ed in depriving you of the beloved of your bosoms, the darling of your lives, or the tender and watchful guardians of your early years. Then let your sympathy be aroused at the still greater sorrows of your fellow mortals. Though their skins are not coloured like your own, though they are behind you in refinement and mental qualifications, yet the image of their Maker is impressed upon them, they have feelings like yours. Even tyranny, barbarity, and its consequence, despair cannot steel their hearts against the secret intrusion of unavailing grief and bitter anguish. The unrelenting hand of man tares them from every comfort, makes void all the ties of the social compact, tramples upon the rights of nature, puts asunder those whose hearts are united in that covenant sealed in Heaven. Oh! horrid to relate, language fails to paint in its true colours, crimes too horrid to be mentioned in the ear of innocence.—Ye certainly cannot rest silent witnesses and unconcerned spectators of those things which causes the heart of sensibility to shudder at the idea of. Then let your voices be raised, let your influences prevail, let the important theme employ your persuasive powers, and man must bow to the golden sceptre—he must join you in the glorious cause, his powerful and efficacious aid would interfere, the repetition of such crimes would be prevented, and slavery itself would be robbed of half its terrors.

It is true that many of the sufferers conduct with an impropriety that might seem to merit their fate, it is equally true that a number, and perhaps the greater number may be classed with injured, grievously injured innocence; here then is the evil against which I plead, and against which I would entreat the fair of every station in life to raise their far more powerful and persuasive voices—Ye cannot forbear if ye hearken to the moving, mournful cry of those who are groaning in our dungeons,* unaccused of any crime, unconvicted of any offence, and unprotected by any law but the will and caprice of lawless violence—Listen to the affecting tale, and ye will hear of many an innocent victim, sacrificed on the altar of mammon. Many torn from all near and dear in life, and consigned to slavery more dreadful than imagination can form an idea of by the hand of cruel avarice—And incredible to relate, some who are consigned to this dreadful fate by those to whom they owe their existence, yes, parents have sold their own offspring—illigitimate offspring, while sucking the mothers that bore them. If this can be done by men boasting of refinement, how can we wonder at those who are here kept on a level with the brutes, when they voluntarily seperate from their wives, or husbands. If those in the higher stations in life, can violate every sacred tie, if they by violence tear those who tenderly love, assunder, never to see each other more: if they can consign their own offspring with the mothers that bore them, to a fate so wretched, so cruel and unmerited: if they are allowed by the doctrines of christianity, which they are not ashamed to profess; or the laws of man which they pretend to revere, to commit with impunity crimes so horrid, deeds so detestable, why need we wonder if the ignorant groaners under oppression should once in a while disregard the matrimonial contract? The golden chain being forcibly snapt by superior refinement, can it be expected that they who are the sport of adversity, should always hold it unbroken—Who set the example, who bring into disrepute the sacred rights, who do violence to the feelings of humanity, to the dictates of reason, and above all to the important doctrines of the gospel?—Men exalted in refinement and superior in cruelty—Men who buy and sell their fellow men—who doom their fellow mortals to sufferings such as the mind can form no idea of; to apprehensions more dreadful and insupportable than the reality; to painful separations from all the ties of nature—nothing in this world can be equal to it.

" Oh, most degrading of all ills that wait
" On man a mourner in his best estate!
" All other sorrows virtue may endure,
" And find submission more than half a cure;
" Grief is a med'cine, and bestow'd,
" T' improve the fortitude that bears the load,
" To teach the wanderer as his woes increase,
" The path of wisdom, all whose paths are peace;
" But slavery!—Virtue dreads it as her grave;
" Patience itself is meanness in a slave.
" Canst thou, and honored with a christian name,
" Buy what is woman born and feel no shame?
" Trade in the blood of innocence and plead
" Expedience as a warrant for the deed?
" So may the wolf whom famine has made bold,
" To quit the forest and invade the fold;
" So may the ruffian, who with ghostly glide,
" Dagger in hand, steals close to your bedside;
" Not he but his emergence forced the door,
" He found it inconvenient to be poor."

