FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

On the death of a young gentleman of Baltimore county—written by a lady of Harford.

CONQUERING and to conquer does
The pale destroyer go;
No age he spares, no rank respects,
But strikes the fatal blow.

In forms as various as the dyes
That do the rainbow grace,
Through every region round he flies,
To crush the human race.

Whole cities he depopulates,
Through his malignant power;
Each day new mourners he creates,
Nay, almost every hour.

Insatiate still, he still pursues
All creatures that draw breath:
The fondest hopes, the fairest views,
Are all destroyed by Death.

I lately saw a mother's tears
For her departed son;
One hope of her declining years
Forever—ever gone.

'Ere nature had pronounced him man,
And death seem'd far remote,
Perhaps he'd form'd some pleasant plan,
And life was fraught with hope.

'Mid youth, and health, and rising fame,
The pride of youthful bloom,
Relentless death untimely came,
And lodg'd him in the tomb.

Perhaps a thousand pleasing schemes
His youthful mind did form,
Which now are gone like idle dreams,
Or sleeping fancy borne.

A burning fever's restless rage
No med'cine could repel;
And he, alas! in tender age
A timeless victim fell.

The wat'ry world he wish'd to trace,
And foreign climes explore—
In the Mount Vernon he embark'd
For India's distant shore;

Which he attain'd, and then returned
Triumphant o'er each wave;
When fourteen months he had sojourn'd
To find a native grave.

On his paternal seat he lies,
Inter'd beneath the earth,
While his triumphant spirit flies
To meet a second birth.

From the BALANCE.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

IT is with reluctance that we again mention the trial of the junior editor of this paper. A communication in the Bee of last week must be our apology. One great object of the writer of that communication seems to be, to convince the public that the trial of Croswell was *impartial*. Why that point should be so much laboured, before any impeachment either against the chief justice or the attorney-general was preferred, is extraordinary. Was there something which whispered the writer, that the public were not satisfied with the mode in which the trial was conducted? The solicitude of this writer speaks a language too plain to be misunderstood.

For ourselves, we frankly confess we dare not speak all the truth. We dare not say what we think. We scarcely dare to give a correct history of this trial, lest it should be the occasion of a new indictment. We are well convinced that the author of the communication in the Bee is determined on the destruction of the Balance; and that in future, as heretofore, he will personally and officially use all the means in his power to effect this darling object.—And as he has thus far succeeded in establishing the doctrine, that TRUTH ITSELF IS A LIBEL, it is natural that we should take a view of our situation, and not court impending ruin. And if hereafter, even upon subjects peculiarly interesting to the general welfare, we speak with some degree of obscurity, we entreat our friends not to condemn us. When they are informed that every word we print is carefully examined, and that if it will bear prosecution, an indictment is sure to follow, and that the truth will operate as a strong inducement to prosecute, we trust they will not withdraw their patronage, if they do not always see vice in office pourtrayed in its disgusting deformity—if they do not see tyranny stripped of the stolen garb of patriotism, and set with its tools before the public, for just indignation—in fine, if sometimes we seem to forget that oppression is covering us like a mist, let it be remembered, that we have families—that we have children; and that to cherish that noble independence which was once the boast of an American press, is now closely allied to disgrace, destruction and misery.

"It is one of the most salutary convictions (says the Bee correspondent) which has at any time taken place." We are well aware that no pains will be spared to produce a belief that this declaration is correct. But when the public is informed that the charge for which Croswell was tried, had been made in almost every federal paper on the continent, and acknowledged in various democratic ones, before it was mentioned in the Wasp—that in Virginia, where it was first made (but where the TRUH *may be given in evidence*) the Jeffersonians have been openly and repeatedly challenged to try the truth of the charge in a court of justice; and that no prosecution has ever been commenced there—they will at once see why the prosecution was begun in the state of New-York. We cannot speak plainer. The hand of persecution is raised aloft. The vengeance of power is thundering over our heads.

