permanent settlements were made in British America. One at Jamestown in one thousand six hundred and eight, by one hundred and ten persons, and the other at Plymouth, in one thousand six hundred and twenty, by one hundred and one persons. From these two germs, has sprung the present population of the United States, amounting in one hundred and nine-six years to five millions.

Much of this increase, we acknowledge, was owing to emigration from foreign countries; but we have a right to expect much more from the same quarter, on account of the present high ground on which our country stands. If the inhabitants of the old world, ventured to the new, when we were dependent colonies—liable to be implicated in the wars of Europe, and exposed to the immediate hostilities of powerful nations of Indians, we may expect a much greater number of them to join us, in our present situation, when we are independent states—detached from Europe, and free from all apprehensions on account of hostile neighbours, either civilized or savage. The address of our extended empire to the old world, now is: "come unto me all you that are heavy laden and I will give you rest." Thousands, and tens of thousands, will obey the call, and joining their interests with ours, make emigration a more plentiful source of supply than it ever was in any preceding period of our history.

(To be continued.)

Valuable Lands for Sale.

By order of the court of Calvert county, will be exposed to Public Sale the following lands, the property of the heirs of captain Walter Smith, deceased.

ON Monday the 20th day of August next, will be sold on the premises the plantation on which the said capt Walter Smith formerly resided, containing by actual survey, 1225 1 8 acres of land lying adjoining on Patuxent river, bounded on the south west by the said river, on the east by a fine navigable creek, called Saint Leonard's creek, so that one and a half miles of fencing will inclose the whole land—The soil of this land is equal if not superior to any on Patuxent, either for farming, planting or grazing, and in their season the greatest plenty of fine fish and oysters may be had either from the river or creek—A great part of the above land is covered with Red Cedar, fit for posts o fencing

On Tuesday the 21st on the premises, will be sold one other plantation in the Forrest at about two miles distance from the former containing by survey 627 and one half acres of land, the greatest part of which is covered with hickory, chesnut and oak wood, and a great proportion of swamp land, which at a trifling expence might be converted into valuable meadow, belongs to this land.

On Thursday the 23d on the premises, will be sold one other plantation lying adjoining on Chesapeake Bay, bounded on the north east by the said bay, on the north by a creek called Parkers creek, containing by survey 536 1-2 acres of land, on this land there are a good proportion marsh and meadow land and a great abundance of fine timber.

It is thought needless to give a fuller description of the above lands, as it is presumed that those who wish to purchase will view the lands previous to the day of sale—and on application to Mr. John Turner who resides near the two first mentioned tracts; they may see the platts of the different tracts of land, and will shew the lands contiguous to him; and Mr. Richard Hance who resides on the last mentioned tract, will shew the outlines of the same to any person wishing to view it.

The above lands will be sold either in the whole, or be divided into parcels as may appear most advantageous for the heirs. The purchasers to give bonds with approved securities for the purchase money, to be paid in three annual payments, the interest to be paid yearly, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and a full payment of the purchase money and interest thereon a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchaser agreeably to an act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, by

J. WILKINSON,
JAMES HUGHS,
JOHN TURNER, } Commissioners.

Calvert county, June 8—1awt20Aug.

CHARLES VARDEN,
MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Has received from Philadelphia in addition to his former stock, a handsome assortment of goods, consisting of the best London and Spanish superfine cloths and cassimeres, white and fancy Marseilles, colored and white Jeans, india nankeens, cotton cassimeres, black silk and sattin Florentines, with a variety of other articles suitable for the summer season.

N. B. Ladies habits regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

New Jersey avenue near the Capitol,
June 8—tf

A person whose affairs have been deranged by unexpected events, is desirous of being employed as the assistant or partner of some legal professional gentleman, to which profession he has been regularly bred in Europe. Particular information will be given by application at the office of the National Intelligencer.
June 8.

EDGAR PATTERSON,
Has received per the late arrivals from Boston & Philadelphia.
7 Pipes French Brandy,
4 Pipes Madeira wine,
3 Hhds. very best SPERMACETI OIL for lamps,
12 Boxes SPERMACETI CANDLES.
Also on hand a general assortment of Liquors and Groceries—all of which he will sell cheap for cash.
George Town, May 25—ep3w

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, June 11.

