the determination, he was ready at an hours warning to comply. If it was thought best to embark immediately, he was ready. If it was judged more expedient to postpone it for a little time, though that might subject him to a winter voyage, that danger had no weight with him. If it was concluded to defer it till spring, he was willing to wait. In this disposition I took leave of him. He gave me no intimation that he had any thought of a journey to Trenton. I lodged at Hartford, not yet purified of the yellow fever, and there I caught something very like it, or least almost as bad, a most violent cold, attended with a constant fever, which rendered me for six weeks more fit for a chamber and a bed of sickness, than for uncomfortable journies, or much labor of the head or hands. However, I would not consent to be retarded on my journey & reached Trenton, where Mr. Hamilton had arrived a few hours before me.—Governor Davie had been there some time. Ill as I was I sent for the heads of departments. Four of them were there. The attorney general was gone to Virginia. Many days were employed in conferences with them, sometimes at my own apartments, and sometimes at their offices.

The inhabitants of Trenton had been wrought up to a pitch of political enthusiasm that surprised me. The universal opinion appeared to be, that the first arrivals from Europe would bring the glorious news, that Louis the Eighteenth was restored to the throne of France, and reigning triumphantly at Versailles. Suwarrow, at the head of his victorious Russian army, was to have marched from Italy to Paris, on one side, and Prince Charles, at the head of an Austrian army, was to have marched from Germany to Paris on the other, and detachments from both armies were to march down to Havre, to receive the king, who was to be brought over by a British fleet and escorted with flying colors to Versailles. I could scarcely believe my own senses when I heard such reveries. Yet the heads of departments appeared to believe them, and urge them as decisive arguments for suspending the embarkation of our envoys till the spring. In vain did I urge the immense distances the two imperial armies had to march, the great number of towns and cities in the route of both, in positions chosen with great skill, fortified with exquisite art, defended by vast trains of heavy ordnance, garrisoned by numerous troops of soldiers perfectly disciplined, and animated with all the obstinacy and ardor of the revolutionary spirit. In vain did I allege the military maxim, which would certainly govern both Prince Charles and Suwarrow, that is, *never to leave a fortified city in the rear of your army in possession of your enemy.* That the siege of the town would consume the whole season. That neither the Russians nor Austrians were probably provided with the mortars and heavy cannon necessary for sieges. Nothing would do—Louis XVIII. must be upon the throne of France. Well, suppose he is, what harm will there be in embarking our envoys. They will congratulate his majesty, and if his majesty cannot receive them under their credentials to the French republic, he will be glad to see them in his kingdom, and assure them of his royal protection till they can write home for fresh commissions, and such shall be ready for them at a moment's warning. In vain did I urge the entire change of property in France, and the necessity the present possessors were under to defend themselves at every sacrifice and every risque. Mr. Ellsworth had arrived in two or three days after me. I visited him and Governor Davie to dine with me alone, that we might converse with entire freedom. At table, Mr. Ellsworth expressed an opinion, some what similar to that of heads of department and the public opinion of Trenton. Is it possible, Chief Justice, said I, that you can seriously believe, that the Bourbons are or will be soon restored to the throne of France? Why, said Mr. Ellsworth, smiling, *it looks a good deal so.* I should not be afraid to stake my life upon it, that they will not be restored in seven years, if they ever are, was my reply. And then I entered into a long detail of my reasons for this opinion. They would be too tedious to enumerate here, and time has superceded the necessity of of them.

The result of the conversation was that Mr. Davie was decidedly for embarking immediately, as he always had been from his first arrival, and Mr. Ellsworth declared himself satisfied and willing to embark as soon as I pleased.

Mr. Hamilton, who had been some time in town and had visited me several times came at last to remonstrate against the mission to France. I received him with great civility, as I always had done from my first knowledge of him. I was fortunately in a very happy temper and a very good humor. He went over the whole ground of the victories of Suwarrow and Prince Charles, and the inflexible determination of the two imperial courts, in concert with Great Britain, to restore the house of Bourbon to their kingdom.—That there was no doubt the enterprise was already accomplished, or at least it would be, before the end of the campaign. That Mr. Pitt was determined to restore the Bourbons. That the confidence of the nation in Mr. Pitt was unbounded.—That the nation was never so united, and determined to support Mr. Pitt and his resolution to restore the monarchy of France. His eloquence and vehemence wrought the little man up to a degree of heat and effervescence like that which General Knox used to describe of his conduct in the battle of Monmouth, and which General Lee used to call his *paroxysms* of bravery, but which he said would never be of any service to his country. I answered him in general, as I had answered the heads of department and Judge Ellsworth—but to no purpose. He repeated over and over again the unalterable resolution of Mr. Pitt and the two imperial courts, the invincible heroism of Suwarrow and Prince Charles, and the unbounded confidence of the British empire in Mr. Pitt, with such agitation and violent action, that I really pitied him, instead of being displeased. I only added, that I differed with him in opinion on every point, and that instead of restoring the Bourbons, it would not be long before England would make peace. I treated him throughout with great mildness and civility; but after he took leave, I could not help reflecting in my own mind on the total ignorance he had betrayed of every thing in Europe, in France, England and elsewhere. Instead of that unbounded confidence in Mr Pitt, I knew that the nation had been long working up almost to a ripeness for rebellion against Mr. Pitt, for continuing the war. Accordingly it was not long before Mr. Pitt was obliged to resign, the peace of Amiens was made, and Napoleon acknowledged.—Mr. Hamilton, in his most famous pamphlet, has hinted at this conversation and squinted at my simplicity for expecting peace.