If necessity, the tyrant's fatal plea, is resorted to in support of this abominable traffic, on the same ground every evil, every dishonest action, every criminal design may be vindicated. Man may pretend necessity for all his crimes—for actions of rapine and injustice, and even for holding a pistol to the lonely traveller. It may be said that the trade in human blood is only a mild punishment for offences or crimes; some may be sold in this way, but this cannot be an equitable way of dispensing justice, but even admitting it to be so, yet we know that by far the greater number are unaccused—are innocent victims—many are justly by the laws of their country entitled to freedom, and are kidnapped—very many, having only a short term to serve, are sold to those men-monsters' the cruel traders, and are thus deprived of all chance of regaining that freedom which a former possessor intended to secure to them—not one salutary law to protect them, no assistance can be afforded them. Thus are many deprived of the salutary benefit which a consciencious discharge of manifest duty in a dying moment might have intended for them. If law will not interpose in behalf of such mighty sufferings, such horrible abuses, such violence done to the feelings of humanity, such disregard to the will and design of the dying, and such accumulated injustice and injury to the living—let popular odium alight upon such infamy—let such detestible deeds draw down the contempt and hatred of every good citizen, and let the amiable fair raise their delightful and persuasive voices in behalf of injured innocence. Then may the Tree of Liberty continue in all its branches to bud, blossom, and bring forth its delicious fruit, in quality more excellent and in quantity sufficient to supply the longing desires of mankind universally. It will then through the culture and care of peace, equality and industry continue to flourish and spread its thriving branches "From sea to sea, from shore to shore," Till SLAVERY and WAR shall be heard of no more.

A FARMER.

* If public buildings are to be appropriated to such shameful purposes, consciencious men ought to be exempt from paying taxes that are applied toward erecting them; and if jailors are allowed for the paltry perquisites to crowd the jail with those unfortunate sufferers, is not the state a party in the crime? and is not the public obliged to assist in this loathsome traffic? Must we bear the burthen of this iniquity which is growing too heavy to bear? and if the evil is not ousted, we fear our prospesity will ere long totter under it.

A magnificent statue of peace, to be placed in Napoleons Hall of Audience, now occupies the time and talents of an eminent Parisian artist. The goddess is represented in a sitting posture, on a base of bronze, richly ornamented with rich gold, and a variety of embossed figures, emblematical of commerce and agriculture. The height of the figure is almost seven feet, and said to be composed of solid silver. A galloon of gold, fastened with silver studs, adorns the back part of her robe. The laces of her buskins, and the prickly crown of Mala, which invests her temples, are of solid gold. In one hand the goddess holds a caduceus of silver, inlaid with gold, and in the other a cernucopia of the same costly material. This elegant figure was designed by Chaudet and is to be executed by Charet.

The famous bronze horses, with the statue of Fame, late in the front of the Brandenburg gate at Berlin, arrived a few days ago at Hamburg, from whence they are to be transported to Stadt, in Hanover, and from thence conveyed to the Museum Napoleon at Paris. As the Elbe is quite free from ice, they will probably soon arrive at their destination, unless some British cruizer shall charitably intermine their passage.

A monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, has been erected at Montreal, in Canada. It is a pillar of solid stone sixty feet high, surmounted by a figure of the gallant Admiral in artificial stone, eight feet high upon the capital. Three sides of the pedestal are decorated with emblematical designs of his Great Victories, of the Nile, Copenhagan, and Trafalgar; on the fourth an inscription the most striking feature of which is the gallant Hero's order, "*England expects every man to do his duty*,"

Wanted to purchase,

A NEGRO MAN, accustomed to Farming, that can be well recommended; and a Negro Woman, that understands house work. They are wanted by a resident of the county, for his own use, and as such, a liberal price will be paid in cash. Apply at the Star-Office, Easton.

