ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 17.

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The following publication ſigned "A Mouth of Labour," appeared in the Boſton Centinel of a late date.

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UNIFORMITY of DECISION.

Mr. Russel,

Obſerving in your paper of yeſterday, a copy of a letter from Mr. Levi Lincoln, Attorney General of the United States, to the Marſhal of Virginia, giving it as his opinion, in the caſe of Callender that before a fine is paid into the treaſury, a pardon remits and reſtores it to the party—it brought to my recollection a deciſion made by the ſame gentleman, in nearly a ſimilar caſe; the facts of which are from a ſource which cannot be queſtioned; if they are proper documents can be produced.

When the government of the diſtrict of Columbia was aſſumed by Congreſs, in the act of aſſumption, it was directed that all the fines and penalties accruing under the laws of Maryland and Virginia, as they ſtood on the firſt day of December, 1800, in the two counties of Alexandria and Waſhington reſpectively; which two counties comprehended the reſpective parts of Virginia and Maryland included in the diſtrict as aſſumed, ſhould be paid over to a board of commiſſioners which was created in each county, to be by them appropriated for county purpoſes; and among the different ſpecies of fines collected, there were upwards of 300 dollars collected by the flour inſpector of the port of Alexandria, for breaches of the inſpection law; and by the laws of Virginia he was directed to ſettle his amount of fines received with the court of the county, where he reſided, on or before the firſt day of October in each year, for the year preceding; and pay the amount into the public treaſury, on or before the firſt of December following.—The inſpector of Alexandria inadvertently ſettled his account in 1801, with the court of the county, as uſual; and had it certified to the treaſury department of the United States, ſuppoſing it his duty to do ſo. The Board of Commiſſioners finding that this ſum of money was likely to be paid into the Treaſury of the United States, inſtead of being appropriated to the county purpoſes, appointed a committee from their Board to wait on the Secretary, Mr. Gallatin, previous to the money's being paid, for the purpoſe of preventing its payment into the public Treaſury; they received for anſwer, that the inſpector was debited with the account, and as the money was in the hands of an agent of government, it was conſidered as a payment into the Treaſury, and nothing ſhort of an act of Congreſs could prevent its appropriation. But that he, the Secretary, would ſubmit the queſtion to the proper authority for deciſion, which was done, and opinion being in union with his, Mr. Gallatin's, the money was afterwards paid into the Treaſury, and the opinion was held as correct. By the laws of Congreſs the clerks of the reſpective courts of the United States are directed to forward to the Treaſury Department, immediately after the riſing of each court, a liſt of fines impoſed that term; and it is the practice of the Treaſury Department, to debit the marſhal of the diſtrict with the account, and he is credited as he pays, or makes the inſolvency of the culprit appear, which I have no doubt was done, in Callender's caſe.

Now for uniformity of deciſion in this great law officer of government: On the 20th of April, 1801, it was his opinion that before a fine is paid into the Treaſury a pardon remits and reſtores it to the party, although the money was in the hands of an agent of government—and between the firſt of October and firſt of December, in the ſame year, it was his opinion that money in the hands of an agent of government was conſidered as a payment into the treaſury—and if Dunn and Co. could ſteal the treaſury books, I pledge myſelf he finds David M. Randolph charged with this 200 dollars, and credited by the remiſſion, and that it has been wrongfully taken from leſſening the burthens of

A Mouth of Labour.