It is not for us, in the present state of things to enquire what the law really is. This it is the peculiar province of the supreme court to investigate. We await the issue, under a confidence that the members of that bench are devoted to justice and liberty—have *really* and *in truth* left their party feelings at its foot-stool; and will at least *hesitate* before they lay the liberty of the press prostrate in the dust.

But let us hope that no indictment will follow, if we should speak with truth of the *motives* which have influenced a resort to a law which, according to our adversaries, adopts this principle, "*that the greater the truth, the greater is the libel.*" We will, for argument sake, suppose this doctrine correct. Let us here then intreat those who have *memories*, to recollect what was said three years ago against the the sedition act. That act differed from the common law, under which Croswell was tried, in three material points.

First. It permitted the truth to be given in evidence as a justification.

Secondly. It limited the discretion of the judge as to the amount of the fine.

Thirdly. It limited his discretion as to the term of imprisonment.

This act was bitterly condemned by the very men who have commenced and countenanced the present prosecution under the common law, which is different from the Sedition in these three points; but in no other respect whatever. The Sedition law expired. By the common law the liberty of the press is now to be tested. And what, we ask—nay, we entreat every honest man to ask his own judgment, what have we gained? Why is it that those who were apparently so much alarmed at the mild provisions of the Sedition law, now have recourse to the common law, the doctrines of which are, in this respect, so odious—so detestable—so inconsistent with public liberty? What is become of the anxiety of the patriots who three years ago wept and wailed when falsehood was punished? What is become of them now, when the arm of upstart power is raised to crush the truth? Alas! there is not one of them to be found. Their patriotism has evaporated. Their attachment to the liberty of the press has melted into "thin air." Securely seated in offices, the reward of hypocrisy, they feel no concern for the public liberty. Nay, it is necessary for them, to keep their places, that they too join in endeavoring to smother the truth, lest their own unworthiness should be published to the world. Thus every minion of power is arrayed and armed against the liberty of free enquiry. It is to the good sense and patriotism of THE PEOPLE then that we appeal. Let them ponder upon the gross, the palpable abandonment of principle which disgraces many men now in power; and they will see that ambition has clothed itself in the mantle of plain republicanism—that inordinate lust of office has been too long concealed under the cloak of patriotism—that the love of liberty so much boasted of, has been only a stepping stone to the attainment of power, to be used for the worst of purposes—in short, that the rights of the people have been abandoned and betrayed.

In consequence of the false and unfair statement in the Bee, we shall commence an impartial history of the trial in our next.

The writer of the communication above referred to, is very careful not to mention that Croswell was debarred from the privilege of giving the truth in evidence on his trial. This is truly characteristic. The Bee has two maxims—*first*, to tell as many falsehoods as possible—*second*, never to tell the truth.

When the sedition law was in force, federal printers felt perfectly indifferent about it, as it merely punished *falsehoods*. Now that the common law doctrine is enforced, democrats are equally indifferent, because it punishes nothing but *truth*, and they have therefore little to fear.

The following *insolent* and *abusive* toasts, drank on the late anniversary of our independence, appear in the Aurora, the only paper over which Mr. Jefferson pretends to have absolute control.

"The liberty of the press—may the man who would attempt to invade it, be loaded with the dishonor and resentment of the American people. 3 cheers."

"The freedom of the press, the great palladium of our liberties—may the tyrants that dare infringe it, meet the execration of all good men. 3 cheers."

"The press free from any tyrannic clogs, may the only touchstone by which to try its merit be the support of freemen. 3 cheers."

Another of the same sort, from an eastern democratic paper—

"The liberty of the press made *sacred* by our constitution—may it never be violated."

More still—from the Centinel of Freedom—

"The press—may the spirit of free men support its liberty, and the *frowns of public opinion* correct its licentiousness."

"Freedom of speech, freedom of the press and of religion—downfall to all those who oppose them."

