written on occasion of the earthquake which several years ago was felt at Derby, and in the surrounding country. In the year 1782, the Botanical Society of Litchfield published a translation of Linnæus's *Systema Vegetabilium*, the execution of which was principally confided to Dr. Darwin one of its two principal members. The doctor's other works have already been mentioned in the course of this biographical sketch. He has left a poem entitled "The Shrine of Nature;" which is now in the Press, and will shortly be published.

Next to Medicine, Mechanics and almost every branch of Natural History engaged his attention. He not only pursued these studies with great ardor and diligence himself, but also embraced every opportunity of cultivating and encouraging them amongst his numerous connections and acquaintance. Very soon after he settled in Derby, he instituted and established a philosophical society and library, both of which were in a flourishing condition at the time of his decease. The society, of which he was President, consists of members who reside in different parts of Nottinghamshire, Derby shire, and Leicestershire. He also took pleasure in encouraging works in natural history.

But though the learning, taste, and genius of Dr. Darwin were eminently displayed in these pursuits, yet there was one great end, to the attainment of which all his talents and views were earnestly and uniformly directed. He did not hesitate openly and repeatedly to declare in public company, that the acquisition of wealth was the leading object of all his literary undertakings! He once said to a friend, "I have gained 900l. by my Botanic Garden, and 900l. by the first volume of Zoonomia; and if I can every other year produce a work which will yield this sum, I shall do very well." He added; "Money and not fame is the object which I have in view, in all my publications."

But Dr. Darwin was by no means insensible to the value of reputation.

During the last years of his life, the love of fame was a passion which had great power over his mind—and the incense of praise was so very pleasant to him, that flattery was found to be the most successful means of gaining his notice and favor.

The conversation of Dr. Darwin, abounded with very unequal sallies of wit: when he found himself engaged with a powerful antagonist, in argument, he had sometimes recourse to ridicule, a weapon which he did not always handle with dexterity, for he was affected with an impediment in his speech, which rendered his enunciation scarcely intelligible.

There are reasons for suspecting that Dr. Darwin was not a believer in Divine Revelation; but a belief is a matter of necessity, not choice. The religion of a man is a private affair between himself and his Maker; we have nothing to do with it. A few days before his death, a gentleman to whom we are indebted for the materials of a considerable portion of these memoirs, endeavoured to discover whether he entertained a belief and expectation of a future state of existence; the doctor was observed to speak with a considerable degree of sedateness on the subject and remarked, that it was natural to extend our wishes and views beyond the present scene, and that it was right to pursue such measures as are likely to secure our happiness in another world; "but," he added, "let us not hear any thing about hell."

In the foregoing sketch, the intention has been merely to state a few plain facts; the excellencies of Dr. Darwin, have been noticed, and his errors exposed, with equal openness; biographers, like jurymen, should deliver a verdict according to the evidence, uninfluenced by "fear, favor, or affection."

Thorns for Hedges.

THE Subscriber has for sale, and now ready for delivery at his nursery near the Little Falls of Potomac, a few thousand of each of the following sizes of the native White Thorn of America, and at the rate annexed to each sort per thousand viz.

Seedlings, small, at 3 dollars.

Do of a large size, and suitable, without being transplanted in a nursery, to form a hedge in a clean rich soil 5 dollars.

Transplanted Thorns, 6 dollars.

Do. tal beautiful plants, 7 dollars.

Do. Very large, with thick stems and excellent roots, particularly adapted to make a quick fence for a garden or small lot, or where smaller plants would be more liable to be injured, 8 dollars.

It may perhaps be, as yet, premature to recommend this mode of fencing to general attention, until its advantages are more completely demonstrated by full experiment; for however well adapted it may be to the necessities, the soil, climate, and rural economy of this part of America, it is here an infant art, and will require time to overcome the diffidence of the timid cultivator. But to those who are already convinced of its superior efficacy, cheapness, neatness and beauty, and, who are willing to bestow that proportion of care and attention which is absolutely indispensible for the protection and culture of the young hedge the subscriber will be happy to furnish plants and to give the best information in his power upon the subject.

Purchasers in the neighbourhood he can accommodate with a labourer who understands the planting &c. and who for reasonable wages will perform the work.

NB. The Fall, or in the open weather in the winter season, is the best time for planting particularly on a dry soil.

THOMAS MAIN.

November 15th. 2t

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CATO, No. VI.

Mr. SMITH,

Have the present administration incurred the least possible taxation and expence?

THEY HAVE. And this single act will speak louder than all the trumpets of defamation that are founded against them.

