[T]he opposition thought *last winter* at the possession of that country would allay *this devil*. But perhaps Fabricius means, that it is the *purchase* by *pacific* means, that has this magical power of conjuring up devils; and that *war*, that acquisition by *conquest*, is the only lullaby to their infernal and grisly majesties.—(He proceeds)

"*All* that we wanted on the River Mississippi was a *place of deposit*."

This is a rank libel on the declarations made by the federal members of the senate last winter.

"There ought to be some *balance* in the union: as before hinted, this unexplored empire of the size of four or five European kingdoms, will destroy *that*—will drain our people away from the pursuit of a better husbandry, and from manufactures and commerce."—"Does it not threaten to sever and if not to sever, to subjugate the union?"—(The same.)

(Trenton Federalist.) "Then we are not to pay 50, but we are certainly to pay fifteen millions of dollars!!! *for nothing—yes, for nothing;—for to New Jersey and all the Atlantic states it is worse than nothing.* If the country ceded be of the importance attached to it, what will it be but a drain for the men and money of our country, ruinous to our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. It may very safely be pronounced as a scheme, which promises no good, but much evil to the United States. To be obliged to pay so enormous a sum as fifteen millions of dollars for what is a *real injury*, is not to be borne with patience. *If this country is so important to the western people, they ought to pay for it themselves.*"—"But this purchase was not even necessary for the western states. The navigation of the Mississippi was all which they really wanted, and *all* which the *other states* can in justice be called to aid them in procuring, unless they are desirous to give a stick to break their own heads"—"*Their* policy, (the policy of the present administration) is to cherish and advance the interest of Virginia and the new western states, at the expense of New-Jersey, and the other Middle, Northern, and Eastern states." [A writer in the same paper, who styles himself a *Citizen*, divides his subject of Louisiana into the following heads.] "1st. That the U. States do not *want* this immense tract of country, for which they are to pay a price equal to one fifth part of the whole national debt. 2d. That the possession of it at any price would prove *highly disadvantageous* to the *Eastern and Middle states*, and particularly to New-Jersey. And 3d. That this measure, if forced thro', will endanger the union." (He then remarks) "That our *present* boundaries, from their great extent, have been, and will be, the source of vast expense, bloodshed, and confusion. It has been considered by some as a real misfortune that they stretch so wide.—Those immense regions lying west of the Allegany, and on the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi have but served to drain away an useful population from the Atlantic, involve us in expensive Indian wars, made necessary a standing army, and weakened in every point the commerce, manufactures and agriculture of the mother states. This country, (he says,) if possess'd by us, will prove an *eternal source of wrong and injury to this side* of the union.—Remember citizens of New-Jersey, this country will be made to drain from you the vital fluids of your political strength and social advantages."

The Connecticut Courant, enquires, "Does not this extension of limits enfeeble us, or will it not raise up independent and hostile neighbours?" Let the speeches of Messrs. Ross and Morris answer this question.

The following are a few citations from federal papers, which will be sufficient to shew the *present* ideas of that party respecting the nature of the country we have purchased.

(Fabricius remarks) "That it is a great waste, a wilderness unpeopled by any beings except wolves and wandering Indians."

(The Connecticut Courant says) "We are to pay to Bonaparte fifteen millions of dollars for *bogs, mountains and Indians*."

This country has undergone a singular transmutation in the crucible of federal minds in the short period of five months. For no longer ago than February last, Mr. White of Delaware told us, "That it was surpassed by no portion of the world in fertility of soil, and most of it, in climate, a paradise." Must not he feel chagrined at the exposure of his misrepresentations; or ought not the authors of these paragraphs to blush for their shameless falsehoods?

