

CORK, Feb. 23.

The enormous price of provisions, and particularly potatoes, and the general stagnation of trade, have reduced the poor to a state of distress and woe hitherto unprecedented. It is an unfortunate and ill-timed truth, that several are daily perishing in the streets, through misery and want of subsistence. Within these few days, two large woollen factories in this neighbourhood have been obliged to discharge above 150 workmen, nor can these handicraftsmen and mechanics readily employ with the utmost exertion of diligent labour, a sufficiency to purchase the necessaries of life for their families.

This morning the people collected against the amount of about 1000, and were parading various fires to display their misery to the store holders beyond the mayor's house, where general Myers, with many of the principal men in office were assembled. A deposition of twelve men entered, and in a sublimine way, flated their grievance, declaring at the same time, that their intentions were in no respect riotous or disorderly. The general seemed to take every pains to be useful, and he taken to have the public market supplied; and they withdrew in perfect order, relying on these expectations. The shops were not so much as the usual violence practised upon any individual.

The general situation of affairs in this kingdom, particularly in the south, of which the above is only a slight specimen, seem to call most loudly for the interference of the imperial legislature to which the unhappy people of the fire file are now naturally led to look for adequate protection and relief.

NOREFOLK, April 22.

United States Ship President, at anchor in Elizabeth river, near the Borough.

I, THOMAS TRUXTON, Senior Officer of the Navy at present in this harbour, having heard with pain and regret of an unfortunate affair happening in my absence from home to the late government, and two friendly friends had to be arrested, and the frigate Semula, in the service of the French Republic, do hereby order and direct, (under pain of severe punishment in the case of inferior officers and others acting under my command, to prevent and discourage such outrages in future; and on the contrary to respect and treat with civility, kindness and humanity all officers, friends and crew of the French nation, and especially those who are within our ports and harbours, seeking and relying on our protection, in consequence of the re-establishment (by treaty) of a good understanding between our two nations.

THOMAS TRUXTON.

Norfolk, the 24th Germinal, year 5th Ostrac, Vice Comandante for General Relations of the French Republic, in Virginia.

To Commodore Thomas Truxton, on board the U. S. Frigate President.

Sir, I have received with the obliging letter, you did me the honor to write me yesterday, the copy of the order, which you have thought proper to make public, since your return, in order to prevent in future, any quarrels between the seamen of our respective nations. By the means of the wife precaution on your part, and thole for the same purpose which I have taken, in conjunction with Captain Montan, commanding the French Republic frigate L'Esperance, at anchor in this port, I hope, with you, Sir, that the seamen, which have passed will not be renewed.

Respect, Commodore, with my sincere thanks, the homage of my respects.

OSTER.

NOTICE.

The President and Trustees of Charlotte Hall School in St. Mary's County, Maryland, will proceed to the appointment of a Vice Principal in this school, on Monday the 15th of May next, to hold office until the 1st of November—two hundred and fifty pupils per annum are qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and the French tongue. They must also procure satisfactory testimonials of their moral character.

Signed by Order, NEALE H. SHAW, Rep.

N. B. The next quarterly meeting of the Trustees will be held on the 1st of August, when it is hoped and expected that the Trustees will generally attend.

Wm. N. H. S. Rep. Cecil Springs, April 24, 1801.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. III.

THE public body, in which Mr. Gallatin first appeared, was, it is believed, the convention that on the part of Pennsylvania ratified the Federal Constitution. The writer of these remarks does not affirm this in an undoubted fact; but he is certain that either in this body, or in that which formed the present constitution of Pennsylvania, which is modelled on the Federal Constitution, Mr. Gallatin made his first public appearance. In the public deliberations of this body he took no part. It would seem that his modesty repelled an exhibition of his talents in this way. But he is well collected that his opinions were respected and his information courted.

The next year Mr. Gallatin was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in which body he continued to hold a seat for several years.

At this period the finances of that state were in a deplorable situation. A temporary and sudden spirit had fallen her about to accumulate upon her, had become burdensome to the people. Large outlandish arrangements of taxes existed, which, owing to a remiss administration, were altogether unproductive.

Mr. Gallatin early applied his mind to this subject. He soon discovered that the resources of the state were great and fully adequate to all her demands; but he discovered that to avail himself of these resources, it was absolutely necessary to probe the existing state of the financial operations of the government, and by a plain disclosure of facts to refer that confidence of the public agents which had been greatly impaired.

In the enquiry made, which was purified with the most laborious assiduity, he discovered in the accounts of the comptroller, a gross and absolute command of the finances, free from dilapidations. The comptroller held the same general political tenets with Mr. Gallatin; yet Mr. Gallatin was dismayed by the dangerous prejudices of a majority about the absolute and definitive scrutiny into the conduct of that officer, which terminated in his impeachment before the Senate. On this impeachment, Mr. Gallatin was the leading manager.

