of naval affairs: a gentleman of copious powers and of talents univerſally admitted. He has been ſingled out in a late New York *Poſt* as a target, by a writer under the ſtyle of "*Maſſachuſetts*," who has already drawn three arrows from his quiver, and diſcharged them at the preſent ſtate of the American navy; the third one, to which the others ſeem preparatory, are levelled at the Secretary. Gregarious federaliſm herds itſelf in the *Poſt*, and there we may ſearch ſucceſsfully for all the captivating beauties of billinſgate. Mr. Smith is deſcribed as "originally a little attorney at Baltimore," and that "neither his manners nor his talents entitled him to diſtinction." Such palpable and groſs untruths may ſuit the regions where federaliſm delights to dwell; they may find a lodging in the boſom of the ignorant, the vindictive, and the bigotted partizan; and afford a delectable treat to the "cold malice of a tory:" but the ſober and candid and virtuous can tell, that the Secretary of the navy has a mind of no common mould; a ſpirit of no vulgar enterprize. Chaſe, that perſecuting judge of a vengeful party, can ſay whether Mr. Smith has talents: he can tell how the Secretary, when a youth, combatted the anti-federal doctrines of the perſecutor of Fries; and he can likewiſe bear witneſs to the abilities of Mr. Smith in the courts of Maryland and in her ſtate legiſlature. But, it ſeems, according to "*Maſſachuſetts*," that he was "*unknown* at the bar" The fact is falſe; and the aſſertion is a libel. No lawyer in Maryland was more eſteemed; no man's talents more highly appreciated in the ſtate. But he was always a foe to ſuch men as Chaſe; to ſuch men as Hamilton. He has never defrauded his creditors; nor ſeduced another man's wife: He never ſpeculated on public money, and avowed himſelf a foul adulterer to eſcape from the odium of the crime. "From his humble obſcurity," continues "*Maſſachuſetts*," "he brought with him the little arts without the abilities of his profeſſion." Let the world judge. Where has he diſplayed thoſe "little arts?" Are they ſeen in his energetic equipment of our ſquadrons? Are they viſible in that ſtrict ſcrutiny which he maintains over the marine? Are they conſpicuous in his everlaſting attention to buſineſs? Are they evinced by his being one of the moſt active members of the executive cabinet? No; thou pitiful "*Maſſachuſetts*:" thou canſt not point to one act of this man's life and ſay, this is the "*little arts*" of a lawyer. That he is a "wonderful wizzard" in the eyes of federaliſm we admit; for ſurely federaliſts have thought that nothing leſs than a "wizzard" could have removed the pile of corruptions heaped upon the naval ſyſtem by Ben. Stoddert. But where has the conduct of the Secretary been productive of injury to the nation? That is the criterion to judge by. Have our ſquadrons been left without proviſions? Have our ſhips been without their compliment of hands? Has Mr. Smith ever withheld the pay of the officers or ſailors? What part of his duty has he neglected? What crime has he done? If he be innocent of all theſe, of what account are the ſneers of the envious? or the ſcurvy taunts of a bitter enemy? If no charge is ſpecified—and "*Maſſachuſetts*" ſpecifies none—of what moment are the dull epithets of a moroſe and reſtive ſcribler? When we read the alluſion to Mr. Smith as "*a ſhaver of notes*," and that he was ſuddenly "metamorphoſed into a naval Secretary," we feel proud that a writer who aſſumes ſuch high ground as "*Maſſachuſetts*," ſhould graſp ſuch a ſtraw with which to juſtify his vile aſperſions.

Rep. Adv.

Diſpoſed as certain editors are to cavil at every act of the government, it was believed that in charity to commodore MORRIS, they would not in any manner have recalled the attention of the public to the late proceedings againſt him. Unable however to repreſs their impotent malice even in this caſe, they have with their accuſtomed illeberality, attributed it to a ſpirit of political intollerance—They have thus expected to avail themſelves of the deluſions of party to ſave the reputation of their friend, and to caſt an odium upon the adminiſtration. It is not our purpoſe to add to the ſufferings of Commodore Morris. We ſhall content ourſelves in obſerving the miſrepreſentations of ignorance and impudence.

Commodore Morris left the United States in April, 1802—and received his order of recall in the month of September, 1803——during all which time he was only about 14 days in ſight of Tripoli.

The order of recall found him not on the enemy's coaſt, but in the harbor of Malaga.

