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For the National Intelligencer.

When hypocricy is once detected and ſtripped of her maſk, ſhe either ſhrinks into contemptible obſcurity or abandons herſelf to barefaced licentiouſneſs. Fidelity, on the contrary, having proved the purity of her principles, reſts contented in the public approbation, and happy in her own conſcious innocence. It always happens, ſooner or later, that thoſe who are accuſed of principles or crimes, of which they are not guilty, have their innocence demonſtrated by the perfidy of their accuſers. When Socrates was perſecuted and condemned by a mad faction, for infidelity and ſeditious practices, he with unſhaken integrity and conſcious innocence combatted, to the laſt, thoſe accuſations conſoling, himſelf in the belief, that the villainy of his enemies would exculpate his character. Poſterity has done him ample juſtice.

An almoſt ſimilar caſe has been depending at iſſue, for theſe ſeveral years paſt, between the republicans and federaliſts of this country. The one party inſiſting on the purity of their motives, and their attachment to their country and its conſtitution; the other denying them "every virtue under heaven," imputed their oppoſition to a thirſt for blood, plunder, rapine, and devaſtation.

The impartial public has given to both parties a long and a fair trial; heard the pleadings on both ſides; has marked the motives, the meaſures, and the actions of both; and has finally decided in favour of republicans.

But notwithſtanding this has been the caſe, and though it has been announced to the world by a great & by a reſpectable majority of the citizens of the United States; yet there are men who call themſelves federaliſts, who continue to ſtigmatize the name of a republic with every epithet that is opprobrious, and who brand it with every ſpecies of licentious ſcandal.

Previous to a few remarks, let me take the liberty of reciting a few extracts, as ſpecimens of federaliſm.

"Economy is our tutelary ſaint (ridiculing the economy of the government) and this *blinking beldame* with her pence-table in her hand, is buſied *of late*, in bale-ſtooping to the ground, picking up cents, ruſty nails, pointleſs needles, and headleſs pins." Again, "God forbid that *any man*, who has *the memory of his ancestors in his heart* or a ſpark of *English spirit* glowing in his veins, ſhould ever recur to this blind Columbian guide:" Again, "In further confirmation of our poſition we aſſert, *that no republican can be a good writer or a good man*, foundneſs of principles and underſtanding being indiſpenſably requiſite:" Again, "When the ſovereignty of every republic *is degraded and derided, the monarchy of England will remain lofty and firm as the everlasting hills and white cliffs of Albion; a king, lords, and commons form the threefold cord, which cannot be broken.*"

It appears then, from the foregoing extracts, which are faithfully cited, that the federaliſts are become incorrigible indeed, and are never to be reclaimed or converted to republicaniſm. Whilſt they hold the abſurd doctrine, *that a republican can neither be an honest man, nor possessed of common understanding*; is it poſſible that ſuch oppoſite principles can ever aſſimilate? Whilſt they deſpiſe the plain frugal manners of a republican, and turn into ridicule the economy of the government ("*that blinking beldame*") which cannot be too much the guardian and huſbander of the public treaſury; is it poſſible that ſuch oppoſite meaſures can ever coincide? Whilſt they have the *memory and example of their ancestors* (the old tories depicted on their hearts, or a ſpark of *English spirt glowing in their veins*; is it poſſible that they can ever be attached to any other government, or at leaſt form of government, than that of the Britiſh? Whilſt they are bigoted in the belief, *that monarchy must be exalted* and remain *lofty and firm as the everlasting hills*, and republics *degraded and derided*; is it poſſible that they can honeſtly and ſincerely unite in the ſupport of ſuch a government as ours? Certainly they cannot.

But notwithſtanding that ſuch are the ſentiments generally, of the federaliſts, as appears by the ſanction and ſuffrage they receive in their public prints; yet my hopes and my wiſhes, for the peace and happineſs of the United States, induce me to think, that more immediately, they are only the ravings and rantings of a diſappointed and deluded ſet of men, who rather than not have the affairs of government conducted in their own way, would wiſh to ſee the country involved in anarchy and confuſion, or become the prey of a foreign power. With ſuch characters, therefore, as theſe, it is of no uſe to reaſon, for they will liſten to none; but with thoſe who have not abandoned themſelves to the violence of party animoſity, it may be neceſſary to remonſtrate, ſo far at leaſt, as to requeſt them, never to decide on matters and things from mere reports or appearances, without the moſt mature deliberation; leſt by their not commanding a view of the *whole* they may diſtract and confuſe the component parts, and lead themſelves into deluſion. Let them take a retroſpective view of what has paſt, and they will perceive that there is nothing now doing, but what has been done heretofore, ſave only a few alterations which experience has taught the government to make for the better. That in the beſt regulated order of human affairs, time will be making her neceſſary and conſequent changes. That here to add and there to diminiſh; in this place to amend, in that to make entirely new, will be the buſineſs of government, from time to time; ſo that the whole united ſyſtem may, thereby, be kept in conſtant and complete repair. Let them conſider that our preſent form of government is the work of our own hands, and purely republican; that it is the beſt adapted of any other on earth to our manners, cuſtoms, habits, and principles; and that it ſecures to us, in the moſt conſummate degree, all thoſe rights, privileges, and immunities which conſtitute the happineſs of human nature. That to judge of its being faithfully and equitably adminiſtered, it will be neceſſary to reflect, whether any meaſure has been adopted by the executive authorities, which has not been authoriſed and directed by a conſtitutional law of the land.

