ing orders at the same time, that the greatest care should be taken of them. Being on the point of departure from Brazil, he wished to see in what situation his roots were; unfortunately they existed no longer—the fowls had got out of their coops and entirely destroyed them.

Captain Baudin was much distressed by this accident, but the order for his sailing was fixed for next morning, yet he resolved to procure the Aya-Pana again, be the price what it would.—He applied to many of the inhabitants, but he met with no success; all the offers he could make were rejected. The love of science and the desire of being useful to his country, made him go beyond those considerations which would have weighed with him in other circumstances, he remembered that there was a root of the Aya-Pana in the window of an individual who had constantly refused to part with it; he formed the project of taking it away during the night; he went, attended by some sailors, who, by the assistance of long poles, threw down the vase on which was the plant; captain Baudin immediately seized it, repaired and made sail for the Isle of France before the day appeared.

As soon as captain Baudin arrived in this colony, he made known to the intendant of the garden of the republic, the character of the interesting plant with which he proposed to enrich the colony. As the Aya-Pana takes readily from cuttings, this plant was promptly multiplied, and at this day there is scarcely an habitation in which it is not cultivated.

The properties of the Aya-Pana, if the information I have received is to be confided in, as well as that lately addressed to Madam Bonaparte and to the citizen Jussieu, by captain Baudin himself, are fully acknowledged at the Isle of France; this plant enjoys as great celebrity there, as in its native country.

The garden of the government is continually besieged by the sick, who come to solicit the leaves of this plant to cure them. The Gazette of the colony presents each day proofs of its virtues, and it is used with success, not only against the bites of serpents, but for to cure the dropsy, the most inveterate venereal diseases, and all sorts of wounds.

Amongst the great number of cures effected in the Isle of France by means of the Aya-Pana, and reported in the papers already mentioned, I will mention three or four, which will make known the manner in which this plant is administered, and the different doses which are employed in different cases.

A planter of the Isle of France, citizen Gotte was stung on the right hand by a scorpion; a very serious inflammation immediately took place, attended with most acute pains. Capt. Baudin advised him to apply the Aya-Pana to it—several leaves were pounded and placed on the wound. The pains ceased immediately; at the end of two hours there was no longer any inflammation, and the hand was restored to its natural state.

Citizen Ponset, an officer of artillery, brought to captain Baudin a negro who had been stung while fishing, by a fish known in that country by the name of, *The Loch*. The wound occasioned by this fish is so venemous, that before the Aya-Pana was known, it was necessary to amputate the wounded member. The hand of the negro being extremely inflamed, captain Baudin advised him to apply the Aya-Pana to it pounded; and, as he supposed that it would require a considerable quantity to effect the cure, a person was sent off to the garden of the government to procure a sufficiency to envelope the hand of the patient; but as the garden was 3 leagues distant, and the negro in great misery, Captain Baudin determined to take seven or eight leaves from a young plant that he had at his dwelling; they were pounded and applied to the part injured: the next day the hand was perfectly cured.

A negro was brought to a surgeon who attended the sick of a laboratory; his belly was much swelled, owing to a confirmed dropsy. The surgeon determined to tap the patient, but he deferred the operation until he could make some visits to several other persons who were under his care; but being pressed by the master of the laboratory to do something for the negro, he told him, in derision, to give him until his return, the Aya-Pana in infusion. The orders of the surgeon, happily for the sick person, were literally followed. The dropsy made no further progress; the symptoms gradually disappeared, and at the end of a few days the negro was able to do his labor.

I might here cite a number of other cures effected by this famous plant of Brazil, but it is not prudent to certify facts which we have not witnessed. I think we ought to wait for the observations of careful and able physicians to confirm the virtues of the Aya-Pana. Nevertheless, the testimony of Captain Baudin, and of several others lately arrived from the Isle of France, merit some confidence, and give us room to hope, that the Aya-Pana will augment the number of vegetable productions employed to relieve or cure the ills of humanity.

It is to be presumed that this plant will not be slow in multiplying itself in the gardens of the capital. Already the Citizen Michaux, who has rendered such great services to Botany and agriculture, has sent the seeds of it to Citizen Cels, and Madame Bonaparte has received some from the intendant of the public gardens; but as seed do not always produce, it is to be wished that some of the live plants could be sent; it multiplies readily by cuttings, and we could then easily pronounce on the virtues attributable to this plant.

