The following hand bill has been circulated at the polls in the Western District. We shall make no further comment upon it, than merely to remind our readers, that Mr. Hatheway is the same whose secession from the federal party, and address to the electors of Oneida, in behalf of Morgan Lewis, at the last election, they may perhaps well recollect. It was in April, 1804, that Mr. Hatheway, in the address above alluded to, abjured the federal and adopted the republican creed.

Albany Register.

FEDERALISM UNMASKED.

It is with the deepest regret that I submit to the public an extract of a letter, which has remained with me for three years, as secret as death itself; and would have so remained for ever, did not the good of our country demand that a PLOT, which threatened its existence, should be exposed to public view. Under these impressions, all considerations of private confidence must be laid aside. Plots, against a legal existing administration, mild and pacific in its measures, are obnoxious in the extreme, and not to be countenanced or concealed for a moment; neither would this have been, had not hopes been entertained that the plot would fail, while the revengeful spirit which concerted the same would die away, and that occasion would not require its being made known. But when I call to mind the regular system which has been pursued by the federalists and Burr, from the time of his election to the office of Vice President down to the present moment—taking in view their efforts to make him President—then their plots (herein disclosed) to make him governor of the state of New York—then of late, as we have seen this same Burr in our capitol, flush with money, plotting the subversion of our government, and boasting a connection with our "*first blood*"—then seeing him in the heart of our country, enlisting soldiers, raising armies, preparing an armament, building a fleet—and in all this having the good wishes of our federalists, and no doubt supplied with their money; when we see this same man arraigned before courts and juries, and by them acquitted: when we hear the tongue of a federalist excusing him, and calumniating our executive for his energetic measures against Burr—taking all these things unto view, they irresistibly force a conviction on the mind, that a plot has long since been laid by the Federalists and Burr—and has been, and is to be pursued to the last extremity, if nothing short will subvert our present administration. They also irresistibly force a conviction on the mind, that I should stand inexcusable to my country, if I withheld any information which would tend to develope this *horrible domination!* If my conviction, in a full view of the premises, is not well founded, I shall receive that censure from the hands of the public, which the disclosure of a confidential letter merits. In the event of this publication, should the same spirit of *federal revenge*, which in the extract is breathed forth against the administration, be turned against me—and should the federal darts, poisoned with corruption as they are, assail me from every quarter, I may perhaps fall a victim. They may kill me, but this publication they cannot kill. This vile, this odious, this unprincipled PLOT WILL LIVE, when the existence of all who are concerned in it is at an end.—It was this which decided my politics.—It was this which caused me to declare to the federalists of the county of Oneida—"Here I halt—I can proceed with you no farther." The extract is from a letter written by a member of Congress.

J. HATHEWAY.

EXTRACT.

"*Washington, February* 27, 1804.

"The movements of *Burr* disturb the quiet of *their souls*—he will shake the very centre of their *conclave*. You may rest assured, my good fellow, that if our friends will but *play true*, Burr will chastise these usurpers of power with a rod they deserve; he is no more one of their party, tho' for *certain purposes*, must so appear—*rely upon this as true*. He is the only person who can chastise these fellows, and policy dictates our unity to give him a support—all our friends in this city have the same opinion; *all the judges of the supreme court are united with us* in this opinion.

It is a matter of great surprise among our federal friends here, how Hamilton can take so imprudent a part. Report says that H——n made a long speech in favor of Lansing and against Burr. I fear his *personal resentment* to Burr, and not policy, governs his conduct.—All our federal friends now in this city are looking up with anxiety to the election in New-York—their hopes are founded on the *success of Burr*—tho' this should not be known to any but *real friends*. What have we to expect from Lansing, he is nominated by Clinton and Spencer, and their creatures—he must and will be their tool. The old governor is to be Vice President, and all will be united to the great mammoth of democrary by ties too strong to be broken. We can do nothing of ourselves against the mighty torrent; shall we not then rather join the *enemy of OUR ENEMY* than the enemy of *Burr & us both? Think well of this question!*

"G. GRISWOLD."