June 23, 1807. 3

FROM THE AURORA, *June* 23.

The last mails from Boston, New York, and Baltimore, furnish a variety of late foreign intelligence of an interesting nature; of which we must content ourselves with presenting but a sketch at present—the details shall be published to-morrow.

We have now news from Paris to the 8th and from London the 12th May, and from the French grand army to the 23d April, which is the date of the 72d bulletin, from Finkenstein.

No action had taken place between the two grand armies—their positions on the 18th April were these. The French left wing, under *Bernadotte* occupied Braunsburg, Holland, and Elbing—the division under *Soult*, occupied Leidstadt—that under *Ney*, at Gulstadt—the division under *Davoust*, between Gulstadt and Pultausk—and the left of the French, under *Massena*, at Pultausk—the army occupying all the strong positions east of the river Passarge, and some of those west of the Alla. The head quarters, at *Finkenstein*.

The Russian head quarters were at Bartenstein, east of the river Alla—the right wing at Koningsburg, the left at Heilsberg under count Tolstoy—and the van ground under Bagrathion within a few miles of the French at Gulstadt.

Immense reinforcements had joined both armies, and all ideas of a suspension of arms or other pacific arrangements had vanished, Bonaparte is stated to have written to the Russian emperor, expressing an anxiety to make new arrangements for preventing a further effusion of blood, and the answer is said to have been—that no arrangement would be accepted until Bonaparte recrosses the Rhine. There is no doubt therefore, but the insolence and infatuation, which dictated this reply have been since punished. As the cause of England is that for which Russia is fighting, and the Russian emperor is said to have recently promised to make no treaty separate from England; Bonaparte had no other alternative than to put the question of release from or submission to naval tyranny and usurpation, again to the trial of arms.

The London papers furnish official accounts of the defeat and flight of the British from Constantinople; and of the defeat of the Swedes by Mortier's division. The British admiral Duckworth has sent an apology to his government for not obeying *its orders* to demolish Constantinople; and declare that if he had attempted it, the ships under his command could not have escaped destruction—in his flight through the Dardanelles, he had 69 killed, and 215 wounded. The course pursued was probably the most prudent, but we shall not be surprised to hear that Duckworth has been since disgraced.

The failure of the British had excited great enthusiasm among the Turks; who were raising large armies to attack the Russians on every quarter. The grand visitor, at the head of 60,000 men, left Constantinople on the 30th March, intending to proceed to the Danube and from a junction with the French army, that had marched from Dalmatia.

The London Gazette of the 9th May contains the official account of the capture of Alexandria, by a British squadron. This event took place on the 20th March—the squadron arrived before Alexandria on the 16th. The official account therefore confirms the treachery of the British; for, the expedition had sailed to capture this neutral territory, whilst Duckworth was boastiug of his anxiety for peace, and proposing negociation.

A dissention is said to have arisen between Duckworth and sir Sydney Smith, in consequence of the flight from the Marmora.

All accounts agree in stating, as we have always maintained would be the case, that Austria is decidedly the friend of France, & in avowed discontent with Russia—the court of Vienna had declared to the Porte, that it will not look on with indifference at any attempt to abridge its power or divide its territories. We shall be disappointed, if Austria does not take an early and active part in the war.

The blockade of Dantzig, Stralsund and Colberg continued. All the engagements in Swedish Pomerania, have terminated in favor of the French.

The ferment, occasioned in England by the new election, was very great—there had been riots in some of the principal towns, and blood spilled. There is no doubt, but the issue will be favorable to the men in power—church and state influence cannot be resisted.

Among the other blessings, enjoyed by the British people, is that of paying subsidies to the Russian cut-throats—no less than *six millions of pounds sterling* was the amount of the last remittance, and was so enormous as to cause a depression of the funds.

FROM THE SAME, *June* 24.