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[Did not each mail produce the moſt convincing evidence that every art which cunning and ingenuity can deviſe, and every mean which the moſt profligate effrontery can exert, are conſtantly uſed by the oppoſers of the adminiſtration to agitate the public mind, and to endeavour to diminiſh the confidence of the people in the executive of the union and the officers of government, our aſtoniſhment would be higher excited on peruſing the above extract from the Boſton Centinel. Were the publication in queſtion remarkable only for its illiberal attack upon a worthy public officer, or its ſtrained but ſtill impotent attempt at wit, it ſhould have been permitted quietly to have taken its tour through the federal papers to Georgia, and in common with a harmleſs maſs of effluxions of federal rage, ſink into merited contempt or everlaſting oblivion.—But the writer in the Centinel, conſcious that the numerous attempts of the leaders of his party to deceive the people by erroneous ſtatements, and fabricated accounts of ſub-plots, conſpiracies and maſſacres, have rendered the public deſervedly incredulous of federal authority on political affairs, has ſolemnly declared, that the facts are "*from a ſource which cannot be queſtioned*," and, that "*if they are, proper documents can be produced.*" Notwithſtanding the pains he has taken to give to this ſtatement the impoſing appearance of truth, it is not only queſtioned but denied: it is not only denied, but its falſity can be proved by teſtimony which the author will not have the hardineſs to controvert. He is deſired to produce his documents.

It may not be improper to obſerve, that *one of the judges* and the *clerk of the court of the Diſtrict of Columbia* were lately in Maſſachuſetts. Whoever ſuſpicion may generally deſignate as the author, or as having furniſhed the materials for the publication which is the ſubject of theſe remarks, charity would forbid us from ſuppoſing that gentlemen, who, from their official ſituation have acceſs to authentic ſources of information, could poſſibly have contributed by perverſion of circumſtances and miſſtatement of facts to traduce the character of the Attorney-General of the United States.

By the 2d ſection of an act ſupplementary to an act concerning the Diſtrict of Columbia, it is enacted that "all fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing under the laws of Virginia" ſhall be recovered by indictment, &c. "in the name of the United States and of the informer—one half of which fine ſhall accrue to the diſtrict, and the other half to the informer—and the ſaid fines ſhall be collected by, or paid over to the Marſhal, and one half thereof ſhall be by him paid over to the board of commiſſioners.

By the minutes of the circuit court of the Diſtrict of Columbia, it appears that on the 17th day of October, 1801, the Flour Inſpector of Alexandria exhibited to the court an account of fines received by him, amounting to 781 dollars 91 cents, which the court directed to be certified to the ſecretary of the treaſury of the United States. On the 15th of November following, the Board of Commiſſioners directed their preſident, col. George Gilpin, to apply to the ſecretary of the treaſury to know through what means the fines in the hands of the flour inſpector might be brought into the treaſury of the levy court.

It is obſervable then in the minutes of the court, and in the order of the board of commiſſioners, the term *fines* is uſed as applying to the whole ſum of 781 dollars and 91 cents received by the flour inſpector, to one half of which the commiſſioners conceive the diſtrict entitled; although a great part of this ſum was received from ſales of flour forfeited by breaches of the law, and may properly be termed *forfeitures*. In compliance with the directions the board of commiſſioners, their preſident, waited upon the ſecretary of the treaſury. Mr. Gallatin obſerved that, in his opinion the United States were entitled to the money received for *forfeitures*, agreeably to the 2d ſection of the ſupplementary act concerning the Diſtrict of Columbia, but that one moiety of the money accruing from *fines* belonged to the diſtrict, and *ſhould be paid over* to the board of commiſſioners.—He referred the applicant to the comptroller who, when applied to, agreed in opinion with the ſecretary. Neither Mr. Gallatin or Mr. Steele intimated to the "committee" "that as the money was in the hands of an agent of the government, it was conſidered as a payment into the treaſury, and nothing ſhort of an act of congreſs could prevent its appropriation"—nor did either of them make any obſervation which would lead to ſuch a concluſion. Mr. Lincoln, the attorney-general, was never referred to on the occaſion.]

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PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1802.

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Copy of the Decree of the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, reſpecting Foreign Veſſels, contained in a letter from the River La Plata, dated 16th June.

