millions eight hundred and thirty eight thousand, six hundred and seventy dollars. But to make it appear still plainer the following statement will be useful. Under the Administration of Mr Adams the principal of our national debt was increased

Dollars.
6,368,488

But Mr. Adams left in the treasury, April 1, 1801, dolls. 1,794,000
And his armed vessels sold for 275 767

Making in all to be deducted 2,069,767

Leaving for the true increase 4 298,721. But since under the administration of Mr. Jefferson for two years and a half, ending Sept. 30th, 1803, has been paid on the principal of the national debt, dolls. 9,924,000
And was found in the treasury Sept. 30, 1803, 5 860,000

15,784,000

From which however must be deducted the money Mr. Adams left in the Treasury April 1st, 1801, leaving 1,794,000
The money arising from the sale of Mr. Adams's vessels 275,767
And the money arising from the sale of the bank shares 1 287,600

Making in all to be deducted 3,357,367

Leaving for the actual difference } 12,326,633
in favor of the administration of Mr. Jefferson for two years and an half.—And if in that ratio we may calculate for the one year and an half ending 31 March, 1805; being the experiment of four years under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, it will be 19,722,612
Now if to this be added the addition Mr. Adams to the public debt, viz. 4,298,721

It will be 24,021,333

Shewing the actual difference between the cost of Mr. Adams's administration to the United States for four years, and Mr. Jefferson's for the same length of time. Although in this statement I have not concluded the direct tax, and all the internal taxes that were repealed in 1802, which if included with all their necessary and unnecessary expences, as they were originally drawn from the people, it would make a difference of more than 28,000 000 dollars.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.

Extract of a letter to a very eminent & venerable public character in the Delaware state, upon the subject of the revival of the slave trade in South-Carolina, dated in the spring of the current year.

"There is a point relative to the renewal of the slave trade, which I wish to present to a mind like your's, far more learned than mine in general and municipal law. I raise a solemn question, whether a slave can be imported into the United States? I will make an attempt to place my consideration of the subject within your view.

"The doctrine of the declaration of independence, of the first confederation of 1781, of the original state constitutions, of the federal constitution of 1789, and of the existing revised constitutions of the states, are, that all men are naturally, and as a general idea, free and of equal rights, without and within our jurisdiction. Without our jurisdiction, the rule appears to be, in the contemplation of our constitutional laws, absolute. By reason of municipal laws, controuling these great solemn and fundamental principles within our jurisdiction, the mass of black people, who were within the limits of the United States at the formation of our social compacts, may have been taken out of the general law of freedom and of equal rights, which nature, the constitution and the common law of England, under which we lived till '76, and our bills of rights ordained established re-ordained. Neither the black people in Africa, nor the red people of the tribes in the interior of America, were included in the letter or meaning of those laws, which established the slavery of the coloured men, who were among us at the declaration of independence, and at the formation of our diversified social compacts. It was not enacted by any law of this nation, nor of any state, that slaves might be imported. Men, *free in* 1776 *in Africa*, could not be transformed on any equitable or legal ground, into slaves *in America in* 1777. The subjects or members of *foreign* and *independent* black nations could not be rendered slaves by the forcible tenure of their persons, nor could American slave laws in which they did not participate, affect the freedom of them & their descendants to the most remote generations. The African, though imported, is *a free alien*. His purchase abroad (that is, out of our jurisdiction) cannot be sanctioned by our municipal or domestic laws. His freedom cannot be interrupted by our statutes. Such are the impressions under which a reflected sense of moral, natural, social and municipal law, would seem to present the question of the slavery of a native African, in the case of one who could not be proved to have been within our limits and jurisdiction on the 4th of July 1776, or to be the descendant of an American slave. I will not detain you on the case, Sir, but leave this brief and imperfect sketch under your most serious consideration. The sum of my argument is, that we have declared the general law of freedom and of equal rights of nature and nations; that it existed under the British constitution, and under the common law as it stood at the separation of the two countries; and that it is the law of nations and of nature, that persons not subjects of our slave laws [which on the ground of adjudged cases are admitted exceptions to the general law] could not against their wills and subsequently become slaves, whether red, or yellow or black men; that we could not retaliate slavery on the enslaving rulers or people of Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli or Tunis, under the laws of the Union, or of any state; and that we cannot consider the mock purchase and forcible tenure of an African [recently unknown to our laws] by a British, French or Spanish marauder, as an equitable or legal title to the body and labour of him and his latest posterity. To me the idea appears as repugnant to established law, as it is to humanity, morals and religion."

