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 Although in this ſtatement I have not concluded the direct tax, and all the internal taxes that were repealed in 1802, which if included with all their neceſſary and unneceſſary expences, as they were originally drawn from the people, it would make a difference of more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 minutiæ 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 cuckoo'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, WILLIAM JACKSON, } truſtees.
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—3t

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 f.

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—3t

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 624 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.

Copy teſt U. FORREST, Ck.
May 16—w6t