All thoſe veſſels which have brought cargoes, ſhall not be permitted to load. Their reſpective cauſes ſhall go through a regular courſe of law, that they may ſuffer the penalties they have incurred. All thoſe that have arrived after the 11th of March ult. ſhall depart as they came, as well as all thoſe exceed 300 tons burthen, which may have arrived previous thereto. Thoſe that have arrived in ballaſt (under contract) conſigned to the merchants who have permiſſion to export the produce of negroes in foreign veſſels previous to the 11th of March, will be permitted to load, but they ſhall not commence until the 11th Auguſt, in order to give time to the Spaniſh veſſels that are in port to load.

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Extract of a letter from an officer of the Conſtellation, dated May 24th, 1802, at ſea.

"On the 18th inſt. we arrived off Algiers, and made the ſignal for our conſul to come board which he did. Mr. O'Brian informs, that on the 8th inſt. an Algerine frigate of 44 guns ran alongſide a Portugueſe frigate of the ſame force, fired a broadſide into her, boarded and carried her with the loſs of 32 men, the Portugueſe having, in killed and wounded 72 men; among the former were the captain and firſt lieutenant. The Portugueſe was thrown entirely off his guard, by the Algerine's having American colours; and his not having the leaſt idea of meeting an Algerine in that place, being five leagues diſtant from Gibraltar and two from the Spaniſh ſhore.

It is, however, a great diſgrace to the Portugueſe navy, to be ſurpriſed in that manner, as no dependence ought to be placed in colours. O'Brian alſo informs, that Spain in order to avoid a war threatened by the Algerines has very recently conſented to pay to Algiers the enormous ſum of two millions of dollars, and to alter her national colours—This, with the capture of the Portugueſe frigate has ſo elated the Algerines that our conſul ſays he expects the Dey will ſhortly, and at an unguarded moment declare war againſt the U. States—I hope he may, and that we may have the honour of battering their towns about their ears. They will find in us a nation far ſuperior to either Spain or Portugal in the arts of war. By making them feel our power we ſhould render the United States feared and reſpected by theſe Barbarians, and inſure ſafety to the lives and property of our citizens in thoſe ſeas.—Encloſed is the account Mr. O'Brien gives us of the ſtrength of the Regency of Algiers.

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A correct liſt of the Marine of Algiers.

No.	Veſſel				Guns.
No. 1	Frigate, Algerine built, coppered				48
2	American	do.	do.		34
3	A xebec Algerine	do.	do.		34
4	do.	do.	do.	do.	30
5	do.		do.	do.	24
6	do.		do.	do.	26
7	A Polacre Greek built,				22
8	do.	do.	do.		18
9	A brig U. S. built, coppered,				22
10	ſchr.	do.	do.	do.	26
11	do.	do.	do.	do.	18
12	do.	do.	do.	do.	16
13	A Carlaſquiſha Corſica built,				10
14	A ſmall xebec, repairing				—
15	A Polacre Greek built (coaſter)				6

Algiers has about 50 gun boats, half of the number could be got in order in about a month. They have about 200 ſail of coaſters with lattine ſails, each 20 or 30 tons. There are about 7,000 Turks, about 6,000 half Turks; and with difficulty they could raiſe 30,000 militia or rabble.—This regency has 50 or 60 millions of dollars, and has in chained captivity 1500 chriſtians, and is permitted to be a licenſed plunderer of all Europe.

(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

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Extract of a letter from the ſame, dated Tunis Bay, June 2, 1802.

"We brought with us preſents from our government to the Bey of Tunis, they conſiſted of four muſkets and four pair of piſtols, ſurpaſſing for workmanſhip and elegance any thing you can almoſt imagine being inlaid with gold and ſham diamonds. You may ſuppoſe they were elegant when I tell you that one of the muſkets coſt £800 ſterling, the coſt of the whole amounting to upwards of £7,000 ſterling. The Bey was much pleaſed with theſe preſents, and obſerved to our conſul that they were worthy of a Prince. The Enterprize arrived here laſt evening from Tripoli.—They tell us that there are four Swediſh frigates and one American (the Boſton) cruizing off Tripoli and blockading the port ſo that nothing can either go in or out. The Tripolitans are in a ſtate of ſtarvation, and will probably be willing to come to any terms, in the courſe of a few weeks.

