of all of the members of that body avowed determination to impeach him; when that body itself has virtually declared that there grounds for further procedure on the charges preferred against him, would it not have been an improper interference in the President, to try to more, prematurely and officially to decide a question *constitutionally* under the cognizance of another tribunal?

"How different the conduct of Mr. Jefferson! Impelled by duty to fill the place of Governor with another citizen, his delicacy and scrupulous regard to charges dictate a letter in the highest degree complimentary and respectful, calculated to soften feelings likely to be wounded, and to raise a friendly barrier between the act of non-reappointment and any implied condemnation of characters. But this kind offices are too often misinterpreted, and the truest magnanimity is in this influence called malice!

It may in the *second place*, be truly said, that the President could not, without a violation of duty, have acted differently from what he did. On the 7th of May there resolved to fill a Governor of the Mississippi Territory. Mr. Sargent knew this shortly the middle of May when he left Boston for the seat of Government. He came, he says, to vindicate his character, and to with this expect purpose in view, *he left all his documents behind him.* For what reason? He does not say. What are the documents? He is silent. Under such strange circumstances it is fair to infer that he really had none which he thought would be of any avail. Is it conceivable, if he had, that officially situated as he was, knowing the necessity of an appointment; knowing, as he ought to have known, that the Secretary could not legally during an interregnum discharge the duties of Governor; is it conceivable that he would have neglected to bring with him documents material to his vindication and re-appointment? It is not conceivable; and we are justified in believing his object to have been to have obtained a re-appointment under *the sense of their existence, without an exhibition of them.*

In the *third place*, the President and head of department are charged with duplicity—Recollect reader by whom, and against whom the charge is made. It is made by Mr. Sargent against the President. Weigh their comparative characters, and decide which is entitled to most respect.

Mr. Sargent affirms that at the moment when he was affoiled by the President, no decisive measures were or should be taken on the subject until he had ample opportunity to make his representations. *A promotion was actually made out for Mr. Claiborne.*

Grant that a commission was made out, was that commission irrevocable? Had it been first to Mr. Claiborne? Did Mr. Claiborne know any thing about it?—Was not Mr. Sargent expressly informed, that though the commission was made out, it was a matter not definitively settled, and that it would not for some time be taken—that in truth it was not yet considered as an appointment!—Of consequence it was not announced until the mail had closed, and we observe by the Tennessee Prints that Mr. Claiborne informs the Governor of that State, that he was not acquainted with it till August.

If this statement be true, and Mr. Sargent will not deny it—what becomes of the charge of duplicity against the President? It is to be found in the affirmation of Winthrop Sargent, and no where else. Candid minds while they appreciate the ingenuousness of the Executive, and discern in it a disposition to treat Mr. Sargent with respect, will be alienated at the wilful suppression and distortion of the above facts.

It is full time to close these remarks. In itself, the subject is very unimportant. The binding, however, attempted to be made of it to the Eastward seemed to merit some notice; and this elucidation will imply another proof of the prevalence of a spirit of misrepresentation, which, if not strongly, amidst daily detection, continues to circulate its poison against the prudent administration of our General Government.

Since the above remarks were written, the author has perused a long Pamphlet, published by Winthrop Sargent, entitled, "*Papers in relation to the official conduct of Governor Sargent.*" The Public printer have taken but little notice of this performance, and from the dullness and obscurity of its contents few readers will probably have patience to wade through it.

It consists entirely of Mr. Sargent's own vindicatory letters, of complimentary addresses, and of the partial statements of friendship. Its contents are altogether unimportant, except in the establishment of one fact, viz. that Mr. Sargent has a host of enemies in the Mississippi Territory, and that he has also a large clash of friends, the former consisting of officers appointed either by himself or the General Government. It follows necessarily that with regard to him public opinion is divided, and of consequence that his re-appointment would not have effected that reconciliation and harmony so much to be desired.

A Contract offered.

THE Directors of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company will receive proposals until the first day of December next, for erecting a Bridge over the Eastern Branch of Potomac River, at the City of Washington. The width of the Pier where the Bridge is contemplated to be fixed, is ten hundred and forty three feet, and the average depth of water at common low tide is four feet, except the channel, which is from 12 to 24 feet—the width of which is about 100 feet. But it is wished by the Directors that estimates may be furnished for a Bridge to be built on Piles or Piers, as it is not yet determined by them, which of those two kinds to adopt—it is also desired, that plans of the Bridge may accompany the estimates, that the Directors may be the better enabled to judge of the advantages & disadvantages of the two plans which have been suggested. A value of thirty feet is intended to be made over the channel.

The proposals must be sealed, and directed, post paid, to the Subscriber, in the City of Washington.

On good security being given for the performance of the contract—liberal advances will be made

By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM BRENT, Secr'y.

Washington, Oct 19. cmaw.

