such a vast surface, and of finally eradicating slavery altogether. Slavery is prohibited in the Indiana territory: and elsewhere the gradual abolition of it, therefore, in Louisiana is a measure confidently to be looked for. The letter closes thus—"We intend forwarding a petition to congress on the points I have stated: I hope they will see the propriety in complying with our requests."

From the Boston Gazetteer.

TO THE MEMORY

OF THE LATE

PATRIOT SAMUEL ADAMS.

THE biography of those who have distinguished themselves by their virtues, is read with pleasure in every age and clime: with freemen it possesses an additional interest, if the virtues and achievements it records have been conducive to the happiness of their country, or to the dignity of human nature.

Before the ingenious warmth of youth is chilled by the cold realities of life, we dwell on the patriot's toils with unmixed delight. We read of the justice of Aristides, the heroism of Leonidas, the continence of Scipio, the frugality of Cincinnatus. We cast our eyes around on the world, (the small portion of the world to which our observation can extend) and believe the race of man has degenerated. We see little to inspire devotion to the public weal; and but very few whose gloriously contagious example can excite to emulation.

It is easier to shew what man should be, than to portray him as he is.

But notwithstanding the moanings of disappointment, or the rude remarks of misanthrophy, a little proficiency in the book of life will teach us that the affairs of men have been in all ages, as uniform as the nature of man; and that similar situations will produce similar exertions. Hence we may expect to see, acted over and over again amid the changing scenes of the drama of time; the policy, urbanity and valor of a Cæsar; the equally all conquering voluptuousness of a Cleopatra; or the inflexible overbearing virtue of a Cato.

The American revolution pregnant with events will present a bouquet of brilliants whose lustre no time can impair; and will involve consequences in its train which the lapse of ages can alone unfold. The Century which is now rolling off is fraught with instruction to posterity; and among the various nations who now strut their hour upon the stage and then are heard no more, the one which was honoured with the patriotism of Samuel Adams, will stand conspicuous on the records of time.

No man since the days of Epaminondas, has more suddenly raised his country to renown; or been more sincerely devoted to its welfare and fame. In the times that tried mens' souls, when clouds and darkness involved the destiny of the American colonies: He was the cloud by day, the pillar of fire by night. He poured on his fellow countrymen his own inspiring assimilating soul. He was the heart; the corresponding Committees were the arteries through which the life blood of national being animated the extremities of a continent. He taught the world that for a nation to obtain freedom; it is sufficient that, it wills to be free.

To enumerate all the acts of his, which have equally given lustre to himself and to his country; would require a volume. He is forever destined to fill a large space in the admiration of mankind, and although numbers will shine by his side, he cannot be eclipsed.

However broad the effulgence of other characters may be, his life will forever beam in the political hemisphere a constellation of virtues whose brightness can suffer no diminution even from those who embrace the large circumference of fame.

On referring to Mr. Adam's age he must have commenced the era of ripening understanding, when the most luminous and soul exalting ideas, that ever emenated from the mind of man, had begun to attract the admiration of his countrymen.

The inhabitants of these then colonies fixing the immoveably riveted eye of filial respect on their parent land, considered every thing perfect in proportion as it was conformed to the model of the British constitution: And [illegible] theory of that constitution [illegible] from its abstract principles; [illegible] yet in the British constitution materials for the statesmen, and the philanthrophist to contemplate with delight.

Mr. Adams lived at a period when the unprofitable and inglorious wars of religion had long been hushed in the peace from which they ought never to have awoke; and the more foul inspiring polemics of government had acquired an established ascendency in every enlightened mind. The smoke had hardly ceased to rise from the buried embers of the British revolution; the path was yet warm in which her champions of Freedom had shone; and the immortal writings of Sydney, of Locke and of Harrington, still kept bright the flame which had melted the chains of the human soul; whose uncontrolable rapid light had dissipated to its native heil, that cloud in the moral firmament the prerogative to tyranize; "the right divine of Kings to govern wrong."