The legislature of South-Carolina, in disappointment of the best hopes and wishes of the nation, have risen without any measures having been taken in relation to the law allowing the importation of slaves. Those hopes had fondly, though events have proved falsely, cherished the idea that the unfortunate law was the offspring of a mistaken sense of interest, and that it would have been abrogated on a more mature reflection. The general indignation it excited was disarmed by this flattering expectation, and the national displeasure, which the House of Representatives by a large majority exhibited, was appeased by a hope, which, unfortunately for the honor and happiness of our country, has proved visionary. One resort alone remains; a resort which we trust the spirit of America will unhesitatingly embrace—a bold manifestation of public opinion. We wish not to feel uncharitably, or to express ourselves harshly of the conduct of our brethren, of men, who, in the common path of private as well as public duty, exhibit models of virtue and honor; but in an affair, so infinitely momentous, forbearance would be treason. Never has a deadlier blow been levelled at the liberties, the peace, and the happiness of the whole community. It has already fallen with fatal vengeance, and it has sowed the seeds of misery wherever it has touched. The evil is so far accomplished. It is remediless. Philosophy therefore instructs us to submit to it. But the arm of fresh ruin is again raised. New importations threaten more overwhelming mischief. To arrest, if possible, the progress of this evil is a common duty. Is there an American, out of the vortex of the little interest that has done all this mischief, not ready to raise his voice in defence of the present and future interests of his country? If there is not, let every man declare himself, and let the sense of America be made manifest to South-Carolina and the world.

In this way, it is possible, that our sister state may be reclaimed, and the American character relieved from the darkest cloud that envelopes it.

Whilst so many millions are appropriated towards carrying on wars, it is some gratification to peruse in the Moniteur, the following,

'*Recapitulation of the funds appropriated for the year 12, by order of the French Government.*"

	Livres.
For the four new roads opened though the Alps,	2,000,000
Great Bridges,	1,000,000
The Quais of Bonaparte and Desaix,	500,000
Repairs of Canals in Belgium,	500,000
Interior Navigation,	2,500 000
Maritime Ports,	3,000,000
The Canal between Dijon and Dole or the great Canal of Burgogne and that of the Rhone and Rhine,	500,000
Draining the marshes of Rochefort,	1,000,000
The Canal of St. Quenin,	2 000,000
The Canal of Arles,	500,000
The Canal to join the Villaine and the Rance,	500,000
The Canal of Blavet.	500 000
	15,000,000

NEW SERIES OF FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

No. XII.

We cannot better hold up to reprobation the misrepresentations contained in the following extract from the Washington Federalist, than by annexing to it a piece taken from the *Pitsfield Sun*.

From the Washington Federalist.

"Among the first of his (the President's executive acts was the appointment of *Gallatin* to the direction of our national Treasury. This man is a foreigner; he had been a principal agent in the western disturbance, and owed his life to the mercy of Washington. He owed his subsistence to the hospitality of Americans, and he owed to our laws the blessings of citizenship. How then did this Frenchmen requite these advantages? He ungratefully requited them, by opposing the glorious administration of Washington, even after he had benefitted by his mercy; by sowing discord among our people; and he endeavored to overturn the laws and shed the blood of our citizens, by hoisting the standard of insurrection. We find these facts upon record; where shall we look for the justice of rewarding them?"

From the Pitsfield Sun.

In the Western Star of March 24th, a writer under the signature of Laco, asserted that "Albert Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, received a pardon for the crime of *Insurrection*, from the illustrious Washington." In the Sun of April 2d, he was called upon for proof of this charge, by a writer, who assumed the signature of Atticus, but who offered to meet Laco and discuss the subject, in his proper name before the public. Laco, in his assumed character, has replied in the Star of April 14; and, after some common place reflections, unworthy of particular notice, has repeated his charge and produced what he affects to consider "unquestionable evidence" in support of it, prefaced with the following extraordinary declaration, "I believe this is the first time that the well-known, and long established fact, that Albert Gallatin, now Secretary of the Treasury, was one of the Whiskey Insurgents has ever been, either publicly or privately denied by any one." Narrow indeed must have been the information, or treacherous the memory, of the man, who could make such a declaration. But leaving him in quiet possession of his belief, let us attend to his proof. He offers only two articles of evidence; one is an intemperate resolution, on the subject of withdrawing all intercourse from Excise officers, passed at a meeting, of which Mr. Gallatin was clerk; and the other is the circumstance that Mr. Gallatin was one of the conferrees on the part of the Insurgents to treat with the Commissioners of Government.

