From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

An Addreſs to the inhabitants of Montgomery county, Maryland, by their fellow-citizen,

Charles W. H. Wharton.

No. III.

When maturely conſidering the removals made by Mr. Jefferſon, we ſhall diſcover the only ground upon which they can be defended to be their neceſſity. If theſe removals were neceſſary—if any the moſt remote advantage accrued to the nation by this meaſure, then of courſe they are in uniſon with the immutable principles of political juſtice. But in order to ſhew this neceſſity two things muſt be proved. *Firſt*, that the federaliſts, who had hitherto filled the offices of our government, had not diſcharged with fidelity the duties of their reſpective ſtations—or, *ſecondly*, if no charge of this kind had been ſuſtained, that there muſt nevertheleſs reſult ſome benefit to the country by their removal. As to the firſt no charge of the kind has ever been adduced. Federaliſts have not been accuſed of mal-conduct in their offices. Democratic inſolence has not dared to call in queſtion their integrity or their talents. They have been allowed by their opponents to poſſeſs both. Mr. Jefferſon admits them to be attached to the conſtitution—In plain and explicit terms he calls them *Republicans;* and yet, ſtrange as it may appear, theſe are the very men marked out as victims to executive vengeance! Why is this done? If they be honeſt men, why remove them? If they be republicans, ſhould they not be patronized as friends to our country; or what ſeems ſtill more grateful to a democratic ear, the friends of the people? In order to juſtify this meaſure every *republican character* hath thrown in his mite; and ſomething like an apology has been made out. The bawling demagogue—the miſchievous diſorganizer, and the former inhabitants of a dungeon have enliſted under the banners—and ſophiſtry, inſtead of argument, has been employed to convince us of its propriety.—We have been told that a rotation in office is eſſentially neceſſary to the well being of our government; that it is the very life and ſpirit of republican inſtitutions; that the removals were therefore in uniſon with the ſoundeſt policy; and upon this ground, and this alone, has the meaſure found advocates. Let us combat this poſition. It is certainly ſpecious; but I truſt I ſhall be able to convince you of its fallacy. "A rotation in office," they ſay, "is eſſentially neceſſary to the well being of republican governments." I deny it. In order to demonſtrate the non-exiſtence of ſuch neceſſity, let us ſuppoſe that ten perſons have entered into a ſocial compact, and formed a government---I would juſt obſerve that imported patriots are excluded from ſuch ſuppoſed aſſociation, becauſe they are generally ſuch orderly, enlightened citizens as to need not the reſtraint of laws. Well, in this government, as in every rational one, offices muſt be created. To diſcharge the duties of theſe offices, talents and integrity are required. The ſociety inveſt a preſident with full powers to ſelect characters to fill theſe offices. The perſons appointed do not abuſe the truſt repoſed in them. For eight years have they undergone the fatigues of public buſineſs; and during this time they have given univerſal ſatisfaction. Their talents are undoubted, their reputation untarniſhed with a bluſh; what now ſhould we ſay of the preſident of ſuch a ſociety if he were to diſmiſs theſe faithful ſervants of the people? Would the meaſure be deemed prudent or wiſe! On what ground could it be advocated? What benefit could poſſibly ariſe to the people by a ſtep like this? All rational men would condemn it. They would ſee it in the ſpirit of party; political intolerance would peep under the aſſumed garb of promoting the intereſt of the aſſociation. Its injuſtice and impolicy would be evident to the meaneſt capacity, and all would execrate its author as an inſidious foe to their beſt intereſts and proſperity. Such would be their concluſions, if one grain of common ſenſe, or one ſpark of virtue exiſted among them—And yet it is upon this principle—this dangerous—this viſionary principle of rotation in office, that Mr. Jefferſon is advocated in the removals he has made! I aſk why were removals made at all? Did the public intereſt demand them? Did the offices call for greater talents than then filled them? This laſt queſtion will be anſwered in the negative; but we are told that the removals have been made that each party might participate in the offices of our government.—What mean artifice! What deſpicable ſubterfuge! No, ſir, a motive honorable like this is unknown to the pure ſons of democracy. They were removed becauſe they are federaliſts; becauſe they venerated the character of general Waſhington, while the high prieſts of democracy hired aſſaſſins to ſtab it; becauſe they approved the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams, while *he* triumphed in the ſuppoſed pangs he occaſioned that venerable character. Theſe, theſe, fellow-citizens, are the cauſes of their removal. Hoſtile to our conſtitution, from its very adoption, the very moment of its adoption, this genuine republican ſickened at the ſight of federaliſts holding offices under it. His dark ſoul ſought every means of inflicting on thoſe who would not fall down, worſhip and adore this political monſter of the new world.—Deſtitute of thoſe ennobling qualities which almoſt liken man to his maker, his obdurate heart was gratified at ſeeing the ſilver headed veteran reduced to penury and want; and forced to labor with that hand which had once gallantly unſheathed his ſword in the ſacred cauſe of freedom. The ſervices formerly rendered to one's country; the fame acquired by military exploits; the loſs of health; the total deprivation of fortune; all theſe were but feeble barriers indeed againſt that ſpirit of perſecution, which lighted up in the centre of our union, blazes deſtruction in the face of every federal officer. Federaliſts *muſt* be removed; the voice of faction had denounced them; the work of *reformation* muſt be begun, and that work was reſerved for the illuſtrious man of the people. Let us now, my countrymen, proceed to an examination of ſome other part of the exiſting adminiſtration. I truſt I have proved to you that the removals made by Mr. Jefferſon are unneceſſary; that in making theſe removals he has not promoted, in the ſmalleſt degree, the intereſts of the people; but only gratified the dark ſpirit of political revenge. No intereſt of the nation demanded them; no ſupplicatory addreſs had ſaluted the eye of the ſage of Monticello, praying them to be made. It was therefore an arbitrary act. It was an act not called for by the public will. It was an act which muſt eternally tarniſh the political fame of its author.

