

ly and Malta. We are indebted to him for the following

INTERESTING ARTICLES:

The government of Algiers is well affected towards the United States; but the Tunisians have been very impatient for the arrival of the stipulated military stores. Mr. Eaton, our consul there, has, however, prevailed upon them to wait some time longer; and the desire the bey's minister has expressed of obtaining American bottoms to convey grain to Spain, has been an additional motive to this measure.

Though all the states of Barbary (except Morocco) are at war with France, yet the French merchants, resident in Tunis, have not been made slaves of as in Algiers, but are permitted to reside in the factory in full possession of their property. They are not, however, permitted to go out of the factory.

In September, 1798, the Tunisians, with a squadron of 4 cruizers made a descent upon the little island of St. Peters, in the vicinity of Sardinia, and landing in the night, carried off 120 men, and 700 women and children, who were conveyed to Tunis, and consigned to slavery. Don Antonio Porcile, who was one of the prisoners, was dispatched by the bey to Sardinia, to endeavour to procure the ransom. They returned in May 1799, with his father, the count St. Antioch, they being appointed by the king of Sardinia, joint ambassadors to negotiate for this purpose.—They brought with them letters from the Sardinian secretary of state to the consuls of the different European powers, requesting their friendly interference with the bey. By their influence a treaty was concluded, in which the price of ransom was fixed at 500,000 dollars to the bey, and 50,000 to the Sappatappa his minister; and for the payment of this it was stipulated, that the plate of the churches should be pledged. When this treaty was presented to the king of Sardinia, he refused to ratify it, but promised to send to Leghorn to negotiate a loan of the money.

In the meanwhile, the venerable count Porcile, who, at the age of 84 years, thus saw himself forced to undertake this his fifth embassy to Barbary, overcome with distress and anxiety for the ominous appearance of this business, on the event of which depended the liberty of two of his sons and four of his grand-daughters, sunk under the burthen, and expired.

In Nov. 1799, the Sappatappa, by order of the bey, wrote to the different consuls who had witnessed the treaty, that unless the money was paid by the 10th of January ensuing, the prisoners would all be sold at public auction for slaves. The issue of this business has not since been heard.

Encouraged by their first expedition, the Tunisians dispatched another squadron of 7 sail, commanded by the chief of the former, Mohammed Rais, a noted pirate, to the island of Maddalena, on the N. E. coast of Sardinia. Seven hundred of them landed, but were so warmly received that not one of them returned on board.

In September last, Sadi Hassan el Zeri, grand son of Ali Bey who was deposed by the Algerines in 1745, and lineal heir to the throne of Tunis, was put to death for riotous behaviour in the palace, by order of Hamuda Bashaw the present bey.

The brig Hassan Bashaw, which was taken from the Algerines by the French fleet, and by them delivered up to the Spaniards, was taken by the Portuguese on her voyage from Cadiz to Algiers. She now lies at Lisbon, but will be again restored to Spain.

July 21

The armed schooner Experiment, captain Maley, in the service of the United States, has taken and sent into the Havanna, the sloop Betley, captain Munro, belonging to Charleston, S. C. from the coast of Africa, bound to Havanna, (near which port she was taken) with 80 prime slaves on board. We are informed that they consist principally of boys and girls, in good health, and were intended for sale at the Havanna.

It is not yet known what will be done with these unfortunate people, as the law, contemplating that the heavy penalties it imposes on those engaged in this inhuman traffic, would effectually put a stop to it, makes no provision for the wretched strangers, after they shall be brought to the United States.

We are sorry to add, from good authority, that great numbers of vessels from different ports of the United States are constantly engaged in this barbarous employment; and that it will require the utmost vigilance of government to abolish a practice so disgraceful to our country.

NAPPER TANDY.

The trial of Napper Tandy came on in the court of King's Bench at Dublin, the 12th May last, when Sir J. Crawford, the British resident at Hamburg, having proved that the prisoner would have sufficient time for taking the benefit of the fugitive bill had he not been arrested, the jury found a verdict of acquittal. The attorney-general of course consented to the withdrawing of all the proceedings against Harvey Morris. They were, however, remanded to prison by the directions of the court. It is understood that Napper Tandy will be tried for high treason, as his present acquittal amounts only to a declaration that he does not come within the force of the act, which adjudged him and the others therein named, to be guilty, unless they surrendered before a determinate time.

