for perseverance than either. The affailed thinks little of them, feels lefs, will be the firfte to forget, the firft to feek for their authors, or trouble the public concerning them. This evil feeble in its operation, of a circumfcribed extent, a contradator on itf li, and counteracting its fifigned tendencies, muft foon expire, to the conviction and confufion of thofe who produced it.—As faith, as fofh, was well the report, which, in the courfe of the laft winter, was hurried through the country, in all the federal papers, and in fome, with *double indexes*, in refpect to the *boyaucat of one thousand dollars, to the Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the absence of the Attorney-General from the seat of government.*

But, this report and many others, have affumed a different complexion, as originating with perfons, who are, or have been, in authority; who have pledged their weight of character, and other impofing circumftances, in fupport of them. Thus they have been circulated, perdiuiofly, with induftry, and the bold-eft profeffions of attachment to truth, and of a tender and patriotic anxiety for the public good.—An inftance of this kind is a charge of misrepreftentation, tranfferred to the Attorney General, from one of the numbers of the Farmer, refpecting the *Bereean*. Another is contained in the bold affertion of *Claudius*, of mifrepreftentations, in another number of the fame writer, and of the inobedience of the *prefent*, and the liberality of the *old* Adminiftration, in employing republican characters in the offices of the four executive departments of ftate. This publication was, originally, made in a *Connecticut paper*—and containing matter *notoriouafly* falfe, flanderous and malignant, was, of courfe, copied into the *Worcester Spy*.

Falfehood fo propagated, for fuch purpofes, and implicating government and individuals, will juftily a refort to fomething beyond a naked denial, the ordinary mode of refutation. Their apparent authenticity, from the prefumed refpectability of their authors, calls for the higheft documents and proofs to confute them.

Had it been true that the Attorney General had been guilty of the alleged abandonment of duty; and to unjuftly as to have fubjected government to the neceffity of making a double compenfation for a negligent employment; had it been true that the deafiity office had been fo forgetful of right, and regardlefs of itfelf, as to have paffed an account of one thousand dollars, or one cent, for performing the fervices allotted to a falary officer, during his unnecefffary abfence, it would, from the principle involved, have been matter of ferious alarm to the people, and of juft reproach to the government. It would have called for public cenfure, on a congreffional inveftigation.

This calumny firft made its public appearance in a Boften newfpaper; and foon reaching the feat of government, from whence it probably originated, while Congrefs was in its laft Seffion, engaged, as it ought, the attentions of fifs members individually. Each had within his reach, various and ample means for afcertaining the fact. The Secretary of the Treafury, the Regifter, the Auditor, or the Comptroller, could have done it on a fimple enquiry.—The records of the office, within twenty minutes travel from the Capitol, would have done it, in twenty feconds. Each member, in his place, could have moved for an enquiry, and have called the evidence of the fact, had it exifted, to have been laid before Congrefs. It was underftood that out-door enquiries were made, and that gentlemen, not the moft difpofed to think favorably of the conduct of the prefent officers of government, being fatisfied of the falfity of the report, explicitly rejected it. A member from *New-York*, in a circular letter to his conftituents, which was publifhed in feveral papers, and which was matter of much converfation among the members, fully and pointedly ftated it, among many others, as a groffly mifrepreftentation.

There was realon to hope that the aperfion would have ended here, and that government would have experienced no farther prejudice or injury from its effects.—It could not have been anticipated that any member would have been fo unfortunate as to have returned from the feat of government (where in any hour he might have learnt the falfity of the report, if he did not previoufly know it) to his conftituents, and to them revive and confirm this groffly falfe and falfe calumny againft the offices of government.—Yet this has been the fact.

Report fays, a member of a diftrict, Eaft of *Boftin*, made the above ftatement, in a letter fpoke or wrote at his conftituents, and that fince his return, on enquiry, he has unreftervedly confirmed it. If this is a miftake, as the gentleman's character fuffers by the imputation it fubjects him to, he will be pleafed with an information, which will give him a fair opportunity of wiping off the aperfion. If he denies that he either ftated or confirmed the reprefentation, which his clerical character renders peculiarly neceffary, it can be done, he will withdraw his name from an *error*, to which others had attached it, for the purpofe of giving to it a currency.

