elſewhere. As important as this office may, by a caſuality, become (which caſuality I pray God may never happen ;) yet I think it may be filled by a weſtern man ; and I alſo humbly conceive we are not without ſome claim to it. Although the weſtern ſtates (including the territories) contain more than half a million of people ; yet there has ſcarcely a man amongſt them been elevated to a public office, ſave only the federal officers of the ſtates. Even the governers of the little tetritories have been ſent from the other ſtates. Out of this numerous maſs of people, we have never furniſhed a head of department, a judge, a miniſter, or high military character. No, not even a conſul.

I am one of thoſe, Mr. Hunter, who believe, that the proſperity of the United States depends entirely upon their union ; and that nothing will tend more to bind that union cloſely together, than an equal participation in high and honorable offices. The weſtern ſtates are now aſſuming a ſtation, which entitles them to a conſiderable weight and notice : A population already great beyond example, will very ſoon, I truſt, be doubled by the ceſſion of Louſiana. No part of America has been ſo uniformly republican, during the late ſtruggles, as the weſtern ſtates. On this account, I have no doubt, that a character of talents and undoubted republican principles, and fitneſs for office, would meet the ſupport of the republicans generally throughout the union.

The only queſtion then is, have we ſuch a character ? In my opinion we have ; and I am ſo far from being ſingular in that opinion, I have good authority for ſaying he is already talked of in ſome of the other ſtates, and have been informed, that a conſiderable part of Virginia is becoming clamorous in his favor. The perſon I allude to, is our ſenator in congreſs, JOHN BRECKINRIDGE. For him we ſhall vote ſafely, as we know his talents, and have proved his integrity in the worſt of times.

Theſe conſiderations I have thought proper thus early to ſuggeſt to my weſtern brethern, in hopes that they will be matured, and terminate in ſuch meaſures as will tend to produce unanimity amongſt them on ſo important a ſubject.

A CITIZEN OF KENTUCKY.

From the EXAMINER.

« *Who would be innocent if it were enough only to accuſe ?*"

When a man has paid the debt of nature, I would willingly confine to oblivion thoſe deviations from the paths of morality, which are impoſed by the frailty of human nature. But when a virtuous ſurvivor has been the object of his ceaceleſs ſlander ; when whole columns of ribaldry have been beſtowed upon him, it becomes the duty of thoſe who can refute a ſingle allegation, to wave the ſolemn reſtraint, or they are guilty of miſpriſon of juſtice.—In Egypt, deceaſed perſons were denied the right of burial, until their character had undergone a full and free inveſtigation ; and it is the opinion of ſome hiſtorians that this was an admirable corrective of their morals. In our day, the dead are ſometimes expoſed for the benefit of the living. With this apology, I ſhall proceed to detect James T. Callender deceaſed, in an unwarrantable falſehood.

In the Recorder of Auguſt 4th, 1802, Callender made the following *aſſertion* : ‘ In ſpring, 1798, Mr. Jefferſon conceived that the Aurora would operate the better for having an aſſiſtant. A ſmall ſubſcription was opened for paying ſuch ‘ a perſon. The vice-preſident, for his ‘ ſhare, advanced ſixteen dollars. Other ‘ gentlemen, for whom I then had, and ‘ continue to have the higheſt reſpect, ‘ agreed to pay other ſmall ſums. The ‘ choice of an aſſiſtant came next to be ‘ conſidered. Duane wanted to have the ‘ office, which was indeed hardly worth ‘ any body’s acceptance. It was upon ‘ this occaſion, that Mr. Jefferſon ſpoke ‘ to Mr. Leiper of Callender, in the terms ‘ already mentioned in the letters to ‘ Jones.”

Here it is affirmed, that the then vice-preſident advanced ſixteen dollars towards hiring Callender to write for the Aurora. We ſhall now take an extract from a letter addreſſed to him by Mr. Leiper, dated Philadelphia, March 31ſt, 1803. This gentleman’s character ſtands too high for integrity to need any commendation from me. He is a man whoſe eſtabliſhment in ſociety forbids a ſuppoſition that any motive could induce him to deny the truth. His letter is dated from the place of his reſidence, where he is as much reſpected as his deceaſed brother Doctor Leiper was in Richmond. But ſee the extract—“ You publiſhed ‘ what was not true in your paper, that ‘ Jefferſon was a ſubſcriber to Bache, to ‘ ſupport you at the Aurora office. This ‘ is one untruth of my own knowledge ; ‘ for I applied to him, and he ſaid no—it ‘ was improper for him as the vice-preſident to be concerned in any ſuch buſineſs.”