If then, on calmly and temperately inveſtigating all theſe particulars, it appears that the officers of government, from the preſident to the moſt ſubordinate, have acted in perfect conformity with that conſtitution and thoſe laws which you have made yourſelves, in the perſons of your repreſentatives; then ſurely, inſtead of oppoſition and ſlander, they deſerve, not only your ſupport, but your praiſe, veneration, and gratitude for their fidelity.

In this way, fellow-citizens, let us reaſon and commune together, in this manner let us give the preſent adminiſtration a fair and impartial trial, and you will ultimately find, that it will ſtand the teſt of the moſt rigid ſcrutiny.

PLAIN SENSE.

Whereas a commiſſion of Bankruptcy has been awarded and iſſued againſt ISAAC SMITH, of Harwich, reſident in Boſton, in the Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, trader; and the ſaid Iſaac Smith has been declared a bankrupt; he is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or to the major part of them, on the 5th day of September next, on the 24th day of ſaid September, and on the 9th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of each of ſaid days, at the office of Nathan Goodale, Eſq in Tremont-ſtreet, Boſton, and make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects—When and where his Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the ſecond meeting to chooſe an aſſignee or aſſignees, and at the laſt meeting, ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination. And at ſaid laſt meeting, any of the creditors of ſaid bankrupt may be heard before ſaid commiſſioners, againſt the making or allowing of a certificate to the judge of ſaid diſtrict, to entitle the ſaid bankrupt to a certificate of diſcharge.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt are to make payment, and thoſe who have any of his effects are to deliver the ſame to ſuch perſons only as the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

By order of the Commiſſioners,
JOHN HEARD, Sec'ry.
Dated Auguſt 28, 1801.

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, September 25.

The arrival of the ſhip Jane, capt. Gardner, in 41 days from Greenoc, has put the Editors of the New-York Gazette in poſſeſſion of Glaſgow papers to the 13th of Auguſt, incluſive—Theſe papers contain London Advices to the 10th of Auguſt, two days later than heretofore received.

It appears, from the ſubſequent Extracts—That Lord Nelſon ſailed from Margate on the 8th ult. with ſeveral ſhips of war, deſtined it was ſuppoſed, againſt ſome of the Dutch ports—Amſterdam, Goree, &c. are ſpoken of—That Nelſon left at Boulogne a line of gun boats to block up that place—That the ſlaughter on board the French boats at Boulogne was very great—That all the ſeamen who were on board Admiral de Winter's fleet, had gone a ſhore to do garriſon duty—That a formidable force under Gen. Clark had ſailed from Madras to go againſt Batavia or the Mauritius—That a ſmall Engliſh ſquadron have taken Onrooſt and Cowpar's Iſland, have ſwept Batavia Roads, and taken 5 French privateers—That the Company's ſhip Phœnix has captured the notorious French privateer Gen. Malartic—That twenty-two Regiments of Iriſh militia have, to a man, volunteered their ſervices to Great Britain, and the remainder were expected to follow their example—That the Yeomanry of England were all offering their ſervices to government. That the Oporto fleet had arrived at Plymouth, &c.

The following remarks relative to America, are from a Paris paper, [the *Moniteur*] of the 6th of Auguſt.

The relations of friendſhip which ſubſiſted between the French Republic and the United States of America had been interrupted. The Convention which re-eſtabliſhes them has been ratified by the Firſt Conſul, and the exchange of the ratification of the two Governments has been made at Paris. The merchants of the two countries had already reſumed their operations with confidence. The American flag floated in the ports of France, that of the Republic was received in the ports of America; and the union of the two countries made us feel that their two Governments would ſoon agree. It was a family complaint, which required only ſome explanation to terminate.—*Moniteur.*

GLASGOW, Auguſt 13.

At Amſterdam, Goree, and other parts of Holland, great apprehenſions are entertained of an attack on the Dutch fleet.

A Dutch paper of the 28th July, poſitively aſſerts that all the ſeamen, who were on board De Winter's fleet, have been ſent on ſhore, to do garriſon duty at Helvoet and Brill.