Being fatisfied with the proof, that a member, from a more weftern diftrict had, under circumftances peculiarly calculated to gain belief, and to prejudice the public mind, confirmed the above report, and repeatedly afferted that the National Government had been fubjected to an *extra* charge of near a thousand dollars, for profeffional advice, on account of my abfence, I felt it a duty which was due to myfelf, to the adminiftration, and to the people, to take meafures to correct this erroneous and injurious mifrepreftentation. In anfwer to a letter addreffed to the Secretary of the Treafury on the fubject, I received the following, which I truft will be fatisfactory to every friend to truth and fairnefs. Was the abufe, or its effects, confined to myfelf, they fhould take their courfe, and the public never be troubled concerning them.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
July 7th, 1802.

SIR,

In compliance with the requeft contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to enclofe a letter and certificate from the Regifter of the Treafury. Permit me to obferve that if the report to which you alludes refts only on newfpaper authority, it cannot be thought proper to repeat it by official documents.—I have the honor to be with refpect, fir, your obedient fervant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Attorney General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Regifter's Office, 2d July, 1802.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 1ft, enclofing a copy of a letter to you from the Attorney General, of the 26th ult.

Every warrant for money paid, is regiftered in my office; and every account with its vouchers is lodged therein. The payment to which the Attorney General refers, could *not have been made, without appearing on record*, and that not any fuch payment has been made, I hope the enclofed certificate will effectually eftablifh. I have the honor to be, fir, with the greateft refpect, your moft obedient and moft humble fervant,

JOSEPH NOURSE.

Honorable Albert Gallatin.
Secretary of the Treafury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Regifter's Office, 2d July, 1802.

I certify that not any monies have been paid out of the treafury of the *United States*, on account of fees, compenfation, or *allowance* of any kind whatever, for legal advice or opinions given, by any perfon whatever, to the prefent Secretary of the Treafury, fince his appointment, or to any other officer of the Treafury Department, during that period.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Regifter.*

Thefe have been the reprefentations and thefe are the facts. They are now in peffffion of the public. It is not my bufinefs to decide on the motives which produced the former, or to comment on the latter. To the people they are fubmitted, who will duly appreciate the motives and the objects of the concerned. They ought to be candid, and cenfure with caution, any tranfaction which can confiftl with the prefumption of a fair intention. This is the inftance in which a delufive excitement has been unjuftly produced, to the injury of our country. There are many others, of which an opinion may now be formed, from the one which has been ftated.

To draw a comparifon between all the repeated, deliberate, erroneous ftatements of individuals and the realities, between the haftly, malignant, newfpaper calumny, and candid communications for public information, is unnecefffary. It would fubject to too much odium and deteftation. They differ, and will be fo viewed by integrity and candor, as feaverydifferfrom honeftly—truth from falfehood, light from darknefs—wiffdom from folly—and fairnefs of intention, from the groffeft corruption of heart.

L. LINCOLN.

Worcester, September 3d, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the night of the 7th ofjuly, from the Commons of the City of Washington,

TWO HORSES,

OF the following defcription, viz. the one a roan horfe, about 5 years old, 14 - 2 hands high, fwitch tail, a ftar in his forehead, a rough foot on his right fhoulder, juft beginning the mane, and a remarkable large belly.—The other a mare 14 hands high, a dark bay, fhe has a ftar in her forehead, long tail, and about 8 years old, on clofe examination, it will be difcovered that one of her hips is higher than the other. The above horfes were fhod before. In either there is no perceivable brand or mark, whereby they might be defigned, remembered.

I will give the above reward for both horfes, or ten dollars for either, including all reafonable charges, if delivered to Mr. WILLIAM HOLMES, City of Wafhington, or to the fubfcriber, living near Allens Freth, Charles County, Maryland.

LAWRENCE POSEY.

Sept. 9, 1802. 1aw3w.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, June 10.

Decree of the 18th Prairial, Jume 7.

"BUONAPARTE, Firft Conful of the Republic, decrees—

"Citizen Otto, miniffer plenipotentiary of the French Government in England, is appointed miniffer plenipotentiary of the Republic to the Prefident of the United States of America. The miniffer of foreign affairs is charged with the execution of the prefent decree.

