

300 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 26th April, three negro men.

H.M.

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, round face, dark set, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, black trousers, and a blue waistcoat. He has forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM.

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, black complexion, and a dark look when spoken to. He had on a suit of white home made kersey and a white hat.

WAPPIN.

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a thick square built fellow, black complexion, had on a suit of white kersey, and made kersey with yellow stripes. I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, or 50 dollars for each if taken in the state as I get them again.

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS.

April 18, 1822.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell the two story FRAME BUILDING in Green street, now occupied by him. The situation is pleasant and the house convenient.

He will likewise dispose of the LOT OF GROUND fronting 25 feet on Church and Francis streets, and lying between his shop and the store of J. Ridgely & Co.

The terms, which will be accommodating, can be known on application to

WILLIAM COE, Senr.

PS. To rent the BRICK BUILDING opposite Williamson's Hotel, and formerly occupied by Mr. N. Watkins as a Shop. For the terms apply as above.

FOUND

Some months since, in Prince George's street, in this city an old fashioned GOLD SETT FINGER RING, a Mocha stone sett round with Garnet on the top. The owner may have the same, on application at this office by proving property, and paying the expense of advertising.

June 13

Notice is hereby Given

That the subscriber of the city of Annapolis hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John T. Barber, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, unto Joseph Sands, who is authorized to settle the above estate. All those indebted are requested to make payment as above directed.

Susanna Barber, Adm'x.

of John T. Barber.

May 23.

FOR SALE,

The property in Annapolis formerly occupied by the late Dr. James Murray. This property consists of a large and convenient

Brick Dwelling House,

With a good Garden. Pump of Water. A Brick Building suitable for an office. Carriage house, Stable, Smoke house, and other useful improvements, all in good order, and well calculated to accommodate a large family. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; bonds on interest, for the balance, with good security; an extra credit will be given if required.

Possession can be given in a short time.

For Terms apply to Mr. Henry Maynadier, or Mr. Daniel Murray, on Elk Ridge.

SAMUEL E. MURRAY.

May 30.

State of Maryland; so

Calvert County Orphans Court, June 13th, 1822.

On application of Thomas Reynolds, executor of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis.

W. SMITH,

Reg. Wills for Calvert County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 30th day of next November, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal of said county, this 6th day of May, 1822.

THOS. REYNOLDS.

May 16, 1822.

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MISCELLANEOUS

FREEDOM.

That is Freedom? To mankind,

The noblest gift of Heaven's bestowing;

That spark that lights the blaze of mind,

Within the generous bosom glowing

As school boy, when his task is ended,

Feels all its charms, and forward bounding

Without, with woodlands music blended,

From hill and vale is heard resounding.

A manhood's charter, which at birth

Is in his heart the deepest wrote;

That in the patriot's eye is beaming,

When in his injured country's name

His sword is high in battle gleaming.

Was this that urged Riego—Tall,

And WASHINGTON, and Bolivar,

Whom forth th' oppressor's knell,

Who dar'd with freemen's rights to war.

Where's the wretch who would not

prize

That mind emancipating strife,

That light, to energy, to life!

Whom freedom 'neath his humble thatch,

Labour may earn the fruits of earth;

Whom industry and worth,

Whom freedom blest, the gallant youth

To moonlit grove at eve may hie,

To greet the gentle maid, whose truth

The despot's gold could never buy.

That to the slave is this fair world;

That fields with yellow crops that wave?

That, but hideous chaos hurl'd—

To crawl upon—and choose a grave.

That there is not so poor a land,

That FREEMEN tread—but every clod

Whom blessings to the industrious hand,

And speaks an ever bounteous GOD.

From the New England Galaxy.

ROBERT KID AND THE MONEY

DIGGERS.

It is high time that this illustrious sea-robber should be taken from the vile company of the plundering, cold and cruel assassins, (where for more than a century he has reigned, in the vulgar opinion with Black and Goff, and others, a scape goat for all that was atrocious and bloody,) and placed within the royal circle of associates, where his glories first vegetated.