IMPORTED,

In the Ship Thomas, from Liverpool,

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery and Iron Ware, which are now offered for sale at the subscriber's store on New Jersey Avenue, Capitol Hill, viz.

IRON and bras kettles, stove dirto, butt and H. hinges screws, bolts, saws, files, chisels, cutlers knives, waggon boxes, frying pans, patent metal tea kettles, pots and spoons, chafing dishes, iron pots, knife cases, knives and forks, brass and iron candlesticks, shovels and tongs, trivets, locks defining etc. mathematical instruments, mill, pit and cross-cut saws, japanned ware, large tools beating, &c. &c.

HENRY INGLE.

October 19.

THE CABINET and CHAIR MAKING Business is carried on by Ingle and Patton, at their shop next to the above store, where orders in that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N B A good friendly Journeyman Cabinet-Maker will meet with employ by applying as above. 2awtf.

This day is Published

BY

RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.

Corner of South B street and New-Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

SELECT NOVELS, vol. 2d & 3d.

EXECUTED in a superior style, and each vol. to be contained in two volumes octavo.

Price to Subscribers, one dollar per vol.

Also Published—A tale in verse by Maria Regina Roche, author of the Children of the Abbey, &c. &c.

Each volume of the second edition of the fatal Connexion, begun and held at the city of Washington, on Monday the 13th of November 1800

Also just received,

A very handsome Assortment of New Novels, of the first merit, with a good collection of Law and miscellaneous History, and a very elegant Assortment of Ladies' and gentlemen's Pocket Books, of various prices and quality.

R C & Co. Have always on hand a general Assortment of Stationery, such as writing and letter paper, quills, wafers, sealing wax, ink-powder, pen knives, flutes, parchment, playing cards, black and red ink, ivory tablets, black lead pencils, &c &c. All which they will sell at the most moderate prices. Almanacs for the year 1802, just published.

Sept 16, 1801.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY & Co.

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

Fall and winter goods which are now opening and selling very low for cash or approved notes. A liberal credit will be given to those of known Punctuality.

Alexandria, Oct. 19. eptf.

To be Rented.

THE subscriber will rent by the year, or during the session of Congress, four large commodious three story BRICK HOUSES—they are well calculated for Boarding Houses, being situate on the Capitol Hill, and the nearest houses to the Capitol; two of them adjoin the well known tavern occupied by Mr. Stille the other two are greatly equally convenient to the Capitol. Any person qualified to keep such houses may know the terms by applying to

DANIEL CARROLL of Dudn.

Sept. 28. eptf

Pennsylvania Election.

Westmoreland County. In this county, contrary to our previous flatement, there was no federal ticket supported; but there were two republican tickets, which had jointly about 2,800 votes.

In *Cumberland County* the total votes were 1748 republican, and 859 federal.

The Republican ticket has carried in the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset, and Mifflin.

New-Jersey Election.

Morris County. The Republican ticket carried without oppofition. The votes given were 1810.

Sussex County. The Republican ticket carried. The republican ticket had 1587 votes; the federal 998.

Monmouth County. The republican ticket had 1261, and the federal 932 votes.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.

Extract of a letter from Nes-Orleans, dated Sept. 6, to a gentleman in this city.

"I cannot avoid acquainting you with a circumlance which, in my opinion, merits the attention of your government. A few days ago, the Alcalde, or Council, of this city, petitioned the governor, at the request of the French and Spanish physicians, to prevent two Americans from practising physic; one of them is doctor Zerbin, a young gentleman of great skill, who has for ten years past practised with the greatest success and approbation in this place; the other is a young gentleman from Virginia, of the name of Flood, of equal talents, but has not had more than two or three years experience in this place. The Governor has proper power to forbid their attending the sick; and furthermore, orders that all who do not send for the French and Spanish physicians, be sent to the hospital, or pay a fine for cure. I believe, not one American or Englishman out of hundreds who have been forced by necessity to take refuge there, have come out alive. Doctors Zerbin and Flood will continue to afflit their countrymen in a candid manner; but we fear some deliperate measures may be taken to prevent them, which will be attended with the most dire disfeequences to the poor American strangers here, who receive no kind of hospitality nor attention from the people; and I have reasons to say that of the poorer class of Americans there are more at this feasion dying, of hundred, there will not escape ten. The French and Spaniards independent of their antipathy and dislike to us, and the want of medical knowledge in the moft of them, have not the faculty of converling with a stranger, and therefore do not acquire fo perfect a knowledge of the fituation of their patients, though they underfhood him; nor are they fo attentive, which is a great point in a difeafe like the prevailing yellow fever."

BOSTON, OCT. 28.

First eastern district.

No choice of Federal Representative was made at the late trial. OLIVER COOK, jun. had 224 votes; NATHANIEL DUMMER 262; and MARTIN KINSLEY, esq. 257. Proceeds for another trial on the Republican candidates are ifsued; and we hope will reach the remote parts of the district in fafhion. The votes are to be returned by the 5th January.

