

TO FANCY.

COME fluttering fancy airy pow'r,
Thou canst the pains of life beguile;

In vain I've fought for real bliss,
Her image ev' nodd'd my view;

Then let the hail thee, lovely maid,
To thee I'll tune my rustic shell;

Yes; smiling Love shall cheer the scene,
And friendship wave her olive wand;

There too shall virtue's angel form,
With her firm magic guard my heart;

Since fate denies one real boon to give,
In Fancy's genia rays then let me live;

From the Epitome.

ANOTHER LIE.

The Wallowing on Federalist charges the
President with having stopped the prosecu-
tion of the Senate against Duane. The
charge is preceded with that unmannerly abuse
which has of late so much characterized the
Federalist.

Now in order to show how this Federalist
can lie, in open day, we will here copy an
article from the Aurora of the 17th instant—

The bill of indictment in a suit against the
editor of [the Aurora], by order of the pre-
sented executive, on behalf of the Senate of
the U. S., and which was brought before a
grand jury on Monday last, was on Wed-
nesday returned by the jury—ignores
mus.

AURORA.

The following articles of impeachment of the
President of the United States, exhibited by
the Portsmouth (N. H.) Oracle were pub-
lished in the last Epitome as a specimen of
the talents of the Tory editors for lying.—
We republish them, in order to remark on
some of the articles separately.

[From the U. S. Oracle.]

Articles of impeachment against T. J. Jefferson,
Esq., President of the United States,
for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Art. I. He has openly violated the consti-
tution, and his oath by removing meritori-
ous men from office without any complaint,
and without any just cause.

II. He has removed some from office in
the recess of Congress, and in the absence of
the Senate, for the purpose of substituting his
favorites in their places, without the advice
and consent of the Senate, against the letter
and spirit of the Constitution.

III. He has violated the spirit of the consti-
tution, by appointing men to office who had
openly adhered to the revolutionary enemies,
of the United States, against his own engage-
ments to the contrary.

IV. He has prostituted the dignity of his
high office by meanly descending publicly to
altercate constitutional questions with private
individuals.

V. He has prostituted the dignity of go-
vernment by audaciously arraigning and con-
demning the conduct of his great predecessor
in office, in defiance of truth, order, and de-
cency.

VI. He has removed from office the
worthy governor of the Mississippi territory
on the complaint of an interested individual
supported by the evidence of men rendered
infamous for their crimes, against the wishes
and interests of that people.

VII. He has been guilty of the grossest
prevarication, and the most contemptible hy-
pocrisy towards the said magistrate, preten-
ding to approve his conduct, and promising
him a hearing after he had actually displaced
him, and appointed his enemy and accuser in
his stead.

VIII. He has pledged himself at all events
to injure the best men; with this pitiful salvo,
that he would injure others more.

IX. He has acted in direct repugnancy to
his declaration in his inaugural speech to both
houses of Congress, and then attempts to
justify such conduct.

X. He has committed two opposite dec-
larations to the world; to wit his inaugural
speech and his address to the New-Haven
merchants tending to make the government of
the U. States disrespected at home, and con-
temptible in the eyes of other nations.

XI. Lastly—He has subverted the foun-
dation of all good government and held out
premiums to vice, and discouragements to vir-
tue, by rewarding the guilty, and punishing
the innocent, and meritorious—all which
crimes are against the constitution, peace, and
dignity of the United States.

The first article charges the present with
having openly violated the constitution and his
oath, by removing meritorious officers.