By the British packet, arrived at N. York, we yesterday received our files of London papers, to the 16th May inclusive. They contain very few articles of intelligence, that merit republication at length. The 72d bulletin of the French grand army is the most interesting.—Notwithstanding the appearances of hostility shewn by the king of Sweden, we look upon the conclusion of peace between the courts of Paris and Stockholm, as an event by no means remote.

Various private information, from the theatre of war, had reached London, by way of Hamburg. The contending armies were represented to amount to 600,000 men, a greater force than has on any occasion been brought into the field, since the introduction of the modern mode of warfare. A letter from the French head quarters, stated that the emperor had made every preparation for opening the campaign, visiting every division of the army, and minutely instructing the officers; that the opening of the spring was anxiously looked for, when the signal from Bonaparte would be sufficient to place every soldier at his station: it represents the artillery as peculiarly formidable, and the zeal and confidence of the troops as beyond all description.

The French head quarters, at the latest dates, were at Rosenberg, 76 miles S. W. of Konigsberg, within one mile of Finkenstein, the former head quarters.

A French army of reserve was forming at Frankfort on the Main, to consist of 60,000 men, for which vast bodies of troops were every day crossing the Rhine.

There had been a bloody engagement between detachments from the French right wing, and the Russian left wing, which were within eight miles of each other—a general action was expected to have followed the movements of Massena.

Reports of a general battle and defeat of the French, had reached London by way of Yarmouth, said to have been brought by a public messenger from Copenhagen—these rumours gained some confidence in London on the 15th May, the Morning Chronicle contradicts them however, and alleges that no credit ought to be placed in them.

The London papers contain voluminous dispatches from admiral Duckworth, respecting his failure before Constantinople—he persists in representing the impracticability of effecting any object by force, and the danger of losing his fleet by the attempt. The British government is said to have recalled him from his command, probably to disgrace or sacrifice him. The failure was made the ground of party discussion in England—Duckworth being defended by the late, and denounced by the present ministry.

The French minister, Sebastiani, had used such extraordinary diligence, as to render the Dardanelles and Bosyhorus impregnable;—no fleet could possibly escape destruction that should attempt to pass up to Constantinople.

The operations in the Crimea, and on the borders of the Dneister and Danube, were not marked by any recent particular event—the Russian army under Michelson had been compelled to act on the defensive, and the Turks awaited the arrival of the French, previous to the commencement of a regular attack. The army, under Marmont, marching to their aid, is said to amount to 86,000 men, French, Italians and Spaniards.

Contentions between the *ins* and *outs* occupy the greater part of the columns of our London prints—the Morning Chronicle in particular, devoted to local discussions, between Horn Tooke, Sheridan, and others—this paper has degenerated very much, and having tasted of ministerial patronage, contends with less vigor on the side of principle than it was accustomed to do: the support of Grenville and Windham, comes with a bad grace from it.

In the harangues of public men, at the hustings, we find very little else than animosity arising from disappointment—the late ministry accuse the present of every species of iniquty, whilst the men in power answer by enquiring why their accusers did not lessen the burdens of the people, when they were at the helm. In short, both parties are equal in criminating, and alike guilty of corruption and disregard of the people—the farmers and mechanics have nothing to expect from either but plunder and peculation.

The news-paper assertions, that, the dissolution of parliament was hastened to screen public dilapidators had been confirmed by the declarations of some of the first men in England. One of the most explicit charges, to this effect, was made at Leeds, by lord Milton, a candidate for the house of commons from the county of York:—in his address to the electors he says:—

But, gentlemen, we must attend not only to the *fact* of the dissolution, we must look also to the *manner* of dissolving parliament, which is unprecedented since the revolution, and we shall then have great reason to suspect that the most corrupt motives have led to this profligate act. At the moment that the usher of the black rod summoned the lower house to the bar of the house of peers—at the very moment, gentlemen, an honorable friend of mine, a member of the committe of finance, was ready to present to the house a report, in which a right honorable gentleman, who had been formerly entrusted with the administration of part of the public money *was not only charged, but as I understand convicted of having appropriated the sum of £19,000 to his own use.* This monstrous truth will strike every boby. Nor, gentlemen, will our suspicions be weakened when we consider *who* has lately been recalled to his majesty's counsel's—*who* is in the *back-ground* of present administration—*who* is lurking behind the curtain.