Frederick-Town, Oct. 28.

On Saturday laft arrived in this town, four of the Tuftarora tribe of Indians, and on Monday morning left this place for the city of Washington—by major Sequifeffa, William Prentiss, Long Board and Thomas Green. They will purfue their journey to North-Carolina, in order to receive payment for fome lands left by them to part of their tribe, at the time thefe chiefs were invited to join the Six Nations.

NEW-YORK, October 28.

The London Gazette of Saturday the 29th Auguft contains an *erratum* of fome importance. In the Extraordinary Gazette of the 23d it is ftated, that the embarkation of French and Spanish troops from Egypt fhall take place as foon as poffible, but at the latefl within fifteen days from the date of the ratification of the Convention.—Inftead of fifteen, this fhould have been fifty days.

The French copy, from which this article was tranflated for the Monitor Auditeur, was fo—a tranflation from the London Gazette, and of courfe has adopted the error. It is alfo ftated in the French, that the terms of the convention were to be communicated to General Menou for his acceptance or rejection in two days after ratification: this was a miftake of the French tranflator—the time allowed was ten days, agreeably to the London Gazette.

By the Henry.—*Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Lisbon, dated the 14th of September, to a merchant in this city*—

"The uncommon fall of grain in England, aided by our abundant crops of Indian corn, has confiderably lowered the price of this article as well as of wheat. Flour is ftill worth 7 dollars per barrel, but we expect it will fhortly go down. The articles of American produce which remain in brifk demand, are, rice, fifh, beef and pork. We confider, however, moft of our prefent prices as likely to vary a good deal before this reaches you, fo that a quotation would be of little ufe.

"As to public affairs, there is nothing new, except the publication of our treaty with Spain, the 2d article of which expreffly ftipulates, that the ports of Portugal fhall be fhut to all Britifh fhips whatever.

"Cadiz and St. Lucar are again clofely blockaded, and no veffel is allowed to go from hence or out without fpecial permiffion from the Britifh Admiral, who is cruifing off with 15 fail of the line and 3 frigates!"

The Corporation of the City have paffed a law regulating the affize of bread. By this law, every loaf of bread is to be marked with the initials of the Baker's chriftian and fir-name; and is to be made of good and wholefome flour—The ftandard is to be regulated by the Chamberlain, and published daily in the newfpapers; who is to allow an advance of fourteen fhillings on the hundred weight of flour; and fhall alter the the affize as often as the price of flour varies from the ftandard. All bread which is not marked, is to be forfeited; and if not of the proper weight, and of good flour, a fine of twenty fhillings, for the firft offence and double for each.

The Corporation have alfo paffed a law for the weekly publication in the newfpapers of an accurate lift of the deaths in the city—with the age, fex, and difeafe of each perfon fo dying.

New York, October 29.

The Mayor having collected the opinions of eighteen phyficians of moft extenfive practice in the city—has the fatisfaction of announcing, that they all agree in thinking, that the late alarm to have been infinitely greater, than the danger would warrant—moft of them afferting, that no diforder has prevailed but the ufual annual one, and without pronouncing it to be infectious, and all but three, unitedly in the opinion, that fuch of the citizens as have removed, may with fafety return.

This, together with the official notice which he has received from Philadelphia of the renewal of the intercourfe between the two cities, affords the Mayor an opportunity of congratulating his Fellow Citizens on the cheering ftate of things, which he is warranted in believing, but an unreafonable panic has interrupted.

Augusta, Oct. 7.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Agreeable to public notification, the commiffioners of the Seminary met here at Alftons in the city of Auguftu, on Monday the 7th of September laft, in order to open and examine the feveral propofals which had been made and received for undertaking the college-an Building to be erected at the Seat of the University. Having fo done, they fat from day to day from the 8th to the 12th inftant, and Thursday the 10th, when contracts were concluded and executed with David Caddy and Jeff Thomas, the former for the ftone and brick work, and the latter for the wooden work; with good and fufficient fecurity for the performance. The building to be 120 feet long, 45 feet wide, and three ftories high; to be commenced and finifhed without delay.

The bricks, according to a former contract are now nearly made, and the foundation is already begun.

Prefident Meigs has been at Athens upwards of two months, in the actual difcharge of the duties of his appointment; where a number of ftudents are collected; and where every prelige appears of a complete and happy fucceefs to the inftitution.

The Levy Court of Washington County,

having appropriated money to repair and to keep in repair, the woollen Bridges over the Ryber and James's Creek—Propofals will be received until Tuefday next the 3d of November; to be directed to DANIEL CARROLL of Dud. ROBERT BRENT, or WILLIAM THORNTON, at either of the

October 30, 1801. 4tp