The speech delivered by the celebrated pleader Mr. Curran, in defence of Mr. Tandy, is allowed to be a *chef d'œuvre* of forensic eloquence. *Lead. paper.*

July 22.

It is reported, that private letters received by the Factor, announce an event of high consequence to Europe. It is, that Russia, Prussia and the French

republic, have associated to oppose the British and Austrians. Our inquiries to trace the source from whence this report originated, have not afforded any satisfactory authority for its belief. The equivocal demeanor of the king of Prussia; and the sudden return of the Russian troops from Italy, are the only circumstances which tend to lessen the improbability of such an occurrence.

July 23.

The *Mercur de France*, a well known periodical work; literary and political, which had existed for upwards of a century, having been suspended since the revolution, is about to be resumed. Lucien Buonaparte, the minister of the interior, has sent round the prospectus to all the departments, recommending it to patronage. The language of it is very remarkable as forming so great a contrast to what we have seen prevalent, and patronized by the government at least in the later times of the revolution. In the literary department it says the object is, "To destroy in modern sentiments and style, the traces of that barbarism which the influence of the 18th Brumaire daily wipes away from our revolutionary laws." In the historical part the greatest fidelity is promised, and it is added, "The conduct of the governments of Europe will some times be criticized in this Historical Register, but they shall never be insulted."

"It shall be the business of the authors to seek in the manners of France, and in the respectful observances recognized by European diplomacy, all those generous ideas, and that character of style, which, by softening men's minds, may accelerate the great work of peace."

July 24.

Arrived this morning, inow Polly, Lake, 45 days from St. Sebastians.

Captain Lake informs, that reports at St. Sebastians stated, that the commissioners had nearly completed the negotiation, and were expected to leave France for the United States early this month.

Respecting the negotiation at Paris, captain Lake's verbal intelligence corresponds with former advices, but cannot be later, as Paris dates to June 2, have been received by the Factor.

Captain Lake brings no intelligence from the seat of war on the Rhine, nor of the situation of Genoa, later than what has already been received by the Factor.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 22.

Dispatches from our envoys at Paris, have reached the secretary of State—they are dated April 18. It is said, they contain an account of our ministers being received in a friendly manner, and that they had entered on the business of the negotiation, in which they had made some progress.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A letter of the 6th June, from a respectable house in London, to a gentleman in this city, says, "the general opinion is that a peace will immediately take place."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Patrick Tagert to Andrew Elliott, Esq; dated Corvetab Tallabasse, Creek Nation, June 11, 1800.

"St. Marks was surrendered to Bowles the 20th May last, and by the articles of capitulation between him and the commandant, the latter was permitted to march out, and with difficulty got an escort to see him safe out of the bay. During the siege, Bowles captured two or three vessels laden with provisions and other stores, for the use of the fort, just as they had arrived.

"Since general Bowles got possession of St. Marks, the Indians are flocking to his standard from every quarter—even the prince of this town, immediately after the colonel had gone to the talks at the Tookawatchees, started down to the mischief maker, with many others of the Tallassees, Cussetas, &c.

"The colonel arrived here the night before last from the Tookawatchees; the chiefs there have taken his talk, and have promised to hold their warriors in readiness to go with him at his call, and aid him with all their might in restoring peace to the nation, reducing the Seminoles and others to obedience, and expelling or taking every mischief maker that comes into their land.

"Bowles' next design is suspected to be against Pensacola, as he has now got not only a strong force, but plenty of provisions and other stores."

* Colonel Hawkins, agent general for the United States.

COUNTERFEIT

Fifty dollar notes of the bank of the United States have been detected in Philadelphia within this week past.

July 26.

The subject of duties on goods from the United States was to have been decided in the legislature of Canada on the 20th June. The United States having levied duties on goods from Canada, has called forth this measure, say the accounts from Niagara.

Annapolis, July 30.

The following is extracted from a Paris paper of June 1st.

On the 20th May arrived in the road of Havre, the American frigate Portsmouth, captain M'Neil, of 26 twelve-pounders, in 36 days from New-York.—Two officers came ashore near the Battery de la Hève, and were escorted to the city by the soldiers of the post. They went to inform the commander that this frigate had been sent to Havre, to wait there for the commissioners, who were negotiating with our government. They received assurances that the French nation, and particularly the inhabitants of Havre, would give them an honourable and hospitable reception.