Taxes, unnecessary, odious, and oppressive, have been taken off. Expences that originated in folly, or were the offspring of that system of patronage which legalised bribery, and gave the government a support distinct from, and often opposed to the interests and affections of the people, have been *reduced in one* YEAR *to the amount of more than a million of dollars.*

The reductions made have been of two kinds. "*First*—Of expenditures which are casual or temporary, and which ought not to be brought into the estimate in ascertaining our yearly burthens, or in forming an opinion of the different systems contended for. Of these are the erecting and repairing fortifications. The appropriations for the support of seamen, and the like. The expenditures of this kind for the current year have been lessened about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Second—Those expences which, according to the late system of politics were permanent and annual, and may be fairly taken into view, to determine which political party is best entitled to national confidence.

Of these expenditures, from the peace establishment of the late administration, the following reductions have been made by the Executive and by Congress at its last session.

	Dolls Cts.
By the *Executive* in reducing various offices whose existence depended on his will, & other economical arrangements made before the session of Congress, was effected an annual saving of	161,695 91
By a further reduction of the marine corps just ordered with a view to pay only those who are actively employed, has been produced a further saving of	39,000
By *Congress*—by reducing a part of the army	522,000
By reducing a part of the navy	200,000
By repealing the whole system of internal taxation, there has been saved to the people out of the fees of the excise officers 135,000 dolls. over and above the sum necessary to defray the collections of imposts to an amount equal to the whole revenue derived from internal taxation; it being the difference between the expences of the two systems	135,000
By abolishing the late judicial system and establishing the former system	33,000
By reducing the commission of the collectors of customs, say	17,000
Total amount of Dolls.	1,107,695 91

Annual savings one million, one hundred and seven thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-one cents."

Whence this rigid economy? This scrupulous saving of public money? This sacred regard to a faithful stewardship?

It is owing, say the enemies of the administration, to a love of popularity; and this is a disgraceful motive unworthy of enlightened statesmen! Let us examine this imputation. What is the love of popularity? Is it criminal or virtuous? This depends upon circumstances. It is sometimes the one, and sometimes the other. When popularity is prized as the reward of disinterested and distinguished public services, when it recompences the performance of rare and arduous duties, it is dear, and ought to be dear, to the heart of every good man. The esteem of our fellow men is the most precious addition that can be made to the award of an upright conscience. Nor does that man live, whose happiness is not increased by the esteem of others.

In the present case the motive is disputed. Let us look at actions. They may assist our research. The administration save the annual expenditure of a million. To this extent taxation is diminished. This, in itself, abstractly considered, is a great national blessing. One million of dollars, heretofore consumed by public agents, is returned to the use of individual enterprise. The effect is precisely this. The labours of public agents are altogether unproductive. They do not add even a blade of grass to the mass of consumable matter. Further, the agents themselves consume as much of that which is produced by the labour of others, as if they contributed their full quota. Hence labour to a vast amount is annually lost to the community by their exemption from that kind of employment which adds to the stock of consumable articles.

But further—They consume as much as if they laboured in the common vineyard. Nay more. For it is an undoubted fact, that while those who themselves labour consume the least, those who live on the labour of others consume the most, and in general from double to ten times the amount of the former. It is not possible, in this cursory view, to attain precision; but we may be certain that the loss is at least equal to the first million above stated, which, added to the one million, forms the aggregate of *two millions annually saved to the people.* The saving is the same as if so much money was distributed among the people, in addition to what they now hold. This is well understood. The meanest apprehension knows that a *saving is equal to a gain.*

It is said, however, that these retrenchments are premature. That the government requires all its old resources to defend the country and to pay off the national debt. But if the country is as well defended now as it ever was, and if the national debt is in progress to discharge more rapid than at the period when a former administration borrowed eight millions, at the exorbitant interest of 8 per cent, which the present administration is now paying without the aid of any loans, if every demand on the government is paid as soon as settled, if the stocks are higher than they ever have been since the era of bubbles and scrip, can any mind, not infatuated to delusion with the prejudices of party, withhold its approbation of measures which have produced such effects?

The measures are in themselves correct, they are productive of great national benefits, while they are productive of no injury. If it be the inevitable tendency of such measures to render their authors popular, does not such popularity carry the strongest external proof of the goodness of the motives in which they originated.

Let us, for a moment, reverse the picture. Though it is incumbent on the calumniators of the administration unequivocally to shew, by direct and positive proof; not by implication (for all implication is against them) that these measures, productive of so much national benefit, flowed from corrupt intentions—Yet, for a moment, let us cloath ourselves with all their prejudices, and torture our invention for the darkest motives that can be assigned. In doing this, all that I ask, is not to consider the present rulers as fools. Infamous as is the detraction heaped upon them, it has never made this charge. It is allowed then, that in their measures they have rational objects.

