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AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, September 3, 1802.

BARBARY POWERS.

Difpatches, we underftand, have been received by government from Mr. SIMPSON, our Conful to Morrocco, dated July 16th at Gibraltar, which place, as falfely rumoured, he had not left. The reports refpecting Captain M'Niel's engagement with the Tunifians does not appear to have been confirmed by fubfequent information, which, in cafe of fuch action, ought to have been received by Mr. Simpfon.

The ENTERPRIZE, Capt. STERRET, had arrived at Gibraltar on the 2d of July from the fquadron cruifing off Tripoli. The letters of Captain Sterret are alfo filent as to M'Niel's engagement, or his own, as reported; which, with refpect to the latter, amounts to difproof.

The warlike operations of Morrocco, from the lateft authentic accounts, were not very active. The *new* frigates, lately built, the one of 36, and the other of 22 guns, were equipping flowly at Salee on the Atlantic—the *old* frigate lay at La Rafh in the fand—*two gallies* were fitting out at Tituan with confiderable fpirit.

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The members of the WASHINGTON TROOP OF CAVALRY are requefted to meet at Mr. Rhodes's Hotel on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inft. at 5 o'clock P. M. They are defired to be punctual in their attendance as bufinefs of importance to the corps will be laid before.

By order of the Captain
N. LUFBOROUGH, Adjt.
2d Sept. 1802.

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SAMUEL THACHER is chofen Reprefentative to the prefent Congrefs, for the firft Eaftern diftrict of Maffachufetts. The whole number of votes was 1459. Mr. Thacher had 815 and Major Kinfley his competitor 600; the other votes were given to various characters.

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Letters were received in town yefterday from Bordeaux, dated the 4th July, bro't by captain Sydleman, who came paffenger in a veffel bound to Philadelphia, but left her off the Hook, and came up in a fchooner. He informs that in France an additional duty of 22 francs per cwt. had been recently laid upon tobacco.

New-York Print.

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OLIVER WOLCOTT, late Secretary of the Treafury of the United States, has juft publifhed at Bofton, price 37-12 cents, "an addrefs to the people of the United States, on the fubject of the report of a committee of the Houfe of Reprefentatives, appointed to "examine and report whether monies drawn from the Treafury have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated and whether the fame have been regularly accounted for," which report was prefented on the 29th April, 1802.

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It appears that as the driver of the mail ftage was decending a hill, between Princeton and Trenton, in the dead of night, a flafh of lightning ftruck the hind wheels, glanced from them to the fore ones, thence along the tongue of the waggon to the breaft-chains, and at one ftroke, and the fame moment, killed all four horfes and ftunned the driver, who remained fpeechlefs for fome time, but did not affect two gentlemen who were in the carriage.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the fubfcribers to the Little River Road Company, is called at the houfe of Mrs. M'Cable in Leesburg, on the fourth Wednefday in September next, being the 22d of the month, in purfuance of the law, requiring that the commiffioners or any four of them, fhall as foon as two hundred fhares are fubfcribed, call a meeting of the fubfcribers for the purpofe of electing by a majority of votes, delivered in perfon or by proxy, one prefident, four directors, one treafurer, and fuch other officers as they fhall think neceffary, for well ordering and conducting the affairs of the faid Company— The commiffioners having obtained the neceffary number of fhares, avail themfelves of the earlieft opportunity of calling together the fubfcribers in conformity to the law; they recommend a perfonal attendance if practicable, as it may be neceffary to pafs fome bye laws and regulations for conducting the company's affairs, where that is too inconvenient it will be proper to appoint a proxy in writing, attefted by one witnefs at leaft.

Wm. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN T. RICKETTS,
ISRAEL LACEY,
BURR POWELL.

Aug. 25, 1802. ep123.

To THE EDITOR
OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,

"An Enemy to Hypocrify," who lately made his appearance in the Wafhington Federalift, has, without wifhing an apology, confidered Gideon Granger, Efq. as the author of a piece publifhed in your paper, entitled, "Calumny refuted." Mr. Granger is not the author. "A Friend to Truth," wifhing that the official conduct of the Poftmafter-General, might be fairly exhibited to the public, received from that officer the information neceffary to correct the diftorted ftatements, which have iffued from the preffes of the oppofition. He conceived that a fimple ftatement of facts, with the reflections naturally refulting from them, would eradicate every falfe impreffion on this fubject, which the enemies of government have attempted to make; and would fhew, beyond the power of cavil or mifreprefentation, their unblufhing perfeverance in the propagation of falfhood. But he has been deceived in his opinion. For even *fact* cannot fhut the avenue of unmerited cenfure, nor clofe the door againft wilful mifapprehenfion.