Upon the whole, I directed the instructions to be prepared, the heads of departments were assembled, and the instructions deliberately considered, paragraph by paragraph and unanimously approved by me and by them. Indeed there had never been any difference of opinion among us on any article of the instructions.

The instructions were presented to the envoys and they requested to embark in the United States frigate as soon as possible. For some cause or other in the state of the ship, they landed in Spain, and went by land from Corunna to Paris on the same route which Mr. Dana and I had travelled twenty years before, that is, in 1780. Before their arrival, a revolution had occurred and the Consular government succeeded the Directory.

Had Mr. Murray's nomination been approved, he would probably have finished the business long before aud obtained compensation for all spoliations.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, May 2, 1809.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Gaither, of Washington county, (Ky.) to the Editor of the Western World, dated Springfield, April 26, 1809.

INTRA MUSCULAR ABDOMINAL MONSTERS.

Believing it the duty of professional men, and particularly of the healing art, to lay before the public such occurrences in their practice, as from their singularity may either awaken useful inquiry, or promote substantially the happiness of man, by increasing the catalogue of facts whence a knowledge of the animal economy's derived, I who am a young and diffident practitioner in the science of medicine, beg leave to submit to the public a fact of that description. It is so contrary to the common course of nature, and to the prevailing and generally received opinions of the learned in the science of physiology, as to justify the conjecture that nature has yet many mysteries in reserve of great importance to the human family. When or in what manner she may please to disclose them; whether she will surrender them voluntarily and in connexion, or whether they are to be unfolded singly, and by seeming accident, and irregular intervals, remains equally a mystery. Possibly the learned may avail themselves of the instance I am about to relate, either to elicit or extort from her many valuable secrets. It is with this view and hope it is submitted to them. It will be faithfully and accurately related, and can be in all its material parts substantiated by many persons of unquestionable veracity.

On the 7th of April, in the county of Washington, I was called to visit a female child, the daughter of John Milbourne, jun. The child was two years and nine months old, and was supposed to be affected with the ascites or dropsy of the belly. She died about 3 hours after my arrival.

Her parents gave me a detailed account of her case, and its various symptoms. I was by no means satisfied that it was a real dropsy, though there was great tumefaction and tenseness of the abdomen, and fluctuations evidently felt when prest by the hand. But as the symptoms were some of them inappropriate to the disease, and others so equivocal, I could not but suspect that her disease had been either unknown or misconceived, I prevailed on her parents to permit an instrumental examination. The operation was performed in the usual way, by a longitudinal incision, from below the sternum and reaching near the pubis; and a transverse one passing through the epigastic sides.

A cavity was opened to about half the distance between the abdominal cavity and the exterior surface that discharged between three quarts and a gallon of yellow water, which smelled like rotten eggs. Within the cavity was found a monster, or imperfect child, and also an animal substance of a whitish colour. The monster weighed one pound fourteen ounces, the substance weighed two ounces, was rather of an oval figure, and was connected to the child from which it was taken by a cord that had some feint resemblance to the umbilical. On one extremity of the substance is a small teat or proturberance about half an inch long, and between one fourth and one half an inch in diameter, and immediately by it is hair of a darkish or auburn colour, about an inch and one fourth long. The only analogy it bears to the human is, that it is covered by the epidermis.

The monster occupied part of the epigastric and the umbilical regions. It was not connected to the inner surface of its cavity by a cord or any visible medium. Whether a cord or other medium of connexion existed and had been destroyed by putrefaction (which from the smell of the fluid and other appearances had commenced) could not positively be ascertained. That there must have been some medium of connexion I am confirmed as well by the universal course of nature and analogy on this subject, as by an appearance at the articulation of the cervical and dorsal vertebræ, resembling faintly the divided funis.