Before this charge can be admitted to be true
it must be shown that the Congress of 1789
did not understand the constitution, although
many of the members assented in framing it.
In that congress it was decided, by a consi-
derable majority, that the power of removal at
will, rested with the president. Even some
of those who most strenuously contended for a
different construction of the constitution, ad-
mitted that the president had the power to
suspend officers. Such an admission was ana-
logous to an admission of the right to remove;
for when an officer is suspended, the duties
which he was wont perform, are suspended
also, and public business is at a stand: a spe-
cies of vacancy is created by the president,
and there is no power that can fill that vacan-
cy. The President might suspend an officer,
according to their doctrine, but could not
appoint another in his place. This power
would produce consequences more fatal than
the power of removal. By admitting it to
be constitutional, in contradistinction to the
power of removal, the president might sud-
denly put a stop to all public business;
and there would be no power to put it once
more in train, until after the trial of the
officers before the senate, except the people
rose in arms, and vindicated their own rights.
The majority of congress foresaw these evils,
they knew such a construction could never
have been intended by the framers of the con-
stitution; therefore the proper, the only true,
construction was given, and has been acknow-
ledged or implied in all subsequent laws which
embraced the subject. Among the advocates
for the right of removal by the president,
were Madison, Ames, Benton, Vining, Bou-
dinoir, Hartley, Lawrence, Clymer, Sedg-
wick, &c. &c. 34 in number, against so who
opposed it.

But the Tories speak of their meritorious
officers. Who were they? Was John W.
Kittera—who was appointed to an office by
Mr. Adams, which was created while he was
a member of congress, and who treated Mr.
Livingston with such brutality when he expressed
a wish to accommodate our differences with
France—was he one of the meritorious
officers?

Was Aaron Dunham, late Supervisor of
New-Jersey and who had been a delinquent
for several years—was he one of the meri-
torious officers?

Was Andrew Bell, who was an active Tory
all the war, within the enemy's lines, and
ever since, and placed in the custom-house of
Amboy by Mr. Adams in preference to a
decided Whig—was he one of the meritorious
officers?

Was Elizur Goodrich, who twice voted
for the sedition law; who voted against an
in recourse with France after the treaty had
been concluded; who held his station as a
member of congress after he had been ap-
pointed by Mr. Adams as collector of New-
Haven, in order to accumulate as much of
the public money as he could; who accepted
an appointment in the last days of Mr. A-
dams's administration—was he one of the
meritorious officers?

Was John Hall, marshal of Pennsylvania,
who always happened to summon such a jury
as to condemn every democrat who was
brought before the federal court—was he
one of the meritorious officers?

And pray was James Watson, navy a-
gent for New-York, who has lately been fired
by the United States for his defalcations—
was he one of the meritorious officers?

In short, who were the meritorious offi-
cers?

The second article is partly a repetition
of the first. The additional charge which it
contains, is, that the president has appoint-
ed to office during the recess of the senate,
against the letter and spirit of the constitution.
If the right of removal be established,
and we trust it is, the right of appointing dur-
ing the recess of the senate cannot be ques-
tioned; for the constitution expressly grants
that power.

The third article charges the president
with having violated the spirit of the consti-
tution and his own engagements by appoint-
ing men to office who had openly adhered to
the revolutionary enemies of the U. S. This
article seems to point to Tench Coxe of
Pennsylvania, a man first placed in office by
general Washington, afterwards removed by
John Adams, and lately appointed by Tho-
mas Jefferson—and to a Mr. Irwin or Ir-
win, of Massachusetts. It appears to be a
fact, that Tench Coxe did join the British in
his youth, as did Judge Key of Maryland,
who received his appointment from Mr. A-
dams, but when the reason of Tench Coxe
was matured, he did not hesitate to abjure
those enemies of our country; and his refor-
mation and superior abilities attracted the
notice of our first president. He was em-
ployed, and continued to be employed dur-
ing General Washington's administration.
John Adams turned him out, and Thomas
Jefferson restored him. As to Irwin, he was
a mere infant at the commencement of the
revolution, when he was carried to England
by his father. He received his education at
Oxford; where he imbibed, not the sedi-
ments of an anti-revolutionary adherence to
our enemies, but those democratical opini-
ons which now pervade the United States.
He is not, nor ever was, an adherent to our
enemies.