On Sunday laſt, Lord Nelſon again ſailed from Margate, in the Meduſa frigate, having in company, ſeveral ſhips of war. His Lordſhip, it is ſuppoſed, has gone to reconnoitre ſome particular point of the enemy's coaſt, againſt which it is conjectured a new enterprize will be undertaken.

The remainder of the Baltic fleet under Admiral Pole, conſiſting of nine ſail of the line, paſſed through the Downs on Saturday evening on its way to Portſmouth, where it arrived on Sunday.

The packet, on board of which Count Bernſtoff and his ſuite embarked for the Continent, was brought to off Goree, by the Juno Dutch frigate, when ordered her to anchor; a packet ſoon after arrived from Admiral De Winter, which took on board the Count and Suite, and the packet was ordered to return immediately.

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

The following is an extract of a letter from Surat, dated January 20, ſaid to have been addreſſed to ſome perſon at Liſbon, received the 4th of July, per the Balevenous East-India trader from that place:—"We are all in a buſtle. The Bombay Armed Aſſociation are to do garriſon duty in abſence of the European troops, who are about leaving us on the three different expeditions which are fitting out from both ſides the Peninſula. The grand one Bengal conſiſts of 6000 Europeans, from Madras 2500, and from Bombay the 68th regiment, about 670 men. They all aſſembled at Madras, and have now ſailed, it is ſuppoſed againſt the Mauritius or Batavia, but is generally believed againſt the Mauritius. The commander in chief is Gen. Clark. Admiral Blanket ſailed on Chriſtmas Eve, in the Leopard, of 50 guns; Fox, of 32, and ſome tranſports, for the Red Sea, having 450 European infantry and artillery on board. The third expedition (the object of which is unknown) is nearly ready at Bombay, conſiſting of 500 Europeans, infantry and cavalry, 1500 Sepoys, 2000 bullocks, and eight months proviſions and water, and under the command of Col. Little. A ſmall ſquadron, conſiſting of the Centurion, of 50 guns, and 3 frigates, has ſwept Batavia Roads, and taken poſſeſſion of Onrooſt and Cowper's Iſland, and five French privateers, which were a great annoyance to our trade in this part of the world, &c. &c."

DOVER, Auguſt 8.

The Nile lugger arrived here this morning from Boulogne. The captain informs me nothing has been attempted there ſince the firſt attack. Lord Nelſon is gone away with the bomb veſſels, but has left a line of gun-boats to block up the place. A galliot was boarded yeſterday by the Nile, which had juſt come out of Bologne; the captain informed them that the ſlaughter was very great on board the French gun-boats: he ſaw 16 dead bodies brought out of one of them only, beſides wounded, and a great many were drowned in thoſe that ſunk; ten of the gun boats are totally rendered uſeleſs; and moſt of the others got more or leſs damage, but no damage is done to the town; three ſhells fell into the harbour, but not burſting, did no miſchief. The French were ſo intimidated for fear of the town being deſtroyed, that the general gave orders not to fire from the batteries on our cutters and ſmall craft, who now go in within muſket ſhot. The troops have thrown up entrenchments for nearly four miles in length, and made a mortar battery, which they tried for the firſt time yeſterday, but could not reach any of our gun-boats.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

Amsterdam, July 27.

A great number of gun-boats fitted out and equipped in the Zuyder Zee, have received orders to repair to the Texel, where they will ſerve for the defence of the road of that port againſt all attempts of the Britiſh fleet under admiral Graves. Every thing leads us to believe that the enemy, ſeeing ſuch numerous forces as thoſe now cruiſing off the Texel, means to attack the diviſion of the Dutch fleet at anchor there. Some light veſſels are already come to reconnoitre the interior of the road. All the batteries of the Heldes, and thoſe raiſed upon the weſtern part of the coaſt of Holland, are in the beſt poſſible ſtate, and furniſhed with a ſufficient number of troops to ſerve them. On the ſide of the Maeſe meaſures of precaution are alſo taken, as well in the Iſle of Goree, as in the vicinity of Helvoetſluys. In this ſtate of things we expect immediately maritime events of the higheſt importance in the North Sea. It is thought the arrival of Gen. Augereau, who is expected every moment on his return from Paris, will determine the ſailing of our fleet under the command of admiral de Winter, and its deſtination. It is certain that the Britiſh cruiſers placed at the mouth of the Scheldt have lately ſtopped ſome fiſhing veſſels upon the coaſt of the Iſle of Walcheren. The enemy interrogated the owners as to the number of troops in the Iſles of Zealand, as alſo the effective force of the diviſion of Gallo-Batavian ſhips of war which are in the port of Fluſhing, as alſo in the weſtern Scheldt.

Leghorn, July 17.

Different reports, poſterior to thoſe which reached us on the 14th and 15th of this month, confirm the news of the debarkation effected by admiral Gantheaume.