from the passing this bill, or any other improper act of the legislature, may be cured by future elections. I cannot help doubting whether the gentleman has contemplated the full extent of this doctrine. It goes, in my opinion, wholly to set aside a written constitution. It is not in my power to conceive that elections are a remedy for every encroachment the legislature may make on the constitution. It must be a very uncertain corrective in instances of the most flagrant violations, and in smaller ones, it is none at all. There is not responsibility enough attached to the individual members of this house, to render elections a sufficient corrective for the abuse of power. If the acts of the legislature, which shall violate the most plain and positive provision of the constitution, can only be corrected by an appeal to the opinion of the people, to be manifested by the exercise of their right of election, we lose the advantages we expect to derive from a written constitution. And public opinion, which can never be accurately ascertained, and which is continually liable to fluctuations and changes, will be our political constitution. If the time should come, which I hope has not yet arrived, when public opinion is to be the only corrective of the abuse of power, constitutional rights will be reduced to a phantom, and the fair fabric of our national independence, liberty and safety will be levelled with the dust.

But, sir, I will not detain the committee at this late period of the discussion, when it is not possible for me to add to the weight of argument and mass of information, which, in a manner so lucid and impressive, has been given to this house. I have thought it a duty thus far to state my own ideas on a subject, which has excited much apprehension. The distinguished talents and information of gentlemen, who are of opinion, that the passing of this bill will be no infringement of the constitution, command my respect. But when I find them leaving the plain words of the constitution—the plain import of terms used without limitation—without being applied to any particular department—implying no more restraint upon the executive, than upon the legislature, to support their opinions on *constructions* and *implications*:—when I find them denying that the judiciary ought to be *independent*, I am forcibly led to the conclusion, that they are mistaken. And if the case is even doubtful, that the safest way is not to act at all, I had rather leave the laws in operation than hazard a breach of this inviolable *instrument*. What evils may we not suffer, if we, by repealing this law, shall in event, be found to have broken the constitution. They may extend beyond the power of calculation. It must be left to imagination alone to pourtray the picture which may be dreadfully realised.

What shall we suffer, sir, if by doubting its constitutionality, we suspend the repeal to another session? I must confess to you, sir, my information is too limited to attempt a consideration of the expediency of the repeal. But so far as I can judge from the copious information given to the committee, the expence compared to the benefits which may arise from the present system, bears no proportion to them. I am as much disposed to promote economy as any gentleman on this floor, but economy becomes a public injury when it is not subservient to the public good. The saving expence alone, in this case, can afford little or no argument in favor of the repeal. From many parts of the union, we find the courts, by the little experience already had, are in the highest estimation. I should therefore wait until further experience determines the propriety or impropriety of the repeal. Diffident as I may feel of my own opinion on a subject like this, when called to vote under a sense of moral obligation, and the solemnity of an oath I have taken on this floor to support the constitution, I must give my decided negative to the bill on your table.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 8th day of October next, at the dwelling house of the Subscriber in Prince George's County, Maryland, about two miles from Bladensburg—for Cash.

A valuable and pleasantly situated tract of land, containing about 100 acres; also a quantity of corn, wheat, rye and tobacco, with sundry articles of household furniture farming utensils and stock.

A private sale will be preferred—But if not so sold, before the 8th day of October next they will be sold on that day, on the terms abovementioned. The land if not sold, will be rented on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM BROWN.

June 10, 1802. 4t

FOR SALE,

An excellent Blacksmith, together with his wife and three likely children, to wit, two boys, 10 and 8 years of age, and a girl four. The woman has been employed altogether in washing and ironing. An examination of the blacksmith's work will be his best recommendation. To save unnecessary applications the price of the family is 1,400 dollars.

V. PEYTON.

Stafford, March 8, 1802. 1awtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, June 11, 1802.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

General Commissioners of Bankruptcy.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

William Thornton, John M. Gantt, Tristram Dalton, and Sam. Hanson.

Rhode-Island, District.

Constant Tabor, Samuel Vernon, Ths. Peckham, and Paul M. Mumford.

Kentucky District.

John Rowan, Daniel Weisger, John Instone, James Morrison, John A. Seitz, John Bradford.

To the Electors of the City of Washington.

