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AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE period is approaching when, according to the original and indifpenfable terms of The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, each fubfcriber will be required to pay Five Dollars in advance for his fecond year. As the chief fupport of the paper depends upon fubfcriptions, it is confidently hoped that fubfcribers will be punctual in their remittances, which may be made in any Bank Paper, or in Gold, the poftage being paid.

A confiderable number of fubfcribers of refpectability, as far as the Editor is acquainted with their characters, have requefted papers, which have been accordingly forwarded, under the unequivocal engagement to render immediate payment. This, in many cafes, has not been done. Unlefs payment be foon made a difcontinuance of their papers will be unavoidable.

In order that each Subscriber may be informed in time duly to make remittances the period of payment and the sum required to be paid will be stated on his Paper, in general some time before hand. After such notice, immediate payment will be expected, nor will any subscriber, it is hoped, take offence at a discontinuance of his paper in case payment is not made, as the heavy expences attending a Newspaper cannot be defrayed without the regular remittances of subscriptions.

Some mifconception of the provifions of the poft-office law exifting, the Editor informs his fubfcribers, that the mode of ftating his accounts was not adopted, until he had obtained the approbation of the Poft Mafter General. On examination it will be feen, that the *existing law does not*, though the previous law did, *prohibit* [illegible].

NOTICE.

The following slaves have been committed to the jail of Washington County in the District of Columbia, viz.

JOHN MAYNARD—Twenty-nine years old, a bright mulatto, 5 feet 10 inches high, fays he was formerly the property of David M'Mechen, Efq. of Baltimore, who fold him to a Mr. White, a Mr. Bingham, and a Mr. Sargeant from Georgia.

JIM WILMER—Twenty-fix or 27 years of age, very black complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, fays he was formerly the property of Mr. Cumberland Dugan, of Baltimore, who fold him to the faid White, Bingham and Sargeant—Both of thefe men have on coarfe negro cloathing, not much worn.

CHARLES—25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, and has a good countenance; fays he belongs to a Mr. [illegible], of Benedict, in St. Mary's county, Maryland—has on coarfe negro cloathing, a good deal worn.

The owners of the above flaves are defired to come and take them away, or they will be fold to pay their prifon expences, according to the provifion of the law refpecting runaways.

DANIEL CARROLL BRENT,
Marfhal of the Diftrict of Columbia.

Wafhington, October 27, 1801. tf

The fubfcriber refpectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and E ftreets, where he continues to manufacture and fell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontifpieces Metal fafhes, &c. which may alfo be had at his ftore No. 51, Barclay ftreet, New-York, and at Mr. WILD's ftore, Market ftreet, Baltimore.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

Who has gold leaf for fale by the package or book.

May 8, 1801. 1y

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY & Co.
Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

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

Alexandria, Oct. 19. ep1f

TO BE LET,

And may be entered immediately,

TWO LARGE TWO STORY BRICK HOUSES,

SITUATED in New-Jerfey Avenue near the Capitol. Adjacent to one of the houfes is a frame two ftory building, which, with a ftable and extenfive garden, will be let with the houfes. In one of the brick houfes there is a very large commodious ftore.—Enquire of the printer.

October 23. ep3t

WINTHROP SARGENT.

A Pamphlet has lately appeared in Bofton whofe contents we have heretofore declined noticing from an indifpofition to truft to the mutilated ftatements of party prints. It now however lies before us. It is entitled:

"*Political Intolerance, or the violence of party spirit; exemplified in a recent removal from office: with a comment upon executive conduct, and an ample refutation of calumny; in a sketch of the services and sacrifices of a dismissed officer.—By one of the* AMERICAN PEOPLE."

This title will excite in the mind of the reader little expectation of moderation; and when taken in connection with the enfuing *preliminary remark*, it will further prove the want of that difpaffionate temper from which only can be rationally expected either a candid ftatement of facts or opinions.

The pamphlet confifts of 36 pages, 12 of which are occupied in a minute recital of the military fervices of Mr. Sargent during the revolutionary war—fervices, which have not been difputed; which have, in truth, been neither the topics of encomium or reproach. They would not be here noticed, were it not for the minute and even tedious manner in which they are ftated and blazoned. The moft trivial circumftances are held up as memorials of glory, and the common danger and hardfhip experienced by every foldier are formed into claims to high reputation.

