which had so long concealed the monster, and rivalled the fame of Theseus, by an illustrious triumph.

It is impossible that any thing can exceed the "Dissertations on the First Principles of Government," in point of logical conclusion, comprehensiveness of thought, and propriety of analysis. The farces of royalty and of hereditary establishment, when opposed, upon principles of right, to the elements of republican institutions, appear to be usurpations, so monstrous, that they will be classed in future ages among the fabulous narrations of history. They have neither the authority of time, the force of custom, or of law, to give them a particle of validity; whilst the claims of the representative, or, elective system, are coeval with the first establishment of government, and derive themselves, from the natural and political rights of mankind.—In the treatise Mr. Paine appears to have a much more luminous, as well as liberal conception, of the republican plan, than any author ancient, or modern.——The principles of Aristotle were calculated in many respects, to produce in practice, all the evils to which democracy and oligarchy are exposed, from an unskilful organization.—The experiment had never been tried, at the time that philosopher wrote his treatise on politics. Plato and Sir Thomas Moore, were upon the same standing, in political science, with Ptolemy and Tycho Brache in natural philosophy; and Harrington and Marchamont Needham, were very little better. The light of this immortal science, emitted its beams upon the minds of these great men, by very feeble and confused flashes.—Machiavel of Florence had written largely on the subject; but he drew his opinions from the Italian establishments which were certainly improper models for imitation, from the limited extent of those republics.——He might have produced the same materials from a review of the Grecian institutions, during the time of the Archons and the democracy at Athens, and the Iron institution of Lycurgus, at Sparta. Besides Machiavel could never make a distinction, in principle, between the rights of a republic, and the claims of a princely government.—Mr. Paine appears to have been the first to develope the true principles of the representative system, and to elevate it above the reach of vulgar prejudice; and America was the first nation in the world, where the experiment was made, under all the improvements, which had suggested themselves from experience, and the opinions of her sages, with success.

There is a trait, peculiar to the political character of Paine, which gives to it a degree of splendor that would have excited the envy of the ancient sages of Greece and Rome. Whilst it is the source of the bitterest invective, it ranks him among the most usefull characters that ever lived. He speaks the language of truth to the tyrants of the earth, and bids defiance to their vengeance. Their crimes are gathered together, in one enormous mass, and presented to the world, to conjure up, from the dungeons of slavery, the spirit of an exalted freedom. Intimidated by no opposition and fearless of censure he fans with unceasing vigour the flame, whilst it consumes the victims of of popular indignation. Not contented with lopping off from the political body, the mere excrescences of state, his pervading mind perceives the expediency of an entire change to destroy the malady that affects it.—He reduces government to its primeval principles; takes a view of man in his first stage of innocence; exhibits the revolutions of his temper, probes the fountains of national misfortune to the bottom, and shews you his evil genius, in the image of despotism.

It is by a developement of this kind, that the mind is led on through a series of meditations, which make mankind acquainted with themselves. The splendour that had surrounded the throne of his oppressor vanishes from the sight; kings are no more than other men; titles lose the fascinating power of sound, which had chilled the heart of the cottage peasant, whilst engaged in the evening orison, for the felicity of his tyrant.

It is a genius of this elevated kind, directing by the most irresistable appeals, all its efforts to the mind, that has been engaged, in the cause of human nature. It flourishes best, in situations of the most eminent danger, when the frightful image of despair, has palsied every exertion and cast a shade over every hope—Standing by itself, it yields alone, to the energy of its own reflections. It views, without concern, the desolation that rages around, and by that fearless intrepidity, which despair communicates to our last efforts, it rises superior to the misfortunes that had threatened destruction.

Who will not, therefore, perceive that a genius of this cast, must be eminently fitted for great revolutionary scenes? Elevated above the vulgar errors of mankind, it stands aloof upon some lofty summit, and calls back the wayward passions, from their mistakes and deviations, to a contemplation of first principles. The sage opens the volume of nature; the charter of human rights is exhibited to the view, and man looks back with horror upon the history of past generations, as upon a frightful wilderness, where not a flower blossoms its gaities to cheer the melancholy scene.

In this state of mind, where reason and experience combine to shew him the source of his misfortunes, the spirit of regeneration is engendered. His nerves are invigorated; he acts, and the work is completed.

Philosophy, which estimates the actions of men, by the most scrupulous impartiality, will assign an honorable place to Mr. Paine, within that constellation of sages, who have equally enlightened and exalted the dignity of human nature.—In future ages when the tempest of the passions has subsided, the lamp of his genius will shine from the obscurity of the tomb. The little bickerings of envy and malice, will then have lost their inveteracy. Paine will be classed among the Newtons and the Lockes, and like them pass on to immortality. It will be recollected, that if the one gave laws to the universe, by an analysis of cause and effect, upon the principles of geometry, that if the other developed and cleared away the mists, that had for ages, involved the intellectual system, Paine has with equal success, unravelled the misterious doctrines of political ethics, and placed the science of government, upon a summit of perfection equally above, and inaccessible to all the malice of man.