The Answer.

"Passing over, agreeably to thy statement, the case of those who were held as slaves at the declaration of Independence, and their posterity, I am clearly of opinion 'a slave could not afterwards be imported into these states.'

"The sanctions of law, the most solemn national acts, and the eternal distinction between right and wrong, all forbid property to spring from such source.

"What is there in Britain more than in these states, to annihilate the direful and detestable pretensions to such a species of property? There, to touch the soil is freedom. Yet, that people, with a deplorable inconsistency, are continually employed, under public authority too, enslaving their fellow creatures in other parts of the world.

"Too many of our countrymen exceed them, in folly and weakness; for, not satisfied, as the British depredators are, with carrying their fellow creatures into captivity in other parts of the world, they are striving to pour a deluge of slavery over their own country."

NEW YORK, June 13.
SURINAM.

In our paper of Monday, we mentioned the arrival at Boston, of the schooner Jane, in 23 days from Surinam, with official accounts of the surrender of that place to the British. We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following extracts of letters, from a gentleman on board the ship Swift, from this port, at that place. The first letter is dated off the mouth of Surinam river.

April 30th, 1804.

Two days previous to our arrival here, an English expedition fitted out at Barbadoes, for the purpose of attacking Surinam, appeared off the mouth of this river. They immediately commenced an attack on the fort at Bram's point, which was carried without much difficulty, and the English flag now flies thereon. We were brought to by two guns from the Hippomenes sloop of war, who informed us that Surinam was in a state of blockade, but that we were at liberty to depart or wait at anchor the issue of the expedition. The commodore's ship was lying at anchor about 3 miles up the river, having on board sir Charles Green, commander in chief of the expedition.

May 1.

Fort Amsterdam, by far the strongest fortification on this river, was not attacked last night. The attack was on two posts lower down, both of which were carried by the English after considerable loss on both sides.

May 12.

Since my last, Surinam has become a British colony. We were informed that a proclamation would appear yesterday regulating neutral trade to this place. But it has not yet appeared. I have reason however to believe that all American vessels will be allowed to carry away produce for three months to come. The embargo that existed previous to the surrender is just raised.

In addition to the above accounts, we are informed that there were three Dutch frigates and two sloops of war lying at Surinam, which must of course have fallen into the hands of the British. One in particular, the commodore's vessel, was entirely new, this being her first voyage.

The Boston Palladium acknowledges the receipt of a Dutch paper, containing the articles on which that place was surrendered to the British on the 4th of May, signed by gen. Green and Commodore Hood, on the part of the English, and colonel Batenburgh, on the part of the Dutch. The Dutch garrisons were permitted to march from the forts with the honors of war; the Officers to retain their arms, the soldiers to ground their's, and to be sent to Europe as soon as good vessels could be procured, but not to carry arms against his Britannic majesty. Article 5. proposed that no Dutch soldier shall be employed in the British service—the answer was, that no Dutch soldier should be enlisted unless he was willing. The inhabitants were to be protected in their lives and property.

The following proclamation was issued after the British had become possessed of the place.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the settlement of Surinam, and its dependencies, has surrendered, to the arms of his Britannic majesty, and thereby become a colony of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we have judged necessary by these presents, to enjoin all the good inhabitants of this place to conduct themselves with regularity, and tranquility and as behoves the loyal subjects of his said majesty.—We do further give them the fullest assurance, that their possessions, and property shall in every respect be secure, and protected, for which purpose the strictest orders have been given to the troops—and that the interest of the inhabitants of Surinam, as his majesty's subjects, have been particularly recommended to us.

We do also make known to all persons that the government of this colony and its dependencies is to be held by major gen. sir Charles Green, until his majesty's pleasure is known.

Given under our hands at head quarters *Paramaribo*, the 7th May, 1804,
and in the 44th year of his majesty's reign
God save the king.
[Signed.]
CHARLES GREEN,
SAMUEL HOOD.

In a proclamation, dated May 8th, gen Green declared, that the laws, customs and usages, as they existed at the period of the colony being given up to the Batavian government, are to remain in force until his Britannic majesty's further pleasure shall be known.

The Jane and several other American vessels, were ready for sea when the British appeared before Surinam, and were detained 18 days, until the capitulation of the place was completed.

Character of sir *Francis Bacon* lord high chancellor of England, by Monsieur *D'Alembert*.