The fourth article charges the president,
with having prostituted the dignity of his high
office, by meanly descending publicly to alter-
cate constitutional questions with private indi-
viduals.—The president has never publicly al-
tercated a single constitutional question with
any individuals. He replied to the New-
Haven merchants' remonstrance; but that sub-
ject did not involve a constitutional question.
But suppose it had involved a constitutional
question—what then? Is the president denied
the right of publicly vindicating his own acts,
when he is publicly called upon by remon-
strance to do it? But say the Tories, he pro-
stituted the dignity of the government. In
reply, can any officer more exalt his dignity,
than by paying respect to the communications
of his creators? No. The haughty is despised;
while the affable and polite is respected and
esteemed.

The great predecessor comes next. The
person meant by the great predecessor, we
suppose to be John Adams. The fifth article
charges the president with having prostituted
the dignity of the government, by condemn-
ing the conduct of the great predecessor. The
United States had as well be impeached for
turning out of office the great predecessor. The
friends of Thomas Jefferson had as well be
criminated, for disliking the great predeces-
sor. Hamilton ought to be excommunicated
for writing against the great predecessor.
James Madison ought to be turned out of of-
fice, for refusing the absurd doctrines of the
great predecessor: And every honest man
ought to be detested, who did not approve of
the dignified and able business of the
great predecessor. But to be serious, a man
exposes himself to ridicule, by talking of the
dignity of the great predecessor.

Sixth Article.

The worthy governor of the Mississippi ter-
ritory!!! We pay thee, O Lord, to teach
us wherein this worthiness consists! We feel
it not; neither do we feel it—

But the worthy governor of Mississippi,
'Tis strange indeed that Winthrop Sargent
should be so very worthy; that his federal
friends in the then congress should be inti-
mate in all the departments of the govern-
ment; and that these federal friends, not-
withstanding his great worthiness, should on
the third day of March last, refuse to receive
the report of a committee appointed to exam-
ine his case, because that report tended to
clear him of the reproach.—Be silent, ye
friends, and ye coadjutors of Winthrop Sar-
gent, lest ye bring shame upon yourselves.

The seventh article is one of the same
subject. It is founded on this circumstance.
When Winthrop Sargent found that there was
likely to be an investigation into his conduct
he fled to Boston, there to procure or pre-
pare documents for his vindication. Arrived
at Boston, he staid there several weeks, and
then sat out for Washington. He presented
himself to the president, and was received with
the politeness which ought to characterize a
gentleman. From his reception he conceived,
that he would certainly be reappointed.
Mr. Sargent, however, reckoned without his
host. Although he had hastened to Boston in
order to prepare documents for his vindication;
he was but a short time in Washington before
he discovered, that his mighty documents con-
sisted of simple recommendations from his
friends. These recommendations could be of
no more force than those which procured him
the office at first, and which had not at all ten-
ded to insure his good behaviour while in
office. But let us repeat again, congress re-
fused to say a single word in his behalf, even
when called upon.

The same article states, that Winthrop Sar-
gent's enemy and accuser was appointed in
his stead, by Mr. Jefferson. This is "a
round, unvarnished" lie. Let facts speak.

Mr. Davis of Kentucky was his accuser;
and a Mr. Claiborne of Tennessee received
the appointment.

Having proceeded as far as our leisure will
permit, we must defer our remarks on the
remainder of the articles to a future day.

Extract from an address delivered by John
Sieble, esq. secretary exercising the powers
and performing the duties of the governor
of the Mississippi territory, to the legislative
council of that territory, July 20.

"This day, gentlemen, through your
agency, the people begin to exercise the inel-
uctable right of self-government; we may
fairly conclude, that from henceforth, all laws
that may be enacted, and in force in the ter-
ritory will be considered by them, as in a de-
gree their own acts. That all will take plea-
sure, in yielding obedience to, and respect
for the law as being the general will of the
people expressed through the medium of their
representatives; and farther, should it evi-
dently happen that any of our measures so far
disappoint ourselves in their operation, as to
produce public inconvenience or popular dis-
content, (consequences from which we cannot
hope to be entirely exempt) I flatter myself
that such will be found to be the disposition
and good sense of the people, that in seeking
their redress, their hopes will be directed to
the legislature, and all their conduct influenced
by modesty, moderation, and reason, while
you gentlemen as watchful guardians of their
interests ever ready to minister to their relief
will be most likely to correct the evil, and

obviate or remove every cause of disquiet
from the public mind.

