gence with which they are administered.

My object is to invite you to consider the great ends of these institutions, to inquire into the wisest means of accomplishing them, and to compare how far the present administration of our government have consulted the one and pursued the other. In this undertaking, I call upon you to shake off all personal prejudice, and regard exclusively fact and reason. A TRUE FEDERALIST.

CATO, No. VI.

(Concluded from our last.)

But further—They consume as much as if they laboured in the common vineyard Nay more. For it is an undoubted fact, that while those who themselves labour consume the least, those who live on the labour of others consume the most, and in general from double to ten times the amount of the former. It is not possible, in this cursory view, to attain precision; but we may be certain that the loss is at least to the first million above stated, which added to the one million, forms the aggregate of *two millions annually saved to the people.* The saving is the same as if so much money was distributed among the people, in addition to what they now hold. This is well understood. The meanest apprehension knows that a *saving is equal to a gain.*

It is said, however, that these retrenchments are premature. That the government requires all its old resources to defend the country and to pay off the national debt. But if the country is as well defended now as it ever was, and if the national debt is in progress to discharge more rapid than at a period when a former administration borrowed eight millions, at the exorbitant interest of eight per cent which the present administration is now paying without the aid of loans, if every demand on the government is paid as soon as settled, if the stocks are higher than they ever have been since the era of bubbles and scrip, can any mind, not infatuated to delusion with the prejudice of party, withhold its approbation of measures which have produced such effects?

The measures are in themselves correct, they are productive of great national benefits, while they are productive of no injury. If it be the inevitable tendency of such measures to render their authors popular, does not such popularity carry the strongest external proof of the goodness of the motives in which they originated.

Let us for a moment reverse the picture. Though it is incumbent on the calumniators of the administration unequivocally to shew, by direct and positive proof, and by implication (for all implications are against them) that these measures, productive of so much national benefit, flowed from corrupt intentions—Yet, for a moment, let us cloath ourselves with all their prejudices, and torture our invention for the darkest motives that can be assigned. In doing this, all that I ask, is not to consider the present rulers as fools. Infamous as is the detraction heaped upon them, it has never made this charge. It is allowed then, that in their measures they have rational objects.

These *corrupt* rulers then have destroyed at one blow one thousand soldiers, and a greater than a relative proportion of officers. By this they have saved half a million of dollars. Have they pocketed the money themselves, or even kept it in the treasury to squander on favorites or favorite measures? This would have been corrupt. No. They have removed a weight of equivalent taxation, and with this the instrument of corruption is gone. Had the disbanded army, the wandering private and the clamorous officer, been hereby converted into the friends of those who dismissed them? If such had been the intention of rulers, it would have implied sinister purpose. But so far from this being the case, these men have been the most violent of detractors. This effect was anticipated. There was not a child in the country, who had not sense enough to convince him that this would be the case. Does it bespeak corruption in the rulers, when they dismiss a host of dependants, whose tongues in peace, no less than their arms in war, are ever ready to support and defend their good masters? In the room of this last patronage what remains? The good opinion of the people. Nothing else under heaven; and is it treason in a republican government to profess this? Yes, fellow citizens, it is treason to federal policy, that always viewing the people as its enemy, because it is *their* enemy, is equally hostile to the people and their friends.

These remarks apply with the same strength to the reduction of the navy, to the demolition of that mighty host of federal power erected under the wing of the internal taxes, composed of 500 officers, to the abolition of the *political* courts of the United States, to the reduction of the commissions paid to collectors of customs, to the diminution of the marine corps, and every other system of the new economical system. By all of them the administration has lost instruments of sinister purpose, if entertained by them, instruments that, independent of, perhaps in opposition to the public voice, would have sustained all its measures. By all of them the administration has lost every thing, to which it can look for support, but the confidence of the nation. With this, however it may laugh at the frowns, and gather strength from the storms of faction. CATO.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

via New-York.

LONDON, September 30.

Extract of a private letter from Paris.

"A total change in the administration here is announced to take place within two days. All the ministers are to be dismissed and absorbed into the senate.—Lucien Buonaparte is to be the minister of the marine and of war, Joseph Buonaparte minister of interior, and exterior, Talleyrand Perigord is to have the place of intendant general of the finances, and Regnier the grand judge, is to discharge the functions of the minister of justice. The first effect of this important change will be the dismissal of not less than 20,000 commissioners, or clerks, who, without rendering material service, drained the treasury to a large amount.