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

IN our paper of the 26th of September last, we published a letter which had been written to Mr. Jefferson in November 1792, on the subject of sheathing vessels with Palmetto boards to preserve them from the ravages of the worm.—As the vessel in which it was sent was unfortunately lost, the letter did not come to hand.—The importance of the subject is a sufficient apology for bringing it again before the public. It was stated in that letter that the writer had a number of Palmetto boards "sawed three-fourths of an inch thick, with which, in April, he sheathed a small rowing boat, and kept her moored through the summer, in a situation exposed to the attack of that destructive insect. She was taken out of the water and examined by several persons concerned in shipping and commerce, who decided in favor of the experiment. The sheathing was perfectly sound and had not been touched by a single worm, although there were an abundance of them strewed over it—it was also free from grass and weeds. Upon cutting into the sheathing, it was found not to have imbibed more water than a pine board would have done, as at the depth of one-eighth of an inch it was perfectly dry. He sheathed a two inch plank of yellow pine, with a Palmetto board, and moored it in salt water, in the first week in April, where it remained until the 24th of October—it was then taken out and examined. The Palmetto was as free from worms, barnacles, weeds and grass, as the day it was put into the water, but the pine plank was perforated throughout, and was entirely covered with barnacles, &c." The boat on which the experiment was made was lost seven years after, a which time, the sheathing was as sound as when it was put on. It had only been scraped and payed with half stuff once a year.

Since the publication of that letter we have examined a schooner belonging to Col. Shubrick, of this city, sheathed in the way recommend. It appears to possess many advantages over the common mode of sheathing with either pine boards or copper. Not being so elastick as the pine, the Palmetto, when it has acquired its shape, retains it without straining to recover itself—and its wiry fibres are too hard to be cut by the worms. The inhabitants of the Southern States know that the Palmetto is indestructable under water, and impervious to the worms; all our wharves are evidences of these facts. We were at first apprehensive that the nails would draw, but on enquiry we find this not to be the case. The Palmetto can be cut into boards of a convenient size, and when payed over with the usual stuff, looks as well and as neat as the usual sheathing. It is infinitely cheaper than copper, is the produce of our own country, and can be obtained in abundance.

We submit it to the consideration of the Secretary of the Navy, whether it would not be a desirable object to try the experiment on one or two of the smaller armed vessels of the government. If it is found to answer all the purposes of copper without it expense, it will be a sufficient recommendation of its importance—The gentlemen who first made the experiments and published the result of them, is entitled to the thanks of every ship owner in the United States.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

COMMUNICATION.

The particular attention of the public is respectfully and earnestly called to a subject of great, and in the opinion of the writer, incalculable, importance to the community at large.

A certain doctor, who has taken up his residence at the sign of the White Swan, in Race-street, in the city of Philadelphia, and appears to be a complete philanthropist, curing the afflicted of all diseases, without any other fee or reward than the satisfaction of having relieved a fellow-creature. Hundreds in this city have already witnessed and experienced the beneficial effects of his salutary practice; many have been relieved from diseases under which they laboured for years, and expended sums of money with physicians of respectable standing, without deriving material benefit.

By this man some astonishing and miraculous cures have been made. His practice, if permitted by divine providence to be continued, and supported by an enlightened and benevolent public, promises much good to this city, particularly if we should unfortunately be afflicted with that dreadful scourage, the yellow-fever, which the writer of this paper has been informed, and confidently believes, woud yield an easy conquest to the Doctor's salutary remedy.

The object of the writer is not only to call the attention of the public to the benefits which have arisen and may arise from such practice, but likewise as to the manner in which he has been informed, and from his own personal knowledge believes, his practice to be conducted.

It is said from the great number of applicants, rich and poor, who daily crowd upon him, and of late have increased from one to two hundred people a day, or upwards, the Doctor is obliged to go daily, without regard to roads or weather, several miles into the country (which he performs on foot) to collect his herbs and roots, from 30 to 50 weight, or more, which he carries home himself, and prepares them, ready to administers in the evening and succeeding morning, to his numerous applicants.

I think it proper, that the public, or an association of individuals, should, from the same benevolent motives step forward and procure or provide some comfortable and convenient house for the accommodation of the patients; or adopt some measures whereby the Doctor could be relieved from his present laborious practice—the afflicted part of the community have a better opportunity to be relieved, and the Doctor's benevolent motives forwarded and promoted.

If any person should have doubts, or should wish further information, as to the beneficial practice of the Doctor, let them apply to the landlord where he resides, or to some of the many persons who have been relieved and are ready to testify to the truth of the above statement.

A Friend to Mankind.

N. B. The writer can solemnly assure the public that this communication is made from no other than benevolent motives, and without the knowledge of the Doctor or any individual concerned with him.

The following letters appear in the late Mississippi papers as having passed between colonel Burr and governor Williams:

(*No date.*)

SIR,

The vindictive temper and unprincipled conduct of Judge Rodney, have induced me to withdraw for the present from public view.

I nevertheless continue in the disposition which has been uniformly manifested, of submitting to civil authority, so long as I can be assured, that it will be exercised towards me within the limits prescribed for other citizens.