As he was ſuperceded and ordered home under circumſtances ſo reproachful to him, it was the opinion of every military gentleman, and it was no doubt the expectation of the government, that he would have loſt no time in demanding a court of enquiry upon his conduct.—This we are authoriſed to ſtate he did not do in any manner whatever. In the eſtimation of every military gentleman the not demanding an enquiry into his conduct cannot but be conſidered as a tacit admiſſion of his conſciouſneſs that it would not bear an inveſtigation—and the not doing it, would have juſtified the diſmiſſing him as unworthy of a commiſſion in the Navy of the United States. But it ſeems the Preſident deemed it expedient, to obtain previouſly the fulleſt information upon the ſubject, and to afford Commodore Morris an opportunity of explaining and defending his conduct. For this purpoſe a court of enquiry was ordered which he attended in perſon, aided by council brought with him from New York—And thus his conduct was fairly ſubmitted to the ſolemn examination and opinion of his brother officers, who muſt neceſſarily have had a fellow feeling for him and who muſt have known that they themſelves might hereafter be judged by the ſame rule by which they were judging him. Upon their report the Preſident acted, and to obſerve conſiſtency, the oppoſition prints ought alſo to have aſcribed them to a vindictive ſpirit of political intolerance.

Certain exceptions have been taken to the form of proceeding againſt commodore Morris—They ſay that he ought to have been tried not by a court of enquiry, but by a court martial—that the court ought to have conſiſted, not of two captains and one lieutenant, but of three captains——and that a judge advocate ought not to have been and never was before appointed in a court of enquiry

With reſpect to the firſt exception, every perſon in any degree converſant in the proceedings of naval courts martial, and courts of enquiry, well knows, that as no ſpecific allegations had been exhibited by any officer againſt Commodore Morris, government could not conſiſtently with its own dignity, or with the act of congreſs, become informer, and order a court martial--The only regular proceeding warranted by the laws of this nation, and by the precedents of the Britiſh government, was the court of enquiry, as inſtituted in this caſe. In Great Britain, courts of enquiry are not the creatures of law, but merely of cuſtom—In this country they are expreſsly authoriſed by an act of congreſs paſſed the 23d of April 1800, and conſiſtently with the proviſions of this ſtatute, a court martial could not have been ordered. If the editors who have expreſſed ſo much aſtoniſhment, that this court of enquiry conſiſted of two captains and one lieutenant, had taken the trouble to read the act of congreſs, they would have found that a court of enquiry upon the conduct of an officer of the navy, muſt conſiſt of three commiſſioned officers—and a lieutenant being a commiſſioned officer, is of courſe a legal and competent member—and after this intimation and reference to the ſtatute, they will now find that in venturing to pronounce it a ſpecies of court till this time unheard of, they have betrayed nothing but their ignorance of the laws of their country—Equal ignorance and equal impudence have they ſhewn in taking exception to a judge advocate officiating in a court of enquiry. The act of congreſs, ſo far from not allowing a judge advocate to act, expreſsly declares him to be an eſſential member and even preſcribes his duties.

To the legality of making a lieutenant a member of this court being aſcertained, the only queſtion that occurs is, was it expedient or right to appoint him in preference to a captain. The only captains in the United States at the time, not members of the court, were Nicholſon, Murray, Rodgers and James Barron. The two laſt were witneſſes againſt Commodore Morris, and therefore, ought not to have been his judges—Murray and Morris having been conſidered as in a ſtate of rancourous hoſtility to each other, it was no doubt conceived that Murray would not be conſidered a proper judge, and Nicholſon being a relation of Murray was perhaps on that account deemed not ſufficiently diſpaſſionate—In tenderneſs then to Commodore Morris, inſtead of either of them a lieutenant of reſpectable ſtanding in the navy was appointed, who had never been heard to expreſs an unfavorable opinion of Commodore Morris.

Equal ignorance of the ſubject do theſe editors ſhew, in ſtating as a reaſon why Commodore Morris ought to have been tried by a court martial, viz. That "in ſuch caſe he would have been tried by none but captains." By referring to the 35th article of the ſtatute for the better government of the navy, it will be found that a lieutenant may be appointed a member of a court martial called upon any officer in the ſervice.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland will pleaſe take notice, that agreeably to the firſt article of aſſociation, the ſecond inſtalment on the capital ſtock will be due on the 8th of July next, and that the ſame muſt be paid in bank on or before Monday the 9th, under pain of forfeiting the firſt payment on ſaid ſtock.

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Caſhier.

