The only correſpondence which had ever occurred between the parties in queſtion, and which could have given riſe to the ſuſpicion entertained by the company, happened *at the inſtance of the earl Cornwallis*, after the termination of the war ſo ſucceſsfully conducted by his lordſhip againſt the late Sultan; and related to a family connection, which, from the well known circumſtances never took place. This correſpondence naturally produced mutual communications of courteſy on ſeveral domeſtic events, which concerned either of the parties perſonally, as occaſions happened; but nothing that could affect any intereſts, connected with national or public conſiderations.

The regents, at the conference on the next evening, being confirmed in their firſt impreſſions of the rectitude of his late highneſs's conduct, in the particular referred to, ſtating in perſpicuous terms, the ſteps which they had purſued to inveſtigate the truth of the accuſation which had been alledged to have been contained in the letter of the Marquis of Welleſley; and that they have found, on a full inveſtigation, that there was not the ſmalleſt foundation for the charge which had been urged: but, on the contrary, that the only correſpondence which had occurred between his Highneſs and the Sultan, had been carried on with the knowledge and conſent of the executive local government, and had been forwarded officially by them; and on proof of this aſſertion, referred the commiſſioners to their own immediate records.

The regents then expreſſed their concern that the matter of this accuſation had not been made known and inquired into in the life of his late highneſs, when it might have been fairly and candidly explained and anſwered. This circumſtance alone led them to hope that the company did not ſeriouſly believe that correſpondence of ſuch a deſcription had in reality happened, they might have felt themſelves authoriſed in requeſting an explanation concerning it; and under this conviction, they could not but conclude that the terms propoſed to them at their laſt conference would be given up, as they were applicable to a ſituation of things which did not exiſt.

The regents next profeſſed themſelves moſt ready to receive any propoſals which might ſerve to promote a good underſtanding in reſpect to the exiſting engagements, or might render them more convenient to either of the ſubſcribing parties; though they were not ſenſible how they could be improved; at the ſame time they were apprehenſive that a new arrangement might give riſe to diſcuſſions which had been long ſet at reſt by the ſubſiſting treaty.

The commiſſioners ſtill ſtood on their firſt ground, and inſiſted in peremptory language, on the propoſal which they had before made. Seeing there was no poſſibility of diverting them entirely from their ſubject, the regents conſidered of an expedient, which, in their expectations, might have induced the commiſſioners to have foregone their propoſal, at leaſt in the extent in which it had been moving. Being well aware, from an intimate knowledge of his late highneſs's affairs, that the preceding governors of Fort St. George had looked for poſſeſſion of the Tinevelly, and ſome of the adjacent countries as more convenient to their affairs, and ſenſible that the preſent government, from the nature of the propoſal made, had ſimilar views, though in a more extended ſhape; they determined, under the peculiar circumſtances in which they ſtood, to meet their deſires as much as they could, conſiſtent with their own honor and the intereſts which they had been given in charge. With this intention they propoſed to deliver into the hands of the company, for their entire management and controul, the whole of the Tinevelly and Madura provinces to the ſouthward, and the Ongole and Palnaud to the north; on the condition that the Prince of the Carnatic ſhould be allowed in his periodical Kiſts, [collections are made by inſtalments, uſually after the harveſts; the inſtalment of each harveſt is called a Kiſt] the amount of rent of ſuch diſtricts, agreeable to the Schedule No. 2, annexed to the treaty of 1792, being a yearly ſum equal to the full amount of the ſum claimable by the company by virtue of ſuch treaty.

To the propoſal of the regents, the officers of government gave a ſhort reply—"that it would not in any way do"—and that nothing ſhort of the demand which had been made, could be accepted or conſidered. In conſequence of this diſpoſition on the part of the commiſſioners, the regents requeſted a further time to reflect, and were indulged to the next day.