To detract from the well earned character of Mr. Sargent as a foldier is not the object of thefe remarks. That the confcioufnefs of his merits may confole his declining years is fincerely to be wifhed.

One reflection will arife in the mind of every reader; that Mr. Sargent is either the real author of the production, or that it has been written directly under his eye. Perfonal circumftances, with an uncommon precifion of dates, are fo often ftated, that none other than Mr. Sargent could ftate them. It muft therefore be virtually confidered as *his* performance, whatever the writer may infinuate to the contrary.

It is difficult to affign an adequate reafon for this detail of revolutionary fervices. What light can be fhed on the qualifications of Winthrop Sargent for a Governor by an enumeration of the duties performed during the war by a lieutenant, a captain, and a major? Is mifplaced *gratitude* to be the perpetual ftalking horfe of men who are defirous of appreciating their characters, and fhall its firen found's forever be expected to feduce the difcriminating powers of the mind from their vigorous exercife?

The next 12 pages are taken up with a detail of the conduct of Mr. Sargent, firft as furveyor, then as Secretary, and laft as Governor of the Miffiffippi Territory, to which laft place he was *appointed by Mr. Adams in May 1798 for three years.*

It is confidered as altogether unimportant to enquire with what degree of talent or virtue Mr. Sargent difcharged the duties of Surveyor. His ftatement acknowledges that many of his acts in that office gave rife to confiderable diffatisfaction. This diffatisfaction was increafed rather than diminifhed by the manner in which he difcharged the duties of Secretary under Governor St. Clair.

Appointed to the office of Governor of the Miffiffippi Territory, his public conduct feems to have embodied and invigorated oppofition. Of this the following extract muft furnifh abundant evidence:

"From this memorable æra, until his leaving the North Weftern Territory, the almoft conftant abfence of *Gov. St. Clair*, invefted him with the important duties of Government—and, alike unwearied in his application in this department, as unremitting in his cares, and conftant fatigues, during his continuance in the army, the country became flourifhing, and rapidly progreffive, under his adminiftration. A difcretionary power in granting lands was conferred upon him, but he economifed, and yet gave pretty general fatisfaction—fructifying [illegible] of the public intereft, he has fuffered profecution and arreft fubmitting to be harraffed in his perfon, and diftreffed in his private property, rather than permit impofition upon fuch lands and offices of the public, as were entrufted to him. It is true that his popularity has been thus in a great degree hazarded, if not proftrated—but *conscious integrity* is a mighty, and abundant fupport."

Again we find in page 21 the following acknowledgement, which while it adminifters to the vanity of the Governor, certainly fhews his unpopularity:

"The adminiftration of *Gov. Sargent* was affailed by the darkeft paffions.—Malevolence and detraction, with a hoft of fubordinate, and incendiary principles, led on by envy, were embodied againft him—and they effected, in the minds of the fimple and uninformed, the moft iniquitous purpofes—he was rendered terrific in his private as well as official character—he was reprefented as mercenary, ridiculoufly inflated, and proudly abforbed in falfe views of his own greatnefs—and the humble man confidered him as the arrogant, haughty, and confirmed foe, to every focial, every milder virtue. Thus impreffed, that clafs, which conftitutes the great body of the people, deprecated the neceffity of approaching him, and when received with that manly fenfibility, and benign condefcenfion, by which the intimate affociates of the Governor, well know his character is dignified, they retired, expreffing their refentful aftonifhment at thofe nefarious calumnies, by which they had been moft unwarrantably deceived. A fingle anecdote of much notoriety, may, perhaps, by way of illuftration, be pertinently introduced. A diftreffed man, believing himfelf the rightful heir to a contefted inheritance, had folicited counfel—an exorbitant fee was demanded—no lefs than feventy dollars, and the needy client could offer but ten. In this emergency, advice being utterly denied him, he expreffed in the bitternefs of his foul, a determination to appeal to the Governor.—"*You* appeal to the Governor," cried the venal declaimer; introducing his vociferating exclamation with much anathematizing, and opprobrious language—"The Governor never fpoke to a poor man in his life; and fhould you perfift in your defign, death will be the confequence of your temerity."