The author of the addrefs to Mr. Granger, objects, that many of the charges are not fufficiently fpecific, to authorife a condemnation of the perfons accufed before the tribunal of the public. He would make us believe, that an adherence to the technical niceties of legal proceedings was neceffary, in charging a perfon with conduct which renders him unfit to do the duties of an official ftation. But he might as well complain that the names of thofe perfons, againft whom the *charge* of improper conduct, has been advanced, were not given to the public; for otherwife, how can the *judgment* be fpecific? The people will run the circle of the union, in hunting up thefe five anonymous characters, and, by turns, condemn every Poftmafter who has had the "*honor*" of being difmiffed, and at laft, will not be able to determine on whom the *execution* ought to have been *executed*. What fad havoc of reputation muft be made by thus concealing the names of the accufed. No faithful officer, who has been in the department, and who has been thanked for all the *faithful* fervices he has performed, can efcape fufpicion. The innocent will be confounded with the guilty. We furely have fallen on evil times. For no virtuous man would wifh to be difmiffed from office on fuch terms. He might have fpared his thanks for the admiffion, "that the federalifts, by the natural operation of the government from its commencement, and by a careful felection of friends to fill the offices which were created during its progrefs, were under no *neceffity* of ejecting from office the oppofers of their meafures."— The battery which he has eftablifhed on this admiffion, has but a feeble foundation. For on this ground is erected the condemnation of the preceding adminiftration. It is owing to this influence of government over its officers, that the republicans objected to the extenfion of executive patronage. It is to this influence they objected, becaufe it created an approbation of meafures, not on the principle of public utility, but of felf intereft and adulation. They conceived that the multiplication of offices could not be juftified, becaufe, by the natural operation of government, the officers would be feparated from the interefts of the people, and become the fycophants of thofe in power.

"An Enemy to Hypocrify" has imagined that a fentence, purporting that two Poftmafters were difmiffed, "for having aided the enemies of the country during the revolution, and maintaining to *this day* the fame regard for Britifh fupremacy, and royal government," could, at the fame time, be a defence of the Poftmafter-General, and a condemnation of Mr. Jefferfon for "the appointment of judge Stephens of Georgia, and the more noted one of Tench Coxe."— Though thefe perfons might advocate the hoftile proceedings of Great Britain againft the United States, either at the commencement, or during the progrefs of the revolution, ftill he has not told us, that they maintain "to *this day* the fame regard for Britifh fupremacy and royal government." It was neceffary for him firft to afcertain this fact, before he could have the leaft apology for leaving his abufe of Mr. Granger, for the purpofe of abufing Mr. Jefferfon. But fome perfons, when it fuits their views, have a felicity of mind at mifunderftanding language, which to an ordinary capacity, would appear perfectly correct, and almoft incapable of perverfion. Or this "the enemy of hypocricy," feems to poffefs no uncommon fhare; unlefs he thinks, that the political opinions of youth can never be altered by time, nor fuffer any change by length of obfervation. But he may fuppofe that *no* attonement can be made for the errors of youth, or of the underftanding; no penitence can appeafe for paft offences. If fuch be his feelings, I am happy in believing, that few have a difpofition calculated for the enjoyment. The malignity of fuch a temper can reft only in the bofom of a mifanthrope, or be a fit companion for the fiercenefs of the tiger. With men it cannot affociate, for they are fallible and need forgivenefs; they are feeble, and need the offices of humanity. From the remnant of remarks, made by an *enemy to hypocricy*, he may draw all that felf approbation, to which he is entitled by the candor and beneficence of his nature. He may, without further difturbance, circulate them to what extent he pleafes, if they, be but attended, with "*Calumny refuted*".

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

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New-York, August 30.

It would contribute to perpetuate that degree of health with which our city is at prefent favoured were the citizens to be particularly careful at this critical feafon not to fuffer the rain in their cellars to ftagnate, and thereby create contagion. Should intenfe warm weather fucceed the late heavy fall of rain, this will certainly be the confequence. It becomes, therefore, the duty of every citizen to adopt fuch precautions as are neceffary to warn off the impending danger.

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Accounts from Cape Francois fay, that the mortality continues to be very great amongft the European troops in St Domingo. Gen. Le Clerc was preparing to return to France, his health being much impaired. The command was to devolve on Gen. Dugua.

Com. Adver.

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A letter is received in town from a refpectable commercial houfe in Antwerp, dated June 17th, which mentions that the entry of Tobacco at that port was prohibited by a recent decree of the French Government; and that the merchants had fent a deputation to Paris to remonftrate againft the meafure, and to procure its repeal. No doubt exifted at Antwerp of the accomplifhment of this object.