SEVENTH

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES;

At the Second Seſſion,

Begun and held at the city of Waſhington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday, the ſixth of December, one thouſand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT

Concerning the inſurance of buildings, goods and furniture, in the county of Alexandria, in the territory of Columbia.

BE *it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of America, in congreſs aſſembled*, That the two incorporated bodies of the ſtate of Virginia, the one known by the name of "The mutual aſſurance ſociety againſt fire on buildings, in the ſtate of Virginia; the other called "the mutual inſurance company againſt fire, on goods and furniture in the ſtate of Virginia," or either of them hereafter making inſurances on buldings, goods or furniture, ſituated in the county of Alexandria, in the diſtrict of Columbia, according to the laws, rules and regulations, by which the ſaid ſocieties are or may be reſpectively governed in their inſurances in that ſtate, may have the ſame right and mode of recovery, in the circuit court of the county of Alexandria, in the diſtrict of Columbia, againſt any perſon ſo inſuring his building, furniture, or property, as the caſe may be, ſituated in the county aforeſaid, with either of the ſaid ſocieties, which might have been had againſt him or her, if the perſon ſo inſuring was reſident, and the building, furniture or property ſo inſured, was ſituated in the ſtate of Virginia.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
Preſident of the ſenate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, March 3, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and three.

BE *it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of America, in congreſs aſſembled*, That for defraying the ſeveral expences of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States for the year one thouſand eight hundred and three; for the Indian department, and for the erection of fortifications, the following ſums be, and the ſame hereby are reſpectively appropriated, that is to ſay,

For the pay of the army of the United States, two hundred and ninety-nine thouſand one hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For forage, four thouſand and fifty-ſix dollars.

For the ſubſiſtence of the officers of the army and the corps of engineers, twenty-nine thouſand and eighty-ſix dollars and eighty-five cents.

For the ſubſiſtence of non-commiſſioned officers and privates, one hundred and fifty-four thouſand five hundred and forty dollars and ſeventy-five cents.

For cloathing, fifty-ſix thouſand nine hundred and ſixty dollars.

For bounties and premiums, eight thouſand dollars.

