was to bring WASHINGTON to a gibbet, for his manifold treasons, as they used to call them, against the very best of *kings*!! Shall we then be surfeited with a tale of a few honest Irishmen and industrious mechanics being permitted to vote, after having been legally naturalized, when the unhappy black men in this town have been seen to follow their masters to the boxes, and to give their votes without the least knowledge of the candidate for whom they voted? Did Gen. WASHINGTON ever refuse an Irish soldier in the revolutionary army? Were not most of the rifle battalions Irish? Was not STARKS, and that gallant martyr MONTGOMERY, full bred, full blooded Irishmen? Who gained the victory at Bennington, but the Irish? Who beat the British at the Cowpens, but these abused, insulted, persecuted Hibernians? Is this the way G. Britain is to revenge herself, by directing her partizans thus to vilify and affront some of our best and most laborious citizens?

Let the muster roll of the late Continental army be called over, and the Irish will be found in a great proportion in the ranks, true to the cause of American liberty; while their present enemies were, many of them, filling the country with their intrigues, to seduce these hardy veterans from their standards.—But what is all this talk about the Irish? Have we not had a society to encourage them to settle in this state, incorporated by our General Court? and have we not seen the names of Morse, Sullivan, and many other of our most distinguished characters in law, and in divinity, assisting in the promotion of this salutary institution? How is it then the *Centinel* all at once is so violent against the Irish? Let it publish the act of the General Court of this State for the encouragement of foreigners, particularly English and Irish artizans, to come and settle here, and we shall soon see who were then the movers in this respect, and who have since changed their sentiments.

Why is Pennsylvania the richest and most populous state in the Union—almost the key stone of the federal arch? Because the genius of Penn and Franklin pointed to that favoured spot as the happy asylum of the persecuted and oppressed of every other country. Are there not more than a thousand honest Irishmen in this town, and are they not useful and industrious in their various occupations? Why then are these men, who are good and true to their country, always to be hunted like savages in so many of our public newspapers? There is a mystery in this business that ought to be explained. It has an alarming tendency. Nearly two to one, more than four to one in some places, have sanctioned the mild, economic policy of Mr. JEFFERSON. Are these all Irish?

Not a *tory*, the son or grandson of a *tory*, it may be generally said, has ever voted for economy and frugality in our public expenses; or for a regular republican system of administration. For toryism, like a leprosy, descends even to the fourth generation—and yet we are still told of the Irish. Is not Major M'Lellan, of Hampshire, an Irishman, and a republican also, altho' a little warped for the present? Has he not been, and is he not yet among the warmest friends of HANCOCK and ADAMS? Away then with this trash about the Irish, or the ghosts of Starks and Montgomery, and their brave, determined followers, will "burst their cearments," and exclaim to their persecutors—who and whence are you?

Pennsylvania is the center of the Union. Her enlightened, liberal citizens, have selected one of the ablest statesman to direct their affairs; and toryism, in that illustrious Commonwealth, is humbled in dust and ashes. Yet no man is hurt or molested in his life, liberty or property, or qestioned for his religious sentiments. How was it when *federalism* triumphed? Let the spirit of intolerance disappear from this favoured country; and let him who is an honest and industrious man, be received as the noblest work of Heaven; without troubling our heads whether he was rocked in his cradle on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

Republicans! it is an undoubted truth that you never yet gained an influence or advantage that the high and exclusive federalists, or even the old tories did not share it with you; while if you are ever reduced by accident to a minority, there is not an insult or outrage that you are not made to suffer.

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Charleston, Oct. 1, 1802.

A correspondent is happy to have it in his power to inform the public, but more particularly the planters and farmers of the lower and upper parts of this state, that the navigation of the Santee-Canal, that arduous and patriotic undertaking, is now brought to that state of perfection, as not only to invite but to ensure those who may be inclined to use this new channel for the bringing down of produce, an easy, safe and expeditious navigation through it all the approaching season; there being four feet water all the way, and the reservoirs so well filled, that, even should a drought prevail, there is a sufficiency of water for any number of boats that might pass for four months to come.

A very spacious ware-house has lately been erected at White-Oak, (and which is nearly completed) for the reception of produce, &c. which, it is supposed, will be exceedingly convenient for those who may wish to have their crops safely stored, and yet capable of being brought to town at any moment wanted, as boats are plying constantly from the canal to this city and *vice-versa*.

We thus congratulate our country friends on the prospect before them, not doubting that if once this new mode of communication between the upper and lower country is brought into vogue, they will feel the great advantages resulting therefrom, and the state that increase of wealth, which never fails to shew itself wherever agriculture is befriended by inland navigation.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, November 5, 1802.

Tory version from the Washington Federalist.