I ſhall not trouble you with the particulars, of the next or ſucceeding meeting on the day following; for you will find them circumſtantially related, in the journal of the regents, which I have directed to be forwarded with this. You will readily anticipate, that although the regents have been diſpoſed to render up more of the countries (which really was the caſe,) on a like condition with thoſe already tendered by them, they could not unworthily bring themſelves to make an unqualified and unconditional ſurrender of thoſe rights, which it was their duty to protect and guard. The meetings, therefore, to which I have laſt requeſted your attention, paſſed without effect.

Seeing that the regents were inflexible in their duty, and conceiving from my want of knowledge in public concerns, that I might poſſibly be rendered an inſtrument, as I cannot but conſider, to my own undoing; the commiſſioners at the laſt conference, and towards the concluſion of it, ſent a note to lord Clive, who thereupon appeared at the palace; but inſtead of going to the apartment where negociations had hitherto been carried on, his lordſhip went to the tent of Col. M'Neil, in charge of the troops about the gardens, and immediately requeſted my attendance on him.

I cheerfully complied with his lordſhip's requeſt, and went to the tent.—His lordſhip then accoſted me with ſeeming kindneſs, and begged—"I would well conſider the company's proferred terms, which, if then neglected, would evade my acceptance for ever, that they were now offered for the laſt time; that a liberal allowance ſhould be made out of the collections, (but which his lordſhip did not particularize) if I would liſten favorably to his propoſals; but that if I did not incline to them, that I ſhould be reduced from the grandeur which awaited me, into an humble and private ſtation." I obſerved to his lordſhip "that I was not acquainted with matters of ſo high concern; that I was indeed an utter ſtranger to buſineſs; that my royal predeceſſor had wiſely committed me to the care and attention of others, and had recommended my conformity to their advice; that in reſpect to my father's will, and to the perſons to whom my affairs were truſted, I could not think of anſwering for myſelf the important propoſitions made to me; but, from regard to his lordſhip's character and to the intereſts which he repreſented, I was inclined not only to give my ready attention to what his lordſhip communicated, but would adviſe the regents (if it were compatible with their honor and my own ſafety) to overlook any formal duty which might ſtand in the way of their acquieſcence; for this purpoſe I would beg leave to acquaint them with what paſſed, and would appoint an early day, when his lordſhip ſhould have my anſwer." His lordſhips obſerved that he would wait on me again the next day, at the ſame place—and took his leave.

In conſulting with the regents and the Kawns, and Omrahs of Empire, before whom the whole of what had paſſed at the preceding conferences was laid, I was fully adviſed of the dangers to which my affairs and family might be expoſed, by the acceptance of terms ſo diſreputable and ſo vague; an advice which I had no reaſon to ſuſpect of prejudice or infidelity, and by which, after the moſt mature conſideration, I was determined to govern my conduct.—Accordingly, when the governor came the next evening, I acquainted him ingenuouſly, "that I could not accede to the offer which he had yeſterday the goodneſs to make me; that I had every perſonal good wiſh for the proſperity of the company, and for the real and ſubſtantial intereſt of the Britiſh nation, which I had been taught to admire from my earlieſt years, but that I could not ſacrifice my own and my family's rights, for any ſuppoſed benefit to the company, or any proviſional good which I was given to expect. Beſides the mode of ſurrender dictated, and the ground on which it profeſſed to be founded, was ſuch that I could not adopt it, without rendering a credit to ſuggeſtions highly diſhonorable to thoſe whom by duty and religion I was bound to honor and revere. I had already ſhewn an inclination to attend to the company's requiſitions, in ſo far as they ſhould be attended to, and was much induced by my own ſentiments to extend the propoſal which had been made on my behalf, even to a greater latitude, on the principle of the footing on which it had been made. My motives therefore for the non-acceptance of his lordſhip's offer, could admit of no doubt. That I had the higheſt perſonal conſideration for his lordſhip, and would hope that the frank and explicit anſwer which I had now given him, would not occaſion offence."