"If 'twere no treason," we could hardly refrain from giving it as our opinion, that the following is one of the best epigrams we have lately seen. It is copied from the *Middletown Gazette.*

"EPIGRAM—*On the celebration of the fourth of July, by the democrats, at the jail in Hartford, Connecticut.*

"How comes it, (says Jack to his messmate one morn)
"While our Feds take the field and your skulking holes scorn,
"That the Demos, who bluster as how they'd prevail,
"One by one, like *Deserters*, steal off to the jail?
"Pray, shipmate, unriddle this wond'rous affair"—
"Nothing plainer (says Tom) *half the party live there.*"

BOSTON, July 25.

Arrived, schooner Boyne, Ayres, 10 days from St. Johns.

July 26.

Arrived, the schooner Mary, captain Huxford, 6 days from Halifax. The British June Packet had just arrived, when captain H. sailed.

Same day, schooner Sally and Lois, captain Burn, 8 days from Windsor.

Entered, Federal George, Field, Baltimore; George, Worth, do.; William, Burns, Richmond.

Cleared, Rebecca, New, Alexandria.

NEW-LONDON, July 27.

The honorable Superior Court began their summer circuit at Tolland, on the last Tuesday, save two, in July instant—and although they sat in Tolland but one week, sundry important suits in law and equity were heard and determined, besides four criminal cases that were tried by jury. A grand jury was summoned to attend the court, and a pathetic and impressive charge was delivered to them by the chief justice.

The form of an indictment against Thomas Evans, a foreigner, charging him with committing a rape on a female about fourteen years old, being delivered to them, was, after examination of witnesses, unanimously presented to the court as a true bill. To this indictment the council for the prisoner pleaded in bar, that the crime charged in said indictment was committed on the 28th day of March last, and that the indictment was found by the grand jury and delivered in court on the 13th day of July, 1803, and that complaint and prosecution were not made forthwith as the statutes of this state require, praying judgment that the prisoner might not be holden further to answer to said indictment. To this the attorney for the state replied, stating the fact, viz. that the suffering female forthwith made complaint, and that on the 13th day of April, 1803, a regular complaint was exhibited to a justice of the peace, by a grand juror, against said Evans, for an *attempt* to commit a rape—that he was immediately after taken and ordered to become bound for his appearance; and was committed to prison for want of bail. The whole record of the justice was recited in the pleadings, and to this reply there was a demurrer.

After a solemn argument, the court judged the reply sufficient, and dismissed the indictment. Upon which an information was immediately filed against said Evans for an *attempt* to commit a rape, agreeably to the original prosecution. On this information he was brought to trial and found guilty; and it appearing to the court that his conduct was not only barbarous at first, but that afterwards, and before he left the victim of his brutality, he designed to have murdered her to conceal his crime, the court sentenced him to hard labor in Newgate prison during his natural life.

Thomas Chevers was also convicted, and sentenced to two years confinement in said prison, for horse stealing.

One other person was tried for forgery, and acquitted, but ordered to pay costs.

Another man, about eighty-six years old, was tried, on an information at common law, for sundry attempts, within three years last past, to commit beastiality; but the witnesses in this case were discredited, and the accused acquitted without cost.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

Loss of the brig Two Sisters.

The following is a more circumstantial account of the loss of that vessel, than was given in yesterday's Gazette. It is drawn up by the master of said vessel.