It may be aſked, how the writer of this article obtaind Mr. Leiper’s letter ? For the gratification of the inquiſitive, he obtained it from Mr. Thomas Underwood, who adminiſtered upon Callender’s eſtate. The letter and the Recorder are both in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Meriwether Jones upon Shock Hill, who will ſhew them to any perſon who queſtions their exiſtence.

PORTLAND, September 19.

ABUSE OF NEUTRALITY.

On Thurſday laſt captain Nathaniel Jones, of the brig General Warren, of this port, arrived from Cuba, after a paſſage of 37 days. Soon after leaving the port, the captain, who was in the cabin, was informed that there was a veſſel to the windward. Captain J. came immediately upon deck, and ſuppoſing that the veſſel might be in chaſe hove his main-top-ſail to the maſt and kept under gentle way. The unknown purſuer, which proved to be a Britiſh armed brig of 16 guns, when firſt diſcovered, was about two miles diſtant, ſoon came up with captain Jones, and fired a muſket ; whereupon he ſettled his top gallant ſails and hove his veſſel dead in the wind.—Her boat was then ſent along ſide, and the men immediately boarded the General Warren, ſeized the captain with violence, tearing his clothes from his back, forced him into the boat and carried him on board the Britiſh veſſel. The Britiſh captain then accoſted him in the following language—“ You damn’d raſcal why did you not heave to when you ſaw his mageſty’s colors ?” Sir, ſaid captain J. I ſaw no colors, they muſt have been hidden by your ſails. “ But, you damn’d ſcoundrel, did you not hear the gun ?” “ Yes, ſir, and immediately hove to.” “ You lie, you damn’d eternal raſcal, fall upon your knees in a moment, and aſk my pardon.” “ I am in a merchant veſſel of a neutral nation,” ſaid captain Jones, “ am on the high ſeas, and am not conſcious of having offended, for what, then, ſhould I aſk pardon ?” God damn you, fall upon your knees in an inſtant, or you ſhall receive a dozen, was the anſwer. Captain Jones replied that he might do as he pleaſed. “ Take this fellow,” ſaid the Engliſhman, “ to the gangway and give him a dozen.” Captain J. was accordingly dragged to the gangway, and there beaten as directed by the commander of his majeſty’s armed brig, until at length he felt himſelf obliged to bow the knee and ſay whatever his Britannic majeſty’s captain pleaſed to dictate. After many inſults, added to ſtripes, he was returned on board his own veſſel. The captain’s little brother, a lad of about 12 years of age, was then forcibly taken from him. On this occaſion the moſt tender expoſtulations were uſed, till at length captain Jone’s mate, Mr. Emerſon (and it is with pleaſure we mention his name) offered himſelf inſtead of the lad. This was refuſed with the moſt abuſive language. However, the lad was at laſt given up, and captain Jones permitted to proceed on his voyage, after taking two of his people from him. He was informed, by thoſe who boarded him, that the name of the Engliſh brig was “ The Hunter ;” but on leaving her he obſerved on her ſtern, “ The Diana of Venice (or Nevis.) She mounted ſixteen guns and the ſailing maſter ſaid his name was W. W. Buſh.

The alarm in Ireland has not paſſed off ſo readily as we were at firſt taught to expect. The extenſive communications which have been made of the operations, and which could only exiſt in tried confidence, and in long continued deſigns, as ſure as that Ireland is not a quiet part of the Britiſh Empire. So far as the manifeſto has been publiſhed, which was to form the prejudices of the diſaffected, it has all the ſpirit of an attempt at independence. By political diſputes on meatures, the unwary may be deluded, divided and deſtroyed, by the ſimple queſtion of independence is too dear to be loſt, and too well explained to be doubtful. Colonies have united in independence that could defend it, when they could not bleſs it, and gain it, when they had never thought of the uſe of it. The ſituation of Ireland then is diſtreſſing. It cannot relinquiſh its object and never can be ſure by its own reſources to gain it.