At the review of the militia of Washington county on Saturday last, 'it was with equal surprise & regret that the President was observed to appear on the parade without uniform. The President of the U. S. is a military as well as civil officer; whenever therefore he is acting in a military capacity, he should appear in a military dress. If the commander in chief pays so little attention & respect to the militia, what can be expected from those in subordinate stations?'

Republican version

At the review of the militia of Washington county on Saturday last, it was with equal pleasure and reverence that the President was observed to appear on the parade in his civic dress. The President of the U. S. is indeed a military officer, and head of the military. But he is head also of the civil, which is the supreme authority of our land. Whenever, therefore, he appears as President of the U. States, it should not be in a military and subordinate dress, but in his civil and superior character, exhibiting a lesson, always proper and useful, of '*the supremacy of the civil over the military power*.'

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We consider it complimentary to the understandings of our readers to address them frequently on points fundamentally connected with the first principles of the government under which we live, instead of enlisting their passions on topics of a personal nature.

The right of suffrage is the grand pillar of all our political institutions. While it remains firm, we have nothing to fear. The stratagem of treason, or the sword of usurpation, will prove equally harmless, in opposition to the will of the people truly expressed. While, therefore, others are engaged in depreciating this right, in obstructing its exercise, and in ridiculing its efficacy, it shall be our pride, on all fit occasions, to impress a conviction of its importance, and to inspire an ardent devotion to it.

To the endless sophistry that is urged against it, we shall oppose facts; we shall appeal to the existing state of things, and invite a comparison between the turbulence and misery of the monarchies of the old world, and the tranquility and happiness of our republic. In the former the will of one or of a few constitutes the law. Here the law is the will of the whole nation. There the will of the nation is in perpetual collision with that of the government. Here the one is the legitimate offspring of the other. *There*, there is constant strife and frequent warfare; here there is steady concord, and permanent peace.

A change in Europe is ever accompanied with a convulsion; while with us it is uniformly, from the different structure of our governments, the precursor of augmented harmony.

With us there is often, it is true, a mighty war of words. But what is this compared to conflagrated towns, and desolated plains—the slaughter of thousands, and the misery of tens of thousands?

These remarks are peculiarly appropriate to the present season. Within a short period ten sovereign states have chosen their representatives, and invested them with the highest political duties, without the least exhibition of violence. Not a mob, that we learn, has sullied the exercise of this important political function. Yet, on no occasion, perhaps, have greater efforts been made to excite passion and kindle resentment.

Citizens of America! while you value freedom, respect and cling to this great right, that the bayonet may never be substituted in the room of the ballot.

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The attention of the reader will be requited by the perusal of the impressive remarks of the London Courier on the gigantic influence of the present government of France. The subject of indemnities in its various details, is one difficult of apprehension by the best informed men in this country. But however difficult it may be to comprehend the details, the general effect, and the mighty power by which it is accomplished, are easily perceived; and we may thank the fortune of our lot, derived from local situation, from the spirit of liberty, and from the comparative perfection of our political institutions, that we do *not feel* as well as understand them. This remark is not meant to imply the least ground for the belief that the government of France is hostile to this country; but arises from the contemplation of the degraded state of all the minor powers of Europe, many of which are superior to the United States in population.

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[We have received from a correspondent the following plan of Districts for Maryland.]

DISTRICTS *for Electing Electors of* PRESIDENT *and* VICE-PRESIDENT.

Let St. Maries, Charles and the lower election District of Calvert county with the Piscataway district of Prince George, constitute the 1st district.

Let the residue of Calvert and Prince George with two of the adjoining election districts of Montgomery constitute the 2d district.

Let the residue of Montgomery with Ann-arundel and the city of Annapolis make the 3d district.

The city of Baltimore and two of the election districts of Baltimore county the 4th district.

The residue of Baltimore county and Hartford the 5th.

Frederick the 6th.

Washington and Allegany the 7th.

Cæcil and Kent the 8th.

Queen Ann's and Talbot the 9th.

Caroline and Dorchester the 10th.

Somerset and Worcester the 11th.

DISTRICTS *for* MEMBERS *to* CONGRESS.

Let this district remain the same as the 1st for Electors of President and Vice-President.

Let the residue of Calvert and Prince George's with the whole of Montgomery county make the 2d.

Let Ann-arundel, including Annapolis with the city of Baltimore, make the 3d.

Frederick county with one of the election districts of Baltimore county make the 4th.

The remainder of Baltimore and Harford county the 5th.

Washington and Allegany the 6th.

Cæcil, Kent and two of the election districts of Queen Ann's the 7th.

The residue of Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline, to make the 8th.

Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester make the 9th.

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The following is extracted from the Chillicothe Gazette. It is important as it decides the sentiment of Ross County to be decidedly in favour of the admission of the North Western Territory as a state into the union. We have not heard the result of the election in the other counties.