After reading the foregoing extracts from the federal papers, we may ask, where has fled that warm, that enthusiastic attachment to the western states, that fervent devotion to their interests, which was last winter manifested by the federal party? Has it sunk down to a cool and malignant calculation of party views, and party interests? Has it settled to a deliberate and fixed determination, to approve of nothing which can be done by the present administration, however beneficial to the union, or conducive to our national happiness? It would seem that patriotism, that every quality which is honorable to the character of man, is abandoned for the petty, the mean gratification of a factious and calumniating spirit, which delights in the destruction only of human felicity, and surveys with pleasure the wreck of every thing that is valuable in life. Mr. Ross said, "Let us go and redress ourselves; you will have the whole nation with you. On no question since the declaration of Independence has the nation been so unanimous as upon this: upon none has public opinion united so generally as this." What!! would the Eastern and Middle states unite in a system of carnage and devastation to pursue an object, in which they felt no interest, and which, if we may believe the writers for federal news-papers, would be to them an incalculable *injury* rather than a benefit? No calumny so gross has ever before been uttered against that part of the union. This single thing serves more to develope the true character of such writers, than volumes. Now, since Louisiana and New-Orleans are acquired by negociation, they say, "Let the western states pay for it themselves." But while the members of the opposition were last winter, in the Senate of the union, urging us to war, for the purpose of *conquering* these provinces, we were told that the interest of *all*, that the salvation of *all* the states in the union was concerned in the acquisition, and that *all* would *unite*, in expending their money and their blood, to effect its accomplishment. But if we credit federal writers, all this unanimity of sentiment was nothing but the unanimity of cut-throats, calculating coolly the profit which they might have derived from involving us in war;—it was not an unanimity which resulted from the injury done our interest, by shutting the port of New-Orleans, nor was it an unanimity which flowed from a disposition to extend our territories for the purpose of securing the prosperity, the peace and independence of our country. As a proof of this it is only necessary to state, that while they represent Louisiana as useless and pernicious to the Middle and Eastern states, they censure the administration for refusing to go to war to obtain possession of that country. They are unwilling to possess it because it was obtained *peaceably*, because they have had no opportunity of speculating on contracts, or cheating their country out of millions by furnishing quarter-master supplies for the army. This is a bloodthirsty, a miserly policy, which it is hoped but few citizens of the United States will be willing to avow. I might here, in the language of Fabricius, ask "the honest farmer to read, and then keep his indignation to himself if he can." If he feel any be ashamed that "*Fabricius and his fellows pretend to be*,—"Americans." "If he feel none send to *Algiers* or *Botany bay*, and ask the *honor* of an act of citizenship."

After reading the citations from the speeches of the federal members of the senate, showing the importance of Louisiana to the United States; that not only the prosperity of our commerce and agriculture, but the preservation of our independence and our union, depended upon its acquisition, it might be considered needless to adduce any further authority to prove, that even the federalists thought, and must think, that the sum of fifteen millions of dollars for the purchase of that country, is a trifling consideration. But to place the question almost beyond a doubt in the minds of those uninfluenced by party feelings or party prejudices, we exhibit the subsequent extracts taken from the same authorities.

Mr. Ross in his 2d speech says, "no doubt war will increase your public debt, but not more, nor so much as *vain attempts* to secure this right some other way."—Here is a plain opinion, that if the attempt were *not vain*, that the price must be less by negociation than by war.

He in the same speech asks, "*what can you offer to men who know the value of such a country? What* would this senate take for the surrender of such an establishment were it ours? Let every senator ask himself the question, and declare by what rule of estimation his answer would be dictated." And I would repeat the same question to every American who feels either for the honor or interest of his country, what would *he* take for the possession of Louisiana, of New Orleans, and *West Florida*, now they *are* ours? Would he consent to sell them to any foreign power for the consideration of *fifteen millions of dollars*? Would he for that sum again expose our navigation of the Mississippi to be obstructed by a subordinate officer of any European government, when it might suit either the calculations of his avarice, or the gratification of his caprice?—Would he for such a sum part with a country, which, in Mr. Ross's opinion, seems to be above all rule of estimation?

Governeur Morris remarks, "my honorable colleague (Mr. Clinton) tells us that war will increase our public debt, *one hundred millions*." Instead of denying this, he has declared in another part of his speech, that, "whatever sums are necessary to secure the national independence must be paid. They will not amount to one half of what it must cost us to be subdued. If we will not pay for being defended we must pay for being conquered. There is no medium, and but the single alternative."

"In the proper expenditure *for defence*, therefore, is true economy, and every pitiful saving, inconsistent with that object, is the worst, the most profligate profusion."—In Mr. Morris's opinion therefore our bargain is a very cheap one; for he says, "with this country in your possession you have *means of "defence" more ample, more important, more easy than any other nation on earth*."

But admitting that the silence of the federal members on this subject, is no evidence that they considered war would cost us one hundred millions of dollars, and that, that sum was not a price too great for the acquisition of these provinces by conquest; we ought on a principle of charity, if not of justice to their characters, to suppose that they were willing to give *as much* for the *peaceable* possession of those countries, as for the acquisition by warlike operations. For in the former case our *money* would be the *only* consideration, but in the latter, the loss of our property by the depredations of the enemy, the sacrifice of the happiness of individuals, and of the lives of our citizens, would form large additional items to the general account which we must pay. But if they, who advocated warlike resolutions, are unwilling to give as *much* for the *purchase* of a territory, as must be expended in gaining it by *war*, independent of the additional items, the sober yeomanry of our country are not so lost to their own & the nation's interest, nor so callous to the feelings of humanity, as to adopt such opinions and approve of such men.