Following obsequiously in the tract of old England's virtuous fame; the Colonies began to attract the attention of their mother Country and of the world; obliged by the tenure of Colonial existence to pursue her triumph and partake her gale; they had begun to engage some small portion of her tutelary regard as they had long excited the cupidity of her rivals.

Then it was that the American colonies began to swell on the regards of Europe and to be thought no inconsiderable weight in the balance of the world.

William Pitt at this period became the unrivalled model for a statesman, he raised his country to a height which it were glorious to her to preserve. He diffused his spirit as he did his influence to the remotest extremities of the British empire, and made himself beloved in America in proportion to the fostering regard he had extended to her concerns.

His praise was on every tongue: his language was lisped by the school boy; his conduct was admired by the sage.

A man like Pitt who filled the universe with his fame; must have fired the rising generation to glory: and impressed on the hearts of all a disinterested devotion to the public weal.

And although to every mind, there belongs a character, that refuses a minute resemblance to any thing but itself, yet in contemplating the life of Mr. *Adams*, it is easy to discern that if he derived his peculiar talents from any source besides the bountiful benevolence of Him who made him; he must have at least corroborated his own intuitive greatness of mind by taking the most lively interest in the achievements and character of the immortal Pitt.

The exigencies of the American colonies, and particularly of Massachusetts from the year 1765, to the year 1785, opened a field for the display of talent such as, perhaps, no American at that time possessed in a more eminent degree than himself. He was of an age when the human understanding shines with the most steady and inextinguishable light; he was of a temper not to yield to difficulties; and of intelligence and fortitude successfully to contend with any untoward emergency that could arise.

Although to shine in arms had never been his lot or ambition; yet He marshalled the moral force of the nation; he disciplined their views; he drew forth, embodied and systematised the public will; and pointed his country to the path of independence.

Without the fostering care of the Statesman, the exertions of the Soldier are in vain; his laurels must decay, and his valor bring destruction to himself rather than freedom to his country.

It was was never in this country as it was in Rome, during the triumphant usurpation of Cæsar; where with money a general could raise soldiers, and with soldiers extort money. And when the heat of national enthusiasm had subsided; it was owing to *Samuel Adams*, as much as to any individual in power, that the *flame of resistance* continued to live; although it could not shine forth with that efficient uniform blaze which by patriotism was devoutly wished.

Mr. Samuel Adams character, in many respects, resembles that of him who must in some degree have been his model. Like Pitt, he owed his elevation, to himself. His strength of mind; conspiring with the situation of his country; was the best patron which his ambition could desire. When he advocated the people's rights; when he came into their assembly; *all eyes waited on him*; he was master of his subject; for *one only subject engrossed his mind*; he spoke like an oracle; and his words came resistless as the decrees of fate.

"The ordinary feelings which make life amiable and indolent, were unknown to him;" his incorruptible heart, his unconquerable spirit of independence, and his invariable attachment to what he deemed the true interest of his country; were the most insuperable barriers to the usurpations of Britain. It was his governing maxim, that *rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.*

His life will for a time; be variously represented. Interest with some—and shame with others, will prevent the present generation from seeing his moral picture as it was. But all will be constrained to allow, that he was truly a great man—that he was uniform and consistent with himself; that his manners never changed with change of fortune; nor did *his principles* vary with the *varying times*; his virtues were those of a great man; and his imperfections such only as are inseperable from the lot of humanity.

History will be just to his fame, if she is ever left free to consult her own dignity; and will clothe his memory in the unvarnished splendor of truth as she covets immortality to herself. And will say of him as her other darling Pitt——

"There was something in this man that could subvert or reform; an understanding a spirit and an eloquence, to break the bonds of slavery asunder, and rule the wilderness of free minds with unbounded authority; something that could establish or overwhelm empire, and strike a blow in the world that should resound through the universe."

The Old Worthies who illumined & cherished the tempered undying flame of American freedom, are failing from our sight. May none of them have occasion to shake their white locks, and sigh that their labours have been in vain; may posterity fully appreciate their worth; may they revere the characters of the good and great as the reward and incitement to virtue and cherish national glory; as well for its own sake, as for the respect due to the memory of those who achieved their country's independence.