On considering attentively the sound, intelligent, and extensive views of this great man, the multiplicity of objects his piercing wit had comprehended within its sphere, the elevation of his style, that every where makes the boldest images to coalesce with the most rigorous precision, we should be tempted to esteem him the greatest, the most universal, and the most eloquent of Philosophers. His works are justly valued, perhaps more valued than known, and therefore more deserving of our study than eulogiums. Bacon, born amidst the obscurity of the most profound night, perceived that philosophy did not yet exist though many had undoubtedly flattered themselves for having excelled in it; for, the more an age is gross and ignorant, the more it believes itself informed of all that can be possibly known. He began by taking a general view of the various objects of all natural sciences: he divided those sciences into different branches, of which he made the most exact enumeration; he examined into what was already known as to each of those objects, and he drew up an immense catalogue of what remained to be discovered. This was the aim and subject of his admirable work, on the dignity and argumentation of natural knowledge. In his new organ of sciences, he perfects the views he had pointed out in the first work; he carries them farther, and shews the necessity of experimental physics, which was not yet thought of. An enemy to systems, he beholds philosophy as only that part of our knowledge, which ought to contribute to make us better or more happy. He seems to limit it to the science of useful things, and every where recommends the study of nature. His other writings are formed on the same plan. Every thing in them, even their titles, is expressive of the man of genius, of the mind that sees in great. He there collects facts; he there compares experiments, and indicates a great number to be made. He invites the learned to study and perfect the arts, which he deems as the most illustrious and most essential part of human knowledge. He exposes with a noble simplicity his conjectures and thoughts on different objects worthy of interesting men; and he might have said, as the old gentleman of Terence, that nothing affecting humanity was foreign to him. Science of Nature, morality, politics, oeconomies, all seemed to be within the stretch of that luminous and profound wit; and we know not which most to admire, the richness he diffuses over all the subjects he treats of, or the dignity with which he speaks of them. His writings cannot be better compared than to those of Hippocrates on medicine; and they would be neither less admired nor less read, if the culture of the mind was as dear to mankind as the preservation of their health.

But there are none but the chiefs of sects of all kinds whose works can have a certain splendor. Bacon was not of the number, and the form of his philosophy was against it. It was too good to fill any one with astonishment. The scholastic philosophy, which had gained the ascendant in his time, could not be overthrown but by bold and new opinions; and there is no probability that a philosopher, who only intimates to men, 'This is the little you have learned, this is what remains for your enquiry,' is calculated for making much noise among his cotemporaries. We might even presume to hazard some degree of reproach against the lord chancellor Bacon for having been perhaps too timid, if we were not sensible with what reserve, and as it were with what superstition, judgment ought to be passed on so sublime a genius. Though he confesses that the scholastic philosophy had enervated the sciences by the minutiae of their questions, and that sound intellects ought to have made a sacrifice of the study of general beings to that of particular objects, he seems notwithstanding, by the frequent use he makes of school terms, and sometimes also by the adopting of scholastic principles, and by the divisions and sub-divisions then much in vogue, to have shewed too much deference for the predominant taste of his age. This great man, after breaking the shackles of so many irons, was still entangled by some chains, which he either could not, or dared not break asunder.

CAROLINE.

BY THOMAS CAMBELL, ESQ.

I'll bid the hyacinth to blow,
I'll teach my grotto green to be,
And sing my true love all below
The holly bow'r and myrtle tree.

There, all his wood scents to bring,
The sweet south wind shall wander by,
And with the music of his wing
Delight my rustling canopy!

Come to my close and clustring bow'r,
Thou spirit of a milder clime,
Fresh with the dews of fruit and Flow'r,
Of mountain heath and moory thyme!

With all thy rural echoes come,
Sweet comrade of the rosy day,
Wafting the wild bee's gentle hum,
Or cuckooe's plaintive roundelay.

Where'er thy morning breath has play'd,
Whatever isles of ocean fann'd,
Come to my blossom woven shade,
Thou wandering wind of Fairy Land

For sure, from some enchanted isle
Where heav'n and love their sabbath hold—
Where pure and happy spirits smile
On beauty's fairest, brightest mould;

From some green Eden of the deep,
Where pleasure's sigh alone is heav'd,
Where tears of rapture lovers weep,
Endear'd, undoubting, undeceiv'd;

From some sweet Paradise afar
Thy music wanders, distant, lost,
Where Nature lights her leading star,
And love is never, never cross'd!

Oh, gentle gale of Eden bow'rs,
If back thy rosy feet should roam,
To revel with the cloudless hours
In Nature's more propitious home.

Name to thy lov'd Elysian groves
That o'er enchanted spirits twine
A fairer form than cherub loves—
And let the name be Caroline!