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We have been favoured with the perufal of a letter from Cape Francois, under date of the 12th inftant, ftating, that on the 10th three fhips of the line, having 2000 troops on board, arrived there; and that about an hour previous to the writing of the letter, four tranfports, with 1500 troops, entered the harbour. Thefe tranfports, it was faid, had left behind them 12 or 14 others, all deftined for Cape Francois. Every thing was in a ftate of tranquility.—Flour from 7 to 8 dollars; lumber 34 to 45; falted provifions in great demand, efpecially beef and pork.

From the American Mercury.

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The political opinions of the late Prefident Adams have been the fubject of much fpeculation and of much newfpaper controverfy.

That any opinion which is not too abfurd to be advocated by a man of Mr. Adams's underftanding fhould find abettors—nay, that any opinion that can well be imagined relative to the interefting queftion of what form of government, that is, what diftribution of its powers is beft adapted to enlarge and fecure the public felicity, fhould meet with both friends and opponents, is by no means ftrange. The mental faculties, education, experience, modes and habits of thinking, are, amongft men, infinitely diverfified. There are few fubjects, however abftract, to which we are capable of affording an inquiry altogether free from prejudice. We fhall almoft always find that we have either directly prejudged the queftion under difcuffion, or fome theory with which it is interwoven. Perfonal intereft has alfo a powerful effect on the judgment. In queftions relative to civil liberty, felf love will lead each individual, whofe mind has not been debafed by a flavifh education, or by circumftances of adverfity and depreffion, to conclude that his own perfonal liberty and independence are perfectly confiftent with the higheft public profperity. Men, for inftance who are deftined to procure their fubfiftance by their own labor, men who have no profpect of participating in the power and fplendour of privileged *orders*, will when left to the fair operations of their own minds, confider fuch *orders* as unneceffary, nay they will fpurn with contempt the doctrine which teaches them that they are incapable, from defect of either underftanding, or of virtue, of fupporting the laws, of protecting their liberties, without the aid of thofe *orders*.

Farmers are republicans—Mechanics are republicans—They are enemies to privileged orders becaufe they are friends to themfelves. Men who declaim on the ignorance and ftupidity of the multitude, never in their own calculations reckon themfelves among that multitude. The difcovery, that the happinefs of the people requires that they diveft themfelves of the powers of felf government, and that to preferve their liberties they muft commit to the keeping of men whofe obvious intereft it is to deftroy them, could never have been made by the ignorant multitude—No! it is a doctrine, the difcovery and underftanding of which has been and ftill is confined to that felect clafs of men whom nature points out, and who are themfelves willing kindly to take upon themfelves the guardianfhip of the liberty, and difpofal of the property of the nation.

Whatever may be *my* deteftation of defpotic power in the hands of *another*, when it becomes a queftion how much power may be entrufted to *me* with fafety to the public happinefs, the cafe is mightily altered. I may ftill poffefs a love of liberty, that is to fay, "as much liberty as the people can bear." But having a very clear perception of the fuperiority of my own wifdom and integrity when compared with that of the people, I fhall be very apt to conclude that it would be an act of wifdom in the people to inveft me with the power, if not of abfolutely coercing them, at leaft of reftraining their madnefs and folly, in fhort of protecting them againft themfelves. And if it fhall happen that the multitude will not acknowledge their own incapacity to govern themfelves, nor my fuperior wifdom and virtue, what will this be but a new proof to me of their ftupidity, and that they prefer licentioufnefs and confufion to rational tempered liberty? Men who can never hope to be any thing more in the State than citizens will be enemies of privileged orders—whilft thofe who can hope to become Princes and Nobles will eafily perfuade themfelves, and will endeavor to perfuade others that Princes and Nobles are ufeful and neceffary for the prefervation of that portion of liberty of which man in fociety is fufceptible. The controverfies, however, relative to the opinions of Mr. Adams, have not turned fo much on their truth or fallacy, as on the queftion what thofe opinions really are. He has written volumes for the exprefs purpofe of explaining, and forcibly impreffing on the minds of his fellow citizens, the effential, the fundamental principles on which a well conftructed government muft be erected. Is it not extraordinary that it fhould ftill be made a queftion what thofe principles are which he has inculcated?