"The brig Two Sisters, Benjamin Huggins, master, was bound from Wilmington for Port-Republican. We left the Capes of Delaware on the 26th of June, 1803, and our voyage was successful until the 3d of July in the evening, when the weather became squally, with a great quantity of rain, thunder and lightning, which caused us to take in our light sails, close reef our topsails and mainsail; the squalls came on at intervals, and continued so during the night. At four o'clock, on the 4th of July, being then under close reefed topsails, reefed mainsail, foresail and fore-staysail, there came on a sudden whirlwind or tornado, which upset us instantly; and the hatches breaking open, the water forced its way into every part, so as to fill in 15 or 20 minutes. We could not cut away the masts, the cook's axe going overboard with the boat, and having but one knife amongst us, (and a boy being below in the state room) we cut away the lanyards of the shrouds and back stays, and in about two hours the vessel righted. At which time, to our astonishment, the boy came out of the companion-way alive! Expecting that the vessel would go down every moment, we tried to save the yawl, seeing that the long boat was stove. With some difficulty we got the small boat clear and on deck, but to our great mortification, found her stove also: the vessel was now filling fast, as the flour came out of her. We next tried to save the long boat, and, after repeated efforts, got her so as to bail her out, stopping wedges of soap in the holes, and nailing pieces of soap boxes over them, and by that means got her clear of water, and kept her so by constant bailing. We then got on board a barrel of flour out of the water, and two firkins of butter; with some of our cloaths, two small sails, some small spars, ropes and oars, and at four o'clock left her, as she was going to pieces very fast, committed ourselves to the mercy of the sea, which was very violent, ten of us in number, without a drop of water to drink; and made sail to the northward and westward, as near as we could judge of the sun by day, and moon by night. On the fifth day we got on board the brig Hiram, captain James Cullum, from New-York bound to Jamaica.

A letter dated 27th May, received in this city from a respectable commercial house in Bordeaux, says, "A considerable rise has taken place of late on sugars, coffee, cocoa and logwood, the stock of which articles is not great; and this day large purchases have been made of the two former, at an advance of full 10 per cent. on the prices of yesterday. India piece goods are not only sure of commanding ready sales; but it is probable their value, as well as that of East-India goods generally, will enhance. Brandies have fallen, and are likely still to go lower; the appearance of the vintage being favorable. Wines have not yet suffered any depreciation, but we are inclined to think they will lower during the war, though it is not likely their fall can be considerable for some time. The exportation of all specie is prohibited."

A French gentleman just from Cape-Francois, gives information that previous to his leaving the Cape they had received 3000 barrels of flour, as a governmental supply—they had a sufficient quantity of provisions for three months subsistence.

WHEAT HARVEST.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable winter, backward spring, and uncommon drought in the early part of summer, we learn from various quarters, that the English grain is of a quality much superior to the crop of last year, and that the quantity will be considerably larger than has been anticipated.

The Indian corn, in appearance at this time, is superior to almost any former year.

The grass only is very backward—half the usual crop is scarcely expected by any one. New hay is now selling at 75 cents the cwt. [*Albany Gazette.*]

Arrived yesterday, the sloop Sea-Flower, Bird, in 5 days from Philadelphia.

Same day, the British ship Good-Intent, Blackstone, in 22 days from Newfoundland. Spoke, July 18, in lat. 40, 9, long. 61, 2, a brig (believed to be the Cruger) 75 days from Liverpool for New-York. July 25, off Nantucket, the ship Patterson, of and from Providence for Canton.

Same day, at quarantine, the schooner Indiana, Merrill, from Marietta, (Ohio) and 27 days from New-Orleans. Left, at the Natchez, June 16, the schooner Paragon, Morgan, to sail for New-York the 28th June. The brig Mary Avery, Prentiss, was loading at Natchez for Liverpool. The ship Muskingum, Crandon, with cotton from Natchez for Liverpool, was at the Belize on the first of July, ready for sea. The ship Pittsburg, M'Ever, of Pittsburgh, loaded with flour and pork, was at New-Orleans ready for sea, on her way for Lisbon. The schooner Amity, which loaded at Pittsburg, with flour and pork, was also at New-Orleans, bound to Lisbon. The brig Marietta, Williams, sailed from New-Orleans for Liverpool on the 20th of June, with a cargo of cotton. The brig Dominick, Lattimore, of Marietta, was shortly to sail for St. Thomas, with pork and flour. The schooner Go-By, of Kentucky, had just sailed for Jamaica with a cargo of pork and flour. The schooner Dorcus and Sally, Clarke, of Wheeling, on the Ohio, was sold at New-Orleans. Besides the above, six vessels, from 100 to 150 tons were building at Marietta. There was another building at Limestone, on the Ohio, and another at Louisville, Falls—all intended for sea. [Thus this part of America approaches to opulence and respectability.]