"The Firft Conful,
(Signed)
BUONAPARTE.

"By the Firft Conful,
"The Secretary of ftate,
(Signed)
"H. B. MARET."

LONDON, July 16.

The following we believe to be a correct outline of the indemnities:—The electorates of Treves and Cologne are to be abolifhed. The electorate of Mentz is to remain, and Affchaffenburg is to be the refidence of the Elector. He is to have fome diftricts in the territories of Wurtzburg and Bamberg, and is to cede to the Houfe of Naffau Uingen his poffeffions from Hochft to Oberhafhftein. The Archduke Anthony Victor was elected by the Chapters of Cologne and Manfelfet is to be the Coadjutor of Mentz. Heffe Darmftadt is to have part of the Duchy of Weftphalia and the Bailiwicks of Starkenburg, Heppenheim and Bemfelfhem. Baden is to have the remnant of the Bifhoprics of Strafburg and Spieren, with fome of the Imperial cities. The grand duke of Tufcany is to have Salzburg, Paffau, Berchtaffhaden, &c. The elector of Bavaria keeps the Inn-viertel, and is to receive that part of the territories of Wurtzburgh and Bamberg, which is on the left bank of the Meyn, together with Eichftadt, and a part of Upper Swabia. The fmaller families in Prufia, have been already ftated.

A letter from Conftantinople, dated May 28, fays, "the threatening pofition of Giorgi Osman, the rebellious Pacha, at Kurt Bockeice, twelve leagues from Adrinnople, excite much uneafinefs. The Grand Seigner has commanded the Captain Pacha to take the command of the troops deftined againft the rebels, and which are eftimated at 25,000 men. Osman it is faid, infifts on appearing in perfon before the Sultan, to accufe his enemies, who are the whole caufe of his rebellion. He avoids the Imperial troops as much as poffible, and it is fuppofed will try to retire towards the Black Sea. He profeffes profound fubmiffion to the Sultan. His army is not eftimated at more than 3,000 horfe and a few foot.

Yefterday morning ten o'clock, the High Sheriffs declaring the following gentlemen duly elected Reprefentatives in Parliament for the City of London:—Harvey Chriftian Combe, Efq. Chas. Price, Efq. William Curtis, Eq. and Sir J. W. Anderfon, Bart.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

A little after nine o'clock yefterday morning, Mr. Fox and Lord Gardner afcended the Huftings, and the High Bailiff proceeded to return them. This ceremony having taken place in the back part of the Huftings, the populace did not know the event, and fuppofing and feeiving that nothing would be done until Mr. Grahim, whom they expected, fhould arrive. The firft intimation which they had of the finale was, the removal of the Hiftings, which it takes. Some of the mob purfued the two officers who were carrying it away, and took it from them by force, the reft rufhed in upon the Huftings. All was noife, tumult, and confufion. Never was feen fuch a fcene of diforder—men, women, and boys, began to tear up the matting and the boards, while the reft were actively employed in plundering the plunderers. The carpenters were moft active in this work of diforder. Thefe of them leaped upon the roof, and began to ftrip it with great dexterity. Others, regardlefs of the ruin which was impending over them, began to faw the beams which fupported it; others, who did not feem provided with any inftrument, attempted to tear them away with their hands. Their efforts but too foon proved fucceffful. The men on the roof had in a few minutes ftripped the greater part of it, and expecting the frame-work would inftantly give way, they defcended, and had fcarcely reached the ground, when the whole fell in with a dreadful crafh, that was heard all over the neighborhood. The fcene, hitherto truly alarming, now became frightful. Nothing was heard but fhrieks and groans, both within and without. Above twenty people were beneath, among whom were thefe poor women, when the building fell. Fortunately none of the people were materially hurt, as their employment was principally in the centre, over which the roof formed an arch, which enclofed them in its defcent, without coming clofe upon them. From this fituation, moft of them were able to efcape through the fpaces between the benches. One old women only was fo completely caught, it was with much difficulty fhe was pulled out by the legs, much frightened, but not apparently hurt. The ferious injury was all on the buffide, and it was produced partly by the fpreading of the timbers in their fall, partly by the contefts for the plunder, but principally by the preffure of the populace upon each other, in their efforts to efcape from the danger. Two men were carried to the Middlefex Hofpital; one of them, whofe name is Thomas Atkins, with a compound fractured leg. He was thrown down by the mob, and is dreadfully trampled upon, that he was apparently lifelefs when taken up. He was at firft taken to the Jour-houfe in the ftreet, and fhortly after reported to be dead. We underftand he is in a very dangerous ftate.—From his drefs he appears to be a labouring man.