In England every thing appears like a preparation for the moſt important conflict for national exiſtence. The day of deciſion ſeems to approach. The general fortifications have been made, but opinion is now buſy about the probable place of attack. Suſſex, Kent and Eſſex have been marked as the parts of the kingdom moſt expoſed to danger. Theſe counties extend on each ſide of the Thames, and are the parts neareſt to the French coaſts, and armies. Norfolk ſtill further north, has been addreſſed on the ſubject of an attack, and the alarm has been conveyed in the known examination of the coaſt by the French. This may be the courſe of the French, ſhould they venture out of the direct paſſage of the narroweſt part of the channel. The Engliſh have not truſted altogether to the ſhips which they poſſeſs. They are employed in conſtructing ſuch ſmall craft as will be proper defence againſt the boats conſtructed by the French. In ſuch enormous expenſes, the Engliſh are impatient of delay. They wiſh the deciſive moment, and threaten an offenſive war, while reſtleſs in their defenſive operations. Much has been done in fortifying the iſland, and from Dungeneſs through the Channel, England never ſaw ſuch fortifications.

In France every engine is in motion to encourage the enterpriſe, and to prepare for the great events of the invaſion of England. Neceſſity is chained to theſe operations. They cannot be abſolutely abandoned. Fear dare not believe them real.

Appearances in Spain had already appeared more warlike. In Liſbon, the French miniſter is diſquiet. What the firſt conſul deſigns, is unknown. We have no new reports from the north. Denmark appeared quiet, and the French have obſerved no ſymptoms of diſcontent in the continental powers, which they have revealed.

In England, the clergy utter inceſſant prayers for the national protection, and all claſſes of people are as active as the public exigencies can require. The pilots and mariners of Deal have united to offer their ſervices to their country, and real or intended alarms have already diſcovered with what alacrity, the ſubjects would riſe in defence of the kingdom. But nothing in England exceeds the enthuſiaſm of France. Buonaparte has publicly invited the aid of religion. He ſubmits to the moſt pompous, as well as the moſt devout of ceremonies. The inſpiring muſic of the church gives a zeal to the public devotion. All deſire to ſignaliſe themſelves in their ſervices, and the conviction appears to be as ſincere in France, that Bnonaparte is their friend, as it is in England, that he is their enemy. The language of aſſaſſination is employed by thoſe who wiſh that the bloody deſign ſhould be executed, but the people of France have already imagined their hopes to be too intimately linked with the life of their hero, even to riſk his courage and his life, in the boldeſt enterprize of the nation. No artifice is unemployed to give the Engliſh the utmoſt deteſtation of the man, who threatens their peace, and in their opinion, the quiet of the world. The French are making great preparations at Ancona and Otranto, for the command of the Adriatic, and they have the celebrated lord Nelſon to watch their motions. The French intend to arm many veſſels in that ſea. *Salem Reg.*

SAMUEL ADAMS IS DEAD !

We have the painful taſk to announce to the public, that on Sunday morning about a quarter paſt ſeven o’clock, at his houſe in this town, died, in the 82d year of his age, SAMUEL ADAMS, late governor of this commonwealth, the conſiſtent and inflexible patriotic republican.

To attempt, at this moment, even to ſketch an outline of a character equally conſpicuous for private virtues and public ſervice, would betray a want of that information reſpecting the deceaſed, which time and profound reflection alone can juſtly deſcribe.—We ſhall now only obſerve, that he has been a prodigy of talents and induſtry ; of which the lapſe of ages will not produce a parallel.

In his uſeful career, his ſoul ſeemed occupied with but one ſentiment, and that comprehended every circumſtance which had any relation to the intereſts and independence of his native country, and the rights and liberty of the human race.

The foe of tyrants, in every form, the friend of virtue and *her* friends, he died beloved, as he had lived reſpected.—Admiring poſterity, penetrated by a juſt ſenſe of his tranſcendent merits will emphatically hail him as the undeviating friend of civil and religious liberty, and the father of the American revolution.

Boſton Chron.

From the PITTSBURG SUN.

COMMUNICATION.

A ſhort help for treacherous memories :—or the convenience of *ſettled principles* exemplified by a brief compariſon of *federal notes.*

HONEST READER.

