For the National Intelligencer.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
No. III.

In my last number I assigned pre-eminent rank among the federal members of the House of Representatives to Messrs. Bayard and Griswold. They were represented as actuated by an impetuosity of ambition, prone to hurry them into extravagance and passion. It is the object of my present remarks to prove the assertion; in doing this, for the purpose of great correctness, I shall be constrained, in the first place, to notice an individual, not from the real talents he possesses, but for the lead, which he has been suffered to take in the federal councils of the senate; an individual, cradled in intrigue, who, through the successive gradations of life through which he has passed, has alone been consistent in an increasing hatred of liberty; an individual, who not satisfied with vain efforts to obscure the lustre of republicanism in this country, co-operated by dark and insidious schemes to frustrate it in another.

It will be recollected, that the discussions respecting the repeal of the late judiciary law commenced in the senate, and that the great champion of that law, the loud trumpet of federalism, was Governeur Morris.

If there be a truth great beyond others, a truth consecrated by undissenting suffrage, one around which every wise thought and pure intention should cling, it is the necessity of the union of these states. To ensure and protect this union our constitution was formed, and to cement and perpetuate it, has engaged the patriotic labours of our most enlightened and virtuous citizens. For the attainment of this object our soldiers bled, and our statesmen toiled. Cemented by the same interest, involved in one common destiny, with the same friends and enemies, with the same pursuits, and insulated alike by moral and physical relations from the other portions of the world, while every rational motive enforces the policy and necessity of union, it must follow that disunion can be the offspring only of madness or folly.

What produced those immense sacrifices of individual and state partialities which issued in the adoption of the federal constitution? The paramount love of union.—What has produced an acquiescence, even a cheerful acquiescence in those burthens which the necessities of the country required:—but the love of union?—What animated the actions of a Washington, or induced him to tender that profound and affectionate advice, whose parting accents enforced an adherence to the constitution, but the enlightened and virtuous conviction that on the union of these states depended the salvation of republicanism? Has, in short, any citizen *heretofore* dared to suggest the idea of disunion?

Before this memorable period, the suggestion has not been made. It may have reposed in the bosom of treason, but it has never been avowed. It was reserved for Governeur Morris, in a paroxism of disappointed ambition, to menace his political opponents, and to alarm the nation with this new hydra of federalism.

He would probably deny the charge, and you, fellow citizens, might not believe it, did he not stand committed on paper. But fortunately for truth, and more fortunately, perhaps, for liberty, he stands boldly committed. Hear his own words:

In his first speech he says; "but remember, the moment this union is dissolved, we shall no longer be governed by votes."

Again—"We are now about to violate the constitution. Once touch it with unhallowed hands, sacrifice but one of its provisions, and we are gone. We commit the fate of America to the mercy of time and chance."

Again—"The contract [with the judge] is a solemn one. Can you violate it? If you can, you may throw the constitution into the flames—it is gone—it is dead."

In his second speech he says:

"Before then that you violate that independance [of the judges]—Pause—there are state sovereignties, as well as the sovereignty of the general government. There are cases—too many cases—in which the interest of one is not considered as the interest of the other. Should these conflict—if the judiciary be gone, the question is no longer of law but of force. This is a state of things which no honest and wise man can view without horror."

Again—

"But what, I ask, will be the situation of these states (organized as they now are) if by the dissolution of our national compact they be left to themselves? What is the probable result? We shall either be the victims of foreign intrigue, and split into factions, fall under the domination of a foreign power, or else after the misery and torment of civil war, become the subjects of an usurping military despot. What but this compact! What but this specific part of it, can save us from ruin? The judicial power; that fortress of the constitution, is now to be overturned."

Again—

"I declare to you, that if you lose this charter, never! no never! will you get another. We are now perhaps arrived at the parting point. Here even here, we stand on the brink of fate. Pause—Pause—For heaven's sake pause!"

Such are a few of the many menaces buried over the heads of the nation by Governeur Morris on this memorable occasion. They amount to the declaration, "I and my friends will make the constitution mean what we please, and unless our construction is accepted, the United States shall be shaken to their centre, political chaos shall return, and 'ravaged towns' and bleeding 'wounds,' shall expiate your crime."

But the Ajax Talemon* was only the pioneer of party. Others, more distinguished for talents, and not less distinguished by zeal, brought up the rear. Among these stood James A. Bayard, unrivalled in hardihood of assertion, and in giving the most unlimited expression to federal terrors. This man, so signalized in antecedent congresses, for a bold violation of the constitution, who not only brought forward sedition laws, but insulted with unfeeling arrogance their unhappy victims, now, for the first time, stood, with gigantic bulk, the mighty champion of the charter of our rights!