The name of the other is Jones Hynn. He was bufily employed in tearing away the timber; and his hand is fo much lacerated as to render it doubtful whether amputation of the arm will not be necefffary. Thefe are the moft ferious accidents of which we have heard. A decent looking woman was much bruifed. She was carried into the watch-houfe from whence fhe was fent home in a hackney coach. Several boys were much cut and bruifed, more particularly in the head. In twenty minutes not a fragment of the Huftings remained. Meffieurs Carpenters and Co. got by far the beft fhare of it. It was thrown into the church yard, agreeable to the orig-inal plan. In the afternoon it was fold for 80l. which they divided between themfelves and their partners, the parifh conftables. This was the only good lot of it that went together. All the other parts were as much fcattered as the members of the late Parliament, not one board or beam remaining together. Several carried their fhare of the plunder home. Others hawked it about through the neighbourhood, regaffling every perfon who had the appearance of a carpenter to buy it. Thus feriouffly ended a bufinefs which had previoufly difplayed fo many fcenes of pantomime, and which every body, who refpects the elective franchife, muft with never to fee barbefqued again. The fupporters of this drama were fo well pleafed with the entertainment, that they had muffered ninety votes on Wednefday night to keep it up; but Mr. Graham did not confeffend to appreate them of the dropping of the curtain, and they had the mortification to march them home unpolled yefterday.

The complement of cleaning was offered to Mr. Fox and lord Gardner, but refufed by both.

The expences of keeping open the poll for Weftminfter, amounted to 800 a day for each candidate, which muft have proved in more refpects than one, extremely inconvenient.

LONDON, July 18.

Yefterday arrived the mail from Hamburgh. By letters from Vienna, of the 30th ult. we learn that the arrival of a number of couriers from Paris, with diffpatches for the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and Munich, will ultimately decide the bufinefs of German indemnities in general. The troops of thofe different courts have been ordered to hold themfelves in readinefs, after the arrival of thefe important diffpatches, to march and take peffeffion of the different countries allotted to become indemnities. After this, the deputation of the Diet of the empire is to meet and fanction thefe changes, and to take upon a new conftitution. It is however faid, that the Auftrian cabinet is much againft the creation of fo many new electors; as, for the preferva tion of the equality between the religions, there ought to be a greater number of proteftant electors. In the prefent inftance, it is in contemplation to create three proteftant electors, after the demife of two catholic ones.

The laft letters received at Vienna from Hermanftadt, in Hungary are far from being fatisfactory. They ftate that a difvifion of Paffwan Oglou's troops have unexpectedly invaded Tranfylvania, from Wallachia; and his unforeleen movements being equally rapid and unexpected, the Auftrian frontier force could not afford protection to the inhabitants of the open country, where the rebels committed great excefffes. Their plan was to feize the public money in different villages, and fmall bodies of the fiefcal officers efcaped. The Turks, however, overtook feveral, and feized the public money from them, and barbarouffly cut off the arms of the fugitives. The regiment of Sclavonian hufffars, in thefe diftricts to fuccour the inhabitants, and in fo doing met with the moft obftinate reffifance on the part of the Turks. The Auftrians had a number of men killed and wounded. A report of this has been fent to the Emperor, and orders have been received for four regiments of horfe, and as many regiments of foot, to march and drive the invaders from the frontiers; and in cafe of reffiftance even to purfue them to the heart of Wallachia.

It is very certain that the Imperial Cabinet was on the eve of meditating between the Grand Signior and Paffwan Oglou; but occurrences of fuch a hoftile nature may probably change this kind difpofition on the part of the Auftrian government. Paffwan Oglou is to ufe coercive meafures againft the Pacha, which may ultimately induce a rupture between the Emperor and the Porte, and then produce thofe important changes, which, according to report, are on the eve of taking place with regard to the Turkifh poffeffions in Europe.