It may be permitted to call in doubt the virtues of the Aya-Pana, the botanical characters of it are so simple and so easy to seize, that we cannot have the least doubt of the family to which it belongs. The examination I have made of several complete plants, has demonstrated to me that it belongs to the Corymbiferes, and that it is related to the Eupatorium of Linnens.

The stock (*Tige*) of this species, which I have named the *Eupatorium Aya Pana*, is straight, branchy, of a deep brown, of the height of one metre, and the thickness of a goose quill, its leaves are alternate, shaped like a lance, and very entire, its flowers of a lively purple, are disposed in corymbers at the summit of the stalk and branches.

The Eupatorium-Aya-Pana may be distinguished from the other species of the same family, by the following phrases: *eutpasorium folis lanceo latis, integerrimis, inferioribus opposites, superioribus alternis; colicibus sub simplicibus, multistoris.*

A figure and a more extended description of the botanical character of the Aya-Pana, will be found in the first number of a description of the plants in the garden of Malmaison, which will appear in a month.

P. S. I have received from Madame Bonaparte a parcel of dried leaves of the Aya-Pana, which I have delivered to the Citizen Alibert, physician of the hospital of St. Louis, and professor of Materia Medica, for him to determine by experience their medical virtues.

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## Valuable Ware House

FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the premises on Friday the 10th day of June next at 12 o'clock, the Ware Houses and the Wharf, now occupied by Messrs. Stenart and Beall. This property is situated at the corner of Frederick and Key's street in the centre of that part of Georgetown where the flour and shipping business is done. There are two ware houses connected in such manner, (the one opening on one and the other on the other street) as to be used in separate or joint tenements, that are strongly and well built of stone and brick, three stories high, beside an extensive sail loft, are well divided for storing, and very capacious; they front about 70 feet on the street next the water, and about 50 feet on the other. The wharf is only divided from them by the street, and extends in water sufficient for large ships, the whole width of the widest front, the whole is in good repair.

This sale will be made under a deed of Mortgage, and power of attorney to sell, to reimburse the subscriber a sum of money due from the late Francis Lewis Taney. The residue, if any, to be divided among said Taney's creditors.—The title will be explained on the day of sale—and will be given to the purchaser on the payment of the purchase money.

Approved negotiable notes for the purchase money, payable the one half at six months, the other half at nine months, will be required, and must be given at the time of purchase, or the sale will be void and a resale take place.

J. MASON.

George-Town, May 17.——e p. til June 10.

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THOMAS CARPENTER, Taylor.

HAS Just received by recent arrivals at Philadelphia, from England, and the East Indies, a handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, of the best quality, also Patent water proof Cloth's and Cassimere's, superior Navy Blue and other colours; handsome Navy & fashionable Buttons, &c.

Gentlemen of Army, Navy and Fashion served with expedition and taste.

New Jersey Avenue, seventh house from Capitol Square and Pennsylvania Avenue near the President's square.

April 13 1803. tf.

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## NOTICE.

THAT large, extensive, valuable Lot, with the Brick House and improvements in which Mr Adam King now keeps Store, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday the 1st day of June next—this property is situated near the centre of George-town, and on the best improved street—The house is spacious and convenient; the lot fronts 60 feet on High street, and extends 260 feet back. A clear indisputable title is vested in the subscriber as a trustee by conveyance from the Chancellor of Maryland, and will be given to the purchaser on payment of the purchase money, negociable notes with approved indorsers for equal third parts of the purchase money, payable in 60, 90 and 120 days will be required and must be given at the time of purchase, or the sale to be void, and resale take place.

PHILIP B. KEY.

May 30.

☞ *In consequence of Mr. Key's being unexpectedly detained at the General Court, the above sale is postponed until Friday the 24th of June, when the property will positively be offered for sale.*