"The first consul has been closetted for the last ten days with some of the ablest financiers in France. It is not only said, but believed by many that he has a sum of money of two hundred millions of livres (upwards of eight millions sterling) locked up in his coffers, and which is not to be touched but on some very important occasion. The scarcity of cash, which is greatly felt here, is attributed by many intelligent persons to the withholding of so large a sum from circulation. To whatever cause it may be owing, the bills at the first bankers cannot be discounted for less than two per cent. per month.

October 1.

From the late enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, it appears that in England and Wales alone, not fewer than 1,843,354 persons competent of labor, are amployed in trade and manufactures.

The public income of Great Britain, which may serve as a barometer to indicate the degree of the prosperity of our trade, was, including the loans and other extraordinary resources of the year ending January 5, 1802, not less than 63,026,507l. 6s. 11 ¼ sterling. Of this sum not less than 28,105,392l. 16s. 9d ¼ arose out of the permanent taxes.

The emperor of Russia is fitting out two ships to make a voyage of trade and discovery round the world, and to establish on an island, contiguous to Japan, a factory or colony which may open a trade with the Japanese.

A lettter from Malaga, dated 28th August, received at Hamburg, and transmitted to us by a correspondent, contains the following intelligence:—"On the 7th instant, sailed from this port the Dutch admiral de Winter, with three sail of the line. On the 19th an American ship arrived and brought news that the Dutch squadron had an engagement with several corsairs belonging to the straights of Barbary, which terminated in favor of the former. It is now known that these states have declared war against Spain, Holland, and England.

In an official communication, published at Stockholm, the 14th ult. means are recommended for strengthening and increasing the naval force in the Mediterranean, the nation being declared on the eve of war with Tripoli, the state having demanded such a sum for the price of peace, as to render its continuance impossible.

October 6.

Yesterday the formal prorogation of parliament took place in the house of lords, until the 16th day of November, and then meet for the dispatch of business.

October 7.

The departure of Mr. Fox from Paris, is fixed for the 16th or 17th of the present month.

The funds yesterday experienced a considerable depression. Consols began at 96 ⅛ and left off at 69. Omnium 7 ¾ and left off at 8 ½ discount.

We yesterday received Paris Journals to the 4th. The French government lately sent a squadron, under admiral Leissegues, to Tunis to get satisfaction from the Bey for certain grievances, which appear to be in a fair settlement. The Bey sent an ambassador on board the squadron to be conveyed to France to compliment the first consul. He sent likewise a number of curiosities, such as Arabian horses, antelopes, lions, bitches, and ostriches. We hope these august personages, the Bey of Tunis, and the first consul of France, will not go to war, being so fitted to appreciate each other, and being in their respective spheres so alike in their pursuits, will accommodate all differences, and with the honest gentleman in the BEGGAR'S OPERA exclaim, "brother, brother, we are both in the wrong!"

October 8.

In our last Chronicle we stated that general Andreossi had arrived at Dover;—in that statement, however, we were erroneous, his excellency not having arrived, but a messenger of the embassy, from whose information the arrival of his excellency in this metropolis is expected on Monday or Tuesday next.

Paris papers to the fifth instant have been received by which we learn that a battle had been fought between the insurgents and the troops commanded by general Andermatt, but no mention is made of the result. The senate has placed the civil under the military authority in several districts. General Ney commands the French troops now on their march towards Switzerland.

October 9.

The acts passed by Buonaparte in his quality of president of the Italian republic, daily tend to shew, that this new state is considered as merely a province of France, and closely connected with, and as dependent upon that country as Ireland, while governed by a viceroy, was upon Great Britain. A decree which has lately been issued, annihilates the independant existence of the Italian republic still more, and places its resources absolutely at the disposal of the first magistrate of France. Buonaparte here commands such a proportion of the army and warlike ammunition found in the Italian republic, as may be judged necessary to be delivered up to France. The property in these which is left to the Italian republic is fixed at 4,000,000 of livres: whether France is to reimburse this sum, or whether a proportion of their own property to this amount is to be left in their hands, is not explained.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Messrs. Eustis, Crowninsheld, Seaver, Skinner, Bishop, Cutts and Varnum, *decided republicans*, are elected to congress, out of the seventeen sent from that state, and hopes are entertained of one or two more. If Massachusetts is not already "the head-quarters of good principles," there is a comfortable prospect of her one day deserving that title.

John Quincy Adams and Timothy Pickering are left at home to console each other for their lack of popular favor, and to crawl into the "hole" with the "five noble families of Boston."

The federalists throughout the union (as the *Boston Centinel* says) are very much mortified and disappointed at the event of this election.

IN CONNECTICUT.

Republicanism has progressed handsomely. In October, 1800, on a leading question in the assembly there were 147 federal and 27 republican votes (18 absentees).

In May, 1801, when Uriah Tracy was re-elected to the United States senate, there were 145 federal votes and 36 republican.