To those who are in any degree read in English history, it is well known that the war which raged between them and the French prior to the year 1697, and which was terminated by the treaty of Ryswick, the West India commerce was greatly injured by pirates, men influenced by the diabolical passions which characterize the present race at Cuba and elsewhere, and much more powerful, more daring and way more adventurous, they visited the coast from the bay of Mexico, to the Lawrence—made descents wherever they pleased and plundered and captured at will—but as all our settlements with the reach of their depredations were more than they could reach, they were uniformly treated as friends and were uniformly treated as such with little or no enquiry, & this well judged management they were enabled to exert in our ports without molestation, and obtain supplies for their more important expeditions on the Spanish coast.

Had a geography now open before me, in 1707, just after the period of Kid's depredations, in which Charleston in South Carolina is described as having 13 or 14 hundred houses and as many miserable huts scattered into the streets, as sheltered 250 families. In Virginia Jamestown had 70 scattered buildings, Williamsburg 30. In Maryland, Annapolis had 40 houses, and Baltimore a parcel of scattered houses not to be called a town. In Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, the capital of the state, had 50 houses, and Philadelphia, dignified with the title of city, 1200 built of brick 2 or 3 stories high, many warehouses and wharves. In New York Elizabethtown contained 220 families. Perth Amboy, 48 families, called a city, which appears what small places they also said to contain about 800 houses, and was called as a great city, lately built, (it was built in 1693)—The county of Dutchess had less than 20 families, and if we are allowed to erect a census from the assessment of 1700, and take the city as a data, the whole had a population less than 20,000. In Connecticut, there is no town of any note, the country beyond 10 miles back from the sea is barren hills and morasses unimproved; here are bears, wolves, deer, otter, &c. and a strange creature called the wampus, 12 feet high and the tip of his horns is a good town, having one mill to grind another to saw timber. Boston is another place to see timber. The British dominions in America which can be called a city, as for the general assembly of its opulence as for the general assembly of its buildings in it, both public and private, as the court house, market place, and Sir William Phipps's house, several spacious streets, and is said to contain from ten to twelve hundred inhabitants, and of four hundred ships laid here in a harbor, so that we may rationally conclude that the pirates finding no temptation to plunder, adopted the expedient of a head-quarters, for purposes as I have observed, much more important.

That the pirates under a pretended commission of piracy, existing for the public benefit (this the Virginia now suffering from the depredations of the pirates) were not estimated by the authority, as they behav-

ed themselves very quietly, and paid cash and good prices for their supplies, and in many instances they were allowed (in New York particularly) to sell the spoils of their depredations openly in the town, under protection obtained from the council, and Mr. Nicholl, one of the council, became himself an agent for the pirates, of whom he received, and justified the receipt of \$200 for his services.

Colonel Fletcher at this time, that is from 1692 to 1696, was the provincial governor, a man whose ideas of government were learned under a drill captain, rapid, head long, ignorant, self sufficient, and without the most unchangeable and adventurous avice—a man of whom it is said that for the posey on the hymenal ring of cedamus & mosi, he substituted the better wearing of, Rem, si possis, recte, si non, quocunque modo.

Talenta like these, united to a boldness of transgressions which seemed to challenge scrutiny, and was equalled only by the frontless villainy of the pirates themselves, it may well be supposed, were as little calculated to conciliate friends as to insure impunity. Complaints of his administration, denouncing him at the same time as the protector and partner of the sea robbers, very soon reached the throne; but a remission in the ministry, which seemed rather to countenance than censure the conduct of the governor, secured the latter four years in his office, when the clamour being too great to be resisted, he was superseded by the Earl of Bellmont.

It was between this latter appointment and the spring of 1696, that the Earl became acquainted with Robert Kid, who was the rich and common ancestor of the present L family in New York, who happened to be in London at that time—The Earl, probably anxious to know all things relative to the object of his new appointment, and finding Mr. L very competent to inform him in this respect had frequent and long consultations with him, in one of which he took occasion to introduce the dishonourable conduct of his predecessor relating to the pirates. In this conference expedients for checking their depredations, or extirpating the race were conversed upon. Mr. L then informed the governor that he was personally acquainted with a certain Robert Kid, a gentleman of much personal bravery, and great nautical knowledge, and was moreover acquainted with the haunts and rendezvous of the pirates, and every way qualified to command an enterprise of such importance. Kid was afterwards consulted upon the subject, and was introduced to the Earl by Mr. L, when it was agreed, that if a frigate of 30 guns and 150 men could be obtained from the king, that he (Kid) would undertake the enterprise, and sail immediately. This was suggested to the subject, but as the war with France was then in its full rage and fury, they reported against the application, and it was dropped for that time. Soon after Mr. L proposed to the Earl to make a private venture of it, in which he (Mr. L) offered to be concerned with Kid one fifth in vessels and outfits, and moreover, become surety for Kid's faithful execution of his trust.

