

thing to his knowledge had been published in Nassau respecting it, and that it was generally believed there to be a flying report. No vessel had arrived at Nassau from Halifax, that our informant knows of.

BALTIMORE, April 3.

We have been favoured with Charleston papers as late as of Saturday last, from which the following articles are extracted:

KINGSTON, February 22.

We are informed that the particular agent of the French directory at St. Domingo, Roume, has been imprisoned by the orders of Toussaint.

The American schooner Patowmac, from Curacao, bound to Boston, with cotton, hides, &c. detained by his majesty's ship Arab, arrived on Monday.

The following message, announcing the permission given to export our staple commodities in American vessels, was received by the house of assembly from his honour the lieutenant-governor, on Friday, the 14th instant.

"Mr. speaker, I am commanded by his honour the lieutenant-governor to inform the house, that he has taken into consideration their message of the 30th of January, respecting the exports of produce in vessels belonging to the United States; and being satisfied of the necessity of the measure, he has given directions to the principal officers of the customs, to permit such exportation under certain restrictions."

Annapolis, April 10.

To the PEOPLE of the 5th DISTRICT of MARYLAND.

*Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis.*

BY enters the lists a gallant champion, mounted on a sprightly steed, gaily caparisoned. After prancing about, and displaying a few common feats of horsemanship, he rides off, proclaiming with a loud voice, that he did not mean a serious conflict, and that he only wishes to deter the rash impetuous A X, who has neither strength, activity, nor skill for the combat.

If A X had not for a purpose, which appears likely to be effected, offered by a figurative expression to discuss the subject with the printers, or their correspondent, he would not in all probability have been subjected to the puerile ludicrous attack of B Y. A X must freely acknowledge, that, had he expected such an antagonist as B Y, he would not have thrown his gauntlet. It was far from his intention or wish to engage in a mere contest of smartness. It was his aim, if possible, to draw forth an explanation of Mr. Jefferson's pretensions.—It is too generally supposed that a writer is incapable of meeting that which he declines to answer. A X is supposed to have given a general challenge, and it appears to have been accepted. It is on these considerations only, that he submits to the disagreeable task of commenting on the levities of B Y.

If the judgment of B Y were equal to his petulance, he would perceive a material distinction between the notification of a candidate for the station of president and an offer to serve as a delegate for a county. Delegates are changed every year. He that was last chosen, succeeded another, who was very willing to serve longer. Custom does not require from a new candidate either an explanation of his own pretensions, or an exposition of the misconduct of the last delegate. But, when it is proposed to invest a man with the vast powers belonging to the president of the United States, even B Y will acknowledge that we cannot be too careful in examining his qualifications. The question is not only, whether Mr. Jefferson has the requisite talents, principles and virtues. It is also, whether or not it is probable that we shall enjoy more prosperity and safety under him than under the present supreme magistrate. It is, whether or not Mr. Adams has betrayed his trust, or discovered a want of capacity, integrity or patriotism. Let every man's own feelings decide for him, whether there ought not to be a powerful reason indeed for dismissing a man from the station, of whatever kind it may be, which, by the voices of his countrymen, he has been called to fill. If B Y shall call in aid the principle of rotation, he will only show that, like many others, he does not understand it.

The notification of Mr. Duvall as elector, and of course of Mr. Jefferson as president, was given with out signature. If the paragraph was not furnished by a correspondent, it was the work of the printers. What a captious, cavilling spirit did B Y then indulge, when he affected to consider A X's call on the printer, or his correspondent, as an attack on the freedom of the press!—Ay! but then there was a favourable opportunity of aiming a stroke at congress and the president! What an intolerable grievance is the sedition law! what a dreadful oppression to honest well meaning citizens!

If B Y had not been determined to misconstrue every thing said by A X, it is impossible he should have represented A X as considering it of no importance, that the president should be a friend of the people. THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE being printed in large capitals, it was evident that great stress was laid on the qualification. Now, says A X, in effect, to be a friend to the people in this country, is considered in a candidate to be almost a matter of course. He, that is not so, must be either defective in intellect, or depraved in principles. He appeals to common sense, whether this is not the amount of his declarations on this head; and whether the praise applied as it is, be not stupid, unless it were meant to be intimated at the same time that Mr. Adams is not a friend to the people.