WILL be sold, conformably to an order from the Orphans court of Charles county, at public sale, on Saturday the 19th day of November next, at the house of Elisha Jones's near Broad Creek, sundry NEGROES—to wit—one negro woman and her three children. The woman is about 35 years of age, she is healthy and accustomed to plantation work—her children two girls and a boy, are between the ages of four and thirteen They will be sold for ready money by

EDWARD JONES, jun. adm. of Alexius Jones deceased.

October 28—3t1aw

Physiognotrace

LIKENESSES ENGRAVED.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to take likenesses in this place for a short time, and respectfully solicits of the lovers and protectors of the fine arts, the same favors and patronage he has met with in different cities of the United States, where he has taken a great number of likenesses, among which are those of the most distinguished characters, copies of which may be seen at his lodgings (at David Shoemaker's F street near the Bank).

St. MEMIN.

October 28—6t.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the UNITED STATES, *Capt. Finley from Liverpool,*

Fall Goods, viz.

Brass Plate and wire fenders and irons, shovel and tongs, pokers, bellows, coal hods, bell metal kettles, brass foo men, knives and forks, plated bridle bits and stirrups, with a variety of saddlery, brass ware, kitchen furniture, tools and building materials, &c.

HENRY INGLE.

Washington, Oct. 28.—eparn.

Oyster Suppers.

AN Oyster Supper will be prepared on Tuesday night the 1st of November, at the long room in the north end of the ten buildings, Jersey Avenue, and will be continued every Tuesday and Friday nights, during the season. Canvass-backs will also be constantly provided as early as the season will admit. And those gentlemen whose liberality may induce them to patronise the establishment, are assured that the utmost assiduity will be used to render entire satisfaction.

October 25.—3t

In the case of JAMES McDONALD,

(A Bankrupt.)

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against James McDonald of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, dealer and chapman, and he has been declared a bankrupt. He is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said commission named, or the majority of them on the eleventh, and twenty-fifth days of November, and on the ninth day December next, at five o'clock in the afternoon on each day at the house of William Rhodes, Innkeeper, in the City of Washington, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second setting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any affects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RICHARD FORREST,

TO be rented on moderate

terms, either separately or together. Three two story brick dwelling HOUSES, in the city of Washington, on north E Street, between 9th and 10th streets west. They are well calculated for private families; and the whole taken together, will answer extremely well for the accommodation of boarders, on a large and excellent plan.

Also a large frame building back of the above. Persons wishing to rent, will make early application to

T. H. GILLISS

At the Navy Office.

August 27. wtN1.

This day is Published,

BY SAMUEL H. SMITH.

And for sale at his Office, and at the bookstore of Rapine, Conrad and Co. Price 25 Cents—

REFLECTIONS

ON THE

CESSION OF LOUISIANA

TO THE

UNITED STATES.

BY SYLVESTRIS.

October 17, 1803.

The following report was laid before the House of Representatives on Tuesday last.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORTS and ESTIMATES.

The annual nett proceeds of the duties on merchandize and tonnage had in former reports, been estimated at nine millions five hundred thousand dollars. That estimated revenue, predicated on the importations of the years immediately preceding the late European war, and on the ascertained ratio of encrease of the population of the United States, appears from the experience of the two last years, to have been under-rated. The nett revenue arising from that source, which accrued during the year 1802, exceeds ten millions one hundred thousand dollars. The revenue which has accrued during the two first quarters of the present year, appears from the best estimate that can now be formed, to have been only fifty thousand dollars less than that of the two corresponding quarters of the year 1802; and the receipts in the Treasury, on account of the same duties, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have exceeded ten millions six hundred thousand dollars.

Those facts afford satisfactory evidence that the wealth of the United States encreases in a still greater ratio than their population, and induce a belief that this branch of the public revenue may now be safely calculated at 10 millions of dollars.

From the statement [A] it will appear that the same revenue for the two last years of the late European war (1800 and 1801) calculated at the present rate of duties, averaged 11,600,000 dollars a year; but although it might with some degree of probability be supposed that the renewal of hostilities will again produce a similar encrease, no inference from that period is drawn in this report in relation to the revenue of the ensuing years.