I was this day notified, pursuant to law, that at the recent election of a city council, I have been honored with your suffrages. Strangers as we almost all are to one another, unasked, unsolicited, I have received this high compliment from you; and to pass it without suitable acknowledgment would in me be cold and ungrateful. Whatever occasions may sometimes sanction secrecy and reserve, in ordinary cases a frank explanation between the constituents of society, and the trustees of their power, must be attended with reciprocal advantage. Next to the satisfaction and tranquility of his own mind, the favor of that society in which he is destined to reside, must ever constitute a principal source of happiness to every citizen. While a just attention to independence will forbid a servile assiduity to obtain the favor of the people; proud and corrupt is that heart which can affect to despise their unbiassed approbation. The election of one, who does not *court* their suffrage, is a compliment both to *him*, and to *them*. In *him*, it manifests an aweful and reverential sense of the sacred right which they are about to exercise. In *them*, it exhibits that calm dignity, that ineductible self-possession, which reflects honor on the name of liberty. When elections are the theatre of tumult and disorder, when violent and impudent men first inflame, and then direct the passions of the electors; we are tempted to question the excellence of republican government. But when we behold a community, orderly, reflecting, and patriotic, insusceptible of passion, and superior to all artifice or controul, it presents a sublime and consolatory spectacle; and what heart at beholding it does not vibrate with delight! Citizens of Washington! long may you preserve this purity and chastity of political character. Here may it be said the noisy demagogue shall be clamorous in vain; the unprincipled intriguer shall find only mortification and disappointment. Mechanics of Washington! You have set a noble example. In this first exercise of the great right, which is the basis of this government, you have early shewn a respect for yourselves, and your superiority to influence, artifice and intrigue. Possessed of this disposition, while the rich man is conscious that wealth is not the avenue to favor, he will never have occasion for a well-founded terror, when you appear in the majesty of your strength.

Faithful to the determination I had adopted, by no personal interference, by no obtrusive professions, by no artifice direct or indirect, to be the instrument, of my own election; I was not less firmly persuaded of the duty, which every citizen owes to his country, to dedicate to it his time, his labor, his talents, his resources, when they are regularly called for. I shall accept the mark you have conferred on me of your esteem, with all that glowing sensibility, with which a young and grateful mind receives the first virgin tribute of public partiality.

So new and untried is the field on which your council is about to enter, that minds more experienced and firm than mine may regard it with apprehension. It will be alike impracticable for me, and undesirable to you, to attempt a detailed declaration of the particular local measures which ought to be pursued. I shall content myself with giving one general explanation. A young, indeed an infant city, with a thin population, and resources slender in the extreme, it will require great judgment, and great economy, to extract those resources without oppression, and to apply them with utility and effect. As in the individual, puerility aspires to youth, and youth to manhood; so this young and thriving city, though but the child of yesterday, already pants to emulate those which boast more than a century of priority. As however in the individual, premature manhood is not the substratum of greatness of character, or felicity in life; so in a community, gradual and solid progression is preferable to forced and artificial prosperity. I am not one of those who wish to see the metropolis the spoiled favorite of a prodigal and licentious government. I have been anxious that it should possess the right of self-regulation; that its interior energies should now be paralised by extrinsic controul; that it should not pine in insignificance, under the guidance of men who have not the *desire*, and if they had, have not the *power*, to judge correctly of our wants and resources. When self-government is confided to us, I am content to see the city thrive by natural means. I am not a friend to splendid and expensive projects; to an oppressive taxation; to a system of borrowing; to an accumulation of debts. I shall be an advocate for caution and deliberation in every measure taken by the councils; for a very lenient, but systematic taxation, which shall not oppress the few who are here, and which shall invite the oppressed from other quarters; for a careful avoidance of large loans, or the contraction of heavy debts; for a rigid and severe economy in the expenditure of the sums raised. With the stamina of greatness inherent in its constitution, it is only necessary for Washington to husband its vigor, and to wait that maturity which time and patience will bring, and which forced exertions may protract, but cannot impart. To check a disposition to attempt too much appears to me necessary in the present situation of the city.

In stating my impressions on the subject of local measures, some will conceive me to have gone as far as is proper. Some however will expect more; and as I am not anxious to affect mystery and concealment, and much less desirous of incurring the imputation of hypocrisy and duplicity, though I am not aware how any party questions can come before the council, I will concisely state my impressions on general subjects, for the satisfaction of such as have made those considerations the basis of their conduct, on this occasion.