For the National Intelligencer.

Benevolence is lovely in itself, and there are few by whom it is not admired. Even those whose bosom never was blessed with its presence cannot altogether withhold their unwilling approbation when its form sweet as the rays of the morning, presents itself to their view.—In every age and in every country the deeds of benevolence have been highly praised. Poets, orators, philosophers and historians have employed their talents to adorn them with all the graces of language, and to transmit them to posterity for their applause and for their imitation.—The actions of heroes have been also celebrated, but the [illegible] delights not to contemplate scenes of blood. And therefore, though the description of the warrior spreading carnage and death around him, may strike us with admiration of his prowess, horror is always blended with our admiration. But we listen with delight to the tale of benevolence, because it accords with the sympathies of our soul. It speaks to the heart. Who would prefer the history of an Alexander to that of a Howard? Who would not follow the one into the abodes of misery and behold him mingling his tears, his sighs, his groans with the sighs the tears and the groans of the wretched, while he was contributing to their relief, than follow the other through fields of slaughter, and swell the shout of devastation?

Many labours of love are not recorded by any pen, and the remembrance of them is borne away on the wings of time.

Many are known only to those who perform them and to those by whom they are received. In this case the only injury is that which results to society, from the want of such examples as a stimulus to benevolent exertion. For though their ear should never be filled with the eulogies of men, their "Father "who seeth in secret shall reward them "openly"

These reflections were suggested by the numerous and truly humane offices of kindness which the late Mrs. Story received from a gentleman and his lady of this city, whose names delicacy forbids me to publish. Bound by no ties but those common to all men and to all christians, unsolicited and without any prospect whatever of temporal recompence, they stept forward cheerfully to alleviate her sorrows,—and her sorrows they did alleviate though they could not arrest the hand of death.—It will add to the pleasing reflections of their own mind, when these friends of the afflicted learn the sentiments entertained of their laudable interpositions by those to whom these interpositions are known.

May the spirit which dictated such conduct be universally diffused! may we never forget that "pure religion and undefiled before God and the father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world." Mrs. Story died here on Tuesday last, in the 38th year of her age. Her life was characterised by simplicity and the love of religion, previously to the termination of her conflict she endured a great fight of afflictions: And we have reason to believe she died in the Lord. Reader wouldest thou die the death of the righteous? thy life must be also like his.—

Washington City,
August 11th 1803.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

IN a store or counting room, a young man that can give an indisputable recommendation—he understands book-keeping, writes a fair hand, and was bred to the store-keeping business. A line addressed to the Editor of this paper will be attended to.

August 3, 1803. tawaw

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, August 15.

Extract of a letter from J. L. Cathcart Esq. to the Secretary of State dated, Leghorn 22d. June 1803.

"The enclosed communication from my correspondent, Mr. William Higgins, an English merchant at Malta, gave me inexpressible satisfaction. I will give it to you verbatim.

Malta, May 24, 1803.

"We have no news here. The Adams arrived yesterday, but the Commodore with the John Adams are cruising off Tripoli. The last vessel has brought in the Tripoline lord high Admiral's ship, which she took in going into Tripoli, in direct violation of the pass given her. She is certainly a good prize; though I imagine the commodore will not condemn her, before he hears from home."

It is a truth, which cannot be too frequently and seriously impressed upon the people, that those who call themselves federalists are incessantly engaged in traducing the essential principles of a republican government. Take the following specimen, extracted from the *Boston Palladium.*

"The Democrats contend that the people govern themselves because they elect their rulers Would it not be as proper to say, a minor who chooses his guardian remains his own master?"

ANOTHER.

From the *Charleston Courier.*

TOLERATION.