They returned on board with a French officer, an interpreter, and a pilot, who were doubtless charged to offer the captain any assistance he might stand in need of; and to make the necessary arrangements for the entry of the frigate. On the officers going ashore, the Portsmouth fired 15 guns.—The batteries returned the salute with 9 guns, which was answered by the Portsmouth with 15 more.—The negotiation is near being honourably terminated for both parties; and, it is expected, the American commissioners will leave this city the latter end of June.

We are requested to insert the following From the FEDERAL GAZETTE. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

A WRITER under the signature of "By-stander" has stated that "the constitution directs that the electors shall be appointed in such mode as the legislature of each state shall direct.—Consequently any manner of choosing, which the legislature of each state shall direct, is conformable and not contrary to the rights of the people."

When we look deliberately at this broad position, we perceive that, according to this gentleman's political creed, the legislature may take from us and give to themselves the whole power of voting for the electors of president and vice-president—that they may take from us this important privilege and give it to the governor and council, or to the governor alone, or to the council alone, or to any member of the council, or indeed to any man whatever residing either in or out of the state of Maryland. And, according to this writer's fashion of reasoning, because the legislature may do any of these acts, they, therefore, ought to do some one of them, and that the doing of any of them will not at all affect the rights of the people; and because the legislature may take to themselves all our rights of suffrage, those rights would therefore be as effectually preserved, as if they were in our own hands; and because the legislature may take from us those rights and may give them to a private individual, such deprivation of privilege is therefore not contrary to, but conformable to the rights of the people. He has somehow or other persuaded himself to consider *power* and *right* as convertible terms, and that whatever a legislature may do, they are justifiable in doing. For the present, let the mere statement of this kind of reasoning be its own refutation. Hereafter it may be a subject of very extensive and very serious discussion. At this time we have only to inquire whether the governor and council ought to convene the general assembly.

As the advocates of this call urge the necessity of it for the purpose of vesting in the legislature the power of appointing the electors of the president and vice-president, let us inquire whether the present general assembly, if convened, would be competent to the making of this appointment.

By the law of congress the electors must be appointed within *thirty four* days next preceding the first Wednesday in December. By the constitution of Maryland the present legislature will not be in existence at any time within such period of *thirty four* days, as the election of the new house of delegates will be on the first Monday of October. It is hence evident to demonstration, that as the present general assembly will not and can not be in session at any time within the aforementioned period of *thirty four* days, they of course, cannot and will not have the power of appointing the electors of president and vice-president. This then being the case, the legislature, when assembled, would discover it, and the governor and council, I can easily imagine, have already perceived it.

If, therefore, the executive possessed, as they must be, of this opinion, should convene the present general assembly, their intention would necessarily be to vest the powers of suffrage either in the next legislature, or in the governor and council, or in some private individuals.

As such a call could not be but with a view to the great party object—As it could not be but for the sole purpose of securing with *absolute certainty*, all the votes of Maryland, it is presumable, that that mode would be adopted which would with *absolute certainty*, secure their object, and that they would not, after going so far, leave any thing at risk. I am the more disposed to entertain this persuasion, because it is a truth, confirmed by universal experience, that when a set of men act avowedly upon party-principles, and for a declared party-object, they do not hesitate about the means of accomplishing their purpose, but dare to do whatever will effectually attain their ultimate end; and because certain leading administration-partisans assert and effect to believe that it is perfectly immaterial to the people, what mode of election is directed by the legislature, and that their rights are equally preserved, whether their privilege of voting be in their own hands or in the hands of others.

If the executive should then lend themselves to this party-arrangement; and if the legislature, when assembled, should be base enough to be the organs of such a faction, what course of proceeding would they probably pursue.

It would at once occur to the administration-majority in the legislature, that if these powers of suffrage should be given to the next general assembly, the people of Maryland, glowing with indignation at such an outrage upon their favourite privilege, would, at the ensuing election, elect delegates of different principles, who, of course, would unoppressably frustrate the great object of such their party-machinations. They would, therefore, from this apprehension, not expose their project upon such a precarious sea. They would perceive their perished safety, to an absolute certainty, in giving these pow-