On the second Tuesday in October, 1802, at the election held in the county of Ross, for five members to the general Convention, the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

Edward Tiffin, Esq.—Col. Nathaniel Massie—Col. Thomas Worthington—Michael Baldwin and James Grubb, Esquires.

The following is an authenticated Return of the votes as they stood at the close of the polls:—

Edward Tiffin,	905
Nathaniel Massie,	754
Thomas Worthington,	716
Michael Baldwin,	627
James Grubb,	621
Abraham Claypool,	635
Elias Langham,	443
Samuel Finley,	409
Jacob Smith,	368
James Dunlap,	347
James Scott,	269
Noble Crawford,	193
John Guthery.	134

The following are the persons elected to represent the county of Ross in the territorial legislature, for two years from and after the 22d day of January next:

William Patton, David Shelby, Winn Winship, Joseph Kerr and Robert Culbertson.

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Account of the number of vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, which have been annually built and registered in the several ports of Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the Empire, between the 5th of January, 1789, and the 5th of January, 1802.

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.
1789	827	80,090
1790	723	68,695
1791	766	68,940
1792	821	78,020
1793	100	7,585
1794	714	66,321
1795	719	72,181
1796	823	94,972
1797	756	86.242
1798	833	89.319
1799	858	98,044
1800	1041	134,181
1801	1065	122,593

Gratitude of General Gates.

[Extracted from the genuine letter of an officer.]

An old soldier of the royal regiment of artillery, who served me while the 18th regiment was at Fort Pitt and the Illinois, on our return from that country to Philadelphia in 1772, came to me with a happy smile on his countenance, and told me, he had the honor to receive a letter from Major Gates, and begged me to read it. I asked him how he came to correspond with Major Gates. Please your honor, said the old man, Major Gates was dangerously wounded at Braddock's defeat, and was left among the slain; I was wounded also, but made a shift to carry the worthy captain Gates (he was then a captain) off the field. He has often told me since, that he owed his life to me, and charged me at parting, that whenever I thought he could in any instance serve me, to write to him without reserve; so, please your honor, (this is a soldier's dialect to all officers) I am now grown old, and worn out in the service, and expect to be invalided and sent home; but have been long in America, and I like America, please your honor; I accordingly took the liberty to write to Major Gates for his advice, and this is his answer. He has also wrote to Major Hay, to give me every indulgence the service will admit of. I hope your honor will give me your opinion what is best to be done. I read the letter; but had not read far, before I was sensibly touched with the sentiments of the writer. After recapitulating the service the veteran had rendered him at Braddock's Field, he says, "Do as you please, respecting your small pittance of pension. Thou hast served long, but thy service has not brought thee rest for thy wounds and infirmities. I find by your letter that you wish to continue in America, therefore make yourself easy;—When you receive your discharge, repair to my plantation on Potomack river. I have got a fine tract of land here, which not only furnishes me with all the necessaries, but all the comforts of life; come and rest your firelock in my chimney corner, and partake of them; while I have, my saviour Penfold shall not want; and it is my wish, as well as Mrs. Gates's to see you spend the evening of your life comfortably.—Mrs. Gates desire to be affectionately remembered to you."

Troy Gaz.

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USEFUL DISCOVERY.

Mr. John James Dufour of Jessamine county, has discovered a method of kiln drying all kinds of grain, so as to secure it from the weavel, and preserve it in its purity a great length of time. This discovery is simple, and so cheap that every farmer will be able to make use of it. The grain is not removed from the grainery, and any quantity dried in a day, without a possibility of burning it. It is hoped the discovery will prove equally advantageous to the public and Mr. Dufour.

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ANCIENT CHART.

The learned Librarian, MORELLI, is about to publish the Marine Chart of BIANCHI, preserved in the library of St Marke at Venice. This Chart was constructed before the discoveries of AMERICO VESPUCCI, and contains an indication of the Antilles, which proves that the Europeans had some idea of *America*, before the expedition of VESPUCCI.

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Citizen Guyton, a member of the French National Institute, and Director of the Polytechnic School, read in the sitting of the Institute of the 25th ult. a memoir, entitled "*Recherches sur la ple electrique de bolta*, by Citizens Hachette and Desomes, Professors of the Polytechnic School. This memoir discloses two very important facts, which tend to throw a great light on the theory of Electricity. The first is, that an isolated Electric Pile, is an exhaustible source of Electricity, and the second, that several solid and dry substances, such as starch, are capable of replacing the humid substance of the Electric Piles of bolta. From this discovery results a method of constructing Piles, affording a constant and almost unalterable source of Electric Fluid.