Below, last night, the following vessels:

The ship Commerce, Ogilvie, in 45 days from Lisbon.

A Spanish ship in 75 days from Cadiz.

The brig Eliza and Mary, Starr, from Savannah.

The brig Ann Maria, Hand, from Savannah.

The British brig Friends, of Dartmouth, in 22 days from Newfoundland.

The sloop Flora, from Virginia, or North-Carolina.

Cleared, brig Georgia, Gross, Savannah; sloop Dove, Phelan, Newfoundland.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

The Plague.

To compensate for the distresses bro't on humanity by the campaigns in Egypt during the late war, it is consoling to reflect upon the discoveries which have been made by English and French physicians and officers of the *true nature of the plague.* Among all the writers of both nations Assalini and Sir Robert Wilson deserve most attention and credit. The latter disapproves the old superstitious notion, that this disease is imported from Turkey into Egypt. He proves that it is the effect of exhalation from the putrid matters left by the overflowing of the Nile, and from other liquid and putrid matters in other parts of the country. He says it is communicated by the atmosphere, and that persons recover by being removed from the places where they are affected by it, to an air beyond the reach of putrid exhalation. He denies its ever being contagious, except under those circumstances of filth and close confinement, which now and then render all other fevers contagious. The general belief in these facts is calculated to do away the accumulated evils of ages which have arisen from a belief of the plague being a specific disease, and kept alive like the small-pox, only by being propagated from one person, or one country to others. Millions of lives have been lost by this error. Sir Robert Wilson does not hesitate to declare that the plague might be annihilated in Egypt, or made a mild disease, and mentions as the means for that purpose, the use of lime, coals, paving the streets of their cities, the formation of roads, the white-washing of the apartments in every house—the use of well burnt brick instead of wood in their buildings, and the draining of all stagnant waters. He says the most effectual remedies now employed for its cure are embrocations of the body with sweet-oil, and the use of mercury. B.

Arrived, ship Two-Brothers, Graves, St. Kitts, 19.

Cleared, sch'rs Francis Lewis, Evans, Jamaica; Ranger, Wainer, St. Adrews.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

The brig Nancy, Walton, arrived at Newburyport on the 22d instant, was boarded on the 16th of July, by an English schooner, the commander of which informed him, that a few days previous, he sent in the American brig Pochahontas, of New-York, found with French property on board, and that since hostilities had commenced he had sent in upwards of 90,000 dollars worth of French property.

Captain Dawson, from Guadaloupe, informs, that a British privateer was captured by a French armed schooner, and arrived at Basseterre, just before he sailed.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Commerce, Ogilvie, in 45 days from Lisbon. Left at Lisbon, June 9, the ships Wells, Smith, 28 days from Alexandria; Maria, Calworth, 43 days from Philadelphia; Mary, Chandler, 50 days from Norfolk; Delaware, Smith, 43 days from Philadelphia; Thomas Gordon, Bragdon, 9 days from Madeira, to sail for New-York, in 4 or 5 days; Maria, Jackson, in 30 days from Alexandria. Brigs Neutrality, Wadsworth, 37 days from Baltimore; Portsmouth, Peterkin, do. do; Nancy, Spooner, 40 days from Baltimore, to sail for New-York the first of July; Dolphin, Snow, 37 days from Richmond; Tace, Thomas, 31 days from Philadelphia; Charlotte, Davidson, 40 days from Baltimore; Betsy, Fitch, 38 days from Baltimore. Schooners Thomas, Hayward, 45 days from Edenton, bound for Alexandria. Sloop Columbia, Carr, 42 days from Alexandria, with others, whose names were not handed in. Sailed in company with the Commerce, the ship Osiris, Cottle, for New-York; brig Sussex, Lee, for do; ship Cleopatra, Blackenstone, for Philadelphia. The ship President, Whelden, from New-York, sailed a week before captain Ogilvie, for New-York or New-Bedford. Captain Ogilvie informs, that the market at Lisbon was overstocked with flour. A British Packet had arrived with news from London as late as the 5th of June, but nothing of importance had transpired; a number of captures, however, by the British, were mentioned.