By authentic advices from Vienna, the Porte has actually teftified his wiffes to the Emperor, previous to the invafion of Wallachia, to applyin his own name to Paffwan Oglou, to be more fully informed of his real defigns. But this myself, from notions of fuperior dignity was waved. But fince Paffwan Oglou has invaded Wallachia, the Auftrian commandant, at the clofe of a pafs called Rothenthurn, (red tower) has fent a trumpet with a letter to Paffwan Oglou, to afk him what his defigns were, and what conduct he meant to purfue with regard to all Auftrian poffeffions on that part of the frontiers.

Paffwan Oglou gave a diftinguifhed reception to the Imperial officer who brought the letter, and fent him back with a ftyled anfwer, which we a mmediately tranfmitted to Vienna, and in which the Pacha expreffes himfelf to this purport.—

"The Porte certainly made a convention with me laft year, and in an apparent ftyle of friendfhip, I was prefented into a Pacha of Three Tails; but I have irrefragable proofs in hand that fhe never was actuated by motives of fincerity towards me, and has cruelly defhroyed my father and many members of my family. She attempted to lull me into a treacherous fecurity, and to find means to cut me off clandeftinely. Her troops advanced from all fides to prefs upon my Paffcaulik, and by fo doing rendered difficult the fubfiftence of the brave foldiers under my command. To procure them bread, I had no other refource left them than to enter Wallachia, and by fo doing frufftrated the iniquitous and treacherous defigns of the miniffers of the Grand Signior. In other refpects I fhall always regard the Auftrian territories, and have given the moft poftive orders for this purpofe.

(Signed) PASSWAN OGLOU.

The court of Madrid is about to fend out to two Scavens, to the interior of Africa, viz. Don Buita Lebliac, for Geography, and S. De Novrhas Clemente, for Natural Hiftory. They are now at Paris, and may be hourly expected at Cebias, to embark for Dover, for the purpofe of purchafing mathematical and aftronomical inftruments, but principally to confer with the African Society, and Mungo Park.

Don Motis will likewife go at the expence of the Spanifh government, on a voyage to North America, attended by his learned pupil Zea. They will vifit feveral unknown parts of the Spanifh poffeffions in that quarter of the globe, and the moft fanguine hopes are entertained of the happy refult of their philofophical labours.

Yefterday we received French papers to the 15th inft. Their contents are of fome importance.—The following letter received on the 13th, by the Miniffer of the Marine, from Malta, in relation of the late corrective meafures ufed towards the Rebel General—

"HEAD QUARTERS, AT THE CAPE,
June 11.

"Citizen Miniffer,—I informed you, in one of my laft diffpatches, of the pardon which I had been induced to grant to General Toffaint. The ambitious man, fince that time, has not ceafed to plot, and he did not ceafe to plot in fecret. Though he furrendered, it was becaufe Generals Chriftophe and Deffalines intimated to him that they clearly law he had deceived them, and that they were determined to continue the war no longer. But finding himfelf deferted by them, he endeavoured to form an infurrection among the working negroes, and to raife them in a mafs. The accounts which I have received from all quarters, and from General Deffalines himfelf, with refpect to the line of conduct which he held fince his fubmiffion, left no room for doubt upon this fubject. I intercepted fome letters written by the author of the late Pamphlet, who was his agent at the Cape. They afforded an unanfwerable proof that he was engaged in a confpiracy, and that he was anxious to regain his former influence in the colony. He waited only for the refult of the difeafe among the troops.

"In thefe circumftances it would be improper to give him time to mature his criminal defigns. I ordered him to appear before me. A difficult bufinefs fucceeded from the excellent difpofitions made by the General of Division, himfelf, who was entrufted with its execution, and the zeal and ardour of Citizen Ferrari, Chief of Squadron, and my Aide-de-Camp.

"I have fent to France, with all his family, this fo deeply perfidious man, who, with fo much hypocrify, has done us fo much mifchief. The government will determine how it fhould difpofe of him.

"The apprehenfion of General Toffaint occafioned fome difturbances. Two leaders of the infurgents are already in cuftody, and I have ordered them to be fhot. About a hundred of his confidents