While I was delivering what I had to ſay, a number of troopers rode round the tent, with drawn ſwords; and an unuſual guard of ſepahis, were poſted at the door, who traverſed conſtantly to and fro; and a certain degree of confuſion ſeemed to reign around. I endeavoured, nevertheleſs, to preſerve a coolneſs and conſiſtency of demeanor, requiſite for the occaſion; and have to thank heaven that my reaſon and fortitude were not to be ſhaken by a circumſtance calculated to move them; and which from after practices, I am ſorry to add, that I cannot but imagine was contrived with that view.

After I had concluded what I had to anſwer, his lordſhip replied, "that I was extremely badly adviſed; that I had ſacrificed my beſt intereſts to ſpecious appearances; and that I ſhould rue the rejection of his propoſal; that it was the very laſt time that he ſhould addreſs me on the ſubject"—and with a few words of form, he departed the tent.

I have taken ſome pains to acquaint you with the foregoing circumſtances, as well by myſelf as by the more detailed account of the regents, as they tend to ſhew the true grounds of the diſagreement which exiſted between me and the government; and which have been made the pretence of diſpoſſeſſing me of my throne, to which, by perſonal right, as well as by the will of my royal predeceſſor, I was lawfully and indiſputably entitled.

From the detail, of which you are in poſſeſſion, you will readily perceive the policy on which the Madras government have acted; and they had an ambitious deſign from the beginning, of poſſeſſing themſelves of the whole dominions of the Carnatic; a deſign which the circumſtances of the times ſeemed peculiarly to favor. Apprehenſive, however, of the opinions of the European and Aſiatic world, they determined on arriving at their ends by means the leaſt alarming and ſuſpicious. They, therefore, firſt betook themſelves to him, who they well knew, if he could be brought to conſent, could give not only legality and effect to their unbounded views; but they ſoon experienced, from the wiſe precautions of his predeceſſor, that he was not left a ready inſtrument to their purpoſes, (tho' not indiſpoſed in ſentiment to accept any reaſonable terms) and judging from the latter circumſtances (which ſhewed a pliancy of character) that he might yet be made what the government deſired to ſee him, they endeavoured by promiſes, allurements, and threats, to mould him to their wiſhes. But ſeeing in the event, that all their ſtratagems failed, while their ambition remained unabated, they reſorted to other expedients which ſeemed to promiſe, if not a more honorable, at leaſt a more ſucceſsful iſſue. Their ambition ſtill exhibited its original mixed character; it poſſeſſed not any of that daring, open, and dazzling quality, which leads the world to *overlook the means* in the *ſplendour of the event*; but a lofty and towering mind, with a diminutive and aſſured ſpirit, which *affects* but can never *perfect* a great or admirable atchievement.

Diſappointed in their firſt expectation, the government ſought to accompliſh their object by the inſtrumentality of the *next immediate Prince to the Muſnud* [of the throne] of the Carnatic; and *unmindful of the order and ſucceſſion*, and of the diſpoſition of his late highneſs, did not ſcruple to open negociations with him for filling the imperial ſeat. But I ſhall not trouble you at any length on the many ſubterfuges uſed on this occaſion; or of the meaſures adopted, through an oblique medium, of obtaining their originally intended end.

(To be Continued.)

Army of St. Domingo.

Head Quarters at Cape Francois, 4th July, 10th year of the French Rebublic.

The General in Chief orders.

1ſt. There ſhall be levied upon the inhabitants of the colony a war cotribution to amount to 13 000,000 francs of France.

2d. This contribution ſhall be paid, one half in year 11, and the other half in year 12.

3d. In the mean time, whilſt the Adminiſtration of Domains is preparing to lay before the General in chief, an exact liſt of the property in the colony, there ſhall be collected, on account of the above contribution, the ſums annexed to the names of the following cities,

4th. The Cape 380,000 francs; Fort Liberty—the Iſland of Tortue 100,000; Port Republic 600,000 francs; Jacmel 120,000 francs; Jeremie 100,000 francs; Les Cayes 250,000 francs; making in the whole 1,470,000 francs.