The following estimate, therefore, is intended as an exhibition of the difference between what we are to pay for the *purchase* of the *peaceable* possession of those provinces, and what would have been the probable amount of our *pecuniary* expenditures, had we entered into war for the purpose of acquiring them. The difference between them may be considered as the value of our bargain.

	Dollars.
The expences, *for one year*, of the 50,000 men mentioned in Mr. Ross's resolution, (officers included) at the rate of one million of dollars, for every three thousand—are	16,666,666
NOTE—The federalists will not dispute the accuracy of this estimate. For the suppression of the whiskey insurrection cost the United States nearly in the same proportion.—*Fifteen thousand militia* were called out, and served *three months*.—The first appropriation, for the discharge of the expences of this expedition was 1,122,569 dollars. This was not thought sufficient; a law was therefore passed, authorising an additional allowance to the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. Supposing this allowance, and the amount of claims yet outstanding, and which are daily presenting themselves, to be but a little upwards of 100,000 dollars, and the proportion will be the same.	
To this sum when the men are *actually* employed, we may add at least *twenty per cent.* for loss of provisions, of military and quarter-masters stores, & extra contingent expences—making - -	3,333,333
To the foregoing expenditures may be added the expences of a naval establishment, which, when we are at *war*, cannot be estimated in any year to be less than in the year 1800, when we were at *peace*. The appropriation of that year for the support of the navy was	2,482,953
Admitting the amount of the foregoing sums to be borrowed, it would be necessary, in order to pay the *interest* even of the loan, to have recourse again to the internal taxes.—The expences of collecting these was in the year 1801, - - -	216,545
The expense therefore of *one year's war*—is - -	22,699,497

Making a difference, in favor of purchasing Louisiana by negociation, of the sum of *seven millions six hundred ninety nine thousand four hundred and ninety seven dollars*.

But, on no common calculation is it probable, that a war of *one year* with France and Spain, could have given us tenable possession of that country. We must by this time, had we adopted the advice of the federal members of the Senate, have formed an alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain, with a stipulation, that neither of the contracting parties should conclude a peace without the consent of the other.—How long the present war between France may continue, it is impossible to determine. But if we may judge of its duration and its consequences, by the principles on which it was commenced, and by the exasperated tone of the parties, it would seem to be the beginning of another ten year's conflict, and to portend the devastation of the fairest portion of Europe. But granting that *we* might not have been concerned in the contest more than *half* that period, the price, at which we should then have possessed Louisiana on the principle of the foregoing estimate, would be upwards of *one hundred & thirteen millions of dollars*, making a difference in favor of the acquisition by purchase, of *ninety-eight millions*.

It may now be asked, the sober, the peaceable and industrious citizens of our country, what *more* they could have expected from *any* administration?

But an attempt has been made to impress the Public with the idea, that no *credit* is due to it for obtaining the cession of Louisiana to the United States.

(The New-York Evening Post says,) that, "It was to an accidental state of circumstances, and not to wise plans, that the cession, at this time, has been owing."

(The Connecticut Courant affirms that) "It is plain, that events *beyond the controul* of Mr. Jefferson have given the gloss to the transaction."

We do not pretend that the *present* Executive of the United States, is so omnipotent as to *control events in other countries*, nor that he has sufficient influence in the Cabinets of European Governments, to work them into such an "*accidental state of circumstances*," as to favor his views, and lead the way to the cession. Without giving him this omnipotent control, and without his possessing this unbounded influence, we may, I think, ascribe to him some little merit for *foreseeing* the existence of such circumstances, and *taking such advantage of them*, as to obtain the cession of that country. For till now it was never known, that the power of giving birth to circumstances, and of controlling events in other governments, was necessary to form either the great statesman or the sagacious politician. To me it appears that such a power would derogate from his reputation. For the only merit, in that case, would be the *exertion* of this power; he could derive none from foreseeing or from taking advantage of circumstances which he had *himself* created. If such a man can claim the meed of applause for the event of his actions, then may *he* be called a consummate General, and demand laurels, who obtains victories because he can *make* his army immortal. But whatever *federal writers* may think of the wisdom of the Executive in "*this transaction*," the *People* of the United States will consider that, that man is intitled to their confidence, who has by his measures, not only acquired a country, necessary to their peace, their prosperity, their independence and their union; but has, by his firmness, with-held them from a war, in which, without perhaps obtaining its object, they would have expended more than one hundred millions of dollars; they will consider that the man, who adds to the territorial limits of his country by *pacific* means, is not less to be admired, than the one, who *wades to conquest through the blood of his fellow-men*.