Yeſterday we had the gratification of walking over the ruins of the celebrated city of Carthage; Mr. Eaton, American conſul, and captain Murray being of the party. We were ſhewn the plain on which Regulus, the firſt Roman that entered Africa in a hoſtile manner, fought his celebrated battle, and alſo the plain where Scipio and Hannibal fought a pitched battle. We ſaw the remains of many of the ancient temples and city walls.—But what remains more perfect than any thing elſe is the aqueduct by which water was brought into the city from a mountain, by a route of ſeventy miles. We all dined together in one of the reſervoirs, after fatiguing ourſelves by walking over the ruins. I expect we ſhall ſail to-morrow for Tripoli.

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Extract of a letter from an officer of the Conſtellation, dated Tunis Bay, June 2, 1802.

"I ſuppoſe, that the affair of a Tuniſian veſſel being plundered by ſome of the crew of the Enterprize will be much miſrepreſented. With the view of removing any unfavourable impreſſion that may be made by a falſe account, I have been particular in obtaing the moſt accurate information, and you may *rely* upon the following as a true ſtatement of facts. On the 5th ult. the Enterprize diſcovered a veſſel that had come out of Tripoli, and made ſail after her. Upon hailing her, capt. Sterret ordered lieut. Heath to board her, examine her papers, and ſearch her. Lieut. Heath boarded her and ordered three of his men to aſſiſt in looking for papers, but with poſitive orders not to take away any thing. While ſearching, one of the men found a watch, and another a purſe of money, which they contrived to conceal. Upon returning, the Tuniſian hailed lieut. Heath, and told him he had been robbed. As ſoon as the boat got on board the Enterprize all the boat's crew were examined, but nothing could be found upon them; they therefore concluded that the Tuniſians had told a falſehood. On the 20th ſame month the Enterprize arrived at Tunis. Upon going on ſhore, they heard that a Tuniſian veſſel had complained to the Bey of Tunis of having been robbed ſome days before by an American ſchooner. The officers of the Enterprize immediately ſearched the whole veſſel and crew, for the articles mentioned, and after a ſtrict examination three of the men at length confeſſed the fact. They were inſtantly put in irons and are now on board the Boſton, to be tried. Thus you ſee that both capt. Sterret and lieut. Heath, ſo far from being the leaſt culpable, made every exertion to detect and bring theſe villains to the puniſhment they ſo richly deſerved."

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Halifax, September 6.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Joseph Riddick, to his Excellency Governor Williams, dated Gates county, June 31, 1802.

SIR,

I doubt not but you have at ſundry times heard of the intended inſurrection amongſt the negroes in this quarter of the ſtate—I conſider it a duty I owe to you, and other citizens of this ſtate, to relate the facts that have come within my knowledge reſpecting the ſame. It had for ſome time been reported, that the negroes intended an inſurrection in the counties of Currituck, Camden, Paſquotank and Perquimans; of this I had no official information. On the 6th inſtant, I received an expreſs from Hertford county, whereby I was informed of a letter having been found in a kitchen, that excited great alarm in that county, as it did alſo in this. On Monday the 7th inſtant, a number of the people of this county convened at the court-houſe, and made choice of a committee, conſiſting of thirteen gentlemen, to deviſe ways to prevent, if poſſible, the then pending danger.

The committee reſolved that a general ſearch amongſt the negroes ſhould take place the next morning throughout the county, and report the ſame day to the different Captains whatever they might diſcover tending to warlike preparations. The ſearch was reported to be made, and no diſcovery of any thing the leaſt alarming found. Indeed the negroes ſeemed to be more alarmed than the whites, and declared their innocence in the ſtrongeſt terms.