Contemplating the principles of republicanism as having taken too firm and deep a root in America ever to be eradicated, I have never considered their existence as staked on the success of any individual political character, or of any individual political measure. So far as a pressure of private calamity has permitted me to acquaint myself correctly with public affairs, I have uniformly judged both of men and of measures, in the detail. Collectively, and in a mass, I have dared to attach myself to, or to condemn none. Hence it will readily appear I never could have become a partizan. If my hopes of happiness in life were founded on the prospect of political promotion, I acknowledge I have done wrong. He who rests his fate on the success of a party, must decisively select that party, and firmly adhere to it in every crisis. On no occasion ought he to permit the dictates of his private judgment, to contravene the general wishes and interests of those with whom he is associated. If, in an hour of weakness, the virtue and candor of his mind should overpower this sentiment of his interest; inconsistency and apostacy are the mildest reproaches which await him. By his own party, his conduct will be termed treachery; by the opposite, duplicity. He may rest assured, he will meet the support of neither; probably the contempt of both. The principles on which I have commenced my conduct are radically variant. Difficult as is the acquisition of a solid foundation for happiness in private life, when acquired I should deem it a treasure too precious ever to embark on the capricious tide of popular favor. I have cultivated no party attachment. With my own consent, I shall never be placed in a situation in which I shall be compelled to judge of any public man, or any public measure, on party principles. Neutral on no question when examined by itself, I find abundant reason for moderation in all. The question therefore of my party, if after this explanation I am entitled to rank with any, is to be determined by the number and importance of the detailed points on which I agree or disagree with others. To go through the questions which have successively agitated and divided public sentiment during the last and preceding administrations, and to exhibit my particular impression on each, would not be a pleasing, nor is it by any means a necessary task. It is sufficient to say, that on many questions deemed essential and important by the minority, I felt myself constrained to differ in judgment. If however a uniform and cordial concurrence with that minority, in the selection made by them of a candidate for the presidency of the union, if a higher appreciation of the depth, extent, and correctness of his talents, when compared with those of his competitor, were made a criterion; I should not hesitate to subscribe to that criterion, in terms expressive and implicit, if at this time the same terms might not be deemed adulatory, which before would have been regarded as decent and proper. Candor compels me to go further. *I sincerely wish the party denominated federalists may never regain their ascendancy in this government.* To make any other profession of adherence to the present republican party, would in me be hypocrisy. It would be to encourage expectations which I should deceive. On every measure on which I was called to act, with all the candor and patience I could command in gathering the materials of information, I should still consult my private judgment on that measure, not the interest of my party. As therefore my party could not depend upon *me*; so it is not my desire to depend upon *them*. Unambitious alike of being *leader*, or of being *led*; I shall pursue, perhaps with too stoical an obstinacy, the course I have commenced. To atone for it, I shall be content to retire to privacy and obscurity, whenever I cannot command confidence enough to be loved by good men of both parties, and to be hated by the bad alone of either.

In making the preceding declarations I am by no means desirous of being thought insensible that it is to men of the party denominated federal, that I am indebted for my election to the council. As this support was not the effect of any professions from me, I can consider it in no other light than as a striking and memorable evidence of their liberality of sentiment. I am grateful for this liberality, and I shall be proud to preserve their confidence. So long as I can obtain the approbation of any of my fellow-citizens, within that line of independence which I have prescribed to myself, I shall ever receive it with cordial transport and satisfaction.

I offer my sincere and fervent wishes for the happiness of the citizens of Washington; and for the preservation of harmony and moderation in their public councils.

AUGUSTUS B. WOODWARD.

Washington, June 9th, 1802.

Conclusion of the letter from the secretary of the treasury, to the Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the state of the Treasury, which had been omitted in our last through mistake.

4th. That no credit shall be allowed by the accounting officers, in the settlement of the accounts of individuals, except for expences authorized by law, and to the amount appropriated for the same.

5th. That it shall be the duty of the auditors respectively, to state quarterly, all accounts rendered to them, so far as the same can be supported by vouchers, making at the end of each quarter, a new statement in relation to any account on which a new debit or credit may be charged or allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department,
March 1, 1802.

The triumph of Republicanism, in the election of the State of New-York.

Previous to the last election, there were ten members in the house of representatives of the congress of the United States for this state.

Forty-three members in the senate and one hundred and eight in the assembly of the state.

The republicans then had in congress six.

The federalists four members; but one federal member resigning, his seat was supplied by a republican.

	Repub.	*Fed.*
In the state senate	19	24
In the assembly	82	26

Under a new arrangement, the number of the members of congress was increased to 17; that of the state senate reduced to 32, and of the assembly to 100, and the last elections have turned out as follows:

	Republicans.	Federalists.
In Congress,	11	6
In the senate,	20	12
In the assembly,	77	23

The general accuracy of this statement may be relied on.

New-York Cit.

[From a New York Paper.]