On a communication of this new arrangement to the King, he very readily gave his sanction to it, and aided its popularity by taking himself one tenth of the joint fund, which was now agreed to extend as far as the gross sum of \$76,640, to which (with others) Lord Somers, the Earl of Rumsey, Sir Edmund Harrison, the Duke of Shrewsbury, and the Earl of Oxford, Bellmont, L and Kid were subscribers, the whole being under the direction of Bellmont. Kid sailed from Plymouth for New York, in April 1696. How long he cruised on the American coast in execution of his commission is not known. Mr. L was, however, the only one of the concern in America, until the arrival of the Earl two years afterwards, that is in April 1697. Kid, in the mean while went to the Indian Ocean and establishing himself somewhere in the Island of Madagascar, lay like a shark in those remote seas, pillaging and plundering with impunity the commerce of all nations, at his pleasure. It was here, that having captured a ship better suited to his purpose he is said to have burned the one belonging to the company, and in the course of some few months to have initiated other captures to his main enterprise, and thus rendered himself formidable to the greater force that ordinarily traversed those seas. His depredations extended not only through the Eastern Ocean, but he taxed the whole coast of South America to the equator, and thro' the Islands to the Bahamas; and if in these mighty sweeps he should have found it convenient to have come north for the purpose of depositing his treasures on the Long Island coast, or its vicinity, it is probable that such marks of loyalty were taken & communicated to the concern as to enable them to put their hands upon it at pleasure, and therefore that it would not remain as the spoil of dreamers, at the distance of a century. It is generally understood that Kid plundered not of his own nation—the Spanish commerce was the principal object which was never unpopular, & was to be slain, from Sir Walter Raleigh's time to the present moment, but 120 years ago the moral sense from habit had become as bronzed in all that related to the depredations on the Spanish commerce, as that of any privateer man of the south a few years past under a commission of Artegas.

The known and avowed practices of Gov. Fletcher and of Nicolls, and the very circumstance of Mr. L's giving bonds that Kid should not turn pirate, but above all that the king himself, a man of the most inveterate personal hostility to the Spaniards, should take so pitiful a concern as twenty six hundred dollars, merely to give the thing a character of nationality to screen his favourites, is enough to raise a presumption that Kid did not sail without a cabinet compass. The amount which this immortal plunderer exacted, is not known, but with the public, from that time to the present, it is and has been counted as immense; but that the posterity of the original concern are yet affluent is more certain. It is not generally known that Kid having accomplished his first project, by some means or other got quit of his comrades, and contented altogether, and was taken while walk-

ing the streets of Boston, dressed like a gentleman, in all the satagry tranquillity of Cleveland at Kirtwall, by gov. Bellmont himself, who probably was the only man in town who knew him; this was about three years and a half from the time he (Kid) sailed from Plymouth.

The Earl wrote to the secretary of state to send for Kid, with a view to his trial in England, and a vessel was accordingly dispatched upon that errand, but having met with some accident, she put back, and her voyage was not renewed; this circumstance tended much to inflame, and to fix the parliamentary opposition, and a motion was actually made in the house of commons for the expulsion from office of all the lords that composed the original concern, and who were now boldly and publicly accused of being concerned with Kid, this motion, however, did not prevail. Impediments were afterwards substituted, which were managed by the first talents and eloquence of the opposition, who at the hazard of a reputation, not over cheering to those who had little fondness for the Tower & Tyburn, charged the delinquents the lord chancellor, for being one of a diabolical conspiracy from the beginning, and sharing the stupendous treasures of this rover, acquired upon every ocean, during three years of the most lucky and desperate robberies.