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On the 4th of August, was executed at Swabmunchen, near Augsburgh, a woman, aged 38, whose crime is of a nature calculated to fix the attention of those who study mankind. Between the 15th of January, 1798, and the 2d of November, 1801, this woman set fire to the town of Swabmunchen, fifteen times, in consequence of which fifty houses became a prey to the flames, and a great number of persons were reduced to poverty. Several individuals, on whom suspicion fell, were sent to prison, but at length happily for them, the real criminal was discovered by a labourer, who caught her in the fact. Her name is Maria Franklin: after seven examinations, in which she denied the crime, she at length, on the eighth, confessed her guilt, and pleaded in her justification, that from her youth, she had been tormented by a violent *penchant* to set houses on fire: that she had resisted this desire for a long time, but at length overcome by her passion, she had burnt the houses alluded to, without any end in view, and without any remorse. This woman, in other respects had conducted herself with great propriety, and did not appear to be deranged in her mind. She was beheaded, and her body burnt.

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A corporal, who was some time since condemned to death in Dublin, finding that he was to be executed on a Friday, wrote to his wife on the Thursday preceding, to inform her of his unfortunate situation. Being aware that the letter would not reach till the Saturdy, he determined to inform her of the fact itself, and wrote thus: "My dear wife, I hope this will find you in good health, *as I am at present*. I have to inform you, that *I was hanged yesterday at half past eleven*—I had, thank God, *an easy death*—and had the pleasure of seeing every body weep on my account. Remember me, and take care of *my* poor children, who have *no longer a father*. Your affectionate husband, *until death*!"

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Bartolozzi in a short time takes a final leave of this country, in order to superintend an institution for the encouragement of the arts at Lisbon. This admirable artist has exerted his unrivalled talents with considerable success in this country; but his hospitable and liberal spirit has left him, at a very advanced age, little more than his high professional repute.

[*Lond. Paper*.

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Baltimore, Nov. 1.

Arrived, Capt. Travers, of the sch'r Nancy, from St. Augustine, East Florida, after a passage of 24 days. The governor of St. Augustine has concluded a peace with the Indians. He issued his proclamation two days prior to captain T's sailing, prohibiting any farther trade with the Americans. The great rains which have prevailed there, have almost entirely destroyed the oranges and limes.

MILITIA MUSTER.

The enrolled Citizens attached to Captain ANDREW's company are requested to meet on Monday the 8th inst. at nine o'clock, back of the great Hotel, equipped agreeably to law,

By order of the Captain,

J. C. O'REILLEY, Serjeant.

November 3d, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of Washington are particularly requested to give in to the Treasurer correct lists of their property, real and personal, on or before the 15th of the present month. To those who were assessed in August and September, 1801, it will only be necessary to list such additional property acquired since that time, and such property as may have been transferred. To render as little trouble and inconvenience as possible to the inhabitants, those living in the eastern part of the city may leave their lists in the letter-box at the Marshal's office; those of the western part, at the post office. Others, and all, if they chuse, will be thanked for leaving their lists at my lodgings, at Mrs Johnson's, on F street, near the Bank.

By recurrence to the corporation law, authorising the levying and collection of a tax, they may see what property is liable to be taxed. It will be necessary for all the lists left at the places described, to be signed by the proprietor, and directed to me. It is earnestly hoped the inhabitants will comply with the above requests, as the short time allowed by law for completing the assessment cannot be complied with without these measures.

WASHINGTON BOYD,

Treasurer of Washington City.

November 5. tt5N

PUBLIC SALE.

IN Pursuance of a second order of the Orphans Court for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, will be exposed to public Sale, on Thursday the 25th day of November, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the corner of South E Street and New-Jersey Avenue, in the City of Washington—

ALL the personal property of JASPER DE CARNAP, late of the City of Washington, deceased, which remained unsold at the Sale in June last—Consisting principally of Household Furniture—Also, one Negro Girl about 13 years of age, who has been accustomed to Horse work. Terms of Sale Cash.

HENRY INGLE, Admstr.

ELIZABETH DE CARNAP, Admx.

Nov. 3. ept25N.

FOR SALE.

The elegant three story brick HOUSE in the City of Washington, in which the Secretary of State now resides, and the house adjoining, situate on F street, within one square of the President's House, which, together, rent for 800 dollars per annum.

ALSO, Two elegant three story BRICK HOUSES, in Alexandria, on the corner of King and Columbia streets, a situation equal to any in the town for the flour and grocery business, being the principal thoroughfare from the country.

I will take in payment, negroes, or wet and dry goods.

For Lease,

For 5 or 7 years, 700 Acres of valuable Land, in the county of Culpeper, Virginia, 28 miles from Fredericksburg, and 55 from Alexandria and Washington. There are 400 acres cleared and under good inclosure. Possession will be given immediately. In order to accommodate the Tenant, a portion of the produce will be taken in payment.

Application to be made to ROBERT B. VOSS, living near the premises, or to the subscriber.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Nov. 5. law6w