Theſe ſums ſhall be aſſeſſed by the Council of Notables, of each of the above communes, as ſoon as it is poſſible to get things arranged, which ſhall be effected with the leaſt poſſible delay.

5th. The aſſeſſment in the towns of the Cape, Port Republican, and Les Cayes, ſhall be under the direction of the Prefects.

6th. The baſis of the aſſeſſment is to be as follows: On merchants of the firſt claſs, there ſhall be impoſed 600 dollars; on the 2d claſs, 400; on the 3d claſs, 200; on the 4th claſs, 100; two other claſſes are to be noticed, one of 50 and the other 25 dollars, for thoſe who ſell by retail.

Proprietors of Dwelling-Houſes, or buildings, are to pay one 5th part their property may rent for. Notaries, Vendue Maſters, Publicans, Coffee-Houſe and Tavern Keepers, are to pay the amount of one half their rents.

7th. The collection of the above aſſeſſment ſhall be made at the expence of the communes; the firſt payment of the contribution muſt be compleated by the 1ſt Vendemaire, year 11, (22d September next) and is to amount to one half the ſum impoſed; the remaining half muſt be compleated by the 30th Frimaire, (the 21ſt of November next.)

8th. The Sub Prefect ſhall make uſe of the armed force to compel payment from thoſe who are delinquent.

The funds accruing from this collection ſhall be placed in the cheſt of the Receiver of the Commune, free of expence; and ſhall afterwards be depoſited in the army cheſt.

9th. The whole of the aſſeſſment ſhall be excluſively appropriated to the uſe of the army, and muſt not be made uſe of for any other purpoſe; and is to be ſubject to the orders of the Chief Ordonnator, who will derive his powers from the General in Chief.

10th. The ſub-prefects are held reſponſible for the collection of the contributions; and in places where their powers do not extend, the commandant of ſuch place ſhall be made reſponſible.

11th. The preſent arrette to be printed and publiſhed.

12th. The Colonial Prefect will be held perſonally reſponſible for its execution, and ſhall report to the General in Chief on the 30th Meſſidor, (9th July) the progreſs made by the Sub-Prefects at that time.

(Signed) LE CLERC.
A certified copy. JAUVIN.

MR. ADAM's LETTER.

No. II.

MR. ADAMS's theory of government is evidently predicated on a fixed and ſettled belief, that from "*ignorance, error and vice*," the people in all ages, and in all countries, are incapable of governing themſelves.

Although, therefore, he would conſent that, for the ſake of keeping them quiet, they ſhould have *a ſhare in the ſovereignty*, yet it is obvious from the general tenor of this letter, that he wiſhed the more efficient and energetic powers of the government ſhould be placed beyond their controul. Theſe powers were to be delegated to a claſs of men who were to be ſet apart from the multitude, but who were to be "watched by the people on one ſide, and by a ſuperior to them all on the other." If they were to be watched by the people on one ſide, it is evident they were to be inveſted with powers, intereſts, diſtinctions and privileges, totally independent of the people; that they were to have an authority in the ſtate, for which they ſhould be indebted to their birth, fortune, or *hereditary* talents, and not to the voice of the "*ſwiniſh multitude*." They were not to be part of the people; they were to compoſe a ſuperior order of ſociety; and yet there was to be one individual ſuperior to them all.—This was not to be a *Preſident* ſelected from among the *People*, for he, being one of the *People*, would, therefore, be inferior to the *Nobles*. He was to be ſuperior in birth, ſuperior in dignity, and ſuperior in power. If he was ſelected from among the *Nobles*, he was to be elevated above them, and was thus to be "*Primus inter Pares*." His *natural* rank was to give him pre-eminence in ſociety; and chance, fortune, popularity, or uſurpation, were eventually to make him a KING. When the ſupreme executive power ſhould be thus fixed in an individual, *facilis deſcenſus eſt in Avernum!* It would eaſily travel down to the heirs of his body; and our government would be thus ſublimated at once into the *ſpirit* and *eſſence* of *King, Lords and Commons*. Here is MR. ADAMS' model of a perfect Republic!

