

picture correspond with the mental features of our republican president.—“He aimed more at his particular advancement,” says Bacon of Cæsar, “than at any merits for the common good.—In his inward thoughts, he propounded to himself rather absolute power, than honor and fame. For, as for honor and fame, he pursued them, not for themselves, but, because they were the instruments of his power and greatness.”—

Burr is at present assailed by the republican printers. His crime consists in an attempt to suppress Wood's pretended history of Mr Adams. Much of that book inveighs against the latter. Hence, the clamour of Jefferson's editors ascertains the wishes of their patron for the extinction of the consequence both of Burr and Adams. Three words from Galatin would silence the calumnious gabbling Cheatham against Burr. These words will never be spoken. Exaltation to public office presents a more correct view of the patriot and his principles; as the malefactor's body displays a more conspicuous attitude, when axated on the gibbet.

In last Wednesday's paper, a desire was signified of dropping the dispute with Jones. This has produced, in last Friday's Examiner, a long answer from the two brothers. The advanced guard is conducted by Meriwether himself. Instead of remarking upon his wonted elegance of style, we shall ask him a short question. In the winter of December, 1799, Jones printed for the assembly, a small pamphlet, in defence of their opposition to the alien and sedition acts. The executive council paid him fifteen hundred dollars for the job. We ask Jones whether it was true, that Thomas Nicholson offered to do the work for three hundred? We dare him to say, whether he thinks that three hundred dollars were not an ample compensation, at the common price of print and paper? We ask him, whether such an executive council are worthy to be trusted with public money, and whether he thinks that the assembly put them into their places, in order that public money might be so scandalously wasted? When the curtain of corruption has been once torn asunder, as, by God's blessing, the Recorder shall tear it, we ask him, whether he fancies that the next assembly will suffer, or will dare to suffer, the farther progress of such felonious depredations on the treasury? Will the assembly continue to give him THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum, over and above the common rates of a printer? Or, if they could be base enough to venture upon such profligacy, with what face would they go home to meet their constituents? We ask Jones, whether he supposes that the next assembly has a chance of containing five members that will support such a sinure? No! no! They are a quite different kind of men. They have both more sense, and more honesty.

We proceed to Skelton Jones. He charges Callender with having run from his bail in Scotland in a most disgraceful manner. He quotes, as an authority, Margarot's trial, which began upon January 13th, ninety-four. Callender landed at Philadelphia in May, 1793. The meeting, of which Margarot was a member, and for which fact he was tried, commenced at Edinburgh, in October of that year. In p. 86, of the trial, it appears, that a Citizen Callendar had made a motion in this meeting, upon the 25th of November, 1793. In June 1793, the writer of this article was assisting Mr. Dunlap of Philadelphia, in conducting the American Daily Advertiser, and he was, at the same time, compiling, for Matthew Carey, a part of his American edition of Guthrie's Grammar. In December, 1793, he was taking debates in congress for Brown's Philadelphia Gazette.

In Summer, 1793, Mr. Tench Coxe borrowed from Callender, the Political Progress of Britain. He asked leave to lend it to Mr. Jefferson, then secretary of state, and residing in Philadelphia. The piece was lent and returned with a complimentary card. Mr. Jefferson therein asked why the work was not reprinted in America? He added that he would gladly become a purchaser, as it contained the most astonishing concentration of political abuses, he had ever heard of. In the preface to the American editions, this card has been quoted, as an apology for the republication. The person mentioned in the Scots trial was one Alexander Callendar.

On this subject, Skelton cannot plead ignorance. The matter was explained in the Examiner of April 11th, 1800. It is just like the marksmen's denial of his having been advertised, which denial has since been denied by his worthy brother.

He is wiser than us who can guess what point Skelton has to gain by rushing into the jaws of such degrading detection. To be convicted of a malicious falsehood, is, in all other parts of the world, regarded as the depth of infamy. Richmond forms not an exception to the common rule.

NOTES

† Setting aside the story of the Suppression, &c. the pamphlet contains various palpable fabrications.

From the New-York Herald, DUANE and CALLENDER.

Duane has at last come out as a pugilist against Callender; and to do justice to his boxing art, he has thrown in some heavy blows. As the painter says, he has made a “ caricature of his countenance.” Callender, however, we fancy will soon show him that “two can play at that.” We are mistaken, if he don't serve him, as he has Cheatham. [ This piece from the Aurora will appear of full length, in our next, with a suitable answer. ]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Stratton of Congress to his constituents.