In the conduct of this enquiry and impeachment Mr. Gallatin pursued the right line of political integrity, uninfluenced by the ardor of party feeling. Many of his party were desirous of his co-operation, but he operated with all his zeal with men to whom hitherto he had been opposed.

Though a majority of the senate concurred in the articles of impeachment, the comptroller was not removed. He did not admit of two thirds which the constitution required to produce a conviction. But the exposure of facts that he had done, drove the countenance from office; and a new organization, in which by the erection of a new office a check was created, was established. Economy and regularity now guided the fiscal acts of the government, and the comptroller, in a short time, the command of resources not less equal but much beyond its real wants.

During this period Mr. Gallatin powerfully co-operated in the establishment of the bank of Pennsylvania. Only one bank of a final capital, then existed, in Philadelphia; but that bank was supported by a formidable interest, which considered the substitution of another as a confederate of the second bank, which would determine the public banks were in themselves conducive to the real welfare of the country, he considered that if they were established, no one should enjoy a monopoly of power. A single bank in a large commercial town was calculated to be an instrument partial and oppressive. To overcome these evils it was essentially necessary to create another bank, which, not governed by the same influence with the first, would determine the public partialities and other abuses. These arguments had weight, and the bank of Pennsylvania obtained a charter.

This enhances the character of Mr. Gallatin, as a representative of the legislature of Pennsylvania, when we consider the great, the transcendent influence which in a short period he acquired in that body, in the choice of public policy which he possessed from a majority of it. The analog of this information do not furnish a stronger evidence of the force of reason and information over prejudice and ignorance. It was then fashionable, as it has since continued to be, to brand every act of our most virtuous citizen

with epithets the most reproachful. They were lavishly heaped upon Albert Gallatin, Men, particularly, who knew him personally, and who lived remote from the seat of government, became the fittest instruments of reproach and party violence. They declared that Mr. Gallatin was a dangerous man—They then, not only allowed him talents, but confided those talents as objects of terror. His true number was Mr. Hannum, who at that time held a leading influence over the politics of Chester county. He avowed, in language the most intemperate, his hatred to Mr. Gallatin, and offered to give a candidate for a seat in the legislature for the express purpose of bearing down this terrible colossus. Mr. Hannum obtained a feat; and the early exertions of his sentiments betrayed against Mr. Gallatin an unrestrained rancour. He frequently rose to insult him. He declared without reserve that he ought to be silenced, even by menaces, and made it known that he would suffer no opportunity to escape his vindictive severity.

Hitherto the department of Mr. Gallatin had been invariably cool, dignified and conciliating. He had never been known to stoop to personal calumny. For abuse he had returned respect and passion, truth true to his original character, the threats of Mr. Hannum, to appearance, made no impression upon him. He treated him as an equal, and all men, by endeavoring to enlighten their understandings and dissipate their prejudices. A surprising change soon ensued. The tone of Mr. Hannum gradually subsided; he ceased to denounce the conduct of Mr. Gallatin, even sooth with him; and finally, in a few short months he broke the fetters of prejudice by which he had been enslaved, acknowledged that he had been deceived, allowed that Mr. Gallatin was a great and a good man; and as if this were not a sufficient atonement for past error, actively and forcefully espoused his election as Governor of the United States; and it was eminently owing to the influence that Mr. Gallatin was chosen to that place by a legislature decidedly federal.

This relation is scarcely need a comment. It has a more forcibly evident of virtue and talents. When a man is so much applied, but imitate our conduct, when they show aside their enmities and embrace us as friends, when they allow the avowment of our performance and power, can we doubt their sincerity or disloyalty to our country?

Thus, after efficiently co-operating with others, in placing the finances of Pennsylvania upon a footing which has ever since rendered them flourishing; which has enabled that state with little or no taxation to pay her debts, to add and invigorate internal improvement, by opening new roads and repairing old ones, Mr. Gallatin found himself crowned with the highest honors. In the Senate of the United States a wider field was opened. Not was it long before his generation and talent, even in this body, became respected and feared. He entered into a spirit of the most liberal and judicious federalism had then in that body almost undisturbed sway; yet in a few weeks, in a debate of great interest on executive measures, by the force of argument and information he inspired the unanimous refusal of an act of great importance, which had been passed from misinformation. It was after this display of talent that the attempt was made, which proved successful, to exclude him from his seat, on the ground that he had not been a citizen long enough to qualify him to hold it. In the decision of the Senate on this point, the decision that took place was that of party, the majority voting with the republicans against the exclusion.