The position of the monster in its invelope was awkward; its thighs drawn up to its abdomen and attached to it in places. The left resting on the shoulder and reaching as far as the back part of the head. The right resting or pressing on the back of the right hand. The bones of each thigh have perforated the flesh at the knee, and are about half an inch out. The left leg is imperfect, lies back along the thigh to which it has grown. The right leg is also imperfect, its foot is suspended over the head. On one foot are 3 toes; on the other a small appearance of two. From the knees to the shoulders there is considerable perfection of form. Its sex is indistinctly marked—the indications are of the feminine. The left arm should rather be called a stump than an arm, it has no hand—at the end of the stump is a nail. The right arm is large and long, it has three fingers and the thumb. The head is very imperfect—it rests upon the breast between the knees. It has neither ears nor eyes, or appearance of any substitute for either—no mouth, nor any thing that has a near resemblance to it. There is on the left side of the face, or rather that region of the head which the face should occupy, a small prominence which contains 3 teeth, the canine and two incisores—They are about the size of the teeth of a child of two years old. This prominence or mouth, if it may be so called, has no aperture. On the back part of the head was hair of a dark or rather of an auburn colour, 8 or 9 inches long. The body of the monster was 7 inches long 10 inches in circumference. The thighs 6, 8 in circumference.—The arm 5 inches long—the stump not quite 4 inches in length.

The interior of the cavity which contained the monsters resembled the membrana decidua. This appearance was assumed, for upon examination there was not any vestige of membrane peculiar to the monster discovered.—Having explored this cavity and dislodged its contents, I extended the incision through the muscular partition into the abdominal cavity, and examined the visceral. They were rather pale, otherwise natural.

The little girl that those monsters were taken from, for about 9 months, was healthy. Her parents, discovered, when she was only a month or two old, something hard within the abdomen, which continued to increase. After this time she became less healthy, but her complaints were those incident to all children. About nine months prior to her death she began to decline, and became emaciated; her appetite continued strong; her longings and desire for ardent spirits were great; she would become intoxicated if indulged in the free use of them; it took a considerable quantity to affect her; she drank freely an hour before her death. I believe it was the use of spirits in part that supported her so long. She was of the ordinary size of children at her age, had dark hair and eyes, and would have been handsome but for a gloom and melancholy that sat upon her countenance, which made her appearance peculiarly interesting—She looked like the child of grief. Her countenance exhibited evidences of a good understanding, and her little tongue confirmed it.

EDWARD B. GAITHER.

I certify, that I examined with anxiety and attention the monster above described, and also the substance, and believe the discription to be accurate. I also conversed with the young gentleman who was present, and assisted at the operation—his statements were correspondent with the above narration of facts and circumstances. In the veracity of the Doctor and young gentleman with whom I conversed I have the most absolute confidence.

JOHN ROWAN.

April 26, 1809.

I, Thomas J. Cocke, do certify, that I have examined the above described monster, and that it answers to the description given; and that I have the fullest belief of the whole of the fact related. April 28, 1809.

I do certify, that I have particularly examined the monster above described, and it corresponds with the above statement; and I have the fullest confidence that all the circumstances as stated are correct.

JNO. CALHOUN.

April 28, 1809.

Eleventh Congress.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 26.

Mr. *Weakly*, a member from Tennessee, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. *Morrow* offered two resolutions on the subject of public lands and the commissioners of Kaskaskias; which were agreed to.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. *J. G. Jackson*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, to whom was referred the President's message, Mr. *Pitkin*, in chair; and several resolutions were offered by Mr. *J. G. Jackson*, agreed to by the committee and reported to the House as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to our relations with foreign nations, be referred to a select committee.

[The gentlemen who compose this committee are Messrs. J. G. Jackson, Macon, T. Moore, Moseley, Quincy, Troup, Johnson, Fisk and Anderson.]

2. That so much as relates to a revision of our commercial laws for the purpose of protecting and fostering the manufactures of the United States be referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

3. That so much as relates to the modification of the military and naval establishments of the United States be referred to a select committee.

[The gentlemen who compose this committee are Messrs. Cutts, Basset, Milnor, Sawyer, Hale, and J. Brown.]

4. That so much as relates to the fortification of our seaport towns, be referred to a select committee.

[The gentlemen who form this committee are Messrs. Burwell, Kennedy, Key, Geo. Smith, P. B. Porter, Gardner, and W. Chamberlain.]

5. That so much as relates to the revenue and expenditures of the United States be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Randolph*, coming into the House after these resolutions were agreed to, for various reasons which he stated, moved that the committee on the third resolution be discharged from the consideration of so much of the message as relates to our military establishments, with a view to refer the subject to a distinct committee, that the military & naval affairs should not be blended in the same committee.—Motion agreed to, & a committee appointed on so much of of the message as relates to our military establishments consisting of Messrs. Nelson, Dawson, Champion, Lyon, Taylor, Livermore, and Franklin.