A law is likewise passed under the splendid title of “An act to provide for the redemption of the WHOLE PUBLIC DEBT.”—This law did not provide for the objects which its title contemplated; but on the contrary so far as I could judge of its provisions, it provided, for a continuation of the debt. Instead of compelling the treasury to discharge the debt due in Holland, which amounts to 9,913,000 dollars, it authorizes the re-loaning of a large proportion of the same, upon a credit of six years, and at a higher rate of interest, including charges, than is now paid. This law has likewise authorized the administration to enter into contracts for the payment of any part or the whole of this foreign debt; an authority which it is apparent may be abused, to the great loss of the government, because contracts may be made under this law with speculators, who will receive this large sum at the treasury upon an agreement to place the same in Holland to our credit, and may altogether fail of executing the contract on their part, and our debt may still remain unpaid. Although I hope and trust that no such abuse of power will take place, yet I did not feel willing to give such extensive powers, when I deemed the same so unnecessary. This law likewise enables the administration to employ at considerable expence, a variety of agencies in relation to the foreign debt, some of which were in my judgement unnecessary, and all of them of a very doubtful character. Under such circumstances and impressions, I voted against the passing of this law, notwithstanding the fairness of its title. And although I should think it improper to impeach the motives of those who passed the law, or say that the intention was to impose on the public by a title which agreed so badly with the law itself, yet it could not escape my notice, that such must be the effect upon those who had not the advantage of reading the law. A further reason likewise, of a conclusive nature, operated on my mind against the passing of the law in question; it was, that by comparing this law with the former provisions for the redemption of the debt, it appeared that the former provisions were really better than those of this law. The former laws had provided funds to meet every part of the debt, both principal and interest, as the same fell due, only authorizing a re-loaning of parts of the same, in cases where, from unforeseen causes, the revenue should be insufficient to meet the object, and they likewise provided that every surplus of revenue should be faithfully applied to buy in the debt, as it could be obtained on fair terms in the market, whilst the new law, without varying essentially the former provisions, has only embarrassed them, by authorizing a re-loaning of the Dutch debt at the discretion of the administration, and creating a variety of new and extensive agencies.

Since my residence in this place, I have availed myself of every opportunity to gain information respecting the situation and amount of the public debt, and the means which have been provided for its extinguishment, and the result of my enquiries has been, that the debt has been placed completely under the controul of the government; and the means provided by former Congresses for its final extinguishment, were in every respect ample, and if left to their operation, would have accomplished that object without embarrassment.

The national debt on the first of January last amounted to 77,891,890

Table listing financial figures: 29 cts. and consisted of the following description of stock. Six per cent and deferred 6,851,793 66. Three per cent do. do. 19,079,765 63. Navy six per cent do. 711,700. Six per cent of 1796 do. 80,000. Five and a half per cent do. 1,847,500. Four and a half per cent do. 176,000. Eight per cent do. 6,480,200. Bank Loans, at 6 per cent. 1,500,000. Ditto at five per cent. 1,150,000. Dutch debt 9,913,000\*

During the year 1801, in consequence of the ample revenue which had been provided by former Congresses, the Treasury was able to discharge 2,279,371 dollars 31 cents of the principal of the debt; and during the current year, unless the present administration should avail itself of the law which I have mentioned, to reloan and perpetuate the Dutch debt, the treasury will be compelled to discharge a further sum amounting at least to 3,400,000 of the principal, and so from year to year to continue discharging the same until the whole debt shall be extinguished. This prosperous situation of our finances is owing to the skill with which the Treasury Department was conducted under the former administration. When the new administration came into power, they found a full treasury and an ample revenue, and they had nothing to do but to apply the public money to discharge the public engagements.

MUTINY,

On board the brig Martha Johnson, captain Weyell, of Norfolk.