"It is a fact well worth consideration; a fact which will speak home to the pride if it does not touch the feelings of justice of every heart, that in all the revolutions which have taken place in the British cabinet, there never has been known a single instance of a man belonging to *one party* being put out of office by *the other*, unless in those highest departments, where their opinion have their weight and influence in council. Some of the Duke of Newcastle's, some of the Marquis of Rockingham's, some of Lord North's, and some of Lord Shelburne's appointments, are at this moment existing in the Admiralty, the War Office, the Custom House, and the Treasury. Pittites and Foxites sit at the same board and the same desk together, and gabble politics. Nay, gentlemen in the king's household have not unfrequently been seen at the Westminster election, canvassing for Mr. Fox. Mr. Lewis, Deputy Secretary at War, (the most lucrative office in England) has been in moved for many administrations,—though he and his are Foxites. When such things are seen in a Monarchy, what can the Executive Magistrate of a Republic offer in his own defence for daring to violate the right of exercising political opinion, and what is worse, in violating justice, by putting men without charge of offence or misbehaviour, from the places conferred upon them, by their predecessors. *A Republic indeed!! Hah, hah, hah!!"*

With regard to this last extract it is a tissue of falsehoods, and the few truths it contains are miserably misapplied. It is not true "that there is not a single instance of a man belonging to one party being put out of office by the other, unless in those highest departments, where their opinions have weight and influence in council."—However bold the assertion, not the least dependance ought to be placed upon it, as the truth is that dismissions from office for political opinions are so far from unfrequent, that when they do occur they excite but little attention.

It may, however, be true that there are at present in office many men appointed during preceding and even hostile administrations. But what does this prove? Not that these men retain their original opinions, and exert the influence they once possessed against the present ministry. On the contrary, those opinions are in general, if not universally, exchanged for a professed regard for the ministry, and the influence is used in favor of the ruling power. In what light then can retention of office be viewed but in that of bribery and corruption? And this is the true state of the case. The British system of government is an extensive system of bribery and corruption, and accordingly an eminent minister has declared that in the English nation every man has his price. This he well knew from his own experience.

When such a system shall be established in the United States, it will be seasonable to hear eulogies pronounced on the British government, and its administration held up to the imitation of the rulers of this country. Then, too, may degenerate Americans or profligate foreigners laugh at the idea of a Republic. But until that period arrive, let those who feel the honesty of Americans, and the pride of Republicans, hold in equal detestation the corrupt systems of Europe, and their intemalists.

P. PETERSON, Danish Charge d' Affairs to the United States, has arrived at New York.

It is with regret that we state the fever to have considerably extended in New York.

On Monday last seventeen cases were reported to the N. Y. health committee; and on Tuesday the mayor recommended the removal of the citizens dwelling in parts contiguous to where the fever originated. It is stated in several letters that all who can are removing from the city.

A letter to the editor, dated N. York the 8th of August, says—"I am surrounded by a number of citizens infected with the fatal fever, which is depopulating our city. The streets in the lower parts, as Water street, Pearl street, &c. between Beckman and Coenties slips are covered with carts and carriages receiving and removing the furniture of our panic-struck citizens, and I am myself with my family to go this day. The American Citizen's printing-office is to be removed up the Hudson to Newburgh."

Aurora.

The Spanish ship St. Julien arrived at Cadiz from Vera Cruz on the 27th of May, with 2,800,000 dollars on board for the royal treasury.

Died—at Coxsackie, (N. York) Mr. Thomas Tryon, aged at least 110, some of his friends say 120.

Capt. Thomas, arrived at New York, in 10 days from St. John's (N. B.) informs, that he went into Holme's Hole, on the 4th inst. and that the ship Juno, of Boston, had just arrived there from Cape Francois, with general Rochambeau and his friend on board, they having made their escape from St. Domingo.

A letter from captain Pelon, dated Bordeaux, June 9, says—"50,000 French troops have marched to take possession of Portugal; but Spain has refused them a passage through their country."

NEW YORK, August 11.

By the brig William, Ashton, we have received London dates to the 15th June. The Sun of the 13th is now before us from which we extract the following:

Sun Office, half past 2, P. M. June 13.

We stop the press to state, that his majesty was sent for this morning from Windsor, by express. He arrived in town by 12 o'clock, and a council was immediately held. It is rumoured that the French messenger had brought over propositions for peace. The business must certainly be of importance that would bring the king to town so suddenly.

DOVER, June 12.

A French messenger arrived this morning in an open boat (flag of truce) from Calais. He brought dispatches from M. Talleyrand, addressed to lord Hawkesbury, and set off for London in a post chaise and four immediately after he landed.

LONDON, June 4.

From the French papers it appears, that, as far as is to be learned from them all parties join cordially in support of the war, and their determination to carry it on with spirit. The orators of the French government are loud in their complaints against great-Britain. Even Boisy D'Anglas, a man considered as being moderate in views, joined in this violent language. The importance of the retention of Malta is magnified in extravagant terms. The most insidious views are attributed to ministers, for their wish to keep possession of it. It is contended that it is to be made subservient to our views against the Grand Signior by seizing on Egypt. They talk of our employing it as a means of exercising complete controul over Italy, or insulting Spain, or destroying the whole influence of France in the Mediterranean. These and a number of other assertions, are repeated in the report made to the Tribunate by Daru, and they were loudly applauded. Invasion is threatened with ostentatious parade. Riouffe, in his speech said, "Let but Heaven give us a fair wind, and these islanders will see what we can do in thirty-six hours."—This sentiment was vehemently applauded by the auditors.