In October, 1802, James Hillhouse is re-elected a senator, in opposition to 56 republican votes. And there were 59 republican votes on a question for repealing an election law, besides 7 others who were absent.

So that it appears from these premises that republicanism has at least doubled in two years in Connecticut.

The republicans in the legislature are endeavoring to effect an amelioration of the laws of this state. A bill to diminish the poll tax, and to tax bank stock, turnpike shares, and pleasure carriages, has been brought into the lower house, and will receive cordial support of the party. *Bee.*

Pittsburg, Nov. 13.

ROSS *against* ISRAEL.

The long expected trials of Ross and Woods against the editor of the Tree, for the publications, concerning the accounts of Scott and Ernest &c. extracted from the treasury books, came before the circuit court holden at this place, last week.—After a fair, impartial and candid trial, of ten hours before the honorable judge Smith and an honest jury of twelve respectable citizens, a verdict was given in favor of James Ross the plaintiff, of *six cents* damages and the cost of suit.

The amount of damages laid in the declaration was ten thousand dollars! and before the same court and a respectable jury, John Woods obtained a verdict of two hundred and seventy five dollars with the costs.—The amount of damages in Mr. Wood's declaration, 10,000 dollars.

A sharper who had acquired great riches by cheating, told George, that if such a thing as a good name could be purchased, he would freely give ten thousand pounds for one—Sir, said George, it would certainly be the worst money you ever laid out in your life. Why so? said the sharper. Because, answered he, you would lose it again in less than a week.

The American regulations for dueling prescribe that the *seconds* shall keep out of the *line of fire.* They must be better marksmen than some duellists to make the *line of fire* the most *dangerous place.*

It is no uncommon thing to hear the ladies, when their spouses are leaving the pier on a sailing party, vociferate—'My dear, tie your *hand-ketcher* over your hat and *vig.*'

From the (N. Y.) Chronicle.

[The following letters of yesterday, while their subject must be highly interesting to the public, will account to several correspondents for the omission of communications with which we have been recently importuned. We insert them without comment.]

SIR,

Though I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, I flatter myself that the contents of this letter will preclude the necessity of an apology for addressing you.

It has been asserted in various publications that Mr. Burr, during the late election for president and vice-president entered into negociations and agreed to terms with the federal party, or with certain individuals of that party, with a view to advance himself to the office of president, to the exclusion of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Burr in a letter to governor Bloomfield, dated the 21st September last, declared that all such allegations were false and groundless; and the charges have been renewed in more recent publications, which point to you by name, as the person through whom such negociations were carried on and terms concluded. It has now become interesting to a great portion of the community to be informed how far these assertions and charges have been authorized by you, or are warranted by your knowledge of facts.

Having received frequent anonymous communications for the Morning Chronicle, relative to these matters, and being unwilling to occupy the paper with vague and unsubstantiated conjectures or remarks on a subject of such importance, I am induced to apply directly to yourself as an authentic source of information. I do this with the more confidence, from a persuation that you can have no wish to suffer false reports to circulate under the aurhority of your name, for mere party purposes; and that, in the actual posture of things, you cannot be averse to declare publicly and explicitly your agency, if any, in the business. I take the liberty therefore of requesting your written declaration to the points above stated, together with any circumstances you may be pleased to communicate, tending to establish the truth or falsehood of the charges in question.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. IRVING.

New York, Nov. 24th 1802.

David A. Ogden, Esq.

New York, Nov. 24th 1802.

SIR,

Though I did not conceive it to be incumbent upon me, or in itself proper to notice a publication in a newspaper, in which my name was used without my permission or knowledge, yet I have no objection to reply to an enquiry which comes in the shape of that contained in your letter, and from a person of your standing in society.

I declare that my journey to the city of Washington, in the year 1800, was purely on private business, and without any understanding or concert whatever with colonel Burr, whom I met at the the stage-office on his way to Trenton, not having had before the least intimation of such a meeting; and that I was not then, or at any time, charged by him with any cammission or errand of a political nature. In the course of my journey no political conversation took place but of a general nature, and in the presence of the passengers.

When about to return from the city of Washington, two or three members of congress, of the federal party, spoke to me about their views as to the election of president, desiring me to converse with colonel Burr on the subject, and to ascertain whether he would enter into terms. On my return to New York I called on colonel Burr and communicated the above to him. He explicitly declined an explanation, and did neither propose nor agree to any terms. I had no other interview or communication with him on the subject, and so little was I satisfied with this, that in a letter which I soon afterwards wrote io a member of congress, and which was the only one I wrote, I dissuaded from giving support to colonel Burr, and advised rather to acquiesce in the election of Mr. Jefferson as the less dangerous man of the two, to that cause wdich I believed the public interest to be inseparably connected.