The committee further reſolved, that it ſhould be the duty of every man to form into companies of five or more, to guard all ſuſpected places and patrole the county over until the 12th inſtant—which was done. On the 12th, the committee ſat again (there were ten or twelve negroes then in gaol from different parts of the county) who reſolved that three Juſtices of the Peace ſhould hear the evidence againſt the negroes then in confinement, and recommit all that ſhould appear, from reaſonable grounds, concerned in the conſpiracy. It was done, and all diſcharged from gaol except one. Two that were diſcharged from gaol had a light whipping, for ſome idle expreſſions. The one that was recommitted, on Thurſday laſt a court was called for his trial. It was found that the evidence againſt him amounted to a mere nothing—the court never ſat on his trial, the negro was taken before a Juſtice of the Peace, was ordered to have 39 laſhes; which was done, and he was then diſcharged. Finally, I attended the ſearch for arms, &c. in part of the county—I have attended the patrole—I have attended the committee and called court, and from all the proofs and circumſtances reſpecting the ſame, I am led to believe that none of the negroes in this county were any ways concerned in this conſpiracy, that hath been ſo much talked about. There have been ſome hanged in the neighbouring counties, and ſome ſeverely whipped, cropped, &c. A conſiderable difference of opinion prevails—ſome ſuppoſe the evidence was ſcarcely ſufficient to convict. We ſtill keep a ſtrict patrole under the direction of the committee, no negro is ſuffered to paſs without a written paſs, deſcribing his deſtination, or in company with ſome white perſon.

I am with due reſpect and eſteem,
Your Excellency's humble ſervant,
JO. RIDDICK.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Eſq.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes on Tueſday October 5 1802, upon reaſonable terms.

A VALUABLE tract or parcel of Land containing upwards of ſix hundred acres, lying and being in Prince George county, about ſixteen miles from the City of Waſhington, eight miles from Piſcataway creek which empties into Potowmac river, and about eight miles from Patuxent river, both navigable waters. There is a ſmall tenement thereon, and about 50 acres of land cleared, all the reſt in wood, abounding in valuable timber of different kinds lies exceedingly level, a great quantity of which may be made into excellent meadow. It is kindly adapted to wheat, &c. An unexceptionable title will be given. A part of the purchaſe money will be required to be paid in hand, good bonds with approved ſecurity will be taken for the remainder.

HEDWICH HOLLYDAY.

Aug. 27, 1802. 1aw3t

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Waſhington County, Diſtrict of Columbia, on 20th Auguſt, negro CATE 5 feet high, who ſays ſhe belongs to James Keath Eſq. of Alexandria.

Committed the 28th, negro DAVY, 5 feet 10 1-2 inches high, about 35 years of age, yellow complexion with a ſcar between his eye-brows occaſioned by a hurt when a child, a ſhip-carpenter by trade, formerly the property of James Clagett of George Town.—The above negroes if not taken away by their owners will be ſold agreeable to law, for jail fees.

ROBERT M'CLAN, Jailor.

For Daniel C. Brent, Marſhal of the Diſtrict of Columbia.

Waſhington County, Sept. 2d, 1802. 1aw3t.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by the Publiſher, at his Conveyancing office President's Square, City of Waſhington,

Vol. 2d of his Digeſt of the Laws of the U. States.

Price 1 1-2 dollars, or 2 dollars full bound and lettered.

Diſtrict of Columbia to wit.

BE it remembered that on the eleventh day of September eighteen hundred and two, in the 27th year of the Independence of the United States of America, Thos. Herty of the ſaid Diſtrict has depoſited in this office the title of a Book the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit." A Digeſt of the laws of the United States of America, being a complete ſyſtem alphabetically arranged of all the public acts of Congreſs now in force from the commencement of the Federal Government, to the end of the firſt ſeſſion of the Seventh Congreſs which terminated in May 1802, incluſive. By Thomas Herty of Waſhington City, Conveyancer. Vol. II." in conformity to the act of Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by ſecuring the copies of Maps, Charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the times therein mentioned.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſubſcribed my name and affixed the ſeal of my office the eleventh day of Sept. 1802.