For the medical and hoſpital department, ten thouſand dollars.

For camp equipage, fuel, tools and tranſportations, and contingent expences, fifty-eight thouſand dollars.

For fortifications, arſenals, magazines and armouries, one hundred and nine thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſix dollars and eighty-eight cents.

For the Indian department, ſeventy-three thouſand five hundred dollars.

For purchaſing maps, plans, books and inſtruments for the department of war and the military academy, two thouſand dollars.

For poſtage on letters on public ſervice to and from the officers of the adjutant and inſpector and paymaſter of the army four thouſand five hundred dollars.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a ſum not exceeding twenty thouſand dollars, including any unexpended balance of former appropriations for the ſame object be, and the ſame hereby is appropriated for defraying the expence of any treaty or treaties which may be held with the Indians: *Provided*, That the compenſation to be allowed to any commiſſioner appointed or who may be appointed, for negociating ſuch treaties ſhall not exceed excluſive of travelling expences the rate of eight dollars a day, during the actual ſervice of ſuch commiſſioner.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſeveral appropriations herein before made, ſhall be paid and diſcharged, firſt out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the ſame objects reſpectively, and ſecondly, out of any monies in the treaſury not otherwiſe appropriated.

NATHANIEL MACON,
Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
Preſident of the ſenate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, March 3, 1803,
TH: JEFFERSON,
Preſident of the United States.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

Yeſterday about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the dwelling houſe of Thomas H. Pinckney, eſq. in Prince's alley. The peculiar ſituation of this building, in a confined alley, almoſt contiguous to a neſt of wooden houſes, which ſeemed to invite the flames, rendered it a long time doubtful where the deveſtation would ſtop. We are ſorry to ſay, we do not recollect, that on any ſimilar occaſion, we had leſs to excite our approbation of the conduct of many citizens, than on this. The preſence of a great body of people, apparently unconcerned ſpectators of the dreadful ſcene, tended very much to obſtruct the paſſage of the engines, and the operations of thoſe who went there for the purpoſe of aiding their ſuffering fellow-citizens. The labor was confined to a few: among whom we particularly diſtinguiſhed the gentlemen compoſing the company of Axmen. The higheſt praiſe is due to them:—We always diſcovered them in ſituations where they could be moſt uſeful; frequently where we conveived them to be in imminent danger. Fearleſs, and with a conſtant view to the accompliſhment of the great object of their aſſociation, they ſucceeded beyond expectation, and may juſtly claim a principal ſhare of the merit of confining the devouring element within the ally; beyond which it frequently threatened to extend, to the deſtruction of the adjacent ſquares.

The fire commenced in the garret of Mr. Pinckney's houſe, where there was no fire place; and with the knowledge of the family, there had been no fire in any part of the building for three weeks before. Whether this misfortune is the effect of deſign, or of the extreme careleſſneſs of ſervants, we cannot now determine.

Six dwelling houſes, wooden, principally ſmall, excluſive of Mr. Pinckney's, were burnt or pulled down.

FREDERICK-TOWN, April 22.

Died, on Thurſday the 14th inſtant, Mr. William Biggs, in the 78th year of his age, and for a long time an inhabitant of Frederick county. He left 8 children and 42 grand children to lament his loſs.

In this town, on Friday the 15th inſt. Mr. James Marſhall, aged 74 years, 40 of which he reſided in this county; and on the Sunday following, his remains, attended by the Maſonic Brethren of Lodge No. 1, and many reſpectable citizens of the town and country, were reſpectfully depoſited in the Epiſcopal burial-ground. The reverend Mr. Knox delivered a pathetic diſcourſe ſuitable to the ſolemn occaſion, to an attentive crouded audience. From Grieves's Maryland Herald, of April 13.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in George-Town, to his friend in Williamſport, dated April 5th, 1803.

"During the laſt twelve days, about *fourteen thouſand barrels of flour* have paſſed through the Locks at the Great Falls of Potomak, beſides a variety of other articles; yet the price of flour here ſtill continues the ſame! The quantity of produce taken down in this ſhort ſpace of time, had it been ſent by land, would have required nearly one thouſand waggons—one thouſand men, and four or five thouſand horſes.

