

WINTER SONG.

BY ROBERT BLOOMFIELD. From his Rural Poems, recently published. DEAR Boy, throw that icicle down, And sweep the deep snow from the door; Old winter comes on with a frown; A terrible frown for the poor. In a season so rude and forlorn, How can age, how can infancy bear The silent neglect and the scorn Of those who have plenty to spare? Fresh broach'd is my cask of old ale, Well tim'd now the frost is set in; Here's a Job come to tell us a tale, We'll make him at home to a pin, While my wife and I bask o'er the fire, That time may diminish desire, But cannot extinguish true love. O the pleasures of neighborly chat, If you can but keep scandal away, To learn what the world has been at, And what the great Orators say; Tho' the wind through the crickets sing, And hail down the chimney rebound, I'm happier than many a King, While the bellows blow bass to the sound. Abundance was never my lot; But out of the trifle that's giv'n, That no curse may alight on my cot, I'll distribute the bounty of Heaven: The fool and the slave gather wealth, But if I add naught to my store, Yet while I keep conscience in health, Poo a mine that will ne'er grow poor. From the Petersburg Republican.

No man ought to exalt himself upon the superior advantages he enjoys in this life, when so soon he can be reduced to a level with the most obscure of mankind. But still we every day behold men of fortune, on whom the coy dame has deigned to smile, as full of pride and ostentation as an eastern monarch, willing to trample upon his fellow-citizens. Men who have been compelled, by the tyranny and oppression of their own country, to seek refuge in this; others whom the spirit of their laws having expelled them from their native shores, bend their course for ours, being certain of finding an asylum for themselves, and expecting a more certain defence for their villanies. Those men, who, by their industry and other means, have accumulated wealth, now enjoy true felicity, to the great disadvantage of native Americans, over whom they wish to dominate, and behold them as objects not worth their notice, notwithstanding it is from them they receive their chief support. But let those furtive wretches turn their eyes to their own country, and ask themselves what they were there but the sons of English hostlers, Irish and Scotch weavers, and Welch goat-keepers; but now they flye themselves gentlemen, although their descent gives the lie to the assertion. But perhaps the proud and haughty spirit of those men may yet be humbled, and when reduced to low life, may become sensible of their former ridiculous and impolitic behavior. The time may come when the powerful of the earth will be no longer able to govern, when they shall be conveyed to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns," then behold the lustiness of human grandeur, that once raised its head majestic, but now fallen, grovels in the earth. CURSOR. Petersburg, Feb. 8, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT. THE subscriber again offers for sale his valuable plantation on Holly Shelter. For the convenience of purchasers, the rich lands shall be so divided as to make two capital settlements. The terms will be moderate. One half of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the residue in twelve & eighteen months. M. SAMPSON. November 25.

THE subscriber takes this method to offer his services to the community in general, and particularly to those of his fellow-citizens who are tradesmen and mechanics, and whose time is more profitably employed than by drawing off their own accounts, to post their books and draw and settle their accounts with accuracy and dispatch on very reasonable terms; and also to draw up Agreements, Assignments, Bills, Bonds Bottomry Bonds, Deeds, Letters of Attorney, Mortgages, Leases, &c. conformable to law. At present please to apply at the house he now occupies in Ewans's alley, where any commands will be promptly attended to, and the smallest favour acknowledged. JOHN H. BELCHER. Wilmington, January 6.

From the National Intelligencer. THOMAS PAINE, TO THE CITIZENS OF THE U. STATES.

Letter the fifth. IT is always the interest of a far greater part of the nation to have a thing right than to have a thing wrong, and, therefore, in a country whose government is founded on the system of election and representation, the fate of every party is decided by its principles.

As this system is the only form and principle of government by which liberty can be preserved, and the only one that can embrace all the varieties of a great extent of country, it necessarily follows that to have the representation real, the election must be real: and that where election is faction, the representation is a faction also. Like will always produce its like.

A great deal has been said & written concerning the conduct of Mr. Burr, during the late contest in the federal legislature, whether Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Burr should be declared President of the United States. Mr. Burr has been accused of intriguing to obtain the presidency. Whether this charge be substantiated or not makes little or no part of the purport of this letter. There is a point of much more importance to attend to than any thing that relates to the individual Mr. Burr, for the great point is not whether Mr. Burr has intrigued, but whether the legislature has intrigued with him?