The resolution cited by Laco, purports to have been passed at a meeting in Washington County; but it apears, from the History of the Insurrection, that Mr. Gallatin was not present at that meeting. A similar resolution, among a number of others, was adopted at a meeting in Pitsburg the next year, at which he was present and acted as clerk. In his speech, delivered in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the question of the validity of the elections in the four Western Counties in that state, on the 14th of October, 1794, just after the Insurrection, and published in a pamphlet, he says (page 6th) "the meeting at Pitsburg in Sept. 1791, is particularly pointed out as chargeable with all the excesses that followed.—I was not a member of that meeting.—When it took place, I was a member of the Legislature, and attended as such, at the session held at that very time in this city (Philadelphia); nor do the sentiments expressed in the resolutions, which were there adopted, correspond in many points, either with my private opinion, or my public conduct: Yet I find nothing reprehensible in them; nor is there any thing criminal or of a dangerous tendency in the measures they propoled. To remonstrate, and to correspond with other parts of the state and of the Union, with a view to procure the support of concurring petitions, where a coincidence of sentiments existed, seems to have been their only object; and they cannot be blamed, if any individuals, whose views might be the same, embraced unjustifiable means in order to attain them.

"The meeting held at Washington in 1791, and at Pitsburg on the 24th August, 1792, went further. The persons assembled not only agreed to remonstrate, but they expressed a determination to hold no communication with, and to treat with contempt, such inhabitants of the western country as would accept offices under the [excise] law; and they recommended the same line of conduct to the people at large. I was one of the persons, who composed the Pittsburg meeting, and I gave my assent to the resolutions. It might, perhaps, be said that the principle of those resolutions was not new, as it was at least partially adopted by a respectable society in this city; a society that was established during the late war, in order to obtain a change of the former constitution of Pennsylvania, and whose members, if I am accurately informed, agreed to accept no offices under the then existing government, and to dissuade others from accepting them. I might say, that those resolutions did not originate at Pittsburgh, as they were almost a transcript of the resolutions adopted at Washington, the preceding year; and I might even add, that they were not introduced by me at the meeting. But I wish not to exculpate myself, where I feel that I have been to blame. The sentiments thus expressed were not illegal or criminal, yet I will freely acknowledge, that they were violent, intemperate and reprehensible. For by attempting to render the office contemptible, they tended to diminish that respect for the execution of the laws, which is essential to the maintenance of a free government, but whilst I feel regret at the remembrance, though no hesitation in this open confession, of *that my only political sin*, let me add, that the blame ought to fall, where it is deserved. The meeting did not call themselves delegates of the People, but individuals voluntarily assembled. For my own part I was not sent thither. I was not desired to go by any collection or meeting of individuals whatever," &c. And again (page 7) "with the events subsequent to that meeting, I am but imperfectly acquainted. I came to Philadelphia a short time after it, and continued absent from the western country, upon public business, for eighteen months. Neither during that period of absence, nor after my return to the western country in June last [1794] until the riots had begun, had I the slightest conversation, that I can recollect, much less any deliberate conference or correspondence, either directly or indirectly with any of its inhabitants, on the subject of the Excise law."

This statement, made by Mr. Gallatin in his place as a member of the House of Representatives, with a degree of frankness that does him honor, and published with his name to it, if it had not been literally true as to the facts stated, would have been disproved by his political enemies, who were then urged by party animosity and armed with power. Every candid person will at least admit it to be sufficient proof of the circumstances thus publicly stated, until the contrary is proved.

In 1796, a "History of the insurrection in the four Western counties of Pennsylvania, in 1794," was published, "by William Findley, member of the House of Representatives of the United States." Against this historian it has indeed been a federal objection, that he is of the same political party with Mr. Gallatin. Let it be so considered. The history is not, on that account, more exceptionable than it would be, if it had been written by an author of opposite political attachments and aversions. The simple truth is, the writer of such a work must naturally be either a republican or a federalist, and in either case would be suspected of some degree of partiality or prejudice. Let a reasonable allowance be made for that circumstance. Mr. Findley's reputation as a historian, and his responsible public character, are pledged for the fidelity of his narrative. Speaking of the Pittsburg meeting, he says, (page 44) "about eleven months after, in August 1792, a number of persons, from Washington, Fayette, and Allegany counties, formed the second and last committee of that kind that was held at Pittsburg. They prepared and published another petition to Congress, praying for the repeal of the excise law, to be signed by the people. The committee also published its sentiments on the principles of taxation, and the supposed impropriety and injustice of an excise system. Tho' it did not censure any other measures of government, it is resolved to take all legal methods of obstructing the operation of the excise law, and to have no fellowship with such as accepted offices under it, and to withdraw from them any assistance, to withhold the comforts of life, &c. They also recommended to the people to follow their example. A similar resolution had been published by the committee of Washington, about a year before."

