City, at the House of Mr. P. D. Stelle, to make arrangements for celebrating the FOURTH of JULY next, it was resolved to appoint a committee consisting of nine gentlemen, to undertake the making of the necessary arrangements for the day, and to preside on the occasion.

The following gentlemen were chosen said committee.

Robert Brent,
Judge Kilty,
Daniel Carroll, of Dud.
Col. Burrows,
Thomas Munroe,
Capt. Cassin,
Samuel H. Smith,
Major Van Ness,
Capt. Tingey.

Resolved that the Secretary through Mr. Stelle, give notice to the above gentlemen of their appointment, with a request that they take the proper measures to carry into effect the intention of this meeting and that they meet on Saturday morning next at 9 o'clock at Mr. Stelle's Hotel, to make the necessary arrangements.

From the Boston Gazetteer.

When falsehoods the most barefaced are imposed on the public as facts, then ought the people to look around them. Federalism could obtain but very few friends, were they not to blind and deceive. They know that *truth* is their greatest scourge, for it has reduced them to their present state; therefore, they hoot him from them; and have the hardy impudence to assert, that federalism has increased in Massachusetts, at the late elections. We would advise those that persist in this error, to ask, *Nathaniel Dummer, Nicholas Tillinghast, Timothy Bigelow, Jacob Brown, Elijah Turner, Benjamin Kimball, Ebenezer Beckford, William Prescott, John Rowe, Nahum Mitchell,* &c. &c. &c. who were members of the last general court, and took an active part on the side of federalism, and whose seats are now filled with firm republicans; they might perhaps satisfy any one as to the fact.

We have asserted, and we still assert, and challenge a contradiction, that there has been an increase of no less than *twenty five republicans*, in the house of representatives, at the last election.

CONSTITUTION FRIGATE.

On *Thursday* last, the novel and interesting operation of heaving down the *Constitution* frigate, for the purpose of recoppering her, was performed here, under the direction of Commodore PREBLE.—The preparations for this experiment evince his judgment, intelligence and enterprize. This stout ship was hove down, by a purchase leading from the main and fore-mast heads, to Col. May' Wharf, which had previously been prepared for the purpose.—Each mast had been strengthened by two oak fishes, and in addition to the shrouds, they were supported by five careening pendants at the main, and four at the fore-mast heads; set up to as many out-riggers projecting from the gun-deck ports:—the out-riggers secured by gammoning to bolts in the ship's bottom. This operation has been performed without either straining the ship, or parting a rope-yarn; although we learn from conversation with those acquainted therewith, that owing to the construction of the ship, she heaves down harder than a ship of the line. The workmen commenced recoppering on Thursday morning, when her keel was hove out, and her larboard side was completed yesterday afternoon. The copper is from the furnace of Col. REVERE, at *Canton*;—it is the first ever manufactured in the United States, and will not suffer by comparison with the best sheets imported.

We learn, that Capt. Preble is appointed to command the squadron now fitting out in the United States, for foreign service. This squadron, it is expected, will be composed of seven vessels, and will all sail in July. *Bost. pap.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated April 2.

"About 8 days ago, arrived here quite unexpectedly, a ship full of citizens of the canton of Basle, about 150 souls in all, who will exchange their native country for that of the United States. In general the whole consists of people, whom every country should receive with open arms. With money, linen and beds, in short with every necessary, they seem to be very well provided; and at their arrival on the American shores, they want nothing more than land, and iron to clear it. I give you early information of the arrival of your dear countrymen, that you may look out one thing or another for them. As much as I can learn from them, they do not wish to remain long in the city, but wish to go soon in the country. In about ten days time, they sail from hence, wind and weather serving. We hear that during the ensuing summer, more trains of people will arrive here from Switzerland, so that passengers will not be wanting, if there are only vessels here, &c."

BOSTON,

Monday, June 20, 1803.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, on Friday, of the Mary, capt. Briggs, from Nantz, Paris accounts to the 6th of May were received; they state generally, that the controversy between that country and England, was rapidly approaching to a crisis; but whether it would lead to a permanent peace establishment, or to a renewal of hostilities, were highly problematical. The following extract of a letter, received by this arrival, contains some particulars, which are worthy particular notice:—

"*Nantz, May 10.*

"When the last mail from Paris left that place, the English ambassador had his guards ready to accompany his coaches, to which his trunks were fixed; but just as he was ready to start, he received dispatches from his cabinet, which led him to wait a short time.

"The English are before every one of our ports.

"The fishermen are detained at Havre and Dieppe;—yet our government takes no measures of defence; this circumstance induces our merchants to think, that war will not take place."

FROM FRANCE.

Since writing the above, capt. *Briggs*, in the *Mary*, from *Nantz*, has arrived here, after a passage of 38 days. He left *Nantz*, the 10th of May, and his accounts are a few days later than have been before received from the theatre of negociation. He informs that no essential variation had taken place, at the time of his departure, in the conjectures, expectations, and reports on the issue of the negociation between *France* and *England*, from those that had been in circulation some weeks previous. Thus far our verbal accounts.

By this arrival we have received *Paris* papers to the 6th May.—From their general complexion, it is apparent that the controversy was rapidly approaching to a *crisis*—The "*Clef du Cabinet*," of the 6th May, says, "Lord *Whitworth* had announced his departure as fixed for yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the morning; but he has changed his resolution; and will continue some time longer here." "*The Publiciste*," which is said to be a half official paper, of the same date, says, "The departure of the English Ambassador is deferred, at least for some days." That this resolution of his Lordship had an angry appearance, may be gathered from the wording of this paragraph in the "*Clef du Cabinet*," of the 6th May; "the preparation for the journey of the First Consul to *Belgium*, still continue, notwithstanding the clouds which obscure our political horizon." In another paper, of the 6th, under the head of legislative proceedings, on the 5th *May*, is the following; "The expectation of an official communication from government to the legislative body upon our political situation with *Great Britain*, attracted a vast concourse of people, who before the opening of the session, filled the different galleries, &c. But no communication was received."