These *corrupt* rulers then have destroyed at one blow one thousand soldiers, and a greater than a relative proportion of officers. By this they have saved half a million of dollars. Have they pocketed the money themselves, or even kept it in the Treasury to squander on favourites or favourite measures? This would have been corrupt. No. They have removed a weight of equivalent taxation, and with this the instrument of corruption is gone. Has the disbanded army, the wandering private and the clamorous officer, been hereby converted into the friends of those who dismissed them? If such had been the intention of rulers, it would have implied sinister purpose. But so far from this being the case, these men have become the most violent of detractors. This effect was anticipated. There was not a child in the country, who had not sense enough to convince him that this would be the case. Does it bespeak corruption in rulers, when they dismiss a host of dependants, whose tongues in peace, no less than their arms in war, are ever ready to support and defend their good masters? In the room of this lost patronage what remains? The good opinion of the people. Nothing else under heaven; and is it treason in a republican government to possess this? Yes, fellow-citizens, it is treason to federal policy, that always viewing the people as its enemy, because it is *their* enemy, is equally hostile to the people and their friends.

These remarks apply with the same strength to the reduction of the navy, to the demolition of that mighty host of federal power erected under the wing of the internal taxes, composed of 500 officers, to the abolition of the *political* courts of the United States, to the reduction of the commissions paid to collectors of customs, to the diminution of the marine corps, and to every other item of the new economical system. By all of them the administration has lost instruments of sinister purpose, if entertained by them, instruments that, independent of, perhaps in opposition to the public voice, would have sustained all its measures. By all of them, the administration has lost every thing, to which it can look for support, but the confidence of the nation. With this, however it may laugh at the frowns, and gather strength from the storms of faction.

CATO.

Now Landing,

FOR SALE,

On Messrs. R. & G. Barry's Wharf.

TEN hhds. Molasses, twenty barrels brown Sugar, two thousand pounds of the green Coffee, fifteen hundred pounds of Carrol's best Petersburg chewing Tobacco, in small kegs, and a few excellent Cheese—Also, soap and a few chests of low priced Tea.

Apply to the Subscriber near the 20 Buildings.

RD. FRAZER.

Oct. 18. ep4w.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, November 15, 1802.

Appointment by the President.

GABRIEL DUVAL, Comptroller of the Treasury, in the room of John Steele, resigned.

The following are the votes given in the legislature of Maryland for the Council. The first five are elected, and are republican.

F. Digges	53
A. B. Ducket	52
Edward Hall	52
R. Gheislin	52
D. Davids	50
Th. Buchanan	25
Abraham Shaff	26
John Davidson	24
S. Rideout	23
John Gibson	23

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION

For Representatives in Congress.

In *Middlesex*, J. B. Varnum, republican, in 4 towns out of 33, has 341 votes, and T. Bigelow, federal, 208 votes.

In *Norfolk*, E. Seaver, republican, in 11 towns out of 26, has 704 votes, and O. Everett, federal, 360 votes.

In *Plymouth*, N. Mitchell, federal, has 1400 votes, and H. Warren, 1002 votes.

In *Bristol*, P. Bishop, republican, in 10 towns out of 14, has 1116 votes, and L. Wheaton, federal, 674 votes.

In *Worcester South*, S. Hastings, federal, in 18 towns out of 23, has 1138 votes, and Mr. Bangs, republican, 703 votes.

In *Worcester North*, W. Stedman, federal, in 13 towns out of 27, has 923 votes, and Mr. Wheting, republican, 233 votes.

Of the 17 Representatives, it is ascertained that *five* republicans, and *three* federalists, are elected.

It is probable that eight or nine republicans will be elected.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Frelinghuysen from the committee of elections, reported, that they have heard and considered the testimony offered in support of the petition against the election of Gloucester county, and are unanimously of opinion, that the same was conducted with fairness and impartiality, and that the petition ought to be dismissed.

Which report was read and agreed to.

The votes in the legislature of Connecticut for Senator U. S. were for Mr. Hillhouse 127—Mr. Kirby 53, and 3 scattering.

The Parliament of England is summoned to meet at Westminster on the sixteenth day of November.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Paris, under date 15th September, 1802.

"There is every appearance of American claims being settled one way or another, and that before a long time elapses. I am assured that, some for the years 3, 4, and 5, have been offered 50 per cent. for by speculators—and enquiry has been made of myself, if I had any to sell. On these conditions, I have given in to be liquidated all I had in this way, and expect to be funded at 5 per cent. per year. I have for about 100,000 livres worth of General Le Clerc's bills on this government.—I am promised payment in the most positive manner; they fall due the day after to-morrow.

Yesterday arrived brig Samuel, Captain Tubbs, from Malaga, which he left the 2d of October, and on the 3d, off the rock of Gibraltar, spoke the United States frigate Adams, on a cruise, all well.