Mr. Ogden, a relation of one of the senators of New-Jersey of the same name, and of the party assuming the style of federalists, has written a letter published in the New-York papers, signed with his name, the purport of which is to exculpate Mr. Burr from the charges against him. In this letter he says— "When about to return from Washington, two or three members of Congress, of the federal party, spoke to me of their views as to the election of a president, desiring me to converse with col. Burr on the subject, and to ascertain whether he would enter into terms. On my return to New-York, I called on col. Burr, and communicated the above to him. He explicitly declined his explanation, and did neither propose nor agree to any terms."

How nearly is human cunning allied to folly! the animals to whom nature has given the faculty we call cunning, know always when to use it, and use it wisely; but when man descends to cunning he blunders and betrays. Mr. Ogden's letter is intended to exculpate Mr. Burr from the charge of intriguing to obtain the presidency; and the letter that he (Ogden) writes for this purpose is direct evidence against his party in congress; that they intrigued with Burr to obtain him for president, and employed him (Ogden) for that purpose. To save Aaron he betrays Moses, and turns informer against the golden calf.

It is but of little importance to the world to know if Mr. Burr listened to an intriguing proposal, but it is of great importance to the constituents to know if their representatives in congress made one. The ear can commit no crime, but the tongue may; and therefore, the right policy is to drop Mr. Burr as being only the hearer, and direct the whole charge against the federal faction in congress as the active original culprit, or, if the priests will have scripture for it, as the serpent that beguiled Eve.

The plot of the intrigue was to make Mr. Burr president on the private condition of his agreeing to, and entering into terms with them, that is, with the proposers. Had then this election been made, the country, knowing nothing of this private and illegal transaction, would have supposed, for who could have supposed otherwise, that it had a president according to the forms, principles, and intentions of the constitution. No such thing. Every form, principle, and intention of the constitution would have been violated; and instead of a president, it would have had a mute, a sort of image hand-bound and tongue tied, the dupe and slave of a party, placed on the theatre of the United States, and acting the farce of president.

It is of little importance, in a constitutional sense, to know what the terms to be proposed might be, because any terms other than those which the constitution prescribes to a president is criminal. Neither do I see how Mr. Burr, or any person, put in the same condition, could have taken the oath prescribed by the constitution to a president, which is "I do solemnly swear, (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

How, I ask, could such a person have taken such an oath, knowing at the same time that he had entered into the presidency on terms unknown in the constitution and private, and which would deprive him of the free-

dom and power of acting as president of the United States, agreeably to his constitutional oath?

Mr. Burr, by not agreeing to terms, has escaped the danger to which they exposed him, and the perjury that would have followed, and also the punishment annexed thereto. Had he accepted the presidency on terms unknown in the constitution and private, and had the transaction afterwards transpired (which it most probably would, for roguery is a thing difficult to conceal) it would have produced a sensation in the country too violent to be quieted and too just to be resisted; and in any case the election must have been void.

But what are we to think of those members of congress, who, having taken an oath of the same constitutional import of the oath of the president, violate that oath by tampering to obtain a president on private conditions. If this is not sedition against the constitution and the country, it is difficult to define what sedition in a representative can be.

Say not that this statement of the case is the effect of personal or party resentment. No. It is the effect of sincere concern that such corruption, of which this is but a sample, should in the short space of a few years, have crept into a country that had the fairest opportunity, that providence ever gave within the knowledge of history, of making itself an illustrious example to the world.

What the terms were, or were to be it is probably we shall never know; or what is more probable, that feigned ones, if any, will be given. But from the conduct of the party since that time, we may conclude, that no taxes would have been taken off, that the clamour for war would have been kept up, new expenses incurred, and taxes and offices increased in consequence; and among the articles of a private nature that the leaders in this seditious traffic were to stipulate with the mock President for lucrative appointments for themselves.

But if these plotters against the constitution understood their business, and they had been plotting long enough to be masters of it, a single article would have comprehended every thing which is

That the President (thus made) should be governed in all cases whatsoever by a private junta appointed by themselves. They could then through the medium of a mock-president have negated all bills which the party in congress could not have opposed with success, and reduced representation to a nobility.