Look on this PICTURE :—	*Then on* THAT.
“ At length (ſays the Viſitor) the public are favored with the amount of the purchaſe money for Louiſiana ; *fifteen millions two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars* is the price we have to pay.—For what ? is it for our national independence ? is it for our national honor ? or is it to ſtrengthen and ſecure both ? by no means. For what purpoſe then is it that 15,250,000 dollars are parted with ſo complacently ? why indeed to obtain about ſo many acres of good arable bog and wilderneſs ! inhabited it is true with a plentiful ſtock of ſavages which we may drive from the inheritance if we can.	“ What are the limits of Louiſiana ? it extends three thouſand miles upon your frontier. New Orleans is ceded with it, then the province of Louiſiana and New Orleans lie between the Floridas, and the other Spaniſh dominions on this continent. It is not difficult to pronounce who will command and own the Floridas. They muſt belong to the maſters of Louiſiana and New Orleans. Then the owners poſſeſs the lock and key of the whole weſtern country. There is no entrance or egreſs but by their leave. They had not only 3000 miles on our frontier in the interior country, but they have the command of your outlet to the ocean, and 700 miles of ſeacoaſt, embracing the fineſt harbors in north America, this makes them in fact maſters of the weſtern world. What will you give them for this *enviable dominion ?* Not territory, for you have none to ſpare, and they want none. Not commercial privileges, they will not want them, for they will then have enough and to ſpare. —What equivalent have you ? *What can you offer to men who know the value of ſuch a country ?*—What would this ſenate take for the ſurrender of ſuch an eſtabliſhment were it our’s. Let every ſenator aſk himſelf the queſtion, & declare by what rule of eſtimation, his anſwer would be dictated.”

But in the name of common ſenſe (you aſk) wherefore do we want this additional territory ?—Have we not already millions of unpeopled lands and that without going one or two thouſand miles in queſt of a ſtrange ſoil ? I would aſk, who is benefited by this unexampled demand upon your purſes ? Is it yourſelves ? Is it your country or is it the coffers of Buonaparte ?”

Weſt. Star of Aug 9.

“ Our object is not war, but the attainment of ſecurity for a right, without which our union, our political exiſtence, cannot continue. It is my firm and mature opinion, that this right will never be ſecure, while the mouth of the Miſſiſippi is excluſively in the hands of the Spaniards. From the very poſition of our country from its geographical ſhape, and from motives of complete independence, the command of the navigation of that river ought to be in our hands.”

[*Mr. Roſs’s ſpeeches of February* 14 & 24.]

“ Grant us the province and we can dictate the conditions of our commerce with the iſlands. Poſſeſſed of them it will be doubly lucrative—and without them wholly uncertain. —Theſe provinces will fortify the defences of our freedom.—If we be not poſſeſſed of this territory, ſtanding armies become neceſſary. In this view then, above all others, is that poſſeſſion moſt precious. When it is in our hands, we need no ſtanding army. The expence, compared with the benefit is moderate, nay trifling ; and let me here ſay one word as to the expences, ſir, *whatever ſums are neceſſary to ſecure the national independence muſt be paid.*”

[*Morris’s ſpeech, on Roſs’s reſolutions.*]

The ſentiment above contraſted, proceeding from the ſame party, and iſſuing through the ſame preſſes in the ſhort period of a few months, furniſh perhaps the moſt glaring inſtance of political verſatility that the hiſtory of faction has ever furniſhed. And it is fervently to be wiſhed, that every ſincere friend to the peace, the harmony, and the true intereſts of his country, would conſider whether a party, who to anſwer their own temporary purpoſes, will deſcend to ſuch ſhifts, tergiverſations and contradictions, can poſſibly be actuated by any *fixed principles* of patriotiſm or policy ? The fact certainly is, that the adminiſtration need no better arguments to evince the expediency of their meaſures in the purchaſe of Louiſiana, than thoſe which have been undeſignedly furniſhed by their opponents, and upon which they now ſtand committed, and are “ ſtopped upon record” to deny. “ *Out of their own mouths ſhall they be judged,*” and from that judgment they ought not in decency to claim an appeal.

Tickets in the Chester Church Lottery for ſale, at the Star-Office.

Counterfeit Bank Notes and Eagles.

Extract of a letter from Lexington, Virginia, dated September 10.