"The unfortunate fufferer, however, cut off by penury from every other refource—all trembling, all abafhed, prefented himfelf before this tremendoufly delineated Governor. In a tremulous and hefitating manner, he made his ftatement, and earneftly folicited redrefs. The humane Governor, refponding in terms calculated to calm, and affure his agitated fpirit, informed him that he miftook his character—that he was not a Spanifh viceroy, invefted with authority to diftribute the foil at his pleafure—that he was himfelf amenable to the laws, poffeffing no other powers, than fuch as were awarded by the conftitution of their common country—that if a judicial procefs was his object, his regular courfe was a direct application to a profeffional character. But the Governor, affected by the marked perturbation, & apparent terrors of a man, could not forbear obferving thereon, when the preceding recital was produced. It is unneceffary to add, that the affrighted fupplicant was foothed to compofure—that he received the beft poffible advice, and departed bleffing a man whom he had been taught to execrate."

Mr. Sargent's statement affirms over and over again that he was refpected and fupported by every virtuous man in the territory. But where are the proofs? Are they to be found in his own gratuitous affertions; or are they to be drawn from a few complimentary addreffes, which almoft always fpeak the partial language of friendfhip?—Do thefe allegations outweigh the openly declared and unrefuted fact that a majority of the people difliked his adminiftration? Do they outweigh the rejection by a federal Houfe of Reprefentatives—his political friends—of a report of a committee fimply declaring that there was no occafion of further proceeding refpecting the charges made againft him?

From this view of twenty-four pages of the pamphlet, confifting of two-thirds of it, but one material inference can be deduced, and that is, *that there was the best reason to believe Governor Sargent unpopular in the Mississippi Territory.*

We now come to the narrative of the circumftances attending what is called Governor Sargent's removal. It fhall be ftated in his own way.

It is ftated as the hope of Governor Sargent, that he would not be removed by Mr. Jefferfon on vague charges from an office, which he had filled in fuch a manner as to receive the fulleft confidence of General Wafhington and Mr. Adams, by the latter of whom fuch a removal could not poffibly have been made. We fhall only here obferve, that the opinion expreffed is that merely of Governor Sargent, and that he furnifhes no proofs—and that further it is not probably in his power to furnifh any—that it was impoffible, or even improbable, that he fhould have been removed by Mr. Adams. We have good reafon to think that Mr. Sargent is no ftranger to this fact.

We proceed to the ftatement.

Page 28 ufhers in the detail with the following remark:

"There feems to be fuch a total want of dignity, together with circumftances of equivocation and duplicity, attending the removal of Governor Sargent, as, notwithftanding the ftoried infincerity of Mr. *Jefferson* to the immortal *Washington*, and his venerable fucceffor, with the multiplied inftances of diffimulation that have been attributed to him, could fcarcely have been expected from any Prefident of the United States."

"Previous to *Gov. Sargent's* leaving *Orleans*, for the feat of government, he had notice that he was to be continued in office. This affurance of his contemplated renomination was contained in a letter from a refpectable character, faid to have communed with *Mr. Jefferson*; and the intelligence was repeated, and pofitively afferted as a fact, from other quarters. He arrived in Bofton fome time in May, and upon the 18th of that month, he advertized the Prefident of his leaving Bofton, to pay his refpects to him at the feat of government. This notice of his arrival, and intention of being upon the ground for the purpofe of meeting his enemies, and juftifying his conduct, muft have been with the Prefident about the 24th, and within two or three days of this time, a commiffion was made out for *Mr. Claiborne*, but "*sub rosa*."—Upon the 30th, immediately after his arrival at *Washington*, the Governor waited upon the Prefident, and was received apparently very gracioufly. He was furnifhed with a recommendatory addrefs to Mr. *Jefferson*, by General *Knox*, under whofe aufpices, and judicioufly penetrating obfervation, he had paffed many an ordeal."

General Knox's letter is omitted as altogether unimportant—as is the letter of Andrew Ellicott—both of them are in the higheft degree recommendatory.

(To be Continued.)

IN THE CASE
Of GEORGE *W.* KIRKLAND, *Bankrupt.*

Whereas a commiffion of bankruptcy is awarded againft George W. Kirkland, late of Wafhington County, in the Diftrict of Columbia; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to furrender himfelf to the commiffioner on the twentieth day of the prefent month of October, on the thirtieth day of the prefent month of October, and on the twentieth day of November next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the faid days, at the houfe of William Rhodes, inkeeper, in the City and County of Wafhington, and diftrict of Columbia; at the fecond of which meetings the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and choofe affignees. And all perfons indebted to the faid Bankrupt, or that have any goods or effects of his in their hands, are defired to give notice thereof, to

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,
Clerk to the Commiffioners.

October 7, 1801. ep3t