URIAH FORREST,

Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Diſtrict of Columbia held for the county of Waſhington.

Sept. 13, 1802. 1aw4t.

FOR SALE.

The ſubſcriber intending to move to the ſtate of Kentucky, has and now offers for ſale, the following lands, to wit:

A TRACT in the county of Frederick (Virginia) on Buck marſh, within 12 miles of Wincheſter, and 5 of Shenandoah river, containing four hundred and ſix acres under good repair, there is on the plantation between fifty and ſixty acres of meadow land of the firſt quality, with a ſtream of water running through it, which can at no conſiderable expence and trouble, be watered if required; there is a dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn, blackſmith's ſhop, and ſeveral out houſes, a number of large and never-failing ſprings, ſeveral of which being quite convenient to the dwelling houſe, there is a valuable apple orchard, together with a number of other fruit trees, of the moſt choice kind.

A Tract adjoining on ſaid marſh, containing ſeventy-ſeven and two thirds acres, with a dwelling houſe, kitchen, a large commodious diſtillery with four ſtills, tubs, and other requiſites ſufficient, and in complete order for carrying on the diſtilling buſineſs. There is on this tract, ten acres of meadow land, which can be watered; and is an excellent ſtand for a ſtore.

One other tract lying on the head of ſaid marſh, and within half a mile of the laſt mentioned tract, and containing the ſame number of acres; a proportion of which is cleared, and under good incloſure, a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen and barn, with a well of water near the houſe, and a large ſpring at no great diſtance.

Alſo the tract whereon the ſubſcriber lives, in four ſeparate ſurveys, ſix hundred and twelve acres, lying within ſeventeen miles of Wincheſter, on the main road leading to Staunton; and on both ſides of a large creek that divides the two counties, Frederick and Shenandoah. A proportion of thoſe tracts, conſiſt of rich low ground, on both ſides of ſaid creek; about twenty acres of handſome meadow, a dwelling houſe, kitchen, a large ſhaded barn, with a number of other convenient and neceſſary outhouſes, a good garden, a ſmall apple, and pear orchard, and a number of young and thriving cherry trees; there are three ſmall, but good, ſprings, one of which is tolerable convenient to the houſe.—The above lands are fertile, and well calculated for raiſing corn and ſmall grain of every deſcription, and are particularly calculated for grazing farms, as they afford great quantities of the beſt graſs. Any further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is expected that all thoſe wiſhing to purchaſe, will wiſh firſt to view the land, which will be ſhewn, and the terms of payment made known by the ſubſcriber living on the laſt mentioned premiſes, in Shenandoah county, Virginia.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH.

Aug. 23, 1802. eo4t

IMPORTED

In the Robert from Liverpool, and now opening for Sale at the Subſcriber's Store, New-Jerſey Avenue, Capitol Hill, City of Waſhington—

A general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery and Braſs Wares.—Spades and Shovels, Sheet Iron Tin in Boxes, Braſs Kettles, Corn Hoes, Nails, Glue; Locks, Hinges and Screws, Carpenters planes, Saws, Braces and Bitts, Screw drivers, &c. Knives and Forks, Cruit Stands, Iron Wire, Bruſhes Smiths Hammers, Files, Vices, Screw plates, &c. Razors, Penknives, Spoons, Jappaned Tea Trays, Waiters and Bread Baſkets,—a few ſetts of gentlemens tools in cheſts, and a variety of articles too tedious to particularize. Alſo, a caſes of Ketland's fowling guns, which will be ſold very low for caſh or approved notes.

H. INGLE.

June 28, 1802. 3tw3w 1wt