The noble lord to whom I allude is not indeed at the head of affairs, not the prow of the vessel which first presents itself to one's sight, but the rudder which directs its motions.

Our readers will recognize in this peculator the famous HARRY DUNDAS; we hope it will now be credited that this enemy of mankind rules England, since the authority of an English lord is given for the fact. The condition of the people of England, under such a government, may be well conceived, when it is guided by Dundas, who is the enemy of every thing like toleration, of the peace and happiness of his countrymen. This companion of Pitt, has the purse of the nation at his command, and has actually sent ministers to Russia, Turkey, and Sweden, authorised to grand subsidies to *any amount*, provided they would continue the war against France.

The English news-papers are filled with all sorts of electioneering matter. Roscoe, and other men of liberality, have been compelled to abandon the idea of offering themselves candidates for parliament, from the threats and outrages of men, bribed by the new ministry—force and corruption will of course give men in power that success, which the British agents and tories in America will attribute to the free suffrages of the people.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

An Italian physician has published a treatise on the Animal Glatine as a cure for intermittents. The national institute have delegated a committee to inquire into the effects of this new remedy, and they found that the common glue of the joiners cured the intermittents. A great many Italian physicians have tried this remedy, and found it safe and effectual. They tried it in the *febris tertania duplicata*, some also on the quartan, which had not yielded to bark, &c. likewise in the quotidian remittents. Several patients were restored even by simple jelly of beef. They observed that the sthenical intermittents cured by the glue went over into *a febris continua*, and even in asthenical ones; but this continuity lasted only one or two days. The glue is to be given a short time before the paroxysm. Its principal effect consists in taking away the atony of the stomach and the skin. When this is done, it is advisable to give some doses at several hours of the day. It ought not to be deluted too much with water, When the solution, made from 11 to 12 drachms of glue in 2 ounces of water, coagulates and thickens again, it may easily be made potable, by putting the glass on hot ashes.* Others gave the doses every quarter or every half hour, with equally good effect. The patient should not drink much after having taken the medicine, and especially no acid beverage. Two or three hours after he may drink or eat. The glue operates at the same time as a sudorific. The patient ought to remain two days in bed after the fever has ceased and to avoid the air (especially if it be cold and moist) for 4 or 5 days. At Berlin these cures have been reiterated in the *Charite*, and found of indubitable effect.

* *Gluton, prepared in a Papinion digestor, fresh bones, beef, &c. would produce the same effect, be equally cheap, and without the nauseous taste of the joiners' glue.*

OF USEFUL CITIZENS.

The following is a letter from Thomas Paine to the late Henry Laurens of South Carolina, one of the presidents of the old congress. As the ideas in it correspond with Duane's politics for Farmers and Mechanics and may be useful, we have Mr. Paine's consent to publish it. *(Pub. Adv.)*

" As we are forming government on a new system *that of Representation*, I will give you my thoughts on the various classes and merits of men in society so far as relates to each other.

The first useful class of citizens are the farmers and cultivators. These may be called citizens of the first necessity, because every thing comes orignally from the earth.

After these follow the various orders of manufactures and mechanics of every kind. These differ from the first class in this particular, that they contribute to the accommodation rather than to the first necessities of life.

Next follow those called merchants and shopkeepers. These are convenient but not important. They produce nothing themselves as the two first classes do, but employ their time in exchanging one thing for another and living by the profits.

Perhaps you will say that in this classification of citizens I have marked no place for myself; that I am neither farmer, mechanic, merchant nor shopkeeper. I believe, however, I am of the first class. I am a *farmer of thoughts*, and all the crops I raise I give away, I please myself with making you a present of the thoughts in this letter."