FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

COMMUNICATIONS.

STANDING ARMY.

On pronouncing these words of sorcery, the democrats draw their chairs closer together. They see the candle burn blue. They are afraid to look behind them, or quit the grog-shop and go home alone in the dark for fear the standing army should way lay their reeling steps.. This subject has made an infinite number of calls for the other mug. They begin upon the grevance with a contagious panick. Rum inspires the tipsy declaimers with second-hand eloquence and more rum fills them with valor. They at length curse and defy the federal conspirators who intend to subjugate such a brave people. Then they kickup the praises of Mr. Jefferson.

There are some matters on which prejudice pronounces judgmens with so much suddenness, that common sense has no time or opportunity to put in a word. Mr. Adams's administration is charged with the offence of raising a vast standing army of *twelve regiments*. Has the time yet come, or will it ever arrive when common sense will be heard on the accusation ?

The force was unnecessary. But we were then at war with the French by sea. St. Domingo was then full of troops. Egypt was then invaded by 40,000 Frenchmen, and who could forsee that no attempt would be made on our southern states. Invasion is a bug-bear, they tell us. Only about 20 years before that vast army of 12 regiments was ordered to be raised, the southern states were overrun by a British force of 5 or 6000 men. Charleston was besieged and reduced. All Georgia was in the power of an enemy, and a few squadrons of horse kept the whole coast of the two Carolinas in awe. Tarlton drove the governor and assembly of Virginia beyond the mountains, as Mr. Jefferson may perhaps remember. Now it is not the clearest thing in the world that the French could not in 1798 send twice as many men from St. Domingo or Guadaloupe, as lord Cornwallis had in his army ; Nor is it quite certain that a black army of invaders would not have had another black army to join them in the southern states ; nor are we convinced by the huffing and blustering of our Hectors, that a very small force landed at the southward would not have resisited the militia of the country till regular troops could be mustered from the distance of many hundred miles to expell them. The wisdom of having some regular troops for that purpose might be deemed manifest to any man except a zealot of party. The wisdom of the measure is however a matter of opinion ; and honest men might think the danger greater & the regular troops more essential to repel it than the Jacobins may be willing to allow, and this they might sincerly think without committing any offence against the laws of good sense or the laws of the land.

Besides, to prevent an evil is better than to remedy it after it has happened. Foreign powers look at the revenue and troops of a state as the measure of its strength, and they seldom attack a nation that is ready and prepared to repel their attack. Who ever was prouder than Bonaparte ? What king or emperor would sooner give the reins to his passions, and think it concerned his dignity to make us feel his force because he has so much of it ? By preparing force we did in fact, change the haughty language of France, and instead of any longer intimidating all our three envoys, Talleyrand did one of the three the honor of selecting him as the fittest for a tool. Instead of threats, he resorted to intrigues, and indeed carried his point with the poor creature.—Who then, has a right to say, that the spirited measures of the congress that voted revenue, ships and troops, did not prevent a serious war with France. Had our national spirit been then as it is now, in our shoes, we should inevitably have had a war, at least France would have waged war. We perhaps, should have taken the blows as we do now from Spain, and returned none. When the jacobins aver that the twelve regiments were unnecessary, it is out of their power to prove the point ; nor can they make it out, even probably, to those who remember the transactions of that day.

But if the force of twelve regiments is at all times unnecessary, even when we are on the eve of a war, with a nation that has half a million of soldiers, why do we keep up 70,000 militia in this state. Massachusetts could not with consistency, be said to be tremendously overburthened with its proportion of the twelve regiments, and yet obliged at this day, this day of "peace at home & HONOR ABROAD," to be in absolute need of 70,000 militia. Do we provide force that governor Hull may make speeches at brigade and division meetings, and by getting into the senate first, may next get a fat government ; or do we array our militia because we think such a force necessary? Let the people then judge of the matter with, or without any portion of candor—only let them attend to the case and weigh and consider it, then let them condemn Mr. Adam's administration for this measure, if they can.

Much more might be urged on this point, but it is a thousand to one the ears of the democrats will be deafer than the adder's. It might be made clear that if it had happened that the country needed any public force, the regular regiments would not have cost a tenth part so much as an array of the militia. There was economy then in the measure. To save time as well as money, and to make short work of the evils of a negro or French invasion at the south, surely the force ready prepared and of a sort to be relied on in action was the best force.