It is proper, however, before again surrendering, that I be informed of the cause or charge, if any, for which it is purposed to arrest me; whether bail will be received—the tenor of recognizance, and sum in which security will be required: I ask further, your assurance, that no attempt to send me out of the territory will be countenanced or permitted, and that my person shall not be subjected to any military arrest.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. BURR.

His Excellency Gov. Williams.

12th February, 1807.

SIR,

I have seen your proclamation:—It was unworthy of you to lend your sanction to a falshood. The recognizance by which I was bound, was on condition that I should appear *in case an indictment should be found against me*, and not otherwise. This special form was agreed to by judge Rodney, after nearly half an hour's discussion between him, Mr. Harding and myself; drawn up at his request by Mr. Harding and signed by the Judge in our presence, and in that of colonel Osmun, and will be found in the hand writing of Mr. Harding, so signed, unless, for fraudulent purposes, the judge shall have destroyed it—If he shall deny these facts, he must be as lost to shame as to principle—if he shall admit them, or they shall be otherwise established to your satisfaction, it is hoped that you will feel it to be your duty by a public manifesto, to cancel your proclamation and to acknowledge the error on which it has been founded.

A. BURR.

His Excellency Gov. Williams.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1807.

SIR,

Your two notes, the one without date, the other under that of yesterday, I have this moment received—Without animadverting on the unusual style which you should have permitted to yourself, I can only say, that from the judicial proceedings in this territory you cannot be considered in any other light than as a fugitive from the laws of your country: with these, you are too well acquainted not to know that it belongs to a department different from mine to determine as to the nature of your offence, and to decide as to the manner in which you are to be treated. Hence you must see, it would be as improper as it would be undignified in me to enter into any stipulations as to your surrender: In justice to myself, however, I will observe, that so long as I have the honor to preside in this territory, I shall never use the military except in aid of the civil authority and that, if you submit yourself to this, you may be assured, that it shall "be exercised towards you within the limits prescribed for other citizens," similarly situated.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ROBT. WILLIAMS.

Col. Aaron Burr.

KNOWLEGE IS POWER—MONEY IS POWER—WORDS ARE POWER.

The use and abuse of words is a very important branch of knowledge, in a nation where public opinion may be said to be omnipotent, where liberty exists in the most ample latitude, and where reasoning always precedes the public decisions.

In a state where public opinion is fixon a given principle, where there is so decided a preponderance of power and authority and of right conviction on that principle; that to oppose it directly and explicitly would be fruitless and perhaps worse—in such a state, those who are the enemies of the principle, which they dare not or could not avow openly with any prospect of success or safety, will attack it indirectly—and by concealed means, in ever varying shapes, and with such cunning and caution as they may think best calculated to undermine and destroy the principle, while they may escape unhurt, and if possible undetected.

It is thus that the TORIES have acted before and since the revolution. Whatever the causes of party division or political agitation, the character and tendency of the measures and the dispositions of the men, could never be mistaken, tested by this criterion—where and ever there appeared to be any one trait predominant of *devotion or inclination to the influence* of G. Britain—of a leaning to *monarchy* or *aristocracy*—of an *hostility to the equal rights and suffrages of the people* wherever there were laws meditated or made adverse to civil *liberty* and to *conscience*, wherever there was a tendency to render government subservient to the business of jobbing—wherever there was a disposition to create or encrease enormous salaries and expenditures, by which lazy men might riot on the fruits of industrious men's labor *there were the* TORIES who opposed the revolution ever since, and in such numbers and with such a thorough paced perseverance in wrong, that before the mass of the *motly crew* became perfectly agreed on rules of action, TORYISM had so completely absorbed all other qualities of political feeling as to render it scarcely practicable for those who had embarked themselves in the combination to extricate themselves from the *labyrinth*.

We wish not purposely to stir up invidious recollections of the conduct which was displayed by the *tories* after they had through the benevolent influence of Dr. *Franklin*, obtained a repeal of the *test law*; nor how soon they forgot the generosity which they had experienced, and became the most inveterate and persevering enemies of their benefactors; of that liberty which they had opposed, which had forgiven them admitted them to equal rights with those who had fought for that liberty, and upon which they now turned their ungrateful and patricidal hands.—The matter is notorious—and it may now be mentioned with the more satisfaction, since the cause of virtuous liberty has triumphed even over their ingratitude, and made them *in spite of themselves* more happy and secure by their defeat, than if those to whom they lent their aid had succeeded in their destructive system of policy and government.

Our object in noticing these memorable doings and times, is to present more forcibly to view the truth, that WORDS ARE POWER, as well as knowledge and wealth. The TORIES all the time never *avowed*, while they *acted* in open hostility to civil liberty.