The country has been imposed upon, and the real culprits are but few; and as it is necessary for the peace, harmony, and honour of the union, to separate the deceiver from the deceived, the betrayer from the betrayed, that men who once were friends, and that in the worst of times, should be friends again, it is necessary, as a beginning, that this dark business be brought to a full investigation. Ogden's letter is direct evidence of the fact of tampering to obtain a conditional president. He knows the two or three members of congress that commissioned him, and they know who commissioned them. THOMAS PAINE. Federal City, Jan. 29.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31. Capt. Welch, from New-Orleans, informs us, that on the 25th December a French commissioner arrived there from Havana, to claim prizes taken by French privateers, and which were in the governor's possession. The port of New-Orleans constituted him; but the governor had given permission to the lighters to come down the river, and discharge their cargoes on board American vessels only; but for some time back the lowness of the tides had prevented the lighters from getting to New-Orleans. French troops were expected there daily.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American vessel at New-Orleans to his owners in this city dated, December 18, 1802.

"On my arrival here I found the port shut against American vessels, without allowing them even a place of deposit. We are permitted the free navigation of the river, and are not required to report at the town, but discharge in the stream. I have discharged part of the cargo, and shall have another boat along side to day to take in for the Natchez. The George Clinton has just unloaded. I am told by the best informed merchants here, that vessels are not liable whilst lying in the stream, but such goods only as are seized whilst landing. I hope to be able to obtain return freight as soon as my cargo is out."

James Monroe, Esq. we are informed, has engaged his passage to Havre de Grace, in the ship Warren, which is intended to sail from this port on Sunday next.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26. MORE SPANISH AMITY. Extract of a letter from Cadiz, 20th of Nov. to a merchant in this city.

"The ship Old Tom, capt. Morton, has just arrived from your river, but would not be admitted, and therefore obliged to sail immediately: I understand she intends proceeding for Lisbon.

We have nothing new here. We are very desirous that the Spanish minister or consul general to the United States, should advise officially the lion existence of the yellow-fever with you, as without such advices, the rigorous quarantine imposed here, will not be relaxed.

The American consul has represented to the governor the great hardship of this quarantine, and prayed that the articles of provisions which cannot contain contagion may be admitted. The answer when obtained I will send you."

NORFOLK, February 5. Captain Ramsay, arrived here yesterday from St. Andero, in Spain, informs that the Spaniards do not allow a single American vessel into their ports, until they have performed a long quarantine in some distant port from Spain; and that they are by no means friendly to the American trade.

COMMERCIAL. Official.—The island of St. Martins having been restored to the Batavian Republic, and possession taken by the Dutch forces, the merchants of the United States are hereby informed, that every encouragement will be given to commercial intercourse with the United States of America.

Port-au-Prince, Dec. 20.—Island produce high; molasses 45 cents, coffee 16, beef 13 dolls. pork 20, flour 9, hoops and staves 30, corn 4 dolls. per barrel, butter 15 cents, lard 35 sous.

From the Havannah, Dec. 16.—"The demand for horses has been but a temporary affair, and is now over; after the expiration of this month, no merchandise of any description, will be allowed entry in American bottoms."

A law suit arose in an University, upon the point, whether the Doctors in Law, or the Doctors in Medicine, should hold the precedence? The Judge asked the Council, whether it was usual for the thief or hangman to walk first at an execution? Being answered that the thief always walked first. "Then" said the Judge, "let the Doctors in Law have the precedence, and let the Doctors in Medicine be next in rank."

Extract of a late letter from London. "Hemp is scarce here and demanded at 45l. sterling per ton, and it is supposed there is not one hundred bundles in the importers hands. 3000 tons have lately been purchased in Petersburg for the French Republic, some as high as 35 rubles. February 8. Late from the CAPE.

By an arrival yesterday in 11 days from Cape-Francois, we are informed, that the blacks are still masters of the plains and mountains in the neighborhood of that place. The whites still occupied a few outposts a short distance from the city, where they have erected block houses to cover them. It was understood, that the blacks had been for some time past, busy in obstructing the public roads, communicating from thence to the other principal parts of the island; and that they had rendered most of them impassible even on horseback.