What proofs then existed to justify this bold and desperate attack upon the whigs is not known, they must, however, have been numerous, and at least plausible, to have warranted a measure so rash and hazardous. Gov. Bellmont and Mr. L in the mean while, intrenched beyond the reach of this political hurricane, escaped without notice, they lay not within the range of the object, neither was it ever proved that either of these gentlemen, or any of the English concern shared the treasures hidden or remitted by Kid; it is better known that the latter went afterwards to England, but was never brought to trial, and opposition still said it was for fear of disclosures more terrible to the ministry than the halter was to him, that he was soon set at liberty for want of proof, and that he lived in London to a good old age, in very independent, if not affluent circumstances.

This acquittal, or voluntary escape of Kid saved, of course, the bonds of Mr. L, and he was never prosecuted on them, at least he had the time, provincial enmities enough to have seized on this as a pretext for his ruin. Had Kid been condemned and hung, as is now generally believed, in which case the destiny of this affluent and respectable family might have been beyond the reach of envy. In the MSS annals of this family commenced by the father of Robert and continued by him and his successors, perhaps to the present moment, this mysterious business of Kid's (never yet cleared up) may undoubtedly be found, and it would be very amusing to the public, if some of Robert's posterity would publish, if for no other reason, yet as a specific against this

Auri sacra fames, which, with its witcheries in an Ethiop's brain, seems to have robbed the d—l from his slumbers in gold to the great scandal of Wall street. [Sampson Shelton Beaughton

From the Federal Republican.

To the People of the United States.

Mr. Jefferson has, it seems, again "condemned" to address the public on the subject of the lost bill of exchange, altho' in his first letter he declares that he should "not notice any further endeavours to prove or to palliate the palpable misinformation," which he alleged, I had given to the public in relation to that transaction. It may, therefore, appear surprising to some, that he should have so soon changed his mind; and they may feel a difficulty in finding a reason for his having done so. But those who know Mr. J. as well as I do, will be at no loss to account for his sudden change of opinion. The reason which induced him again to appear before the public, is plainly this, he has ascertained that his original account, settled at the treasury, and the numerous vouchers connected with it, have been burnt. But for this circumstance, I verily believe, he never would have attempted a second defence. Will this now avail him? Has he cleared himself of the charge made against him? We shall see.

It must be apparent to every body who has read Mr. Jefferson's vindication on this subject, that he has not met the charge made against him with that promptness, fairness and openness, which a man, conscious of his own innocence, would have done; but that his main object has been, all along, to prejudice the public against the author of the charge, so as to destroy, if he could, his credibility—as if that had, in reality, anything to do with the specific allegation made against him, founded, as it is, upon the records of the country, and other written memorials in the public departments. Hence we find, in his first letter I am stigmatized with the epithet of "informer," and that I had charged him with having "poisoned;" or stolen \$1148 out of the treasury; when, at the same time, he knew that I had made no such charge against him. And again, in his last letter of 10th June, 1822, published in the Richmond Enquirer of the 18th of the same month, he begins by saying: "In my letter to the (editors) of Mr. J. in answer to a charge by a person signing himself a Native of Virginia, that on a bill drawn by me, equivalent to \$1148, the treasury of the U. States had made double payment," &c.—Now, Mr. Jefferson knows very well—no man knows better, that I never did say, or even intimate, that the treasury of the United States had made "double payment" of this bill. I said directly the reverse. By reference to my letter No. 6, in which the charge against Mr. Jefferson was originally made, it will be seen, that I there expressly say, "Mr. Jefferson has twice received the money on this same bill—first at Paris, where he negotiated it in 1789, and afterwards at Washington in 1809." Was this saying that the treasury of the United States had made double payment? of this bill Mr. Jefferson does not, as it would seem, write for the purpose of convincing honest, impartial, sensible men, of his innocence, else he certainly would not act thus unfairly by purposely misstating what I had written. This disingenuousness, of itself, is no light proof, to say the least of

it of the dissimply in which he finds himself placed. Had not Mr. Jefferson thought it necessary, for the purpose of exculpating himself, to have charged me with a willful misquotation, and "interpolation" of his account originally rendered to, and settled at the treasury, it is probable might not have again appeared before the public on this subject. For my own part, I should have been content to let his other explanation (such as they are) and the declarations contained in his last laboured epistle, pass for just what they are worth. But the charge against me is rather too serious a one to be thus unnoticed; and, therefore, I must trespass a little upon the patience of the public, while I enter upon examination and a refutation of it.