☞ *The editors throughout this ſtate who printed the articles of aſſociation, are requeſted to give publicity to the above in their reſpective papers.*

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 25.

The ſtate of political party, at all times intereſting to the public, is peculiarly ſo in the preſent awful ſituation of the country. The conteſt between his Majeſty's Miniſters and the Oppoſition will, no doubt, be carried on with great heat and even with rancour, but to whatever iſſue it may lead, we have moſt ſatisfactory grounds to believe that the event cannot be productive of any danger to the nation. Theſe grounds will be found by every man of common ſenſe in the zeal and patriotiſm of all claſſes and deſcriptions of perſons to defend their rights, ſhould the threatened invaſion be carried into effect. However deſperately ſtateſmen may contend for power and places, we are convinced that the general ſpirit and unanimous exertions of the country will do more for its ſafety than any benefit which can reſult from their quarrels and ſquabbles. This is a conſolitory, a happy ſubject of reflection for the inhabitants of the United Kingdoms.

It is evident that the Oppoſition, compoſed as it is of ſuch inconſiſtent and motly ingredients, can never form a miniſtry capable of being actuated by one common ſentiment. Is it in the moſt remote degree probable, that Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham and Mr. Sheridan, with ſo many others who had been battling each other for ſo many years, can coaleſce for the *public good* with any proſpect of conducting the buſineſs of the ſtate on cordial terms? Few will be inclined to anſwer this queſtion in the affirmative.

To the ſuperior talents that diſtinguiſh the leading members of Oppoſition, and to the influence they poſſeſs through the country, both in rank and property, we think the adminiſtration muſt, however, very ſhortly give way, and a new cabinet will be the work more of chance than of any fixed deſign. Mr. Addington and his friends certainly hold their ſituations by a very precarious tenure, nor will the favor of their Royal Maſter be ſufficient to induce them to remain in power, ſhould there be a majority in the Houſe of Commons againſt them. The diviſion on Monday night is a convincing proof that the adminiſtration is drawing near its diſſolution, for a majority of fifty-two, in ſo full a houſe, is but a very few degrees different from a defeat. The diviſion in the Houſe of Lords laſt night is another proof of the declining influence of the miniſter.

It is ſaid, but we know not with what truth, that Mr. Addington has intimated to his majeſty that he can no longer carry on the buſineſs of government; and it was laſt night confidently reported that the Earl of Chatham has been cloſeted with his Majeſty on this ſubject.

That an immediate change is expected, is conjectured from the navy promotions laſt night.—Sir Thomas Troubridge and Markham are in the liſt of Admirals.

Should miniſters be forced to retire, it is, however, due to them to ſay, that they will bear with them out of office the character of upright and honeſt men. They poſſeſs not the ſhining talents of their opponents, but for purity of intention they yield to no men. The primary and evident object of the Oppoſition is to remove them from office; and this point once accompliſhed, ſtrange diviſions may not unreaſonably be expected. That the event is calculated to prove injurious to the public ſervice, we are far, however, from wiſhing to inſinuate. A great and commanding adminiſtration may certainly be formed out of the preſent opponents of the miniſter, and the circumſtances of the times may require that the ſuperior talents of the country ſhould not be excluded from the adminiſtration of its affairs. Mr. Addington, it muſt be admitted, is deficient in talents to many who now oppoſe him, but his integrity is unqueſtionable; and hence, in his retirement from office, will be accompanied by the good wiſhes of every honeſt man. In providing for his friends and relations, what blame has he incurred but that to which every miniſter before Mr. Addington made himſelf liable?