Business there very dull, few arrivals, particularly of American vessels. Americans treated with extremely partial severity, in every respect, especially those who resided in the island. The public treasury was so drained of cash as to refuse to satisfy even small warrants on it by the proper authorities. No troops of any consequence had arrived as late as the 23d of January. The inhabitants were all obliged to turn out to do military duty. The greater part of the small reinforcement arrived from France, about six weeks ago, had died.

NEW POST-OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

We feel a sentiment of lively satisfaction in announcing to the public that the new arrangements for the transmission of the mail will commence on the 20th day of this month. This satisfaction is increased by the reflection that the operation of the arrangements will impartially promote the interests of every description of citizens, and add a new tie to the union. By these arrangements— I. An entire unbroken line of mail-stages is established from Portland, in Maine, to Savannah, in Georgia; a distance of 1340 miles. II. Under the summer establishment

this distance will be run in 15 days; and under the winter establishment in 21 days.

That is; under the summer establishment— From Washington to Portland, a distance of 620 miles, in five days and a half. From Washington to Savannah, a distance of 720 miles, in eight days and a half.

III. The carriage of the mail in stage coaches is hereby provided for, for a distance of 408 miles, viz. from Petersburg to Charleston, over which the mail has heretofore been carried on horses.

IV. The post-master-general was authorised by congress to incur an expence of one-third additional to that already borne, for the carriage of the mail in coaches instead of by horses. But the contracts have been made on terms so advantageous to the United States, that an immediate additional expence will only be incurred of about 1500 dollars a year; and this small additional expence has arisen from the inability legally to vacate old contracts; when these fall in, which will be in October, 1804, there will be no additional expence whatever.

V. The contracts are made for five years: by which the permanence of similar arrangements may be considered as effected.

We shall not dilate on the great importance of these arrangements.— When, however, we compare the present improved and extended situation of the post-office department with its contracted limits a few years since, no anticipation of the ultimate, and we may add no distant power of this department to facilitate epistolary intercourse, and to diffuse information of every description through every section of the union, can be too sanguine. Notwithstanding the great extension of routes, and increase of offices, the treasury of this establishment, is full of what may be called redundant wealth.

We trust that our fellow-citizens know how to appreciate the energy and fidelity of those official labours which foster an establishment whose benefits are so intimately interwoven with individual and national happiness. We trust that the disposition of a government to open new channels of information will be fully realized and properly approved; and that the American people will perceive that it is no less the policy of the virtuous rulers of a free republic to give the widest publicity to their measures, than it is that of vicious magistrates to shroud themselves in darkness.

We understand that the above 400 miles, on which stage coaches have been established, constitutes but a small part of that distance for which the present post master-general, notwithstanding the short period of his official existence, has established them; and that in the whole he has established coaches for about 1,300 miles. [National Intelligencer.

FOR SALE. 48 Hhds. of Molasses, imported in the Schooner Iris, captain Dennis, from Martinico. ALSO, Coffee in bags, Cordage, &c. &c. HOWARD & TILLINGHAST. February 17.

Just imported, And to be sold at reasonable prices for Cash or Produce. BARBADOES, Monilla, RUM, Rat, and St. Croix Sugar in hhd. and barrels, Coffee in barrels and bags, Surinam Molasses, Russia Iron, by the ton or cwt. N. E. Rum, &c. JOCELIN, GAUTIER, & Co. December 30.

Sheriff's Sales.

On the Tenth Day of March next, WILL BE SOLD Under the Court-House in this town.

TWO valuable Lots of Grounds, one situated on the east side of Front-Street, adjoining John Martin and Dr. De Koffelt; the other on the west side of said street, just below Mr. John Bradley's white house and adjoining Major John Walker's Lot, on the wharf—the property of John Blakely, deceased; to satisfy sundry executions to me directed. ALSO, A House & Lot on Third-Street, the property of Michael Kenany, deceased, to satisfy an execution, the Executor of Hugh Campbell, deceased, vs. said Kenan. Wm. BLUDWORTH, Shff. Wilmington, Jan. 27.