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## *The Constitution.*

There is no *temporal* object whatever, in which the people of these states have so substantial, so great an interest, as they have in that compound national and state system of civil policy, which has been heretofore displayed, deliberately legalized and authoritatively embodied with their archival instruments in "the declaration of independence."—"the state constitutions,"—"the confederation of 1781," and "the present constitution of the United States." *The obvious spirit* of these acts of the sovereign power—*The plain words* of these acts of the *sovereign* power to which every public functionary of the United States has pledged his *faith*, "his life, his fortune and his sacred honor" *in all the forms of truth and law*, and *with the highest solemnities of religion*, establish, indisputably, the rule which should govern the conscience and the conduct of every public agent. It is natural therefore, when the good people and the officers of government of the United States witness every year avowals of *monarchism* in a man holding the highest military trust, it is natural, we say, to ask where is *the honor of the soldier?—where the honor of the profession of arms?* When these avowals are heard from a man, holding at the time, one of the most lucrative, honorable and of the highest civil powers and trusts, which it was within the capacity of the *legislature* to create, or of the president, with the concurrence of the senate, to confide,—nay when such an avowal and even written persuasions of venerable and faithful and able men, in constitutional state trusts, to abandon *the cardinal*—the vital principles of the constitutions, acts and instruments we have designated, are superadded by the chief executive magistrate, where, we ask, is *personal plighted good faith*—where is *sacred personal plighted honor*—where above all things is the veneration for that religion and for *the supreme God of that religion*, whose awful testification, they have presumed, on every new acquisition of official emolument and power, to invoke.

*People of America*, it is not wished to injure individuals, but you have yourselves witnessed a deliberate and solemn, official, public admission, declaration and notification written and subscribed by an actual *federal* member of your highest legislative body * that the leading men of *the federal party* (who have rallied, *to a man* under *the banners* of the persons of whose unfaithful conduct in office we have reminded you,) had differed to excess about *the degree of hatred* and *animosity* with which they should pursue their opponents those opponents, who, faithful to your high confided trusts—faithful to your indefeasible rights and best interests—faithful to their plighted personal honor—faithful to their sacred engagements before *the invoked Almighty*, defend, maintain and promote the cardinal—the vital principles of your civil constitutions.

The time has manifestly arrived, when those leading self-stiled federalists, unrestrained by the decorum and policy of official situations, leaving out of sight the more virtuous, more wise, and more prudent federalists, who were lately their associates, *have waged an open war against the principles of the constitution.* Having already trampled on their plighted *faith to you* and to "mankind"—having thus already set at nought their *sacred plighted honor*—having secretly and truly (in the most active and influential instances) decidedly abandoned *the religious faith*, which they, in impious affectation, pretend to hold,—having, against their duties, their honor, and their oaths, avowed and advocated monarchism and nobility, they, no longer restrained in the expression of their "*hatred and animosity*," have commenced an open, excessive and incessant war against every active, zealous energetic and eminent friend to the principles of the revolution and constitutions of the United States. Other examples—other evidences will be reserved, but we present to your particular consideration their indecent dishonorable, irreligious "hatred and animosity"—*their sublimated rancor* against Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States.

Every measure of the president is received by them with the *jaundiced* eye of prejudice. No instance is more striking than that of the excises. Every nation in Europe is encreasing its taxes. The president, convinced of the safety (and experience proves him right) recommends the abolition of some of ours, and points out the most disordered part of our revenue system as proper to be abolished. There is as much censure as if he had proposed a million of *new* taxes, or a *thousand* new offices. Though every little and great American grain field and orchard, and every cargo and cask of molasses has been freed from the excise on the distillation of its produce, it is denied that the repeal of the internal duties has decreased the public burdens on any but the rich. Though the retail sale of foreign spirits to the poor is far beyond the like sales to the rich, it is pretended, that the labouring citizens are not benefited by the repeal of the retailers licence duty. Though the northern and eastern states pay most of the carriage duty in fact and in proportion to numbers, it is pretended that Mr. Jefferson was influenced by a little and criminal partiality in favor of Virginia. Though the consumer of refined sugars pays six cents and one quarter duty on the brown sugar, out of which his pound of white sugar is made, and the consumers of brown sugar pay but two cents and one half per pound on that brown, it is pretended, that the poor have been left burdened, and that the rich also have been unburdened.

Before his election, Mr. Jefferson was accused of a determination to bring on a war with England, and it has been pretended since: but *Mr. Addington*, their prime minister has lately declared, in his seat in parliament, that the conduct of the present government of the United States, is in just and reasonable amity towards Great Britain. He thus demolished, with one honest stroke, this plea for the "hatred and animosity" of certain pretended federalists against Mr. Jefferson. We do not charge a great proportion of the party with this or any intentional injustice. Where they are in the wrong it is from error and being misled.