Read his own words:—

"We knew better, sir, the characters who were to succeed us, and we knew that nothing was sacred in the eyes of infidels. No, sir, I never had a thought that any thing belonging to the federal government was holy in the eyes of those gentlemen. I could never, therefore, imagine that a sanctuary could be built up which would not be violated. I believe these gentlemen regard public opinion because their power depends upon it, but I believe they respect no existing establishment of the goverment, and if public opinion could be brought to support them, I have no doubt they would annihilate the whole."

Again—

"The fears which I then felt, have not been dispelled but multiplied by what I have since seen. I know nothing which is to be allowed to stand. I observe the institutions of the government falling around me, and where the work of destruction is to end God alone knows. We discharged our consciences in establishing a judicial system, which now exists, and it will be for those who now hold the power of the government to answer for the abolition of it, which they at present meditate. We are told, that our law was against the sense of the nation. Let me tell those gentlemen, they are deceived, when they call themselves the nation. They are only a domineering party, and though the sun of federalism should never rise again, they will shortly find men better or worse than themselves thrusting them out of their places. I know it is the cant of those in power, however they have acquired it, to call themselves the nation. We have recently witnessed an example of it abroad. How rapidly did the nation change in France, at one time Brissot called himself the nation—then Robespierre, afterwards Tallien and Barras, and finally Bonaparte. But their dreams were soon dissipated, and they awoke in succession upon the scaffold, or in banishment. Let not these gentlemen flatter themselves, that heaven has reserved for them a peculiar destiny. What has happened to others in this country they must be liable to. Let them not exult too highly in the enjoyment of a little brief and fleeting authority. It was ours yesterday, it is theirs to-day, but to-morrow it may belong to others."

Again—

"This doctrine is not a harmless absurdity, it is a most dangerous heresy. It is a doctrine which cannot be practised without producing not discord only, but bloodshed. If you pass the bill upon your table the judges have a constitutional right to declare it void. I hope they will have courage to exercise that right; and if, sir, I am called upon to take my side, standing acquitted in my conscience and before my God, of all motives but the support of the constitution of my country, I shall not tremble at the consequences.

"The constitution may have its enemies, but I know that it has also its friends. I beg gentlemen to pause before they take this rash step. There are many, very many who believe, if you strike this blow, you inflict a mortal wound on the constitution. There are many now willing to spill their blood to defend that constitution. Are gentlemen disposed to risk the consequences? Sir, I mean no threats—I have no expectation of appalling the stout hearts of my adversaries; but if gentlemen are regardless of themselves, let them consider their wives and children, their neighbours and their friends. Will they risk civil dissention; will they hazard the welfare, will they jeopardize the peace of the country, to save a paltry sum of money, less than thirty thousand dollars."

Again—

"We are standing on the brink of that revolutionary torrent, which deluged in blood one of the fairest countries of Europe."

I have appealed to the very words used on this occasion, to repel all surmise of unfairness. The subject is of infinite moment, and no man should be unjustly accused. There was a time, when words like these would have been denounced treason: there was a time when he who used them, would have been punished as a traitor. Thank God! those persecuting and sanguinary days are past. Our violated constitution and suspended liberties have survived the storm. Conscience is once more permitted to exercise her insulted rights, and the liberty of speech is again placed under the safeguard, as well of public opinion, as of the laws. But while this inestimable privilege is free to all, he who judges others may himself be judged; and it is but just that the same liberty which he takes with others should be applied to him.

On the 7th day of December, Governeur Morris and James A. Bayard, in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly pronounced, "We swear to support the constitution of the United States:" That constitution, which commences with these sacred words, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect UNION, establish justice, insure domestic TRANQUILITY, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of *liberty to ourselves and our posterity*, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

On the 14th day of Jan. Governeur Morris, and on the 19th day of February, James A. Bayard, in the presence of the people of America, in outrage of this solemn and voluntary obligation, menaced the nation with a destruction of this very constitution, with a subversion of order, with a demolition of domestic tranquility, with an annihilation of liberty, with civil war, with blood reeking from the scaffold, with the murder of women and children.

Fellow-citizens, who is there among you that does not shudder at the horrid sounds; if the sounds terrify you what would be your feeling at the realities? Know then, that these men have sent into the midst of you these alarms; know too, that it is not owing to them that they have not been realised. *You*, fellow-citizens, extinguished that torch that threatened your towns with conflagration; *you* disarmed the bayonet that menaced your women and children with death; *you* said to the mad rage of treason, in its wildest paroxisms, your malice is impotent with a people who can distinguish the sobriety of liberty from the uproar of faction.

In other countries the sword would have been unsheathed, & these men would have mounted a throne or a scaffold.

SYDNEY.