Captain W. informs, that on the 31st of May, being of port Mariel in the island of Cuba, at half past one o'clock in the morning, three of the crew, inamely Hendric Mayers, a Dutchman, Peter Martin, an Italian, & Hammond Whisker a Bremener, (two of whom belonged to the watch on deck) armed themselves with axes and a pump break attacked two negro seamen, and cut and bruised them in a shocking manner, with an intention of becoming masters of the brig, and to rob her of the money that was on board, amounting to nearly 20,000 dollars. On hearing the cry of murder, Mr. Snuggs (the mate) attempted to go forward, but was followed and knocked down by Martin, who was stationed at the helm, and beat and cut him dreadfully after a considerable scuffle, Mr. Snuggs, disarmed one of them, and made his escape to the cabin, where the captain lay dangerously ill; the mutineers then confined the captain, mate and one seaman in the cabin, and lowered down the yawl, into which they put their clothes, provisions &c. and were proceeding to get at the money, when one of the negroes whom they had wounded, by a stratagem set the yawl adrift: the mutineers then hoisted out the long boat, and set of in her to recover the yawl; in the mean time the negro man forced open the cabin door and liberated the people from confinement, who immediately made sail on the brig and left them. The mutineers shewed every disposition, and also threatened to take the lives of the rest of the crew, and scuttle the brig. They were discovered at day-light pulling for shore, with the long boat in tow.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

Yesterday morning arrived the fast sailing schooner Roebuck, after an expeditious passage of 38 days from Gibraltar.

From captain Dawson we have received an account of an engagement between two Algerine cruizers and a Portuguee man of war, off Malaga, wherein the former was victorious. The force of the Algerines was a frigate of 22 guns (the same which was presented by the American government to the Dey) and a zebek; the number of their crews

NOTE.

\* There is an error in printing some of these figures. Perhaps the six per cent line should have been forty six, instead of only six millions, which is a clear mistake.

was about 700 men. The Portuguee was a frigate of 44 guns and 300 men. The Algerines commenced the attack, by immediately attempting to board their enemy, but were unsuccessful at their first onset—the action then became warm and bloody; both parties fighting with great fury, until all the Portuguee officers, except one midshipman, were killed or wounded, and the seamen shamefully left their quarters, when the ship struck her colors, after an action of three hours. The captain, (who was a Frenchman) was killed early in the action. The prize was afterwards carried into Algeziras.

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

Wednesday, July 14.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Snowden,

From Callender's observations published in your paper of yesterday, it would appear that he had received a letter from Mr. Jefferson, enclosing a pecuniary compensation, and thanking him for the publication of the “Prospect before us.” If Callender is still in possession of that letter, and will give it publicity, together with some respectable affidavits of its authenticity, he will render perhaps a more essential service to the community than he has hitherto done. Till that is done, he is so miserably deprected in the opinion of all good men, by the publication of the work in question, as well by others of his writings, that he cannot expect to obtain belief. D.

[There is no occasion for affidavit upon the matter. Mr. George Jefferson paid the money, and he would not have done so, if the letter had been a forgery. But I can tell this inquisitive gentleman more than he thinks of. I wrote Mr. Jefferson some queries concerning a passage in the Prospect, then in manuscript. He returned a polite and satisfactory though an unsigned answer, which was partly embodied in the book. Mr. Jefferson can have no reason to be, for one moment, uneasy, as to any letters that he ever wrote me. Their publication could neither offend his friends, nor promote the views of his enemies. What service the country could gain from such a proceeding I am yet to learn.]

From the Boston Columbian Centinel.

“The famous Callender, who was for so long a period the apostle of jacobinism and democracy, in the United States, and whom the democrats have been in the habit of accrediting; whose fine, for a libel, has been remitted by Mr. Jefferson; and who was the intimate friend of the Hon. Stephen Thompson Mason, of treaty-memory; has lately volunteered a very handsome defence of Mr. Stoddert, the late secretary of the navy, against the vile, unmanly charges of the investigating committee.”

The answer we give to the above erroneous paragraph is this.—

Mr. Stoddert's defence was written by a gentleman, who neither respects nor fears either of the political factions, which disturb the public peace. His sentiments on this head are fully disclosed in every thing which he says, or writes. They were stated at full length in our paper of the 14th current.

If the defence of Mr. Stoddert deserves the notice of this editor, it would be by far more proper to print it entire than much of the stuff, with which newspapers are generally filled. If not, it was an insult to his readers, for the Centinel to say any thing about it; and much more so when the representation is incorrect.

We desire to be read, and understood, exactly as we appear. We desire to find our way, in our own language, to the hearts and understandings of every reasonable man in the country. But while there are so many editors of papers, who think themselves able to make reports in different language, we cannot hope to be fairly read, or understood any where at a distance.

\* \* \* Mr. Thomas Walton, of Prince Edward, is requested to inform us to what place in the county his papers are to be addressed.]

FOR SALE,

A light, active NEGRO BOY,

About 20 years of age; has been accustomed to wait in the house, and take care of horses; he can drive a carriage; price 350 Dollars cash. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers.

Richmond, July 28.