THE OFFICERS of Col. Brent's Legion not having generally met on Saturday evening last, (owing to the badness of the weather) their business was deferred until THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, when it is expected they will punctually attend at Mr RHODES' hotel.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington sitting as a court of chancery, at the suit of William H Dorsey Nicholas Hedges, George Craig and Adam Whann, against Agnes Jackson, executrix; William Jackson, executor; Jonathan Jackson, Mathew Jackson, Elizabeth Jackson and Susanna Jackson, infant heirs of Jonathan Jackson, deceased, defendants—Will be exposed at public auction to the highest bidder on the premises all the right, title, and interest of said Jonathan Jackson, deceased, to the following lots of ground in the city of Washington—the lots numbered 21 and 22 in square numbered 75, and the lot numbered 2 in square numbered 164.

The terms of sale are one year's credit from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving their bonds, with approved security for the purchase money, with interest thereon.

AGNES JACKSON, } trustees.
WILLIAM JACKSON,
June 18—1aw3w

N. B. We hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said Jonathan Jackson, deceased, either for debts due, or legacies bequeated, to bring them into court within three weeks after the above sale.
A. J.
W. J.

Prince George's County, Upper Marlboro, June 12, 1804.

At a respectable meeting of republican citizens of Prince George's County, pursuant to the recommendations of a former meeting, HUMPHREY BELT, Esquire, having been appointed Chairman, and TRUEMAN TYLER, Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That William Lyles, Alexander Covington, Alexander Contee and William W. Berry, Esquires be recommended to the people of this County as Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved That Isaac Duckett, Humphrey Belt, James G. Wood, Thomas Hewitt and George F. Hawkins, Esqs. be a committee to confer with a similar committee on the part of Anne Arundle County, on a proper character to represent this district in Congress, in the place of Walter Bowie, Esq. who declines being a candidate.

Resolved. That Richard Sprigg, Thomas Rogers and Trueman Tyler, Esqs. be a committee to confer with Calvert County, and that part of Montgomery County composing the electoral District, on a proper character as an elector of President and Vice-President; and that it is the sense of this meeting that the said corresponding committee recommend, General Joseph Wilkinson, as a proper character to fill that appointment.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer and Maryland Gazette.

HUMPHREY BELT, *Chairman.*
TRUEMAN TYLER, *Secretary.*
June 18—ep3t.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE sale of those lands, lots, and houses in the city of Washington and district of Columbia on which the direct tax and cost has not been paid is postponed until Friday the 20th of July, at Mr. Rhodes's tavern. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until the whole are sold—any person wishing to examine the list of the property may by calling on the subscriber living in George Town.

GEORGE MAGRUDER, Collector 6th collection district.
June 18—td of s.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the THEATRE COMPANY, at Rhodes tavern on the 7th June, 1804, pursuant to notice.

ROBERT BRENT, Esq. Mayor of the city of Washington, was called to the Chair, and STANLEY BYUS, appointed Secretary.

On motion made and seconded, the meeting came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Board of Directors, consisting of five stockholders, be chosen by ballot at the present meeting, to continue in office one year from their election.

Resolved, That the said Board of Directors have the power generally to manage the affairs of the institution during the period for which they are elected.

Resolved, That it be the duty of the said Board of Directors to proceed immediately to the raising by such means as they shall deem most eligible the necessary funds, and thenceforth apply the same to the completion of the building; and to procure a dramatic company, when the prospects respecting the completion of the building will in their opinion warrant the same.

Whereupon the meeting proceeded to the election of a Board of Directors for one year, when the following gentlemen were elected.

John P. Van Ness, Samuel Harrison Smith, Robert Brent, William Brent, and Thomas Law.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer.

ROBERT BRENT, Chairman.
June 18—3w

United States, District of Columbia county of Washington.

In CHANCERY, January 28, 1804.
John G. Ladd,
against
Amariah Frost.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to foreclose a mortgage of one half of lot No. 17 in square 6?4 in the city of Washington situated in the county of Washington, given by the said Amariah Frost to the said John G. Ladd. It appearing by the return of the marshal that the defendant was not found within his district, and it being stated by the petition of the complainant that the said Amariah Frost is not an inhabitant of the district of Columbia. It is thereupon ordered that the complainant cause a copy of this notice to be inserted in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist printed in Washington county in the said district once a week for the term of six weeks, warning the defendant to appear at the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington on the 6th day of the ensuing term to shew cause why a decree should not be made in this case according to the prayer of the complainants bill.

Cpy test U. FORREST, Ck.
May 16—w6t