There are no facts within my knowledge tending to establish the truth of the charges specified in your letter.

With due respect,
I am, sir, your obedient sev't,
DAVID A OGDEN.

Dr. P. Irving.

From the American Literary Advertiser.

OF MR. PAINE.

The Washington Federalist contains an attack the most malicious anvidious, upon this distinguished and deserving revolutionary patriot. In order to warp the understandings, and prejudice the passions of those of our countrymen, *who were not born at the time*, or whose recollections do not reach back to the event, it has copied the proceedings of the congress of 1779, respecting a transaction, which when suddenly investigated reflects the highest honor upon the patriotism and fidelity of Mr. *Thomas Paine*, instead of involving him in the odium attempted to be excited: Nothing can equal the base disingenuousness of this attack, but the blackness of the ingratitude which dictated its publication, at the moment of Mr. Paine's return to the country that owes him so much, where every patriot heart ought to exult for the health and the safety of this veteran, whose history is interwoven with two important revolutions, and an attempt at the third. The purport of the extract above mentioned appears to be, that in the month of January, 1779, Mr. Paine wrote and published a series of letters under the signature of COMMON SENSE, on Mr. Dean's affairs, in which he states that "the supplies which he, (Mr. Dean) so pompously plumed himself upon, were promised and engaged, and that as a present, before he even arrived in France." That the facts stated caused alarm in the French minister, Sieur Gerard, and resentment on the part of Mr. Deane's friends in congress, and a resolution was proposed dismissing Mr. Paine from the office of secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, and that he resigned the office. These facts to a person unacquainted with the secret history of the first years of our revolution, and with the subsequent events which related to Mr. Paine, would undoubtedly leave unfavorable impressions on the mind of the reader. Those events the editors of the Washington Federalist were acquainted with, therefore what we attribute to ignorance, misrepresentation is the principal feature in their communication.—The plain story is this: Prior to the alliance of France with the United States, and before an open rupture took place between France and England, the court of France gave a secret aid to the United States of two hundred thousand pounds sterling in clothing and military stores, which arrived in the Amphitrite, Mercury and Seine, at Boston, but wished the transaction not to be made public, and to give it the air of a mercantile business, desired to have a few hogsheads of tobacco deposited at Cape Francois. Silas Deane who afterwards went to France took advantage of this circumstance, and in concert with Beaumarchais of Paris, and some others, made a demand upon congress for the whole sum as a mercantile transaction negociated by themselves. Mr. Thomas Paine, who was at that time secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, and in possession of the papers of the secret committee of congress, knew that the supplies sent were a present, but was enjoined not to speak of it as a gift from the court of France. He took up the subject in a series of papers signed "Common Sense, to the public, on Mr. Deane's affairs;" to prevent the fraud, and effectually did so. Every word that Mr. Paine wrote on the subject was true, but to justify himself with documents in his possession, would be to expose the situation of France to Great Britain; he therefore quietly submitted to become a patriotic sacrifice for the public good.

When a rupture had taken place between France and England, the imperious circumstances which had imposed so long and so painful a silence on Mr. Paine, ceased to operate. He was enabled to appear in the genuine lustre of his character; he invited investigation, and received the reward, not only of the investigation of his compatriots, but the particular esteem of the first characters of the revolution. General Washington's letter alone, of the 10th of September 1783, would be a sufficient evidence that all unfavorable impressions were removed—but stronger proof than even that exists of the very high estimation in which the talents, services, and FIDELITY of Mr. Paine were held by the legislature of Pennsylvania, which voted him a compensation of five hundred pounds for his unsolicited services, and on the 3d day of October 1789, the congress of the United States presented him, as a reward for his eminent services and his FIDELITY, with the sum of three thousand dollars.

The resolutions by which this grant was made, were to wipe away any effect that might remain, from those of 1779, which had been governed by policy and the impulse of resentment.

NEW YORK, November 25.

A letter from Surinam, of the 1st of October, says, "the British has still possession of this colony." And adds, "captain Prince, of Boston, died here in July last; Mr. Tufts, the American consul, is still sick and not able to get out of his bed," from which we have reason to hope the report of his death, circulated some time since, is unfounded.

Mr. Basset, from Jamaica, informs us, that just before he sailed, news had been received there by American vessels, that the French troops had evacuated the different fortified places of St. Domingo, in consequence of the formidable opposition of the blacks; and had gone to the island of Tortuda, to wait for reinforcements. This information was generally believed at Kingston; at which port nearly 30 sail of American vessels had recently arrived from the different ports of that island.