"Of the various subjects that will naturally
present themselves for your consideration; I
will take the liberty of noticing and remark-
ing on a very few.

"By comparative view of the systems of
jurisprudence, adopted by many of the United
States with that of this territory, I believe it
will be found that the latter is susceptible
of considerable amendment and improvement,
both as to the obtaining a more speedy ad-
ministration of justice, and the lessening the ex-
pense attending it.

"This however is a subject of such magni-
tude, of so much importance to the communi-
ty, that whenever you may think proper to
proceed upon it, I am well aware that you will
cautiously explore every step before it is taken;
for as the system of jurisprudence in the gov-
ernment, is more or less perfect, in the same
degree will the life, liberty, and property of
the citizens be more or less safe, more or less
secure.

"The laws and orders for the regulations
of the military force of the territory, have
hitherto remained in almost a total state of in-
execution, whether from any radical defect in
those laws and orders, or from what other
cause I do not undertake to determine; but it
is most sincerely to be wished that an efficient
plan could be adopted for organizing, arming,
and disciplining the militia. We are accet-
table in almost all directions, to savages who
embarrass us by their frequent visits, and har-
ass us not a little by remaining much of their
time amongst us: and who may, ere we are
aware, be disposed to annoy us in a hostile
manner—to be armed and in a situation to
resist them, would not only have a tendency
to render less embarrassing their visits, but to
intimidate and induce them to abandon any
hostile purpose they might otherwise have in
contemplation.

"History informs us that the inhabitants
of this country have more than once been
swept away by the destructive ravages of war,
and conquests following in its train has gone
forward annihilating all rights to property.
This together with our local territorial situa-
tion, would admonish us to endeavour to be
prepared to repel aggression from whatever
quarter, or in whatever manner or form it may
be made.

"You will necessarily be compelled to
have recourse to the resources of the public, to
enable you to defray the incident and un-
avoidable expenses of this government, and I
would earnestly recommend it, were I not fully
convinced that in the exercise of this ne-
cessary, you will pay a due regard to frugality
and economy.

"One observation more—There are cer-
tain practices prevalent and customary in this
territory, that are considered immoral and in-
jurious to the peace and happiness of society—
these will not escape your notice, on the con-
trary your best endeavours will be used to
correct and restrain them.

"The powers and duties of the government
having devolved on the secretary, I had doubt
whether it was his duty to have made any ad-
dress to you. I however have made this un-
der an impression, that it would be well re-
ceived, and the most favorable construction giv-
en to my intentions from a belief too, that it
will increase the good understanding and mu-
tual interchange of sentiment between all the
branches of the legislature;—and moreover, it
affords to myself an opportunity of expressing
the very great pleasure I shall derive from
according with you in the result of your delib-
erations which I assure myself, will be influ-
enced by a degree of wisdom, justice, and li-
berality, that will give dignity to the legisla-
ture, and energy to its measures—that will
tend to promote harmony, inspire confidence
in the public mind, and have the happy effect
of filling up the measure of contentment to the
good people of the territory.

I will furnish you with copies of the laws
of the United States and of the territory, and
I have it in my power to tender for your per-
usal, the laws of Virginia, revised in 1793.
The laws of North Carolina, revised by the
late Judge Iredell, and a copy of a journal of
the house of delegates of the state of Virginia,
from which I presume precedents may be
drawn, not unworthy of imitation.

A Cotton Mill

WHICH the builder has warranted
shall clean at least one thousand
weight from the seed per day, so as to
injure the staple as little as any other Saw
Gin in the state, erected for or before the
Crop of last year, and to be completed at
Orton Mills in a few days, will in a
short time thereafter pick or clean out
Cotton for the customary Toll.

BENJA. SMITH.

November 12.

JOHN SHUTER

HAS for sale, direct from Dublin
LINENS and SHEETINGS
bought at reduced prices, and in high
condition.

November 12.