The principal difference between Mr. Jefferson and me, seems now to be reduced to this: He says he credited the U. States with the bill in question, in the account which he rendered to the treasury thus: "By my bill on Willinks, Van Staphorst and Van Hubbard, in favour of Grand and Co."—while I contend, that in his general account current with the United States, under date of 21st October, 1789, he credited the bill of Grand for bill on Willink and Staphorst." Mr. Jefferson denies that he gave credit in the words last stated; and now says, for the first time, that he did not receive the money for this bill.

The time and manner of his making this denial shall be noticed. The charge of his having acknowledged that he received the "cash" for this bill, was made in my letter No. 6, to which he made a very particular and most elaborate reply, by his letter of the 13th May last. Does he then say a word about any "interpolation" having been made by me in relation to the entries in his accounts? Does he then say I had made "words of my own," in order to convict him of an improper act? Not a syllable does he say on that subject, although he must have then had in his possession (if he ever had it) the "press copy" (of which he now speaks) of his original account current with the United States, as settled at the treasury. This "press copy" (if he had it) was certainly equivalent, for his purpose, to the original account—it being, as every body knows it must have been, a true copy and fac simile of the original. Why then, did he not at once charge me with having made this "interpolation"? Plainly, for this reason, because he did not then know the case was burnt! It is after he has ascertained that fact—after he has applied to the treasury and ascertains that the originals are destroyed,—that he, for the first time, comes out with the "press copy" and his "fac similes" to convict me of having used words of my own,—of substituting the word "cash for bill." Will not every man of common sense and understanding in the country, see through all this? The first information that I ever had of these original documents having been burnt in 1811, by the British, I obtained from the Richmond Enquirer of the 14th of this month. It was my intention, when congress met next winter, to have had a particular examination made into the matter, by a reference to the original papers in the case. I supposed that, by a minute examination, it might be ascertained how these \$1148, credited by Mr. J. had been applied—that is, if he had not used the money himself, on account of his own salary, to what other purpose he had applied it. As he has, however, a genuine copy of his original account current as settled at the treasury, I hope he will cause it to be published, so that we may all have an opportunity of seeing and examining it; or, if he does not think fit to do this, it is to be hoped he will have an authentic copy filed in the treasury among the public archives, so that a copy may be called for, in the event of his decease, with Mr. Harrison in the possession of the curious, will not suffice, it will not satisfy the nation. It is Mr. Jefferson's original account current, on which the balance against him is struck, that we want to see. Let him publish this, and we shall then see how the matter stands. I deny that any "interpolation" in his accounts was ever made; and I now call upon him and his friends to publish his fac similes.

But, after all, does he yet deny having received any value or consideration for this bill? He surely does not. The bill, he says, "was not drawn to raise money in the market. I sold it to nobody; received no money for it; but enclosed it to Grand & Co. for some purpose of account." But for what "particular purpose" he cannot now recollect or find out. He does not even now say, that he received no value, no consideration for the bill; but now, finding that the original accounts and papers relative to this transaction, are destroyed, he contents himself by saying "I received no money for the bill." But, if he received value for it in any shape, surely, that was the same thing as receiving the money. And I again say, that this is the point on which the whole matter rests—the pivot upon which the whole argument turns.

But (says Mr. J.) however satisfactory might have been an explanation of the purpose of this bill, it is unnecessary at least, the material fact being established, that I never got to hand, nor was ever paid by the United States." Now, I contend, that it is not the "material" fact in the present discussion is simply this: Did Mr. Jefferson, or did he not, receive value, in any shape, for this bill in Europe? This is, in truth, the only question in controversy.—For Mr. Jefferson will not say directly (though he has now, for the first time, said the same thing by implication) that he had a right to profit by the loss of the bill—or, in other words, that he might justifiably get value for this bill in Europe, and afterward receive for the same bill at the U. States' treasury. I say he will not contend for this plainly and directly; because he knows the moral sense of the country (however great his popularity) would not bear him out—would not sustain him in such pretensions.

But, again, it is said that Grand having received "information of his mis carriage,"—but the "mis carriage" of the letter enclosing the bill, remains to be proved. Mr. Jefferson only supposes it may have occurred. He gives no evidence of that fact.