"It is almoſt a matter of wonder, that the merchants of George-Town have been able to purchaſe ſuch quantities; for, a few years ago, two or three waggon loads could hardly be diſpoſed of for caſh in the town. Citizens of the country adjoining Potomak, generouſly encourage inland navigation: You will thus render the benefits ariſing therefrom general."

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, April 22.

Votes for Governor.

	Gov. Strong.	Mr. Gerry.
39 towns	1738	591
282 towns in our laſt,	24710	11656
	26448	12247

Federal majority, 14201.

Extract of a letter to the editors, dated Portland, April 19, 1803.

"The editor of our Gazette was moderate in ſaying, that the late fall of ſnow was as great as any laſt winter. Some think it was equal to *all* that fell in the winter this way. A gentleman from Auguſta has informed me, it was meaſured in fifty different places there, and found to be 22 inches upon an average. Some drifts were 7 feet high. It was certainly a plentiful ſupply for the middle of April; and many think it beneficial."

Schooner Favorite, belonging to Mr. W. Walter, of this town, and commanded by captain W. Pouſland, on her paſſage from Teneriffe, for Boſton, laſt fall, fell in with the Spaniſh frigate Juno, from Porto-Rico, for Cadiz, with upwards of 400 perſons on board, and 100,000 dolls. in ſpecie. She was in great diſtreſs; and captain P. afforded every aid in his power, and endeavored to aſſiſt the frigate in getting into port. But all efforts were fruitleſs. In a ſudden ſquall ſhe foundered, and the only perſons preſerved, were three officers and four men, who happened at that time to be on board the favorite. The Spaniſh miniſter, after learning the facts, ordered 500 dollars to be paid for the damages the ſchooner had ſuſtained, and the ſervices which were rendered; and further directed an elegant quadrant to be preſented to captain Pouſland, with a ſuitable inſcription. The Spaniſh conſul at this place has been the medium through which this preſent has been made, and accompanied it with a polite note.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

The democrats, poor creatures! would willingly catch at any thing to keep themſelves from ſinking. They are making a great noiſe about the letter of the Spaniſh miniſter to Mr. Madiſon. But aſk them this ſimple queſtion, "Since Spain is known to have ceded Louiſiana to France, what authority has Spain to interfere, or what dependence can be put in her aſſurance to reſtore the place of depoſit?" And they are immediately dumfounded. It is a pity that the mighty politicians of the preſent ruling party had not learned human nature better than to treat the reſt of the world as though they were children.

MERCHANT'S MEETING.

At a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Merchants held at the Tontine Coffee-Houſe, purſuant to public notice on Monday the 25th inſt. at 12 o'clock, the following Reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to:

Reſolved, As the ſenſe of this meeting, that the intereſts of the different claſſes in the community, are eſſentially the ſame, and that thoſe meaſures which proved injurious to one claſs, directly affect the proſperity of every other.

Reſolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the late attempts made in congreſs, on the recommendation of the preſident of the United States, to repeal the diſcriminating duties, indicates a diſpoſition to exalt the ſouthern at the expence of the northern and middle ſtates; that it was highly impolitic, and would, if carried into effect, have proved ruinous to our navigation, and eſſentially injurious to every mercantile and mechanical employment connected therewith—and that the decided oppoſition to this propoſal, manifeſted by the merchants and mechanics of this city, in their reſpective memorials to congreſs, was one of the principal cauſes why this unwiſe meaſure of the preſent adminiſtration has been for a time abandoned.

Reſolved, That the convenient ſituation of the port of New-York, the great contributions made from hence to the national treaſury, the ſkill and induſtry of the mechanics, and the general patriotiſm of our citizens, eminently entitle this city to the patronage of the national government; and that it is with pain we ſee, that contrary to former uſage, a due proportion of the public expenditure is not made here, and that while immenſe ſums are drawn from hence and expended in other ports, but little employment is given to our artizans on the public ſhips or works of the United States.