New-York, November 8.

We this morning received London papers to the evening of the 24th of September, by the ship Juliana capt. Brown, in 40 days passage. Their most interesting contents will be found in this day's paper. Lloyd's list to the 24th, and Prices Current to the 21st, are also received.

An article from Leghorn mentions that the American squadron which blockaded Tripoli, having attempted a landing with two thousand men, were completely defeated. We totally distrust this report, as the whole of the crews of the squadron most probably did not exceed that number. A small force landing for provisions was probably harrassed or surrounded, and to no further extent is the rumor to be credited.

From the Aurora.

The United States bank shares have been a subject of much mistake and of some groundless uneasiness. It has been asserted, that the sale was injudiciously effected. Suppose Pennsylvania had adopted the plan of a new Improvement Bank. Would the United States bank stock have fallen or risen? Suppose the quarrels about German indemnities or about the division of Turkey, had brought on a new war. All or any of these things would have affected our bank stock and public stocks. The sales might have been rendered slow, and difficult, and even impossible at so great an advance upon the cost. There may have been many things unfavorable to our stocks and banks, known to the cabinet ministers of the general government, which may have influenced the secretary of the treasury.

The sum sold was a vast one. No American purchaser or company would or could buy so great a number of shares at once, in the most plentiful state of money matters. But it would be more difficult in the midst of the embarrassments among trading men on the late sudden peace. The farmers never could command money for such great purchases, and the general fall of produce has made money more scarce among them than in 1801.—Besides, if *so much* stock had been brought for sale at once in America, it would have lowered the price instantly. Had the secretary openly and publicly offered to sell, the very knowledge that he was going to dispose of such a vast sum would have made every body hold back, and the bank stock would have fallen greatly in the market, to the injury of the United States, and of all private holders. The foreigners would then have got our bank stocks at very low prices. There would then have been a great clamor against the secretary, that he could not keep his own secrets till he had made his bargain—But this is not all.—The object of the sale was to raise a large sum of money to pay debts in Europe. Had Mr. Gallatin gone into the market to buy bills of exchange, to so great an amount, he must have raised bills as much as he must have lowered bank stocks. When bills are raised on the merchants by the public, it is a great injury to them, and they raise the prices of goods upon the people. All this would have been put upon the shoulders of the secretary. It would have been justly said, that he had raised the prices of our clothing and of all kinds of European goods. *The importers* of dry goods and *the wearers and consumers* of dry goods would all have had cause to complain. By selling to a great European concern (which unites the Dutch *Hopes & Co.* and the English *Barings*, and a number of their European and American connexions) and by stipulating pay in bills *at par* (or without the least advance or premium) it is clear and certain, that the secretary has avoided a great reduction of the price of bank stocks and a great advance in the price of bills. It is probable that *good* safe bills could not have been bought to such an amount in America at one moment in addition to the necessary demands of the merchants. If a large sum of bills had proved bad, what would have been said of the federal government? This vast risk (always greatest on a sudden peace) has been avoided, and every merchant knows it to be no pretence. In these times of unbounded enterprize and speculation, merchants and bill drawers of the greatest credit fail monthly in every country. Had the bills proved bad, *the public credit* of the U. States, *never so high as in the time of the present administration*, must have been deeply wounded by the consequent failure to discharge the interest of the *due* part of the principal of the Dutch loans.

There is another consideration of some importance, in this case. The government of the United States, by ceasing to be interested in the bank, leaves the institution in a more safe situation. There is no bottom so pleasing or so solid for a bank, as numerous private or individual stock holders. Most of the banks, which have been injured or ruined in Europe, have suffered from their too great connections with the governments, which from their vast shares and influence led them astray. The stock holders of the bank of the United States, and of all other American banks are under *real* obligations to Mr. Gallatin for so managing this great and important transaction as to keep up and help to produce the present high price of bank shares. Every man of judgment knows this to be true: and every candid man will acknowledge it with pleasure. It will be found, that the republican administrations of the union and of the states have served the cause of property, both public and private, by their economy, by good management, and by its steady defence.

NECKER.

FOR RENT,

SEVERAL Houses in New Jersey Avenue, well calculated for Boarding Houses and private families.

WM. BRENT,
Atty. for Thomas Law, Esq.

Sept. 29, 1802. eptf&D.

FOR SALE.

Stock and Common Bricks,
Scantling,
Firewood,
Slate,
Coals.

Apply to JAMES O'BRIEN, Carrollsburg.

Oct. 29. ep3m.

WANTED,

Two Rooms, genteelly furnished,

with the use of a Kitchen and Kitchen Furniture. Apply to

THOS. DUNN.

City of Washington, Nov. 12. 4t1aw