The statement [B] shews the several species of merchandize on which the duties on importations were collected during the year 1802; the portion of that revenue which was derived from drawbacks, and that which arose from the extra-duty on merchandize imported in foreign vessels.

Although the sales of the public lands during the year ending on the 30th day of September last were affected by the situation of the western country; two hundred thousand acres have been sold during that period; and, as it appears from the statement [C] that, independent of future sales, the sums already paid to the receivers, together with those which, exclusively of interest, fall due during the three ensuing years, amount to 1,250,000 dollars, the annual revenue arising from the proceeds of those sales, cannot be estimated at less than four hundred thousand dollars.

The extension of post-roads, and the acceleration of the mail, whilst diffusing and encreasing the benefits of the institution, have, as an object of revenue, rendered it less productive. The receipts from that source have amounted, during last year, to 27,000 dollars; but as neither these, nor those arising from some other smaller incidental branches, are of sufficient importance to affect any general result, the whole existing revenue of the United States will be computed at only ten millions four hundred thousand dollars.

The permanent annual expences of government which, under existing laws, must be defrayed out of that revenue, amount to nine millions eight hundred thousand dollars; to wit:

1. The annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt; of which about three millions and an half are at present applicable to the discharge of the principal, and the residue to the payment of interest, Dolls 7,300,000

2. The current expences of government which, according to the estimates for the year 1804, consists of the following items, viz.

For the civil department and all domestic expences of a civil nature, - 791,000

For expences attending the intercourse with foreign] nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers, and all other expences relative to the Barbary powers, 184,000

For the military and Indian departments, - 875,000

For the naval establishment, calculated on the supposition that two frigates and four smaller vessels shall be kept in commission, 650,000

——2,500,000

9,800,000

And deducted from the permanent revenue of . . 10,400,000

Leave a surplus revenue of, . . 600,000

Six hundred thousand dollars applicable to other objects.

The following extraordinary resources and demands not being of a permanent nature, are not included in that calculation, to wit.

The specie in the Treasury, which, on the 30th day of September last, amounted to 5,860,000 dollars.

The arrears of the direct tax, estimated at . 250,000

The outstanding internal duties, amounting to near 400,000

And the sum which will be repaid to the United States, on account of advances heretofore made in England for the prosecution of claims; estimated at 150,000

Constituting an aggregate of 6,660,000

More than six millions, six hundred thousand dollars, which, after reserving the sum which it is necessary to keep in the treasury, will be sufficient to discharge the demands due on account of the convention with Great-Britain, and amounting to . 2,664,000 dollars.

Sundry extraordinary expences in relation to the conventions with France and Great-Britain, estimated at . . 100,000

The loan obtained from the state of Maryland, for the City of Washington, amounting to 200,000

And also to pay two millions, 2,000,000

4,964,000 dollars.

of dollars on account of the purchase of Louisiana; being the same sum which was reserved for the purposes contemplated by the law of the last session, appropriating that amount for the extraordinary expences attending the intercourse with foreign nations.

It appears by the estimate [D] that during the year ending on the 30th September last, the payments from the treasury on account of the public debt, have amounted to Dollars 3,096,700

Which, together with the increase of specie in the treasury during the same period, amounting to 1,320,000

4,416,700

makes an actual difference in favor of the United States of more than four hundred thousand dollars during that year.

The payments on account of the principal of the public debt, from the first day of April, 1801, to the 30th day of September, 1803, have amounted, as appears by the estimate [E] to dollars. 9,924,004

The specie in the treasury, on the first day of April, 1801, amounted to 1,794,000

And on the 30th day of September, 1803, to 5,860,000

Making an increase of 4,066,000

Those two items constitute an aggregate of dolls. 13,990,004

From which deducting the extraordinary resource arising from the sales of the bank shares, which produced 1,287,600

Leaves for the amount of the true difference 12,702,404

in favor of the United States, for that period of two years and an half, a sum of twelve millions seven hundred thousand dollars.

From that view of the present situation of the financial concerns of the U-