They employed some convenient *latitudinarian* word which enabled them under an equivocal term or phase to act in a different manner from what the received and obvious meaning should be confined to express. If they were charged with disaffection, they said they were *Americans*; but this defence would have been as good and suitable a reply for *Phineas Bond* or even for *general Arnold* as for any resident and non-resisting *tory*; *Aaron Burr* and *Rufus King* are both Americans, but being simply *born* in America was not the point in question it was *are you* or *are you not a friend* to the principles of the *declaration of independence?*

To this question *Charles Thomson*, secretary of the old congress, would say I am an American in the sense of that declaration, and acknowledge the sovereignty of the people. And although *Charles Thomson* was *born* in Ireland, this would be no *bull*—tho' it is as much of a *bull* for a man to say he is an American, who in fact was and is an enemy of the happiness of America, and every day and in every action, is the instrument or slave of a foreign government.

Political measures and men, therefore, have been from the earliest times of political disputation on the rights of civil liberty, always distinguished by the *characters of their acts and deeds*—and when they have had any, or many of those traits above described, the politicians who used them, have been called TORIES—and those who have opposed harsh, *intolerant, irrational* or *oppressive* measures, have been likewise denominated WHIGS.

And these discriminations were necessary as just—they were necessary for the *whigs*, to preserve them from contamination; they were necessary for the *tories*, to contradistinguish their object politics, from the more enobling and magnanimous principles of (what honest *Nathaniel Macon* calls) WHIGGERY. No man has written with more force against *American toryism* than *John Adams*, and we only notice the individual, because he has been since a conspicuous evidence, that, like *M'Kean* and *Lewis*, after being willing to go to all lengths against *tories*, he could become an *apostate whig*, and a rancorous proselyte, of that very *toryism*, which he had so eloquently denounced.

These examples are also the more necessary, because there are men who having been WHIGS like these, and the most violent of all persecutors of *tories*, continue after their apostacy, still to found a claim to the name of *whigs*, and upon their *former* credit—after their present actions had been sufficient to disgrace the most virtuous course of early previous conduct.

A recent conversation between two Englishmen, one of whom for mercantile purposes abandoned his allegiance to George III. by oath—but maintained it in his daily practice. A man who as *Cullen* said "has committed an unpardonable offence in the sight of God," by becoming a citizen of the United States according to law. This English factor, having engaged in a political dispute, on the probability of a war between Great Britain and the United States, indulged himself in the most unqualified abuse and aspersions, on the American people—the government and the country—which he represented as not being fit for a *christian* to live in, and emphatically exclaimed—"O! "I wish I could once more return to England and "live under the government of George "III." This 50 per cent citizen, followed up the conversation with an ejaculation—"That unless *Jefferson* sub-"mitted to the terms of the British mi-"nistry, *a British fleet might capture* "*every American vessel on the ocean*, "*blockade and bombard our cities.*"

This was the expression almost verbatim of one of those English agents turned citizen, who is in favor of energetic government and of all the TORY system of measures.

Upon being remonstrated with on the indelicacy, and impropriety of such sentiments and expressions, for a man who had sworn allegiance to the United States, and abjured all foreign allegiance, and it being hinted to him, that if *what he wished* were to take place, *Americans* who were sincere in their love of America and its rights, might think it necessary to *take care of him.*

"Yes," said he, "I thought so; I "expected we should have our *throats* "*cut* by the jacobins—it is high time "for *us federalists* to form associations "for our defence."

Now, from this conversation, which could be carried home to the *person by name* if necessary, these questions arise.

Do the *federalists* as they are called, wish "*a British fleet to capture every* "*American vessel on the ocean and bom-*"*bard and blockade our cities?*"

Are they agreed that this government and country are not fit for a christian to live in?

Are they anxious to return to live under George III.?

For here we see a man holding these principles,, and declaring it to be "*high time for us federalists to form associations.*" Are these *federal* principles? If they are, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," but if they are not, is it not time to separate the *wheat* from the *tares*—WHIGS from TORIES—you Americans who have hitherto suffered *tories* to hold you by the *skirts*, it is time to disentangle yourselves, and to be *men*—*Americans*—*whigs*—all party passions will sink in the generous emotions which the love of liberty, of virtue, and our country inspire—be prepared to decide for you'll be soon called upon by a voice more persuasive. —— AURORA.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer having, from a regard to his health, determined to exchange his present profession for one less laborious, offers to dispose of his establishment, consisting of the National Intelligencer, printed three times a week, and the Universal Gazette, printed weekly.—This disposition will only be made to a person of sound republican principles. It is desirable that the terms should be arranged by personal communication with the Editor.

The Editors of Republican prints throughout the union will confer a favor by inserting this advertisement a few times in their papers.