

mistaken, but if it is the case, why in the name of common sense and common honesty, has it not been stated in the report. If this had been done, we might determine for ourselves how far the deficiency was covered. The gentleman from Maryland however has said that 7,994 dollars 92 cents has been paid to foreign officers, and 14,966 dollars 84 cents for certain parts of the domestic debt, which were not included in the statements which I submitted to the house, and that these payments appear in the first statement on page 6 of the commissioners report. If said Mr. G. the gentleman from Maryland will re-examine the statements to which he refers, he will find that he has taken the debtor side of the account and carried it to the credit of the commissioners.—The gentleman will find that the two sums of 7,994 dollars 92 cents and 14,966 dollars 84 cents are only disbursements from the treasury to the commissioners, to enable them to discharge a debt due to, foreign officers, and to discharge certain parts of the domestic debt, which, said Mr. G. I suppose to be the registered debt, on which interest has for several years been stopped and the principal ordered to be paid. And of course that the commissioners are at this time to be charged with these sums and are not entitled to credit until they actually pay the same to the creditors. To convince the gentleman that I am right I beg that he will look again at page 6 of the report. He will there find at the top of the page the account of all the disbursements from the Treasury in 1802, to the commissioners, including the two sums which he has mentioned, & forming the aggregate of 9,372,752 dollars 28 cents. For this aggregate, together with the unexpended balance of guilders in Holland at the close of the year 1801, the commissioners are unaccountable, and ought to be charged; and if the gentleman will then look down to the bottom of the page he will find all the payments which the commissioners claim to have made to the creditors. The words used by the commissioners are: "That the above mentioned disbursements made during the year 1802, and amounting to dollars 9,372,752 28 cents, together with the above mentioned balance of guilders 2,313,846 9 ft. which remained unexpended on the 1st day of January 1802, have been applied as follows, that is to say." After which words, follow the particular items which he enumerated when he was first up, and which constituted the actual applications of the money to the debt, together with the estimated remittances to Holland, and when deducted from the aggregate of disbursements from the treasury, as he had already mentioned, left the balance of dolls. 114,829 44 cents, for which no account had been rendered.

It may perhaps, said Mr. G. be pretended hereafter, that something has been paid to foreign officers, and on account of the registered debt; but he hoped the gentleman from Maryland was now satisfied that nothing of that kind appeared in the present report. Indeed said Mr. G. if these Treasury disbursements at the top of page 6, of the report, are to be considered as charges of the actual payment of those various sums to the creditors, he should then be compelled to make a much more formidable charge against the commissioners, because it would be more certain and direct. The charge would then be, that the commissioners had charged the public, with dollars 65,620 94 cents, on account of payments to the domestic creditors beyond the sums which were due to them or ever actually paid, and that this sum was retained by the commissioners by rendering a false account. To convince gentlemen, said Mr. G. that I was perfectly correct in this statement, I referred them to the Treasury report of last year, for the particular sums which were due to the domestic creditors in the year 1802.—Those sums were as follow:

For reimbursement and interest on the 6 per cent and deferred stock	3 350 362 1
For interest on the 3 per cent stock	572 391 16
For interest on all other descriptions of domestic debt	828,350 50
Amount due in 1802	4 751 103 67
The sums received by the commissioners for account of this domestic debt in 1802, as appeared by the present report, were—	
For account of interest and reimbursement of domestic debt	4,654,699 61
For account of interest on domestic loans	162,025 00
Amount received by the commissioners in 1802	4,816 724 61

And if this amount is compared with the amount due, it will be found that the commissioners have received from the Treasury, as has already been observed, dolls. 65,620 94 cents more than was due or could be

paid to the creditors. But, said Mr. G. although I can see no necessity for the advance of so large a sum beyond what was due, yet as I presume that it is necessary to keep in advance a certain sum to the loan officers beyond that which is payable; for the purpose of preventing any possible dis-appointment in the regular quarterly payments to the creditors, I shall make no further objection to this advance, so long as the commissioners do not actually charge to the public, more than is actually due to the creditors. And as this sum is to be considered as an advance from the Treasury, and not a charge of the commissioners, I omitted to notice it when I was first up.

It had been said in reply to his remarks on the impropriety of rendering an account on estimate, that the commissioners could do no more than estimate the remittances to Holland until they received the account of the bankers at Amsterdam. But said Mr. G. the slightest attention will convince gentlemen that these remittances to Holland have nothing to do with the account of the bankers. The commissioners undertake only to state what remittances they had purchased and paid for in this country before the 1st of January, 1803, and it was surely in their power to state the precise sum purchased and paid for, and the objection is, that instead of doing this they had only sent in an estimate, which for aught he knew might be half a million wide of the truth. [Mr. Randolph explained and said, that it could not be supposed at the time the report was made the commissioners had received returns from all agents employed in purchasing remittances.—He knew it had nothing to do with bankers in Holland.]

Mr. Griswold said that the explanation did not in the least mend the report—for that the commissioners had declared in their report that these remittances were exclusive of monies in the hands of agents, and of course contained only those purchases of remittances, of which the commissioners had received regular accounts, and the objection as had been before explained, was not only that they had not stated precisely the amount of remittances, but that they had not stated the monies remaining in the hands of agents.