The war and every concomitant they ascribe solely to Great Britain forming, for herself an unjust code of public right, and acting upon it.—These declarations are followed by a series of invectives against the English government, delivered in the Tribunate and Legislative body.—An analysis of the negociation is given as well as the complaints of our ministers, and the different propositions offered by both parties.

Paris papers up to the 27th of May are received. The Moniteur of the 24th contains a long examination of the papers laid before the house of Commons. It is affirmed, that of the 72 articles contained in these papers, only ten are official—that the most important ones, and those which would throw most light on the transactions, which have been suppressed, and that passages have been designedly omitted—These omissions complained of seem, from the specimens given, to relate entirely to the refusal of the emperor of Russia to guarantee Malta, which it appears the French minister flatly contradicted.

The Paris papers to the 30th instant, have arrived, this day. A column of the French army is destined to invade Naples. The expression is "to occupy those posts in the kingdom of Naples, which were held by the French troops before the peace."

The French agents at Hamburgh contrived to buy up all the naval stores in that city even before it was ascertained that hostilities would commence between this country and France—as a proof of that the French government had resolved on war, notwithstanding all their pacific declarations. Mr. Pitt's influence is evidently gone with his loss of office;—and it is expected that his friends, who have been retained in office by courtesy whilst he supported Mr. Addington, will now be dismissed. The number who divided with him on the question for the order of the day was inconsiderable. On that division, Mr. Fox and many of his friends divided with the minister, and went away before the original motion was put.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist in parliament on the conduct of the ministry, whatever may be the state of different parties, there is the greatest unanimity in the conviction, that the conduct of the French has been uniformly hostile since the definitive treaty, and to a determination to resist the ambition of the enemy.

The arguments urged against the ministry of having too long neglected to arrest the arm of Gallic aggression, are such as must endear them to every lover of peace. We believe the country at large will unite with us, in extolling the moderation and forbearance of the ministry. For we solemnly declare, that we should have expressed our approbation, had not the ministers waited till the measure of the French iniquity was complete.

Treasury of the United States,
Washington August 15, 1803.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress dated May the 8th, 1792, intitled "An act to provide for a Copper Coinage," in the second section thereof, it is enacted,

"That after the expiration of six calendar months from the time when there shall have been paid into the treasury by the said Director (of the Mint) in cents and half cents, a sum not less than fifty thousand Dollars, which time shall forthwith be announced by the Treasurer in at least two gazettes or newspapers, published at the seat of government of the United States for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents, shall pass current as money, or shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand, claim, matter or thing whatsoever; and all copper coins or pieces, except the said cents and half cents, which shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, shall also forfeit the sum of ten dollars, and the said forfeiture and penalty shall and may be recovered with costs of suit for the benefit of any person or persons by whom information of the incurring thereof shall have been given."

And whereas it appears by the books of this office, that more than fifty-thousand dollars in cents and half cents, have been so paid into the Treasury. I now therefore, in obedience to the said act, do hereby give public notice of the same.

TH. T. TUCKER.
Treasurer United States.

Aug't 15. taw3m

IN CHANCERY.

Territory of Columbia, Washington County, to wit:

Charles Laight, and John Blagge, and Edward W. Laight, and the said Charles Laight, administrator of Wm. Laight deceased, complainants

against

George Walker, defendant.

THE bill states that the defendant George Walker, on the twenty third day of January one thousand eight hundred and two, in order to secure the payment of eighteen thousand eight hundred twenty dollars twenty-six cents, to William Laight and Charles Laight of the city of New York merchants, executed in addition to a bond for the same purpose, the deed exhibited by the complainant.

The object of the bill is to foreclose any equity of redemption which the said George Walker has, or may suppose himself to have, under the said deed, and to obtain a sale of the premises under a decree of this honorable court.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said George Walker is absent from, and does not reside at this time within the Territory of Columbia, but is abroad in some part not known, and is believed to be on his way to the said Territory, and is daily expected therein. It is ordered that the said George Walker be not fied of the object of this bill, and required to appear before this honorable court, in person or by sollicitor, on the third monday in September next, to answer the allegations of the bill of the complainants, and that in the mean time time a copy of this order be published, once in each week, for three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer, printed in the city of Washington, and in the Morning Chronicle printed in the city of New York, before the twelfth day of September next.

Woodward Solicitor for the claimant.

By order, URIAH FORREST, clerk of the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington.

Aug. 15. law3t