"On the ground of discretion these resolutions were censurable, and were in fact disapproved by many through the state, who also heartily disliked the excise law. That they were not, however, contrary to law, is acknowledged by the secretary himself [Hamilton] who informs us of his procuring testimony, in order to prosecute the persons, who composed the committee; but he adds, that the attorney general did not think it actionable. There is no doubt but it is morally wrong, in many cases, to refuse our charity or assistance to any of our fellow men, when their necessities require it; but these duties being of imperfect obligation, we are only responsible to our own conscience and the opinion of the world for the proper discharge of them. There are no doubt persons in society, whose manners are so disagreeable, or their character so objectionable, as to justify us in resolving to have no fellowship with them; and where the excise law is almost universally believed to be unjust and oppressive, men of this description will be found pretty readily amongst the Excise officers. Indeed this observation need not be restricted to places so situated. It corresponds with the sentiments of people generally, where excises have been long established, and is the language of their laws." Again, (page 47) he says, "I cannot discover, that the meetings, I have mentioned had any influence in promoting the insurrection, or connection with it."

The insurrection was in 1794, near two years after the Pitsburgh meeting. In the course of it various popular meetings were held, composed of the insurgents and many friends of order, of both political parties; among whom were Mr. Findley, Mr. Ross, late senator in Congress Col. Stokely, judge Addison, judge Baird, gen. Jack, Mr. Breckenridge, since a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, &c. The most critical of all these conventions of the people was at Parkinson's ferry, August 14th, 1794. This meeting being summoned by some of the insurgents, for inflammatory purposes, the historian observes, "the choosing of discreet delegates to attend the Parkinson meeting, appeared to be the only possible means of stemming the current of disorder, until the people who were so highly inflamed, would cool down, and until the cautious and timid would shake off the panic, or lay aside that excessive caution, by which they were governed, and stand forward in defence of the laws, and of that liberty, whose name was prostituted to blazen the most tyrannical measures." Page 112. Speaking of his own conduct, the historian further says, "After composing my mind in order to resolve with the greater coolness what was best to be done, I concluded that the only practicable method to stop the progress of anarchy and outrage was to procure as many discreet persons as possible to attend as delegates at the Parkinson meeting. As soon as my mind was made up to this purpose, I went to the nearest tavern on the great road, and sent for Mr. Todd, one of the judges of the court, to meet me, in order to consult what was best to be done. We agreed to hold an election for delegates, and for this purpose to warn the people, and to persuade discreet persons to accept of the appointment. While I was at the tavern, a message came to my house from gen. Jack at Greensburgh, recommending the very plan I was pursuing. It is remarkable that the same measure was suggested by the urgency of the occasion in Fayette and Westmoreland, and at Pittsburgh, without any correspondence between the people of those distant counties.

"Besides the delegates, I advised the judge and other discreet citizens to attend and mix with the people, alledging that every one of them might find some man to converse with, who might take their advice or be bettered by their information, and I went myself with the same design. It was with this view that gen. Jack, judge Baird, and other respectable and influential citizens attended at Parkinson's ferry meeting." Mr. Gallatin, having returned from attending the legislature, was chosen one of the delegates from Fayette county, and attended.

(To be continued.)

From the Eastern Argus.

The District of Maine REPUBLICANISED!

We have taken considerable pains in selecting from the returns received, those lists of votes for Governor, (in Maine district,) which appeared to be most correct, and, with the exception of the towns of Granville, Harmony, Frankfort and Lewiston,* which have not been received, the following are the totals in the six counties:

	Sullivan.	*Strong.*
York,	1966	896
Kennebeck,	1729	1083
Cumberland,	1322	2159
Lincoln,	699	1413
Hancock,	684	575
Washington,	40	250
	6440	6376
Republican majority,		64

Thus the citizens of this growing country are fast returning to those principles, which effected our glorious Revolution, and will no longer be ranked "high in federal politics."

* *Lewistown is received, but Lewiston is not.* From the delinquent towns a republican majority is expected.

Dr. PRIESTLY—A London paper copies from the American prints the account of that gentleman's death, and adds in a note, that owing to an unforeseen event the Doctor had lately sustained a loss of 200l. sterling per annum, which the zeal and liberality of his friends had amply made up, for a week before the news of his death, a particular friend wrote to him respecting it, desiring him to draw on him for 400l. sterling per annum, which he might rely on, for the remainder of his life.

New-York, June 5.

Captain Blagge, of the ship Pyomingo, from Leghorn, informs us, that four Neapolitan frigates and a ship of 74 guns sailed from Naples on the 20th of March, to Blockade the port of Tunis. It was supposed they were to join the American squadron under Commodore Preble, who had four bomb-ketches at Syracuse, ready to be employed. The Commodore had applied to the king of Naples, on the part of United States, for the loan of 25 gun-boats, which had been acceded to; and these, with the four bomb-ketches before mentioned, were destined to act against the Tripolitans, who had only two cruisers out, a brig and a schooner, both of which were up the Archipelago.

The Syren and Nautilus were cruising off Tripoli.