But a standing army is a curse. Is our army a *standing* army, yearly depending on a vote of congress for its supplies? Is it not a military force dependent on the civil authority ? If, however, the *principle* of a regular army is dangerous, be it noted well, the old congress introduced that principle. They tried to keep up a force of two regular regiments on the western frontiers, but they wanted revenue to keep them complete. From this military weakness originated the Indian war, which cost so much blood and treasure to terminate. The economy of being without force on the frontiers is forever disgraced by the notorious facts of that period. Again, if the principle of a regular army is the sin of the administration that is erroneously supposed to have introduced it, then the sin still lies at Mr. Jefferson's door, for he continues this force. We have still a regular force of infantry and artillery, and if we pretend to administer law and to uphold government in Louisiana, we must greatly increase our force in that vast ungoverned region.

Judge then, good men and true, whether the charges against the federalists were not horrible calumnies.

But the 12 regiments were raised to awe and subdue the people. They are certainly fools or cowards who can believe this. About 3,300 hundred men were embodied in those 12 regiments. Were the 70,000 militia of Massachusetts really afraid of being enslaved by them ? If they had such fears, surely such militia-men would make poor defenders of their country. I would sooner rely on the spirit of the women and boys, who with their pin-cushions and great apples would pelt this diminutive standing army from the field. If our militia should flinch from the ranks, let us array our legislators, who, in point of numbers through the United States, exceed the soldiers of the 12 regiments. Our constables with their poles would insure the victory.

It is impossible our people should be afraid of losing their liberties by the bayonets of such a puny army. But the pretence of danger answers to alarm the grog-shops and to carry elections. So useful a theme will not be laid aside—knaves would lose their influence over fools, if they should confine themselves to truth, or if common sense should ever interrupt or answer their harangues.

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In a popular state, the sense of the people will govern ; their virtue will govern ; so will their interest ; the owners of the soil will govern ; the general interest will govern. Pray, Mr. Samuel Harrison Smith, what will not govern ? Plait the features of your face like the sleeve of an old-fashioned shirt, and tell us, party will not govern. There is a sort of insipidity of mind as hard to be discomposed as impudence. You, Mr. Smith, can tell us, that party will not get the upper-hand, and that the federalists counterfeit their apprehensions of the power of a Virginia party ; that they feel themselves safe in the hands of those who never pretended to love them, or the constitution, till very lately ; and that their despair of the success of our republican system arises from a desire to see it fail, and from the hope that monarchy will follow. The government printer is paid for saying such things, and if they bring his sense and veracity into question, they do not deduct a cent from his salary.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-BEDFORD, August 17.

Arrived, schooner Nancy, Howland, Alexandria, 8 days. August 15, lat. 40, spoke schooner Venus, Barker, 3 days from Somerset, where for not understood.

August 20.

Arrived, brig Eunice, Howland, Cadiz, 54 days.

August 21.

Arrived, ship Jefferson, Brock, Milford-Haven, 55 days. Captain Brock furnishes the following accurate account of vessels spoken : July 1st, lat. 50, 29, long. 12, 45, ship Almira, from Portland, for Liverpool. July 4, lat. 51, 2, long. 15, 40, ship Huntress, from Washington, had been taken by the Spanish, retaken by the English, and now bound to Liverpool. July 13, lat. 42, 48, long. 35, 58, schooner Concord, Rogers, from Bristol, for Petersburg. July 18, lat. 48, 13, long. 44, 40, ship Charleston, White, of New-York, for Liverpool. July 20, lat. 44, 34, long. 46, 14, brig Virginia, Hill, from Boston for Hull. July 24, lat. 44, 38, long. 49, 3, ship Ocean, Lumber, from the Missisippi, for Liverpool. August 12, lat. 41, 8, long. 63, ship Lovely Matilda, Campbell, 7 days from Philadelphia, for Hamburg. August 18, lat. 40, 12, long. 69, 20, brig Oliver Wolcot, Richards, 51 days from Liverpool, for New-York. August 19, lat. 40, 15, long. 68, 30, brig Ontario, Hitch, of New-Bedford, 55 days from Greenock, for New-York. August 20, lat. 40, 19, long. 69, ship Brazil, Folgier, 3 days from Sag Harbor, bound on a whaling voyage, all well. Same day, Gay-Head bearing N. N. E. 10 leagues distance, ship Exchange, Barnard, 30 hours from New-Bedford, bound on a whaling voyage.

BOSTON, August 20.

Arrived, the new brig Rubicon, from Passamaquody, 13 days out ; and schr. Mary Lecker, from do. 6 days—also, the new brig Minerva, from Bath.

August 23.