During the period, to which the preceding remarks relate, the Federal Constitution was established and ratified. Mr. Gallatin among its promoters. It has never been said that he was. It is then credit to be given to him on this account? While the leading characters of the western world, the commercial cities, in which he resided, were his zealous opponents; for which opposition they have received the full weight of federal credit; is no credit due to him for at least a neutral line of conduct, which he has obtained? It has been followed from the dictates of an independent mind.

Thus far we discover no blemish in the public character of Mr. Gallatin. We contemplate him in the performance of all his duties, as a man who, enriching the treasury of the State wherein he lived, and directing its wealth to beneficent purposes; we observe him filling with dignity the high station in the legislation of the country. His private character, however, may be imperfect nor reproaches upon him in relation to this period of his life. Her glance is conclusive, and irretrievably establishes his exemption from merited censure.

LOTS.

IN different eligible situations in the City for Sale or Lease on grand Road—Likewise, 100 Acres in improved Rhode Island LIME.

A number of Quarrs and half Calks of MADEIRA Wine, of a Superior Quality, to be sold by JOHN S. WALKER, Auctioneer. At his building opposite Rhodes Tavern Professors Square. Washington, March 5, 1801. and of

FOR SALE,

THREE BRICK HOUSES, Opposite the Navy Office—They are three stories high, with two parlours on the first floor. Immediate possession may be given. Enquire of WILLIAM BAKER, Auctioneer at the above-mentioned buildings, or at his house on F street, north of the new War Office. April 17, 1801. tf.

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Calk Nails for Sale by Wholesale and Retail, at the above-mentioned buildings, and at the Hardware Store of the Subscriber, where persons building and all others wishing to purchase, will be supplied with any quantity at the most reasonable prices. JOHN JACK Washington Feb. 4, 1801.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

Two elegant brick Houses, 40 by 20 feet. SITUATED on King and Columbia Streets, Alexandria, are well calculated for the grocery and Flour business as well in the city; also two large Floors adjoining the above houses, 7 1/2 feet wide, and 100 feet long, was a great and useful feat; 7 or 8 valuable lots on King and District Streets, subject to a small ground lease. Particulars will be given on application to the subscriber, and the other in 30 days. Any person wishing to purchase, use fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, one fourth in 3 months, and the balance in 12 months, by paying interest and giving a security on the property.

I will sell off or rent,

Two new two story Brick Houses, 25 feet front by 36 feet deep, situated near Pennsylvania Avenue, on the corner of E and B streets, between the great House and the President's house. The situation for private families or stores, is equal. If not preferable, it being at present in the most improved part of the City. Possession will be given of one of the houses on the first day of next May, and the other on the first day of June following.—One fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, one fourth in 30 days, and the balance in 12 months, by paying interest and giving a security on the property.

I will sell off.

Six or eight thousand acres of valuable Kentucky soil. The terms of payment will be required as a lease mentioned.

The subscriber intends carrying on the brick-making and plastering business extensively, and will keep a constant supply of bricks and lime for the use of the City, and will be glad to make contracts to any person disposed to build in the City, on the most reasonable terms for cash. Application to be made to Francis Peyton, Esq. for the property, in Alexandria. N. VOS.

City of Washington, April 8, 1801. 5M

PREMIUM of two dollars will be given to any Person who will exhibit the best plan of a new way for the Marine, sufficient to hold 500 men, with their officers, and of a Hoist for the commandant. The Plan may be drawn as he is capable of being hereafter enlarged, and must be arranged so as to suit the dimensions of the lot, which has an East and West front of 64 feet, and North and South front of 100 feet. The plans must be lodged at the Navy Office before 31st May. April 5, 1801.

FOR SALE,

A good and convenient Lot and House, DEARLY situated on the South-East corner of Square No 973, in the vicinity of the Navy Office, carrying built, and containing five miles down the Forework. The view is two story high, fronting as feet on 12th street, and 24 feet on the 11th street, adjoining the fourth front is a commodious kitchen, with oven and other conveniences. A large front yard, carriage basin, with a well, and a pump of fine water near the back of the kitchen. The lot will extend from the 11th to the 12th street, and 130 feet to the 14th street. The purchaser may have a seventh of the fourth half of the Square.

For a further description of the several parcels of the City, which are indisputably free of any incumbrance, the terms moderate and convenient, which may be known by application to the subscriber, who the premises first mentioned, possession of which may be given within 30 days after purchase.

THOMAS TINGEY.

Who will sell off one whole and four half acres, London particular Masters and wife, of excellent quality. Washington, 20, April 1801. 27