But the most perverse construction of A X's address is, that he would countenance a free examination of the pretensions of one candidate, and attach a degree of bitterness to a representation of the character and writings of another. He repeats, that some time before the last election there was a series of publications, in which the pretensions of Thomas Jefferson were fully examined, and which have never been answered. They were written by a man highly distinguished for his genius, courage, integrity, and public services of various kinds, and possessed of far better means of information than A X or B Y can possibly pretend to. That the publications asserted nothing more than the truth, A X must believe, from the evidence they exhibited, because they have never been answered, and because none of the facts have been publicly denied and refuted. I repeat also, that the representations of the character and writings of John Adams were base, because they were refuted and exposed.—They told, indeed, the truth, but not the whole truth; and what they told was calculated to make an impression totally different from that, which the whole truth would have made. "There is no God," says the scripture. Is it possible, the scripture can say so? Yes! but it says also, "the fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." Can they be either wife or good, who say the same thing? And can we, the people of America, love, honour or trust, either them or their supporters?

And now, my fellow-citizens, you may consider impartially, whether or not A X has determined with too much brevity and dispatch; or whether in his first address he has said a single unauthorised word, or made a single slip, except that of too readily throwing his gauntlet. That indeed was a slip. He feels obliged in consequence of it to bestow some precious hours, not in discussing the pretensions of rival candidates, but in commenting on the impertinences of a writer, who, for aught he can perceive, is no more a friend to one candidate than to the other, and who in writing aims only to show that he can write. Certain it is, he has advanced not a syllable in favour of Mr. Jefferson, excepting his reference to the correspondence with a British minister. A X was perfectly aware of that same correspondence, and he remembered what was said of it in the publications he has mentioned. He demands whether, to form a just estimate of a man's knowledge and capacity, you are not to examine the writings he has produced without aid or control, in preference to those in which you can not distinguish him from others, and which are perhaps entirely different from what they might have been, if he had written without assistance, advice or direction.

It is true that the correspondence has done honour to America; and, if the honour belonged exclusively to Mr. Jefferson, I should think more highly than I have ever done, of his firmness, consistency and capacity. But I should still think him, even as a writer, inferior to Mr. Adams. Unhappily the writings of Mr. Adams, as they are by no means light and airy, have not been generally perused. By his enemies they have frequently been examined for the purpose of selecting detached passages; and it is not improbable, they will again be examined for the same purpose.

B Y it seems, knows nothing of the religious profession or belief of Mr. Jefferson. It is probable, that, if the glorious exemption from the narrow prejudices of our fathers were as general in America, as it is in France, the despised A X would be most unmercifully bantered for objecting to that, which evinces the superiority of Mr. Jefferson's mind. I am, it is true, no sponsor for Mr. Adams. But, if from his outward deportment, his actions and his speech, he appears to be a christian, he is, in my humble opinion, as much superior to the man who scoffs at revelation, as the mild light of the full moon is superior to an ignis fatuus.

For Mr. Jefferson's capacity as a ruler, A X has referred to the history or tradition of his actions, when governor of Virginia; and of those the publications, I have mentioned, speak largely.—Not a word on this subject from B Y. But the gentleman thought too contemptuously of A X, and was in truth too careless about the cause he appeared to espouse, to deem any regular preparation necessary for his attack. "He would soon do A X's business." Let him now, if he can, give a few minutes to reflection. Let him hereafter think a little better of others and a little more modestly of himself.—Let him shew in reality that diffidence, which after displaying the most intolerable vanity and presumption, he has avowed.

If any real friend of Mr. Adams, of good order and government; and of the peace, safety and happiness of America; shall tell A X his advocacy is an injury to the cause, he will feel mortified for his officious interference.—But surely the friends of Mr. Jefferson might with at least equal reason say of B Y, that they profited not.

*Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis.*  
He has come forward, it seems, with a view of terminating, not of continuing the discussion. What in the name of common sense does he mean by that? Does he mean, that he would take care not to use any serious arguments, lest A X would answer him? Or does he mean, (what indeed is most probable) that A X would be entirely cut up by his wit? He is perhaps the first man, who ever thought of ending a discussion by making an attack; and he might suppose that, after what he had done, A X would pay very little attention to his advice. Indeed A X does not know very well how to follow the advice. For he is advised to take care of himself, as well as of the subject.

To every part of his text will A X adhere. It is strictly proper to inquire of ancient whigs, who have

not abandoned their principles, concerning the merits of John Adams. If most of the ancient Tories are at this time amongst his friends and admirers, it is, because they are sensible of his worth, and wish, like other peaceful citizens, after all our storms and contentions, to enjoy the blessings of good order and tranquillity.

Not all the acumen of twenty B Y's can prove that this circumstance ought to operate against Mr. Adams. If the ancient Tories were all bad men, and if they aimed at any thing injurious to their country, which is likely to be accomplished by his continuance in office, their attachment would indeed be dishonourable to him. I forbear to retort, and severely wish that nothing injurious to America may be contemplated by any one of those who advocate the election of Mr. Jefferson.

A X, after all, entreats to be understood, that it never was his intention to pass an indiscriminate censure on the admirers and friends of Mr. Jefferson. Of the integrity and patriotism of a number of them, and particularly of Mr. Duvall, he entertains as high an opinion as of any of the supporters of Mr. Adams. If he spoke with severity of the former, he meant only those whose views and wishes are at variance with the views and wishes of all honest citizens. Desperate circumstances, offended pride, and disappointed ambition; what is there monstrous and horrid which at some time or other they have not effected?

A. X.

WE are authorised and requested to inform the freemen of the fifth district, comprehending Anne Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers himself a candidate at the ensuing election of ELECTORS of president and vice-president, to be held on the second Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and distinguished patriot and statesman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire, THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

RESPECT for my fellow-citizens of the fifth district of this state, induces me to acquaint them, that after the business of the approaching terms of the general court shall be finished, I shall assign the reasons, through the channel of this paper, which will influence me, if chosen an elector, to give a decided preference to MR. JEFFERSON, as president of the United States.

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, March 31, 1800.

WE are authorised to inform the voters of this district, composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chafe, Esquire, will, if chosen, serve as an elector for the president and vice-president of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the constitution, as president.

To be SOLD,

On the 22d day of this instant, April, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in this city,

THE HOUSE belonging to the heirs of THOMAS STONE, deceased. The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends of Anne Arundel county, and herewith informs them, that he has declined the notion of coming forward at the ensuing election as a delegate for the office of sheriff.

BARUCH FOWLER.

April 9, 1800.

New Stage at the Lower Ferry.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just started a new stage, which will start from his ferry, twenty-one miles below Easton, every Tuesday morning; and runs to Easton, and returns the same evening to the said ferry, where there may be a sure passage across the bay to Annapolis, or West River, well accommodated in every respect. Fair for passengers from the ferry to Easton one dollar and twenty-five cents; way passengers six cents per mile.

N. B. Gentlemen, who may chance to cross the bay at any time, when the stage is not appointed to run, may be accommodated with a stage, or horse and saddle.

April 2, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday in March next I intend to prove my right and title to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Charles county, Maryland, called and known by the name of NORLIX MADDUX, which formerly belonged to NORLIX MADDUX, deceased, and therefore, if there should be any person that presumes to set up any claim to said land, they are hereby requested to attend on said land, agreeable to this notice, and make it appear according to law.

HENRY MADDOX.

February 10, 1800.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 12th inst. at the late dwelling house in this city, of Mr. CHARLES STUART, deceased, several SUNDRY articles of household and kitchen furniture, amongst which are several feather beds. The terms of sale will be made known on the day.

WILLIAM STUART, Administrator.