Arrived, brig Dolphin, Trouant, from Demerara and St. Thomas, 22 days from the latter place. Spoke, off St. Thomas, brig Matthews from Portland, bound in. August 7, lat. 31, long. 68, Bellona, Patten 12 days from Dominique, and 7 from St. Kitts, bound to Kennebunk. August 12, lat. 37, long. 70, schr. Jack Tar, 25 days from Demarara for Gloucester. Aug. 15, lat. 39, 34, long. 71, brig Joseph, Salter, 28 days from Demerara, for Portsmouth—same day, schr. Jefferson, from Kennebeck for Baltimore.

Same day, schr. Louisiana, Lovell, 32 days from Demarara. Left ship Diana, Harding, of Boston ; brig Argo, Copeland, of Boston ; and schr. ——, Chandler, of do. ; brig Jane, of Portland, dismasted.

Same day—brig Hope, John Risborough, 12 days from Charleston, S. C. Sailed in company with 2 American ships, 3 English armed Guineamen, 1 transport and two brigs ; one of the Guineamen, about 600 tons, mounting 26 guns, called the Jack Parks, of Liverpool, struck in the bar, ebb tide ; she continued firing distress-guns untill we were out of hearing ; from her situation most probably she must bilge.—Aug. 20, at 5 P. M. in lat. 40, 1, long. 69, Nantucket south shoal bearing N. W. distant 20 lea. it then being calm, was boarded by the jolly boat, with a lieut. qr. master, and 4 men well armed, belonging to the sloop of war Driver, John Thompson commander mounting 18 guns, she being five miles distant from us, and 9 days from Halifax, on a cruise ; pressed 1 man, Attwell Power, an American seaman, belonging to Passamaquoddy, without a protection, and said his orders were to press all hands who had no protections. They took him away notwithstanding the remonstrances of capt. R. that his brig was in distress, having only 2 men who were able to do duty, and that in case of a gale of wind, he should most certainly lose the vessel, for want of hands ; he boarded a brig then in sight, which he said was from Newburyport, bound to Martinico, had pressed two men from her ; by the standing of the brig after the wind sprang up, it is probable she bore away for New-York, for other hands.

August 24.

Arrived, the ship Betsey, captain Smith, 45 days from Liverpool, Vessels left, the same as by the Sally Ann, arrived here several days since. Spoke July 16, lat. 48, 55, long. 22, 30, schooner Alert, 20 days from Boston for Bordeaux.—Aug. 11, lat. 42, 38, long. 55. ship Amelia, Mathews, 14 days from Philadelphia. Aug. 22, brig Augusta, from Portsmouth, (Eng.) for Cape Ann.

Quarantine roads, August 24, 1805.

Messrs. Russell & Cutler,

I arrived here yesterday, in the schooner Good-Intent, from Marie-Galante, via Montserrat, St. Kitts and Tortola, 21 days from the latter place. Yours,

JOHN P. SCHOTT, Jun.

At Marie-Galante, July 20, no American vessels.—At Montserrat, 22d, no American vessels.—At St. Kitts, 23d, left the Two-Brothers, of Philadelphia, and the schooner ——, M'Donald, of Belfast, D. M.—At Tortola, August 2, ship *Canton, Bartlet, of Baltimore*, sent in for adjudication when on her passage from Guadaloupe—was cleared 1st instant, claimants paying costs and expences ; schr. Sukey, Gilbert, of Norfolk, to sail in 4 days.—Spoke, August 7, lat. 24, N. long. 65, 30, W. schr. Eliza, of and for Norwich, from Martinique, 7 days out. August 10, lat. 29, 50, N. long. 68, 10, W. brig ——, Foster, from Guadaloupe, bound to Newburyport, out 10 days. August 17, lat. 39, N. long. 70, W. ship *Strafford Driscoll, of and for Baltimore*, from Cadiz, 40 days out. August 20, south shoal of Nantucket bearing N. by E. distant 4½ leagues, schr. Topsham Beauty, Millet, from Demerara, for Cape-Ann, 30 days out.

The Fidelity, Jenkins ; Polly, Cannester, and First Attempt, all of Boston ; Active, Bennet, for Gloucester ; Joseph, Salter, and Sally, Fernold, for Portsmouth ; and Dispatch, Strong, for Portland, all left Demerara the 19th of July. These vessels had all been embargoed 50 days.

Arrived, *Traveller, Homer, Baltimore.*

Cleared, *Five Sisters, Batis, Baltimore* ; ship Globe, Hutchins, Malaga.

NEW-HAVEN, August 13.

YELLOW-FEVER.

[The following extracts are made from a publication supposed to be from the pen of *Noah Webster, esq.*—whose persevering industry to *ascertain* the NATURE, and to *prescribe an* ANTIDOTE for the *greatest Curse (Jacobinism excepted)* which has ever fallen on our country, merit the gratitude of his fellow citizens.]