* In reply to the denunciations of mr. Morris, general Mason, after exposing the violation of the constitution by the *federal* act of the last Congress, asked, with appropriate spirit: "Where were these guardians of the Constitution—these vigilant centinels of our rights and liberties, when this law passed? Were they asleep upon their post? Where was the gentleman from New York, who had on this debate made such a noble stand in favor of a violated constitution? Where was the *Ajax Talemon* of his party, or to use his own more correct expression, the *faction* to which he belonged? Where was the hero with his seven-fold shield? Not of bull's hide—but of brass—prepared to prevent or to punish this Trojan rape which he now sees meditated upon the constitution of his country by a wicked *faction*? Where was Hercules, that he did not crush these den of robbers that broke into the sanctuary of the constitution? Was he forgetful of his duty? Were his nerves unstrung? Or was he the very leader of the band that broke down these constitutional ramparts?"

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the morning of the 25th inst. a Negro Woman named Priscilla, she is about forty-five years of age, a short woman and very black; her cloathing is not known only a negro cotton jacket and petticoat. It is likely she may change her cloathing; she had a sore on her right rist, it is perceivable from the other. I bought her from Mr John Stephens, City of Washington.—She lived for some time near the Great Falls of the Potowmac, with Mrs Martin Huger. I will give the above Reward to any person that will apprehend the said wench and deliver her to me or secure her in any jail that I get her again.

JOHN SASSEER,
Near Nottingham.

May 28, 1802. eo3t

Public. Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the orphans court for the county of Washington in the district of Columbia, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the morning (and continue from day to day until the whole is sold) at the corner of south E street and New Jersey Avenue, in the City of Washington.

ALL the [illegible] property of Jasper De Carnapp, [illegible] the county aforesaid, deceased, consisting of a quantity of store goods of various kinds, chiefly in the dry goods line—also household and kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, and a variety of other articles. Terms of sale, all sums under 20 dollars, cash, all above that amount 6 months credit, the buyer giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

HENRY INGLE,
Administrator.
ELIZ. DE CARNAP,
Administratrix.

May 28, 1802. eptf.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, May 24.

The arrival of the ship Mercury, in 39 days from London, has extended our regular files of London papers to the 11th of April, without adding much political information to our former stock.

One of the most important circumstances we have to announce is, the suspension of payments in specie at the Bank of England.

On the 5th ult. the Premier opened the budget. The sum required for the services of the current year is stated by him at twenty six millions five thousand pounds, which is provided for by a loan on the terms mentioned in the opposite page. He likewise required provision to be made for paying the interest of ninety-seven millions additional debt, amounting to 3,200,000l. for which he took three leading classes of objects of taxation, viz. An increase of two millions on malt, hops, and beer; one million from an increase and modification of the assessed taxes; and one million from the exports and imports. In the course of his speech on this subject, he mentioned that it was the intention of the government to discharge the National Debt, and that the measures which had been adopted would produce that effect in forty five years.

LONDON, April 3.

It has been officially notified at Milan, that the emperor has acquiesced in the proceedings of the Consulta at Lyons. The French minister of marine has written to the merchants at Bordeaux that they may safely embark in speculation to St. Domingo.

Yesterday morning mr. Abraham Newland informed the gentlemen of the stock Exchange, he was authorised to state that the sum wanted by way of loan, for the services of the current year, would be twenty-six millions and an half, one million and a half of which is to be raised in Ireland. A letter to that effect, from the chancellor of the exchequer, had been received in the morning by the governors of the bank. In consequence of this communication Consols rose 1 1-4 per cent.

The Georgiana packet, lately arrived from India, is stated to have brought some interesting particulars respecting the transfer of the sovereignty of the Carnatic to the India Company. The ship Malabar caught fire in Madras roads in August last, and blew up. Late accounts from the Carnatic give hopes that the war which has so long ravaged that country will be shortly terminated.

April 6.

Yesterday morning the candidates for the loan met the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street. There were seven parties; and the preliminaries having been settled, they delivered in their sealed offers, when they appeared as follows:

Taking 65l. of 3 per cents. consols, and 60l. of 3 per cents. reduced, they made the offer on the deferred stock.

	£.	s.	d.
Messrs. Payne, Smith, and Payne, Morgan and Pole	6	19	3
Messrs. Sprot, Hammond, and Co. for the Stock Exchange committee	7	15	0
Lord Kinnaird, Boldero, & Co. for the Bankers committee	7	15	0
Messrs. Everitt, Newnham, Were, Bruce, and Co.	8	15	0
Sir F. Baring, Angerstein, and Co.	9	4	0
Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, Goldsmids, Salomon, & Co.	9	5	0
Sir James Esdaile, Shewell, and Co.	9	15	0

When of course Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, Morgan, and Pole, were declared to be the contractors, and they signed a memorandum accordingly.