We have already ſtated the arrival, in a neutral veſſel at Harwick, of two foreigners, who repreſented themſelves as private couriers with diſpatches for government, and the circumſtances of their being brought to town in the cuſtody of a confidential perſon, and immediately ſent back to Harwick, where they quarrelled, fought with knives, and wounded each other. The circumſtances of theſe two men being ordered to be immediately ſent out of the kingdom, ſhewed that they had given a falſe account of themſelves; and many reports were ſpread reſpecting the object of their miſſion.—One of theſe men being ſtabbed, as it was ſuppoſed mortally, in the ſide, the agent of government at Harwick, thought it his duty to ſend the criminal back to London, under the idea that an enquiry into the cauſe of the quarrel might lead to ſome uſeful diſcovery, and that he ought not to let them go free until the life of the wounded man was out of danger. Upon his arrival in town, he was examined by Sir Richard Ford at the Secretary of State's Office; and from ſome facts diſcloſed upon the occaſion, it was thought adviſeable to ſend an order to Harwich, requiring that his companion ſhould be ſent immediately to town, where he arrived on Monday, in the cuſtody of a meſſenger. He was ſupported by bolſters in the carriage, and ſeemed extremely weak. He is now in the cuſtody of Mr. Walſh. The circumſtances of the quarrel of theſe two foreigners at Harwich, the examination of one of them at the Secretary of State's Office, and the conſequent order for bringing back the other to town, notwithſtanding the ſtate of his wound, have excited a conſiderable degree of curioſity, and the following account is given as correct in a morning paper:—"Several hundreds of louis d'ors were found upon the perſon of the priſoner who was firſt examined. They were ſowed up in a wide flat girdle cloſe to his ſkin; and it is ſuppoſed, that the diviſion of the money, and not rivalry about a girl at Harwich, as they alledged, was the cauſe of the quarrel, and of its dangerous conſequences. One of them, we underſtand, is a captain of French light artillery, and calls himſelf Le Clerk; the other was formerly a cook at Carleton Houſe, and was ſent out of the kingdom about five or ſix years ago, under the alien act. They appeared to have engaged in a conſpiracy againſt the life of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family and of the princeſs of the houſe of Bourbon. The cook was, by means of his former acquaintance at Carleton Houſe, to obtain admittance there, as an aſſiſtant, when his royal highneſs was to entertain his royal brothers, and the princeſs of Bourbon, and to ſeaſon to his purpoſe the moſt favorite diſhes; and the artillery captain was to aſſaſſinate the reſt in his own way. This horrid plot, we underſtand, was diſcovered by a fellow traveller, who overheard theſe two men at an inn in Embden, arranging their plans, and ſettling their reſpective parts, and came over to Harwich in the ſame veſſel with them. We muſt preſume that at the time theſe two foreigners were ſent back to Harwich, the communication of their plan either had not reached the prince of Wales, or had not reached the Secretary of State's Office."

A *Proclamation* was iſſued on the 24th April at London, for a general faſt, to be obſerved in England, and Ireland on Friday the 25th May, and in Scotland on Thurſday the 7th June.

The *King*—On Tueſday May the 1ſt, his majeſty exerciſed for ſome time in the Queen's riding ſchool, and at one o'clock gave an audience to Mr. Addington.

April 30.

We have received Leyden Gazettes to the 25th inſt. They contain intelligence from Paris to the 18th.

The ſyſtem of arreſt does not appear to have been relaxed, and the ſuſpicious of the tyrant have again rendered all perſons who are deemed dangerous, and even all rumors, objects of the particular attention of the magiſtrates in the capital. The Governor of Paris iſſued, on the 15th of April, the following addreſs to the officers and ſubalterns, in general orders, of the garriſon and national guard:

GENERAL ORDERS.

"The Governor of Paris recommends to the aides-de-camp, officers, and ſubalterns of the garriſon and national guard, to enlighten the citizens, wherever they may find them, on the falſe reports which the diſaffected endeavor to propagate. They do not ſtick at the means, for now they give out, *that the death of* Pichegru *is not the reſult of ſuicide*: now again they ſpread abroad, *that a great many priſoners are got every night*. Let the citizens know, that military, as well as civil juſtice, is not exerted without public forms; and that not one guilty perſon has been condemned by the military tribunals, without his ſentence having been printed and poſted up immediately.

"The criminal tribunal continues its proceedings with the greateſt activity. Whatever is ſpread relative to the facts more or leſs important, with which the priſoners ſtand charged, muſt be conſidered as falſe reports. The arreſts which have taken place ſince that of Gen. Moreau, have confirmed his guilt. Ducorps, one of the brigands deſcribed in the liſt publiſhed by the chief judge, is now arreſted at Chartres.

"To this moment proofs have been found of every thing which the chief judge has ſaid, and of nothing elſe but what he has ſaid."

This addreſs concludes in the following terms:

"The opinion of all ranks of people is always eſſentially connected with the *confidence and love which the* Firſt Conſul *has a right to expect of Frenchmen.*

(Signed) "MURAT."

The fate of Moreau may eaſily be anticipated. His execution has probably before this time taken place.