THE EXTRACTS.

"From the *facts*, which have been faithfully collected and published by physicians and others, a number of points are PROVED by evidence too clear to be resisted.

"1st. The malignant or yellow fever is the disease of extreme heat, aided in many cases by morbid exhalations from putrifying animal and vegatebles substances. But heat alone will produce it. Thus our seamen, when they pass into the tropical latitude, are often seized with it, without infection or foul air.

"2d. The malignant or yellow fever whether it proceeds from imported infection or from morbid causes among ourselves, is a disease peculiar to the summer and autumn. In our country, it has appeared in a few detached cases in June and July ; but never makes much progress till late in Aug. From the uniformity of this fact, we may justly conclude, that no extensive mischief is ever to be apprehended from it so early as July ; and of course, that the late alarm was unreasonably premature.

"The malignant or yellow fever is infectious ; like all other fevers which rapidly disorganize the animal frame. The poison of its disease is contained in the breath, the perspiration, and the evacuations of the diseased. It adheres to the clothes and bedding ; to the walls of rooms, and especially to the internal sides of vessels which are moist and unventilated. The infection of this disease, as of all others, is capable of being carried from place to place ; but is capable also, of being destroyed by a free air, water, soap-suds, fumigations with nitre, &c.

"4th. The malignant fever often appears in detached cases, without spreading so as to become dangerous to the inhabitants in general, or creating any necessity of general alarm, or interrupting business. In the year 1794, many cases occurred in New-York, without becoming a cause of serious apprehension. The same act took place in Philadelphia in 1795 and '96. A few highly marked cases appeared in New-York in 1797, without spreading. This is annually the case in most of the towns in the Carolinas and Georgia. Detached cases of this disease appeared in Albany in 1798, without spreading or occasioning a desertion of the city. This fact is stated on the authority of Dr. Woodruff & Dr. M'Clellan.

Detached cases of the same disease appeared in Providence in two or three different years, before the year 1797, when it excited alarm. In Newport, Dr. Center had a case of carbuncular and glandular plague, in 1798. In the same year, Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, had several cases of malignant yellow-fever, without exciting alarm. In none of these cases was there a pretence of foreign infection, nor any interruption of business. Shall we be told that these were no cases of the yellow-fever ? But the ablest physicians our country affords, declare them to be clear, unequivocal cases of that disease, and the writer has taken the facts from their testimony.

The inference from the fact is, that the appearance of yellow fever in a few cases, is not a certain proof that it will spread over a town ; it may become extinct, without exhibiting any alarming contagion, and therefore a few cases occuring in July, should not interrupt the business of a commercial town. Men who guide public opinion should be more careful to obtain correct notions of the real danger of the disease, before they take measures which must deprive thousands of their means of subsistence.

There is one error on this subject so extensively prejudicial, & so destructive of private happiness, that men of professional skill, and others as far as they have the power, ought to take great pains to correct it. This is the opinion that the contagion of this disease acts to a great distance, so as to communicate from the sick, to persons passing along the streets.

The error was adopted in 1793, by able physicians, and has since been propagated among our citizens. From careful observations, during many years experience, our physicians have found this to be a mistake. During an epidemic in a large city, in close streets, the air may perhaps be so contaminated, as to be infectious ; but as a general remark, it is now asserted with confidence, by the most experienced physicians, that no person takes the disease from the sick, unless he enters the apartment, and very rarely, unless he approaches so near as to take the breath and effluvia. And when the room where the sick lies, is large, and kept clean and well aired, and the clothes and bedding are often changed, the nurses and attendants do not often take the disease. Instead, therefore, of communicating to a distance of many rods, the poison is harmless as soon as it mixes with common air ; and no person is in danger from passing by the house where the sick is confined.

There are many errors of opinion which do no harm ; but on this subject error does infinite mischief. It disturbs the peace of people who are not in the smallest danger ; it creates needless fears, and interrupts business without any sufficient necessity.

NEW-YORK, August 28.

British Consul General's Office,
New-York, 26th August, 1805.

Messrs. Lang & Turner,

GENTLEMEN,

YOU will oblige me by publishing in your Gazette, for the information of the merchants of the Eastern States of America, the following extract of a letter received by me this day from his excellency Anthony Merry, his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, dated the 24th instant.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
THOMAS BARCLAY.

EXTRACT.