“ Yeſterday were apprehended in this town, for paſſing counterfeit notes on the bank of the United States, John Ramſay and Andrew Lattimore Love, both from the county of York, in South Caroliña. The notes are very well executed, and no material difference can be perceived between the preſident’s name of the genuine and thoſe of the counterfeit—In Simpſon, the caſhier’s name, the letter O is too high, and if ſtrictly examined the initial G. is too clumſily formed at the end, as it ends blunt and not carving out like the genuine. The Eagle is imperfect, its head and legs being ſo faint that they are ſcarcely viſible. They are all dated in 1799, 1800, and 1801 ; and ſome of the lateſt dates are affixed to the ſmalleſt numbers. The aggregate of the notes found in their poſſeſſion, including thoſe they had paſſed in the neighborhood, which were immediately recovered, amounted to 1050 dollars—They are all 10 dollar notes, except two or three, which are of five and twenty—Five American eagles were likewiſe found with them, but the fraud may be eaſily diſcovered ; they are in the firſt place too light weighing only about ſeven dollars and an half ; and their being ſomewhat thicker in the middle than the edge, together with the badneſs of their execution, contribute to convince a perſon immediately that they are counterfeit ; if theſe are not deemed ſufficient proofs, by taking a needle or ſome other ſharp-pointed inſtrument and ſcratching the gold on ſome prominent part of the coin the copper will diſtinctly appear.

“ A court will be called on Saturday the 17th inſtant, for examination of the above mentioned perſons.”

From the CHARLESTON TIMES.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT

Doubts having gone abroad reſpecting the kind of protection a certificate abtained in America, would afford to a bankrupt on his removal to a foreign country, the following caſe was in conſequence made out, and tranſmitted to London ; it has been lately returned, and together with the opinion of an eminent barriſter there, is now publiſhed for the information of the trading part of the community.

CASE.

A merchant reſident in one of the principal cities in the United States of America, becomes in the courſe of an extenſive commerce, largely indebted to a mercantile houſe in London ; but through ſudden and heavy loſſes in trade is reduced to bankruptcy. Conformably to the general law of the United States, he is called upon to diſcover the whole of his eſtate and effects whatſoever, and to aſſign the ſame over to truſtees, for the benefit of his creditors, receiving from them a certificate or diſcharge ſimilar to that granted to bankrupts by the law of England. The Britiſh creditor, by his attorney on the ſpot refuſes to prove his debt, or come in under the commiſſion in America. It is aſked, whether the certificate obtained in America, in the city where the trader was *domiciliated*, only authenticated by the commiſſioners, and by the court having juriſdiction in ſuch caſes, will not operate as a bar to the demand of the Britiſh creditor, in England, and elſewhere ?

Anſwer “ I am of opinion that the certificate which has been obtained in America will operate as a bar to the demand of the Britiſh creditor : *eſpecially* as it appears he had an opportunity of benefitting with the reſt of the creditors ”

J. A. PARK.

Lincoln’s Inn Fields, 19th July, 1803.

Important Letter from the American conſul at Algiers to the American conſul at Cadiz.

CIRCULAR.

Algiers, Auguſt 2d, 1803.

“ I have to inform you, that this moment has entered this port two galeotas, Tripoline corſairs, with three lateen ſails, and carrying 4 guns, from 50 to 60 men each, & 13 benches of oars ; they came from the eaſtward, will ſail in a few days for the coaſt of Spain, no doubt in ſearch of American unarmed merchant veſſels. You will give this information to the maſters of American merchant veſſels, and to all whom it may concern in the port of your diſtrict, and adjacent, and to the captains of any of the United States ſhips of war which can be informed in time to prevent the threatened evil, and to ſearch with vigilance for theſe marooning crafts.

I am, with reſpect,

Your obedient ſervent,

(Signed) RICHARD O’BRIEN.

Joſef Yznardi, Eſq. Cadiz.”

Norfolk, October 6.

On Sunday night this place was viſited by a tremendous hurricane, attended with inceſſant rain for 24 hours, which with the high tides, laid the lower part of this borough under water, and, we underſtand has done conſiderable damage in the warehouſes on the different wharves. We are told that ſome ſhipping in Hampton Roads have been driven on ſhore, and fear that we ſhall ſhortly have to announce melancholy tidings of the fate of many coaſters