On the ſame day, when Gen. Murat's addreſs was publiſhed, the prefect of police in the capital took new meaſures of ſafety againſt ſuſpected perſons in Paris and its environs. He gave orders, by an arrette, dated April 15, that all perſons included in the amneſty for the civil war, who may be either at Paris, or in the rural communes of the department of the Seine, in thoſe of Sevres, Mauden and St. Cloud, of the department of Seine, and Oiſe, muſt appear within three days from the publication of the order, at the office of the ſecretary general of the prefecture of police, to get their acts of amneſty, paſſports, and licenſes of reſidence examined. They are to make a declaration of their names, reſidences, and profeſſions, before and ſince the revolution; the places where there property lies; the motives which have induced them to chuſe their places of abode, and to continue in the ſame.——Theſe perſons are to remain under immediate inſpection, and not to change their reſidence without leave from the prefect of police, under pain of arreſt.

The Prevoyante ſtore ſhip is ordered to proceed to Gibraltar; ſhe is to convey ſtores of every deſcription, for the uſe of the fleet in the Mediterranean. Gen. Fox, appointed Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, will take his paſſage on board her for that place.

After concluding a very beneficial loan, for the benefit of the country and the contractors, Mr. Addington yeſterday opened the budget. The burthens are as moderate as, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, could have been expected. The War taxes are to be augmented in their produce one million.

This augmentation is upon wine, from 12l. to 19 guineas a ton; an augmentation which the wine merchants were told laſt year to expect.—The produce of this tax is eſtimated at £. 200,000

An addition of 12 1-2 per cent on articles under the head Conſolidated Cuſtoms, excepting Wine, Tea and Cotton, Wool and doubling the duty on Raiſins and Sweets. The eſtimated produce of this addition is 800,000

£. 1,000,000

This is the propoſed augmentation of the War Taxes to a Million beyond their preſent produce.

The intereſt of the loan is to be provided for in another way; it amounts to between 7 and 800,000l. It is propoſed to conſolidate the Stamp Duties, rather leſſening the duty on ſtamps uſed in legal proceedings, and increaſing the duty on ſtamps for transfer of property. The miniſter ſuppoſes the produce of this conſolidation will be 800,000l. which will will more than cover the intereſt of loan.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 14th of March, ſay, Ali Pacha has been murdered on his way from Alexandria to Cairo, ſuppoſed by the Beys. The Grand Seignor and his miniſters, are in great conſternation, that their Governor ſhould have met ſuch a fate, have appointed the Pacha of Acre, governor of Egypt, to reſtore tranquillity, and have ſent a ſquadron of ſhips of war to ſupport him.

A Ruſſian frigate with tranſports, having 900 troops, have been permitted to paſs the Dardanelles for Corfu.

Mr. Drake has left Munich in ſuch haſte, that he would not wait for his carriage, but went on foot.

May 2.

A conſiderable movement is now obſervable among the troops for the expedition. Several battalions in the vicinity of Paris are on their march for the coaſt, to which are daily ſent conſiderable tranſports of proviſions.

A private letter from Berlin, of the 16th of April, ſays, "The arrival of two aid-de-camps of the Firſt Conſul, and three couriers, has cauſed ſeveral reports. In our deplomatic circles, it is ſaid and believed, that they are come to propoſe that our King ſhall change his title to that of Emperor, and that Buonaparte, in return for this compliment, ſhall be acknowledged "Emperor of the Gauls," with the unanimous conſent of the French nation: Our king is alſo to guarantee to the ſucceſſion of the throne to the family of Buonaparte. It is alſo propoſed, with a promiſe of further advances, that our ſovereign ſhall keep Louis XVIII. and the other Bourbon, confined within the limits of the city of Warſaw; and to permit a French agent to reſide there to inſpect their conduct. I have heard that our miniſters have endeavored to elude a direct anſwer and though preſſed, have declared that our ſovereign would follow the example of other ſovereigns, and that our ambaſſadors, particularly thoſe at St. Peterſburg and Vienna, ſhould be inſtructed to learn the opinion of theſe courts upon the ſubject."

The Swift cutter, from Plymouth to Lord Nelſon's fleet, with diſpatches, has been captured by a French privateer, of 12 guns, and 150 men, and carried into Barcelona.

We are ſorry to confirm the unpleaſant account of the loſs of the Rolla and and Cato, in the China Seas, on their paſſage, from New-South-Wales to China. They were loſt in the Eaſtern paſſage, and no hopes are entertained of any part of their crews having been ſaved. The Buffalo man of war, which accompanied them, was ſafe off Penang, on the 3rd of October.

May 3.

It is confidently ſtated, that Buona-