And the strong presumption is, that as the bill was sent to Grand, "for some purpose of account," that purpose has been answered, else Mr. J. would, long before now, have been obliged to lay before the people his accounts with Grand & Co.—the whole affair might be brought to light.

When a plain, honest, unsophisticated man is contending with an artful, wily politician, he finds great difficulty in following him along the mysterious labyrinths of his deceitful course. Such, I confess, is my present situation with respect to Mr. Jefferson. Instead of meeting this question (about which not more than twenty lines need to have been written) like a man of frankness and candour, he artfully and insidiously attempts to draw off the reader's attention from the true points of inquiry. Men of this description, however sooner or later, whatever may be their talents, get caught in their own nets, and this circumstance alone ought to admonish us all of the excellence of that old proverb, "that honesty is the best policy."—I am led to these reflections from a comparison with what Mr. Jefferson has stated in his first letter on this subject, dated the 13th May last, and that of the 10th June, now under consideration. In his letter of 13th May, he has these words: "I have now ordered my papers; nor does any subsequent correspondence with Grand explain it, because I had no private account with him, my account as minister being kept with the Treasury directly." And yet, this immaculate gentleman tells us, when he wrote his first letter, of the 13th May, that he had a "private account" with Grand; and that it was then "under his eye!" Here is another discrepancy, I think, of some importance to reconcile, which cannot, I apprehend, be done by any alleged destruction of papers. The private account with Grand, no doubt, be an important document in the investigation of this mysterious affair—made so, however, by Mr. Jefferson's own tergiversations. And so anxious has he been to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he found himself placed, that in his last letter he forgets what he had expressly declared in the first. Both statements cannot be true; one or the other must be false; and a man who is fairly convicted of telling a falsehood has no right to claim credence for any thing which he may state.

As a specimen of Mr. Jefferson's reasoning powers in this case, take the following as a sample. He says, the allegations of his having received the money for this bill (I use his own words) "efficiently refuted by the fact, that Grand was at the time in France and not in England." As though it were impossible for a man in England to get a remittance of money from another who lived in France! This may be very good logic for some people; but with men of common sense, it will be considered (coming from the quarter it does) as something worse than nonsense; for Mr. J. is not, it is well known, in the habit of writing nonsense.

But Mr. Jefferson thinks I am quite out in my law as regards the liability of the Treasury to pay the rightful owner of this bill in case it should now be presented for payment. He thinks the holder is completely barred by the law of limitation.—The law, he says, "deems seven years absence of a man without being heard of, as such presumptive evidence of his death, as to distribute his estate and allow his wife to marry again." And by analogy he applies this reasoning to the lost bill. But Mr. Jefferson took especial care not to apply his law to his own case; for it was twenty years after the bill was lost before he made demand on the Treasury for the amount of it. By his course of reasoning it would seem, that while seven years would be sufficient to shut out the rightful owner of the bill, thrice that time is not sufficient to bar an illegal claim to it. If his reasoning means any thing it means this.

Mr. Jefferson used to be (and very properly too) a great stickler for adhering rigidly to "specific appropriations." Will he be pleased to "condescend" to tell us, the sovereign people, out of what specific appropriation he got this money from the Treasury? I know there was no law authorizing its payment; nor did Congress make any specific appropriation for paying him. But this is not the only case, by many, in which certain great folks have drawn money from the Treasury without there being an appropriation; the provision in the constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Jefferson, now, it seems, agrees to give bond and security to the United States to indemnify them against all claims upon them for the value of the bill in question.—He goes further—he says if any one will present the bill to him, and show that he came by it fairly and honestly, he will now "pay him the money, and look for reimbursement to the quarter appearing liable." Indeed! And what "quarter" could that be, I would respectfully ask? Certainly not to the United States' Treasury; for it has already once paid the money. Would he go to Grand? No, surely; for he now tells us he "had no private account" with him. Would he apply to the Bankers at Amsterdam? I imagine he would not, for they have never seen the bill, and of course got nothing for it in the settlement of their accounts with the United States. Where, then, he could he go to get reimbursement? No more? No!—clearly he could go no where—not even to that treasury, which, formerly, through the officiousness of one of its officers, he often "wounded" him to wrongfully take this money from its vaults. This new agreement on the part of Mr. Jefferson is very