Upon these terms that loan may be estimated as under:—

	£.	s.	d.
65 of 3 per cents. consols, at 74 (the price of Saturday) is	£. 48	2	9
60 of 3 per cents. reduced, at 74	43	16	0
6l. 19s. 3d. of deferred 3 per cents. at 58	3	16	9
Discount, actual bonus	3	8	0
Increase upon the price of Saturday, being equal to 1 1-3 on the Consols	1	17	3
	£. 100	0	0

April 7.

The flow of wealth and confidence which has been so conspicuous within these few days in the monied interest, still continues unabated. The funds yesterday sustained the elevation to which they had attained.—Consols left off at 77 1-4 for money; and Omnium was done at a premium of 5 1-4. It is believed that the present loan is in fewer hands than any loan for a considerable period. For some time, therefore, the market will be supplied in such a manner as to prevent a depreciation from the quantity on sale. The circumstance of the loan's being [illegible] likewise to raise the funds by forcing those who were preparing for the loan to purchase omnium at a large price or to put themselves in stock, even at the advanced price. The price of stock certainly is a proof of the great quantity of floating wealth in the country.

On Sunday night died, at Bath, the right hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon, chief justice of the court of King's Bench.—He is succeeded in his title and estate by his only remaining son, George, now Lord Kenyon.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.
SEPARATE CONVENTION,
Entered into between the French and Batavian Plenipotentiaries.

The undersigned Plenipotentiary of the French republic, declares, conformably to existing stipulations between the French and Batavian republics, and in virtue of special instructions with which he is furnished to that effect on the part of his government, that it is understood that the indemnity stipulated in favor of the house of Nassau, in the 18th article of the present treaty, shall not, upon any account, or in in any manner, be at the charge of the Batavian republic; the French government being guarantee to this effect towards the said republic.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic, in the name of his government, accepts of the above declaration as explanatory of the definitive treaty, signed this day by the plenipotentiaries of the four contracting powers.

The present act shall be presented at the ratification of the two respective governments, and the ratifications exchanged in due form.

Done at Amiens, March 27.
(Signed) *J. Bonaparte,*
R. J. Schimmelpenninck.

LONDON, April 10.

We understand it is at present the intention of government to ratify the Definitive Treaty of Peace on Monday, and dispatch it to Paris. It will probably there meet the ratification of Spain returned back from Madrid, which, with the ratifications of France and Holland, may be expected here about the end of the week. In about ten days after lord Whitworth will set out for Paris.

In announcing that the final arrangement of general Peace is so near at hand it is with much pain we give to the public any information tending to damp their joy. We received private advices from the continent yesterday, which, in addition to the contents of the public papers, leave very little doubt that the flames of war just extinguished in the West of Europe are on the eve of being rekindled in the East. We are assured the event which every one has so plainly foreseen is on the point of taking place; that the PARTITION of the TURKISH EMPIRE is agreed upon, and that Bonaparte has succeeded in persuading Russia, Austria and Prussia, tempted by the prospect of agrandizement, to enter into his views. It is possible that Mr. Bassett, the messenger, brought official intelligence of this to our Minister a few days ago. We understand Russia and Austria will immediately invade the Turkish dominions.

This intelligence comes by a private channel; but it rests on good authority, and is strongly supported by the contents of Foreign journals. From the French German and Dutch mails, received yesterday, we have made extracts under the head "Turkish Empire," which will enable our readers to judge how far our opinion is founded. It appears, the French minister at Constantinople, received dispatches of great importance; that the English Minister at Vienna received a messenger, from Constantinople with dispatches of great importance also; the Grand Seignior and the Divan, expected the ultimatum of England with impatience, as it was reported Austria and Russia had agreed to seize upon her Western Provinces, which are in a state of anarchy; that the Archduke Charles had called from his hermitage Field martial Cobourg, and is busily engaged with him in organizing the army; that the Austrian troops at Hungary are in motion, and their designs of seizing upon several Turkish provinces is no longer doubtful; that 24,000 men in Transylvania alone; that numerous Austrian armies are assembling in Eastern Gallicia to seize Moldavia; and that cordons of troops are on the frontiers of Bosnia and Servia, which are to co-operate with Russian troops destined to take possession of the Turkish towns of Bender and Akkaman. While these formidable measures are pursuing against the Turks, they are embroiled with the English on account of the massacre of the Beys. The Turkish empire left alone, and attacked as it will be by all the great military powers of Europe, must fall; Bonaparte will then obtain his objects, Egypt and Greece, in defiance of the British marine. If he cannot reach them by sea, he will by land; and the very pretext will be used by the great military powers for partitioning Turkey, which they lately used for their attempt to partition France. The "*disorder, anarchy, and confusion*, will be found so great, as to threaten the very existence of *civil society; no regular government*" will be able to exist, unless the Turks are reduced, and the scenes acting in