Mr. *Randolph* then moved to discharge the committee of the whole House on the state of the union from the further consideration of his resolution on the subject of the reduction of the army. The motion was agreed to, and, after some conversation as to the mode of disposing of it, it was referred to the committee just appointed on our military establishment.

Mr. *Pickman* moved that the petitions of a number of collectors, presented at the last session, on the subject of the duty on salt and a bounty to fishing vessels, be referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.—Agreed to.

Mr. *Lewis* presented the petition of sundry persons praying that a turnpike road may be established from the city of Washington, on the most direct route, to Baltimore.—Referred.

Mr. *M'Kim* presented the petition of a number of hatters of Baltimore, praying that a duty may be laid on imported hats.—Referred.

Mr. *Van Horn* moved that the committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to enquire what amendments are necessary in the act concerning the District of Columbia. He stated his objebt to be to obtain an amendment of the judiciary system of the district.—Motion agreed to.

GUN-BOATS.

Mr. *Pitkin* observed that by a report received yesterday from the Navy Department, the House were informed of the state and condition of most of the frigates and other armed vessels of the United States. The House had heretofore, from calls made on the Secretary of the Navy had information laid before them of the expense of building and repairing these frigates and other armed vessels; but never, to his recollection, had any statement from the Department of the expense of building the gun boats on account of their actual expence while in service been laid before them. Various *estimates* had been made of their expence while in service; but the House never had before them any statement of the *actual expence.* For the purpose of obtaining this information he asked leave to move.

"That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to lay before the House a statement of the number of gun-boats which have been built and the expence of building the same; also of the number employed in actual service, the time they have been employed and their expence while in actual service."

This motion, after some conversation between Messrs. Dawson, Dana, Pitkin, Lyon, Bacon and W. Alston, was agreed to without a division.

VOTE OF APPROBATION.

Mr. *Randolph*, after some prefatory remarks, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the promptitude and frankness with which the President of the United States has met the overtures of the government of Great Britain towards a restoration of harmony and free commercial intercourse between the two nations, meets the approbation of this House."

The house agreed to consider the motion.

Mr. *Bacon*, moved to amend it by adding at the end of it the words—*and "furnishes an additional proof of the "spirit of accommodation on the part of "the government of the United States, "which has at no time been intermitted."*

Mr. *Bacon*, then moved that the resolution and amendment be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson*, made a motion which superseded Mr. *Bacon's*, to postpone it indefinitely.

To this motion Mr. *Randolph* objected at considerable length, and Messrs. Holland, J. G. Jackson, and Findley replied.

When, after a debate of three hours or upwards, a motion was made to *adjourn* and carried.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

The Spanish schooner, Good Voyage, capt. Peali, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in 40 days passage from Liverpool. By this vessel the editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th ult.

The accounts from Spain, received in London, were not favorable to the Spanish cause; although Vigo had been taken by them. French troops had entered Portugal, and it was expected that they would get possession of that country. Accounts received via Boston, state that Lisbon had already fallen into the hands of the French. Nothing is said about the war with Austria; but Sweden had concluded an armistice with Russia, to prepare the way, probably, for an alliance with France.

LONDON, April 13.

Extract of a letter, dated Stockholm, March 24—3 *P. M.*

The king has this afternoon been removed under a strong escort from Dortingholm to Gripsholm, a place about 45 English miles from Stockholm....He has hitherto been kept closely confined, and has not been permitted to see the queen.

By two Gottenburg mails which arrived last night, we have received intelligence from that place to the 1st inst. and from Stockholm to the 25th ult.—The report of the rising of the Dalecarlians, for the purpose of affecting the liberation of their dethroned and imprisoned monarch, appears altogether unworthy of credit.——The unfortunate Gustavus has been transferred to a fortress fifteen leagues more remote from his capital, where he continues closely confined, and all intercourse between him and his queen is carefully prevented. The duke of Sudermania exercises the functions of royalty with uncontroled power, and Aldersparre, who first gave the signal for insurrection, is arrived at Stockholm with a division of the western army. The inhabitants are stated to have conferred upon these troops every possible mark of approbation and regard.

It appears that the Russians had made considerable progress in their operations, when a flag of truce was sent by the Duke of Sudermania, proposing an armistice. The proposal was acceded to, the armistice concluded, and the terms dispatched by the Russian general to the Emperor Alexander. Whether Sweden is to enjoy tranquility, and we are to be excluded from the Swedish ports, will, however, depend upon the dicision of Bonaparte, to whom the question of peace or war is ultimately referred.