When Mr. Jefferson came to the chair, the alarm of ruin to our public credit was *industriously* spread; but we learn from the last message to congress, that all the interest and public expences have been paid, that five millions and one half of public debt have been discharged in the recess without the use of reloans, and that 4,000,000 and one half remain in the treasury—The public debt seems, indeed *in the certain road to mortality*, but it is by a punctual, moral and religious payment of interest and principal, according to a law not passed in *federal* times, tho' they assume the merit of creating the resources, which arise from an increasing population and consumption. The republicans *pay off* the debt. The federalists *increased* the debt at the unexampled—*ruinous* interest of eight per cent. The republicans *refuse* to borrow even at *five* per cent. but increase the discipline of collection, bring in arrears, economize, and pay off at the rate of 7 or 8 millions per annum. Stocks and funds of all kinds are at an unexampled height.—The time of Washington and Adams in the presidency witnessed no such elevation of the prices of public or bank stocks. The financial administration of Hamilton, jeopardized and injured by his *political* and *personal* passions and views, witnessed no such elevated, stable and perfect condition of the stocks and funds. In this last term may be included the fiscal service of Oliver Wolcott. It was not from a confidence in his own talents that he borrowed money at *eight* per cent. to pay off *six* per cent. stock, and to hold bank-shares, which produced no more than 6 and a quarter on their market value, or do we believe this was from his own views. Time may explain the curious reasons.

At another season, occasion may be taken to enlarge upon those acts of well-doing, which would have ensured to an anti-republican president the support of Mr. Jefferson's leading opponents, but *their settled and avowed hostility to the principles of the constitution* occasions them to devote their days and night to *the ruin of its friends*. We *press* this important *truth* upon the people, but expressly limit is application.

After treating thus truly and explicitly of *a vast existing evil*, intended by *a part* of a party to destroy the constitution, through the sides of its principal supporters, a suggestion of great importance and of the deepest interest to the heart of every republican, will be offered as one mean of defence against those mortal stabs, and as an antidote to the secret poisons, in which the instruments of death have been steeped.

The condition of *freedom* and *disfranchisement* in the state of Connecticut, will be found, on examination, to be a principal source of danger to republican government. That state contains about 250,000 persons The adult males amount therefore to more than 50,000. There are very few foreigners, scarcely any non-naturalized foreigners, and few paupers from the healthiness of the country, the cheapness of living, the abundance of employment, the resource of navigation, the strictness against the drunken and idle and the facility of emigration. Yet it is understood, that there is no instance wherein 19,000 votes have been given, at the most warmly contested state or national election, though they poll in every township. It appears then that out of 50,000 actual freemen, about 31,000 omit or are not allowed to exercise the privileges of freemen. This fact is of the most dangerous example to the United States. So far as the votes are prevented by *the laws*, it is against what is called their constitution, which gives an equal right to elect and be elected to all "*freemen*," but the constitution of Connecticut does not seem to have any regular or formal existence more than that of England. The *lawful* state of things is there called the constitution of Connecticut. So far as the laws prevent the attendance of more than 19,000 of the freemen at elections, they are against justice and natural right, against the principles of the opposition to Great Britain, the main one of which was that *taxation and representation are inseparable.*" Those laws are also against the principles of the other state constitutions, and against the principles of the confederation, which was founded on the equal *rights*, in whatever state residing, of all our people, and they are against the authority and spirit of the federal constitution, which declares that it is ordained and established by the people, and *guarantees* to every state in the union a *republican* form of government. That form of government, by which 19,000 freemen govern 31,000 is manifestly and certainly *not republican*. *The attention of the eminent authorities of the United States is respectfully drawn to this subject. They are bound to support, maintain, defend, and carry into execution, in each and every part, the constitution of the United States.* It ought to be a subject of *early*, formal, and *strict* enquiry, *whether Connecticut is now in truth and in fact under a republican form of government.* They are a numerous and valuable people, and qualified to make a respectable figure under republican institutions. If vast numbers of upright, industrious, native citizens, and inhabitants of Connecticut, are in actual state of *disfranchisement*, if they pay taxes and duties to the Union and to the state, if they are enrolled in the militia, perform duty therein, or pay the lawful fines, in short, if they are a numerous and efficient and perhaps a major part of the members of the body politic of Connecticut, and above all if they are friends to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and have been and are willing to risk their lives and services in its defence, then to do justice, *duty under the constitution* and prudence require that the legislature and president of the United States should take *effectual cognizance of their case*, and procure or administer *the remedy* for *the malady*, whereof that important member of the American body appears to be diseased.

In this free stricture upon public subjects, we mean not to reflect upon or injure any *individual* or any *description of men*. It is our anxious wish to see the talents, good qualities, and energies of *all* to whom

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* *Samuel Lyman, at the time a representative from the State of Massachusetts in congress.*