Every ſentence of this extraordinary letter is indicative of theſe opinions. We ſelect the following paſſage as affording the moſt ſubſtantial and unequivocal evidence.

"I think with you, that knowledge "and benevolence ought to be promot-"ed, as much as poſſible; but deſpairing "of ever ſeeing them ſufficiently gene-"ral *for the ſecurity of ſociety, I am for* "*ſeeking inſtitutions, which may ſupply,* "*in ſome degree the defect*." What was to be the nature of the inſtitutions, which were to ſupply the want of "knowledge and benevolence" in the multitude, we may infer from the ſubſequent remarks. "The love of liberty, you ſay, "is interwoven with the ſoul of man.—"So it is, according to LA FONTAINE, "in that of the WOLF; *and I doubt, whe-"ther it be much more rational, gener-"ous or ſocial, in one than the other,* "*until in man it is enlightened by expe-"rience, reflection, education, and civil* "*and political inſtitutions*; WHICH ARE "FIRST PRODUCED, AND CONSTANT-"LY SUPPORTED BY A FEW, THAT IS, "THE NOBILITY!!!" Until therefore the love of liberty, in man, is regulated by ſuch political inſtitutions, as are only to be produced and ſupported by a NOBILITY, he is neither more rational, generous or ſocial, than the WOLF, the LION, or the TYGER! He is to be conſidered as a beaſt of prey, prowling at large in the foreſt, ſharpening his fangs againſt all the bland ſliments of life, and the refinements of civil ſociety. A company of NOBILITY is to be embodied for the purpoſe of hunting him down; and by the force of their "*political inſtitutions*," he is to be ſubdued into reaſon and reflection.—When the beaſt is thus tamed, for the ſake of keeping him quiet and ſubmiſſive, he is to be entruſted with "*ſome ſhare of the ſovereignty*." In other words, he is to be permitted to travel round his cage, or to run to the full length of his chain.—While he moves within the circle aſſigned to him by the "*political inſtitutions*" of his keeper, the ſacred perſons of the NOBILITY will not be expoſed to his rudeneſs, or endangered by his ferocity. When irritated by wanton annoyance, he may vent his rage by growling at the aggreſſor; when left to the enjoyment of his repoſe, he may be amuſed by rattling his chain, or ſporting with the bars of his priſon. He is to have the privilege of ſtanding up, or lying down at his pleaſure; of eating and drinking when he is furniſhed with his food, and as an acknowledgment of his dependence, he will be occaſionally permitted to lick the hand of his maſter. This is a faithful picture of that ignoble animal—MAN; when his natural love of liberty is reſtrained by ſuch "*political inſtitutions*" as are uſually deviſed by his NOBLE Maſters, for the purpoſe of keeping him in ſubjection. This too is a correct and faithful picture of that miſerable ſtate of ſubordination, in which the multitude are to be placed, by the predominance of a powerful and aſpiring ariſtocracy. This is a juſt deſcription of that wretched ſtate of vaſſalage, to which the people, in all ages and countries, have been reduced by the aſcendancy of a diſtinct and privileged claſs of NOBLES. This was preciſely the ſituation of the HELOTS among the Grecians, the Plebeians among the Romans, of the CERFS among the antient Germans, the VASSALS of the Norman Barons, and the VILLAINS of the Saxon Chiefs. This has ever been, and ſtill continues to be, the degrading condition of the common people in *Ruſſia*, in *Turkey*, in *Spain*, in *England*, in *Ireland*, and under every other government on the face of the earth, which is founded in the idea of "*a natural and effectual ariſtocracy among mankind*." Had MR. ADAMS's doctrine prevailed, if his project of a *republican conſtitution* had been adopted, this would have been the gloomy and humble ſituation, of more than FIVE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE, who were born to the free inheritance of the faireſt portion of the Globe! The face of our Country would have been deformed by the ravages of a horde of rapacious tyrants; the very air would have been polluted by the foul breath of a bloated ariſtocracy; and inſtead of "hay, wood and ſtubble," the more ſolid and ſubſtantial materials of "iron, of braſs, and of clay," would have compoſed our political Baſtile, and eſtabliſhed a perpetual Empire! Such were the theoretical opinions with which MR. ADAMS undertook to adminiſter the government of the *United States*. Such were the opinions often expreſſed in private converſation, covertly advocated in his defence of the American conſtitution, and openly avowed in his letter to his venerable friend!—With theſe impreſſions of the frail and imperfect nature of every popular inſtitution, with this decided attachment to a government independent of the people, it was not to be rationally expected, that his adminiſtration would conform to the ſpirit and genius of our conſtitution. We accordingly find him abandoning, in every ſucceſſive meaſure, the principles upon which it had been founded; and adopting a ſyſtem, which obviouſly reſulted from a belief, that it would be of ſhort and uncertain duration. The creation of unneceſſary offices, and the conſequent extenſion of executive patronage; the wanton and profligate expenditure of public money and an incalculable accumulation of the public debt; heavy and oppreſſive taxes, to ſupport an idle and diſſolute army, or to encreaſe a Navy beyond the neceſſary purpoſes of defence; *Secret ſervice money*, to aid the dark and myſterious operations of the Cabinet; appropriations in every department, enveloped in unſearchable ſecrecy; reſtraints upon the preſs to check the force of inveſtigation; an unwieldly Judiciary, and Judges, by conſtruction, claiming their offices for life; an adherence to our natural enemies, and a ſervile imitation, in the ſtile of our government, of their corrupt and profligate example; theſe were among the more prominent ſymptoms of our rapid approach to a revolutionary criſis;—theſe were the harbingers of a change in the "political inſtitutions" of our Country. The *Eugeneis* were already deſignated.—The *Welgeborrnen* were clothed with the inveſtiture of office—the "*beloved families*" were ſet apart for hereditary diſtinction, and we had our HOWARDS, our SOMERSETS, and our BURLEIGHS, in *Boston*, in *New-York*, and in *Philadelphia!*