On the evening of the 29th April, when the illuminations took place in London on account of the Peace, the house of *William Cobbett*, book-seller, in Pall-mall (the notorious *Peter Porcupine*) in consistency with the same spirit of anti-pacific darkness which distinguished it on the former illuminations for the signature of preliminaries, remained inexorably *opaque*. The mob, with equal consistency, took umbrage, and vented their indignation on the windows, sashes shutters, and every thing about the front of the house that was not impregnable to bludgeons and paving-stones.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER who have not made the necessary payment in advance, are respectfully requested to do it immediately. If other opportunities do not offer, remittance can be made in Bank Paper through the Post-Office.

June 9, 1802.

Tennessee Company.

THOSE interested in the Company, and who have not signed the deed of trust, are hereby notified, that the subscriber will attend at the city of Washington on the 20th of December next, to give them an opportunity of complying with this regulation of the company.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE,

May 26, 1802. 1aw120D

From the Gazette De France.

Every body, perhaps, has not remarked with the same attention a passage in the first dispatches from General Leclerc, in which he observes, that the guns, cannon, and powder, which were found at the Cape, were furnished by the United States of America.

Perhaps it would be unjust to found upon this circumstance a serious reproach against a government supposed to be attached to France by principle, by interest, and by a just sentiment of gratitude. But if we connect this fact with several other things; if we apply it to a general system of politics adopted by the United States, under the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson's predecessor, the abovementioned passage in General Leclerc's letter may not appear insignificant.

Some months ago we published in this paper an anecdote, which, though it remained unknown for a long time, did not the less deserve serious attention. It related to an interview which took place at St. Domingo, between Toussaint Louverture and the Commercial Agent of the United States, at the moment in which the result of the famous battle of Maringo had been made known. The plan of the American Government was then to act in concert with the British, to determine the Negro General to declare the independence of St. Domingo; and that was one of the principal instructions of the Commercial Agent. Conferences continued to take place upon this subject, when Toussaint, informed of what had taken place in Italy, changed his resolution all at once, and cried out, in the accent of despair—*Moi pas connoitre ca que devenir—mais Maringo la tuer moi.*—(I know not what all this will produce; but this Maringo kills me); and upon this the negociation was put an end to, or at least suspended.

That Mr. Jefferson, become since President of the Federal Government, has not followed the political system of his predecessor—that he has adopted a mode of conduct less Machiavelian, appears incontestible. But the ideas, either more or less liberal, of a man who is placed for a time at the head of an elective government, ought not to be of any weight in the judgment which may be formed upon the order of things to which he belongs eventually; and when it is necessary to examine the general interests and situation of America, the private opinion of Mr. Jefferson becomes almost a matter of indifference.

If we pay attention to the rapid increase of the population, the industry, trade, and wealth of the United States, we cannot avoid foreseeing that that power is destined one day to rule over the new world, and to place under its yoke all the West India Colonies. Is it not the interest of Europe to endeavor, while it is yet time, to remove that epoch to a greater distance; and does not policy require that there should be established as soon as possible upon the Continent of America, a barrier against the presumed ambition of a people to whom nature has promised the empire of half the world?

The idea of re-attaching Louisiana to the domain of France, is, perhaps, of all political conceptions, the wisest and the most important. England herself could not avoid applauding the plan of establishing on the Terra firma of America, an European Power capable of opposing an impenetrable barrier to the torrent which might one day, without that precaution, spread from the north to the south, cover Mexico, the West-Indies, Canada, and shut Europe out from the Atlantic. Spain, enfeebled, has too many distant possessions to defend and preserve, to keep the power of the United States confined within its present limits. Great Britain herself is not in a condition to form a military establishment upon *terra firma*, capable of insuring the pretensions and rights of Europe upon that part of the world.

It is true that the Government of the union has promised to other nations to remain within its present limits. But we do not know, that in politics the execution of these kinds of promises remains always subordinate to a multitude of events and circumstances which cannot be foreseen? And besides though the federal government should renounce for a century all system of agrandisement, is it nothing to occupy a territory fertile and extensive enough for the support of 100 millions of inhabitants? Is it nothing to rule over 500 leagues of maritime coast, to have 50 isles under the eye and hand, to reign on the Atlantic, and to see itself separated from the south sea only by savage nations ready to receive the yoke from whatever power shall appear before them in arms? What means this project of civilizing the Indian tribes; and to whom would these people belong, but to the government who takes upon itself to polish them, and which has no rival to fear, being itself alone established in the centre of the world?

Let it not then be imagined that the plan of uniting Louisiana to the dominion of the French Republic is dictated by ambition, or that it is part of a pure and simple system of aggrandisement. The preservation of the European possessions in the West-Indies has rendered this plan