Same day, the sch'r Roebuck, Dawson, in 20 days from Guadaloupe. Left ship Olive, Babsda, of Portland; brigs Sally, of New-York; Peace, Brown; Lucy, Remick; Elizabeth Coates, Remicke; Stanier, Sweet; Nymph, captain Foster; Union, Morrison; William, Rutherford; May Flower, Grenaligh, and Active, Tappan, all of Newburyport; Gorham, Hiller; Traveller, Motley, both of Portland; Mary, Glazier, of Boston; Lydia, Stodder, of Alexandria, to sail for New-York in ten or twelve days; Three Friends, Patterson, of Salem; George, Treadwell, of Portsmouth, N. H.; schooners Generous Friend, Chamming, of New-York; Nabby, Tiffion; Sally, Campbell; Eagle, Haddam, and Cyrus, Stone, all of Newburyport; William, Pittsburgh, of Boston; Independence, Falberton, of Newbern; John Cole, of Marblehead; and the Betsy, Lewis, Falmouth; sloop Eliza, Barley, of New-London. There had been an embargo at Guadaloupe on American vessels, which was taken off about the 8th of July. Sailed in company with captain Dawson, the brig Hero, for Newburyport; schooners Nymph, Davis, and Dorchester, White, for Baltimore; Dwyer, Steel, for Norfolk; and Adventure, Smith, for Gloucester. The brig Franklin, Wait, was to have sailed the same day for Boston; but the sea breeze coming in early, could not get out. Spoke, in lat. 28, 36, long. 65, 45, the sch'r Industry, Pope, from Salem.

Same day, at quarantine, the brig Ann Maria, Hand, in 4 days from Savannah. The brig Ceres, Higgins, was to sail for New-York in 3 or 4 days. Spoke, on Wednesday last, 40 miles to the southward of the Hook, the sloop Hunter, four days from New-York for Savannah. Passengers, Mrs. Justice and daughter, Messrs. Bradam, White, Walker, Porter, Sackrider, Morgan, Morrell, Higginbottom, Patten, and Simonds.

Same day, at quarantine, the brig Eliza and Mary, Starr, in 4 days from Savannah. Off the Capes of Virginia was boarded by the British frigate Andromache, on a cruise. The Andromache had recently captured two French merchantmen from Charleston.

Same day, the English brig Friends, Ball, in 21 days from Newfoundland.—Spoke, July 22, in lat. 44, 41, long. 66, ship Alexander, Smith, 6 days from New-York for Copenhagen.

Same day, the sloop Aurora, Holly, in 7 days from Edenton, N. C. The Aurora is loaded with corn, peas, staves, &c. and sailed from Edenton, bound to Barbados; on the 23d of July, in lat. 34, 30, long. 75, in the Gulph she sprung a leak, and was obliged to put into this port to repair. The schooners Lion, Sellick, for Liverpool; and Fox, ——, for Antigua, both of this port, sailed in company.

Same day, at quarantine, the schooner Nancy, Richards, in 14 days from Cape-Francois. The Cape was closely blockaded by a British squadron. The brig Lapwing, Bourne, from New-York, arrived there three days before the Nancy sailed. The schooner Harmony, of New-York,