Such were Mr. Adams's practical experiments upon his favorite theory of government; ſuch were the efforts of his political friends to prepare the way for the proſtration of our republic, and the gradual erection of a *kingdom!*—A ſubject ſo fruitful is not eaſily exhauſted. We ſhall offer ſome conjectures on the probable deſign of his friends, in the publication of this letter, and its expected tendency, at this criſis in our national affairs.—*Aegis.*

District of Columbia, }
County of Washington }

By the Orphans' Court July 22, 1802.

DEBORAH STEWART having exhibited an exemplification of the laſt will and teſtament of Walter Stewart, late of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania deceaſed, and applied for letters teſtamentary thereon; and the ſaid Deborah Stewart being appointed executrix by ſaid will; but Blair M'Clenachan, Francis Weſt, and William Tilghman, alſo named executors in ſaid will, not appearing, It is ordered, That ſummons iſſue to the ſaid Blair M'Clenachan, Francis Weſt, and William Tilghman, to ſhew cauſe why letters ſhall not iſſue to the ſaid Deborah Stewart as prayed; and alſo that ſhe give notice of her application, by publiſhing a copy of this order in a Waſhington or Georgetown newſpaper, to be inſerted once a week four weeks ſucceſſively.

Teſt.

JOHN HEWITT, Reg.

Auguſt 9, 1802. 1aw4t