Reſolved, That to prevent the repetition of theſe and other attempts that may tend to deſtroy the vital intereſts of our country; and to produce an equal participation of advantages with other parts of the United States, this meeting will unite with their fellow-citizens in all proper meaſures to preſerve for the future their intereſts and rights from injury and invaſion.

Reſolved, As the ſenſe of this meeting, that to attain theſe important objects, they cheerfully concur in the nomination of

EGBERT BENSON, as Senator,

Joſiah Ogden Hoffman, James Morris, Jacob Sherred, John Townſend, John Sidell, jun. Jacob Morton, James Rooſevelt, John Crolius, jun. and Nicholas Fiſh, as members of aſſembly, to repreſent this city and diſtrict in the legiſlature of the ſtate; and that having full confidence in the wiſdom and patriotiſm of the ſaid candidates, they will give them their moſt zealous ſupport.

Signed, by order of the meeting,
JOHN MURRAY, Chairman.
JONATHAN H. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

Died in the Havanna on the 30th ult. Mr. James Willink, partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Jonathan Ogden and co. of this city.

A letter from a friend at New-Orleans, of the 16th March, mentions that trade in that place was exceedingly dull. Freights very low—cotton from 3 to 4 cents to Europe, and from 2 to 2 1-2 to the United States: That eighty veſſels were along the Levee, and fifteen in the river. Several French families had recently arrived from Bordeaux, and many more were expected. The arrival of troops was daily looked for. The French commiſſary had enquired into the ſtate of every houſe—the number of apartments and perſons in family, in order to apportion the billets of the officers of the government and army.

We yeſterday publiſhed from a Boſton paper, a paragraph ſtating that a great number of failures had recently occurred at Jamaica, and that the value of property in that iſland had experienced a heavy depreſſion. A gentleman of reſpectability from thence aſſures us, that property in time of peace was never ſo valuable as at preſent, nor the merchants and planters generally, in a more flouriſhing way.

On Sunday evening laſt a robbery was committed in the houſe of Mr. James Scott, corner of Third and Eagle-ſtreets, and 435 dollars taken therefrom. The perpetrators attempted to ſet fire to the houſe, but it was fortunately diſcovered and extinguiſhed.

Thomas Newton, jun. eſq. is re-elected a member of congreſs for the county of Norfolk, (Virg.)

It is with pleaſure we hear that in many parts of this ſtate the citizens are returning to the ſtandard of good principles, from which they had been drawn by the force of party miſrepreſentations. In a number of towns in Weſtcheſter county, where democracy has triumphed for ſome years, the inhabitants have recovered from their deluſion, and appointed federal town officers, by large majorities of votes. In the north-weſtern part of the ſtate, we underſtand, the political converſions are ſtill more numerous. The ſame fact is noticeable in New-Jerſey, Maryland and Virginia, and we have no doubt that we ſhall receive ſimilar intelligence from the more ſouthern and weſtern ſtates. Whatever may be ſaid of particular men or particular meaſures, it is an undoubted fact that in the northern part of the United States, the federal party contains the great maſs of talents and good principles in this country; and whatever ſhocks it may ſuffer from the violence of faction, it will be as true in America, as it has ever been in other countries, that the greateſt number of men who, from any impulſe whatever, are led to abandon the ſtandard of correct and honeſt principles, will ſooner or later return to it, and unite with thoſe claſſes of men who poſſeſs principle, & public as well as private confidence. There is a majeſty in ſtern integrity and ſuperior talents, which commands the reſpect even of the revolters from order, and ultimately awes them into ſubmiſſion. Bold, intriguing, ambitious men will ſometimes force themſelves into notice and office, by flattering the paſſions and feeding the hopes of the needy, or by rouſing the jealouſy of honeſt unſuſpecting men; but it is the inevitable fate of men thus exalted, to fail of fulfilling the expectations of their adherents; they ſink under the weight and reſponſibility of office, and loſe in the experiment the confidence which they had acquired by factitious reputation and alluring promiſes.—It is a calumny upon human nature, to ſuppoſe that vile, unprincipled, or weak men, can long poſſeſs the public confidence; it is to ſuppoſe the electors not only weak, but wicked; not only blind to the public intereſt, but treacherous to each other and to themſelves. It is folly to be alarmed at the momentary triumph of an unprincipled faction, for the more rapid the tide of popularity which bears the men into power, the more violent will be the current of popular odium, which is to waſh them into oblivion or contempt.