There is but one point of view in which this queftion can be of importance. It is this—our country is divided into two political fects, whofe fyftems of government have at leaft fome points of difference.—Each fect demands of the people their approbation and fupport. Each profeffes to be friendly to order, to liberty, and to the general felicity—ftill they are hoftile to each other. There are points on which they can never be reconciled. Their conflicts, their ftruggles for preponderance, difturb the public tranquility and greatly diminifh the happinefs of fociety—from thofe oppofing fyftems the people muft choofe for themfelves. They need only know the truth, and they choofe with wifdom. Both fects profefs to love order and liberty, and to have for this object the general happinefs. So far they agree. But how fhall the people decide until they underftand wherein they difagree. An enquiry into the political opinions of Mr. Adams it is believed will perfectly illuftrate this queftion. Mr. Adams has been the chief magiftrate of our country, and an appeal may fafely be made to every man, of every party, whether his election was not confidered as the triumph of his principles over thofe of his rival Mr. Jefferfon, and whether it was not underftood that thofe who voted for him, did it becaufe they *approved of his political principles*. All men muft and will anfwer in the affirmative. Nor can it be fuppofed that there was any mifunderftanding relative to the principles he really entertained, as he had previoufly publifhed volumes for the exprefs purpofe of explaining and inculcating them.

It feems undeniable then that the party, at leaft the leaders of it, by which Mr. Adams was fupported, and which early affumed to itfelf the name of federal, did then, and as it has avowed no dereliction or change of opinion, does ftill accord with him in principle. It follows then, that the principles of Mr. Adams are, in truth and in fact, the principles of federalifm. And that though many men, whofe principles are totally different from his, have affumed the name of the party, this will not affect the truth of the affertion. It is only true that thofe men have miftaken their party, that they have affumed a name to which they have no title—that they are not federalifts. It would be an abfurdity however to fuppofe that the leaders, thofe men who in truth give direction to opinion and to meafures, have not a perfect underftanding of the principles and projects avowed by each other. Afk the real federalift if he is a friend to republican government, he will anfwer in the affirmative. Afk him if the government of Great-Britain is republican, he will tell you that it is. Enquire of him if he is a lover of Kings, he will probably fay that he is not, becaufe the people are influenced by the "whiftling of a name," but that the chief magiftrate ought to be invefted with the powers of felf defence—that he fhould be independent of the people—that the Senate (he will not call them nobles) fhould alfo be independent of the people. Or if he will not venture to be thus explicit, he will fay in general terms, that our government wants energy—that the danger we have moft caufe to dread, is anarchy, proceeding from the reftlefs uncontroled caprice of the mul[illegible] That the government fhould hav[illegible] power of reftraining this caprice—[illegible] venting its fatal effect[illegible] ing the public tranquility. Th[illegible] general intimations, which ev[illegible] heard a thoufand times repeat[illegible] mouths of thofe federalifts wi[illegible] explicitly avow their love of roy[illegible] people who deteft the very name. [illegible] yet a moment's reflection will fatisfy [illegible] that when they fpeak of a power fufficient to control the blind folly of the people, they muft mean a power independent of that of the people, and one that they cannot in their turn control. This will appear to be precifely the principles of Mr. Adams—and provided the neceffity of fuch a power can be demonftrated, few republicans will conteft the point with him, whether that power is modified in the beft poffible manner in the Britifh government—or what, upon this theory, are the defects of that government. If grades in flavery are worth a conteft, we will agree that the Britifh government has preferved to its fubjects more energy of character, more of the virtues, than any other government equally oppreffive—and over which, the people in fact have no control. Or to fpeak more correctly, the Britifh government has left more virtue undeftroyed, than any other government equally erroneous and oppreffive.—The particular caufes of it is needlefs now to examine.

Mr. Adams, in defence, as he calls it, of the American Conftitutions, clearly and ftrongly advocated a government compofed of three *orders*.—A king with the whole executive power in his hands—with the power of a negative on all laws, and independent in the tenure of his office—that is, he muft hold it by inheritance, and not by election—a peerage, or nobility, compofing one branch of the legiflature, without whofe concurrence no law can be enacted, and to hold their power independent of the people—which muft mean by inheritance—the people retaining in their own hands an "*effential part of the government*"—that is, one branch of the legiflature fhould be compofed of reprefentatives elected by them, whofe concurrence is alfo neceffary in paffing laws. In fhort, to explain what his theory is when reduced to practice, he tells us that with certain reforms in the houfe of reprefentatives, or commons, the Britifh conftitution of government would be *without defect*.

Some men who have thought it important to the caufe of federalifm, to defend Mr. Adams from the charge of favoring royalty in a country, where both the thing and the name are held in abhorrence, have afferted what Mr. Adams never did, and affuredly never will affert, that his doctrines relate to foreign countries, and not to his own—that is, what in England or France is a truth, arifing out of the very conftitution and nature of man, is not a truth in America. A fubterfuge fo derogatory to the underftanding of Mr. Adams, he never has, and it is prefumed never will adopt. This however has been the fubject of much difpute. In the year 1790 it appears that Mr. Adams wrote certain letters to a friend of his in Bofton, containing what he calls, his "principles of political architecture," for this country,