"The British built ship *Belfast* having been captured by his majesty's enemies, and afterwards bought by American citizens at New-York, from whence she sailed under an American Sea Letter for Liverpool, with a cargo of flour, rice, cotton and other articles, those goods could not be legally imported into Great-Britain, according to the terms of the act of the 37th of his present majesty, chapter 97 ; because the ship being British built, had not been taken as prize by the United States ; though upon a representation of the freighters having been ignorant of the precise limitation of the statute in question, the said cargo was afterwards admitted to entry.

"In order to prevent similar occurrences, I am directed by his majesty's secretary of state, to desire that you will take the proper means for notifying to the merchants within your district concerned in the trade from the United States to his majesty's dominions, that vessels, under the circumstances of the one abovementioned, cannot be admitted to entry as American vessels, according to the terms of the said act of the 37th year of his said majesty."

In order that the American merchants may be more fully possessed of the principles upon which this determination of his majesty's secretary of state is founded, his majesty's consul general subjoins that part of the act of parliament above-referred to, which respects the ship *Belfast*, and all other American ships under similar circumstances :—

"Be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to import into this kingdom directly from any of the territories of the U. States of America in British built ships or vessels, owned, navigated and registered according to law, or in ships built in the countries belonging to the United States of America or any of them, *or in ships taken by any of the ships or vessels of war belonging to the government or any of the inhabitants of the said United States having commissions or letters of marque and reprisal from the government of the United States, and condemned as lawful prizes in any court of admiralty of the said United States*, of which condemnation proof shall be given to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his majesty's customs or any four or more of them, in that part of Great-Britain called England, and any three or more of them in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, and owned by the subjects of the said United States, or any of them, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners at least are subjects of the said United States, any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, production or manufacture of the said United States, which are not prohibited by law to be imported from foreign countries, and to enter and land such goods, wares and merchandizes, upon payment of the duties and subject to the conditions and relations herein after mentioned ; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

The city inspector reports the death of 62 persons in this city, during the week ending on Saturday the 24th instant, (of whom 11 were men, 14 women, 21 boys and 16 girls) viz, Of burn 1, cholera morbus 1, consumption 6, convulsions 3, dropsey 3, dropsey in the head 1, drowned 1, dysentery 2, billious fever 1, malignant fever (an English lady, arrived about 3 months ago, who died after an illness of five days) 1, nervous fever 1, puerperal fever 1, typhus fever 1, flux 24, intemperance 1, mortification 1, old age 2, palsy 2, sore throat 2, sprue 1, sudden death (occasioned by drinking cold water) 1, suicide by laudanum 1, teething 2, vicerated abdomen 1, ulcers 1. 17 were of and under the age of 1 year, 12 between 1 and 2, 3 between 2 and 5, 2 between 5 and 10, 4 between 10 and 20, 9 between 20 and 30, 3 between 30 and 40, 5 between 40 and 50, 3 between 50 and 60, 2 between 60 and 70, 2 between 80 and 90.

The store of Mr. Abraham S. Haslet at the corner of Water-street and Burling slip was entered on Monday night by three black men, who after opening the desk, and taking out all the money it contained, with several valuable articles of merchandize, broke open a box of claret, and drank to such an excess that they were incapable of carrying off their booty, and were found yesterday morning on the floor in a state of brutal intoxication.

One of them is the property of Mr. Peter V. Van Zandt ; the second was a free oysterman : and the third was a French negro, a labourer, named Louis Francis. They underwent an examination at the police office, and were committed to the city prison for trial at the next court of general sessions to be holden in October.

Two inward bound ships were captured on Monday off the Hook by the two British vessels of war who are now blockading this port.

On Sunday last Mr. Garret Neafie, keeper of Bull's ferry, a man by the name of Joseph Place, and a negro man, went from this city in a ferry boat on a party of pleasure to Rockaway. On coming over Rockaway bar on Monday, the vessel was struck with a heavy sea, which carried away her masts and upset her ; when she immediately went down. By this accident all the persons above-mentioned were drowned.

By the ship Franklin, we have received the Argus, a paper printed in Paris, as late as the 24th of June, which contains the following article.

Allied by indissoluble ties with Holland, Spain, and a large portion of Italy, France might already launch upon the ocean squadrons superior to those of England. A few short voyages will soon have formed sailors, a nursery of them is even now forming in the very sight of the coast of England. The English ministers either judge like the ignorant vulgar, or they awkwardly dissemble their fears. They represent the French fleets as flying before English squadrons, as placing their whole safety in the address of escaping the combat. But in sailing out of port, they have a destination which it is more glorious to attain ; the brave men they are carrying will still find an occasion of facing the enemy. It is not to accord the combat, but to render it more useful that they leave the English squadrons to struggle with the winds and waves. It is important to humanity that England should