Arrived yeſterday, the brig Roſana, Coffin, in 28 days from St. Michaels.—The Roſana left at Madeira on the 6th February, the brig Penelope, from this port, and ſnow William, Condrill, from Philadelphia. Spoke, April 4, lat. 35, 10, long. 81, 11, ſhip Charlotte, Murdock, 10 days from New-York for Madeira. April 7, lat. 36, 12, long. 70, 18, ſaw a veſſel bottom upwards; her keel appeared to be about 50 feet, and very ſharp built. April 12, lat. 32, 2, long. 73, 22, ſhip Dart, Black, 4 days from Norfolk, for Gibraltar.

Same day, the ſchooner Lion, Clark, in 16 days from St. Croix. Paſſengers, Mrs. Roach, Siſter, and three children, with their ſervants. Left, brig Ceres, Young; ——, Brevor; and ſchooner Sincerity, Rogers, all of New-York; brigs Planter and Henry, both of New-Haven; ſhip St. Domingo Packet, of Philadelphia, and ſeveral others. The ſchooner Charlotte, ſailed for New-York the 28th ultimo. Sailed in company, ſchooner Hiram, Ames, of New-York, for Savannah. Spoke, April 9, in lat. 22, 20, long. 67, ſchooner John, Wallace, from St. Vincents for Philadelphia—next day the ſloop Charlotte, Sillick, from St. Vincents for New-York, having on board as paſſenger, captain Terry, late of the brig Peggy, which veſſel ſunk at ſea on her paſſage from New-York for Jamaica. Captain Terry was taken up in his boat by a veſſel bound to St. Vincents. We muſt wait for particulars till the arrival of the Charlotte. The ſchooner Experiment, Goodfellow, from New-York for Bordeaux, having put into St. Croix in diſtreſs, ſailed for Bordeaux on the 1ſt inſt. The brig ——, Whiting, from St. Croix for New-York, having got as far as Cape Hatteras, was driven off, and again arrived at St. Croix. Markets at St. Croix extremely dull—Flour would not fetch 5 dollars.

Same day, the Spaniſh ſchooner Mercury, captain Joaquim Barles (or Olcott) in 21 days from Havanna. Sailed in company a fleet of American veſſels, amongſt which was the ſchooner mentioned below, and a brig, both for New-York. Among the veſſels at Havanna, was the ſhip Aſpaſia, to ſail in 6 or 8 days for New-York. French troops were hourly expected at New-Orleans. Spoke, April 9, in the Gulph, in lat. 26, 38, the brig Pallas, 20 days from Jamaica for New-York. 15th, in lat. 25, 23, long. 78, the Engliſh [illegible] James, 20 days from Kingſton for Halifax. The day before the Mercury ſailed, it was decreed, that no American veſſel ſhould be permitted to take away a cargo amounting to more than the ſum for which her ſtock ſold. No ſpecie was permitted to be ſhipped on board American veſſels.—Dollars had become very ſcarce.—Flour was 20 dollhrs a barrel.

Sam day, the ſchooner Richmond, Pratt, in 21 days from Havanna. Spoke in the Gulph, the brig Minerva, Collins, from Havanna for Newport.

Same day, the Engliſh ſchooner Maries, Thompſon, in 26 days from Kingſton, Jamaica. Left, ſchooner John Vining, to ſail in 5 days for New-York; brig Suſanna, Cunningham, for do. next day; and the brig Thomas Jefferſon, do. for Charleſton.

Same day, the ſloop Aſtrea, Prior, in 29 days from Antigua. Pork 28, beef 18, flour, by the cargo 7 50, retailing at 9 dollars.