WAS committed to the goal of Baltimore county, on the twenty third ultimo, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of TOM—he is about nineteen or twenty years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a light brown complexion; had an olive colored jean jacket with sleeves, velvet trowsers, red cross barred, Marseilles vest, and a white linen shirt—He says he belongs to Mr Usher Williams, of Charleston, South Carolina. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees according to law,

James Wilson, Sheriff.

September 12. 1awtf

WAS committed to the goal of Baltimore county as a run away, on the 3d inst. a negro man by the name of GEORGE FAIRFAX—he is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complection, bow legged, has a scar over his right eye, and has lost two of his upper foreteeth; he has on a country made cotton shirt and nankeen trowsers—he says he belongs to Mr. Priestly Wright, living in Westmoreland county Virginia, near Cole Carter's mill. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees, according to law.

James Wilson, Sheriff.

September 12. 1awtf

WAS committed to the goal of Baltimore country as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man by the name of WILLIAM GROCE—He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high a deep black complection, thin visage, large thick lips, and has lost one lower and upper fore tooth, and has a scar on the back part of his left shoulder, occasioned by the cut of an axe; he has on a round about blue-cloth jacket with sleeves, light colored mixed cloth vest, Osnabrig shirt and trowsers, and an old wool hat—he says he belongs to Mr. John Chisley, of Prince William county, Virginia, within 15 miles of Dumfries. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees according to law.

James Wilson, Sheriff.

September 12. 1awtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

Peter Lenox, Joseph Mechlin, Griffith Coombs, Gorge Blagden and William Pront—Trustees of the poor.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

We are informed that reports are circulating at a distance that the City of Washington and George-Town are very unhealtky; that some of these rumours represent the prevalence, to an alarming degree, of the Dissentery; while others state the existence of the Yellow-Fever.

The former of these rumors has probably arisen from the mistake of the Editor of the Federal Gazette printed at Baltimore, who inserted in his paper the following article:

"*George-Town*, August 10.

"The fatal effects of the flux which rages with the utmost violence in this and the neighbouring counties, exhibits a very distressing scene, upwards of 500 persons, it is thought, within a few weeks have been swept off; and in some parts more than two thirds of families have fallen a prey to this depopulating disorder."

The Editor of that paper, has with great propriety, already given an account of the manner in which this article was introduced in his paper, which we republish, to dissipate all uneasiness among persons at a distance who have connections with the District of Columbia.

From the Federal Gazette.

"We have received letters from Washington and George-Town (Pot.) by this day's mail, which agree in stating that these places and their vicinities enjoy the higest degree of health. They express much surprise at an article under the George-Town head, in last Saturday's paper, respecting the flux—and wish us to state what George-Town is meant, as much alarm had in consequence prevailed, injurious to the above places.

"We inadvertenly copied the account verbatim, from a Philadelphia paper, and without being able to say what George-Town has been so much afflicted with the flux, are happy in assuring our readers that it is not George-Town on Potomac."

So far as we are acquainted with the general health of the City and George Town, and we have taken pains to make ourselves acquainted with it, both places are and have been this season more exempt from disease than in ordinary years. It is most certain that the disentery does not prevail, or the Yellow Fever exist in either place. Of the fever and ague there have been much fewer cases then usual. There have been a few bilious cases, which, we believe, incident to all warm climates.

The Baltimore Federal Gazette, the organ of federalism in that city, has favoured the public with the following *profound* remarks, which we publish for the *amusement* of our readers.

"The British laws of entailments and primogeniture have been generally condemned, and perhaps wisely, abolished throughout the United States. Those laws appeared repugnant to nature, and the feelings of parental tenderness revolted at their operation. Yet if their extinction has been a blessing, as it undoubtedly in a general way has been, still it is but another instance of the imperfectability of man and all sublunary things; and should teach us not to expect any human benefit without an attendant alloy of evil.

"Arguments in favour of such a system as the above, there certainly must be many, to make it appear rational and salutary in both a moral and political point of view, or it surely must have been abrogated long since in the most enlightened portion of the world. With us, it would seem that its abolition has introduced a fluctuation of wealth which promises to operate as a festous canker upon the vitals of the nation. Our countrymen must begin, and forthwith too, to respect money less and virtuous talents more; or they must ere long take such steps as will tend and greatly tend, to make wealth the companion of information and virtue. If neither be done: if we be permitted to go on for a few years more as we have for the few last, we may bid a long farewell to all pretensions to national wisdom, national glory and to personal freedom. The influence of wealth, no matter scarcely how obtained or by whom possessed, on every class of society in this country, is much to be lamented and truly alarming. No one has an higher esteem for the rich harvest of honest and laborious in-