One gentleman from Maryland (General Smith) has mentioned the sale of the bank shares, and expressed his approbation of that extraordinary measure. That transaction had nothing to do, said Mr. G. with the resolution under consideration. He hoped however as the subject had been mentioned as late as it was, that it would be brought under discussion.—He should however content himself at this time, with saying that from a careful examination of the law of 1796, and the circumstances of the sale, he was persuaded that the sale was unauthorized by law, and that this large amount of property was sacrificed by a sale much below its value, and that he differed altogether from the gentleman from Maryland in respect to the necessity and prudence of the measure.

Mr. Griswold said that he would conclude the remarks which he had to submit upon the resolution, as no opposition had been made to it, by saying that although he did not charge the commissioners with any absolute misapplication of the public money, yet he knew that in the management of ten millions, favorites might easily be accommodated with the use of large sums, and those who controlled this enormous sum might in a variety of ways avail themselves of its use, without leaving much room for detection, even after a detailed account had been rendered.

President Jefferson to Governor Clinton.

Washington City, Feb. 1803.

Sir,

In compliance with a request of the house of representatives of the United States, as well as with a sense of what is necessary, I take the liberty of urging on you the importance and indispensable necessity of vigorous exertions, on the part of the state government, to carry into effect the militia system adopted by the national legislature, a greacely to the power reserved to the states respectively, by the constitution of the United States, and in a manner the best calculated to insure such a degree of military discipline and knowledge of tactics, as will under the auspices of a benign Providence, render the militia a sure and permanent bulwork of national defence.

None but an armed nation can dispense with a standing army. To keep ours armed and disciplined is, therefore, at all times important—but especially so at a moment when rights the most essential to our welfare have been violated, and an infraction of treaty committed without colour or pretext: and although we are willing to believe that this has been the act of a subordinate agent only, yet, as it is wise to prepare for the possibility, that it may have been the leading measure of a system; while, therefore, we are endeavouring, and with a considerable degree of confidence, to obtain by friendly negotiation, a peaceable redress of

the injury, and effectual provision against its repetition, let us array the strength of the nation, and be ready to do with promptitude and effect, whatever a regard to justice and our future security may require.

Accept assurances of my high consideration and respect.

Signed, TH: JEFFERSON.

To his Excellency the Governor of the state of New York.

Remarks.—We have copied the above from the Aurora. It was lately communicated by the Governor to the legislature of New York. The reader will perceive that one part of this presidential letter is arrant nonsense. The sentence beginning; "And although we are willing to believe" &c. is incomplete. Whether the fault lie with the writer or the printer we know not.

One or two of the sentiments expressed in this letter deserve to be noticed. It is expressly admitted, that "rights the most essential to our welfare have been violated, & an infraction of treaty committed without colour or pretext." If the president had added, that two millions of dollars have been secretly appropriated and sent to France, and between two and three thousand more to New Orleans, for the purpose of getting this broken treaty mended, and those violated rights restored, we humbly conceive that the picture here drawn would have been more complete.

We know not exactly what are Mr. Jefferson's notions of the law of nations. We should suppose from the expression here used, that he "is willing to believe," that a private individual of a nation is capable of infusing a public treaty; for if the infraction came from an authorized and accredited officer of the Spanish or French government, it is the act of the government.

It is a little extraordinary that language of this kind should, at this period, be found in an official communication from the president. When Mr. Griswold proposed in congress a resolution to call upon the president for such documents as he might think proper to communicate relative to the cession of Louisiana to France, the democrats with one voice cried out, that Spain would be offended, because the adoption of the resolution would indicate a suspicion that there had been something unfair on her part.—Now the president officially declares, in so many words, that there has been a violation of our rights, and an infraction of treaty without colour or pretext. How is such inconsistency to be accounted for?—Must we be forced into the conviction, that though we have ministers resident at the courts of Spain and France, the president has been so shamefully negligent of his duty as to suffer more than fifteen months to elapse, after the cession of these provinces was publicly known, without ascertaining in what manner the transfer is to affect our rights and interests? Was it to prevent an exposure of this negligence that the resolution was negatived? [Gaz. U. S.]

Raleigh,

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1803.

The Editor is obliged from home the present week, and it is quite likely the Minerva will not appear on Monday next.

We are concerned to mention a duel which was fought on Sunday the 17th, by two gentlemen of the bar, Duncan Cameron, Esq. of Hillsborough, and William Duffy, Esq. of Chatham. The law of this state relative to duelling being severe, the parties went to Halifax county in Virginia, where they exchanged a shot—the result of which was, Mr. Cameron received a wound in the breast and Mr. Duffy a wound in the hip, which we learn confined him to his bed though in a fair way now to recover.

Another duel was fought on the 14th, at Richmond, V. between two young gentlemen, students at law.—Mr. Wyndham Grymes and Mr. Terrell. There were two discharges of pistols, and upon the second fire Mr. Grymes received a ball in his groin, of which he died the next day.

We have received a piece signed "An elector of Cumberland county," which we cannot give an insertion, for the following reasons: The author has not sent us his name; the piece we conceive, has insinuations against Mr. H. a candidate for congress, which he does not merit; the remarks upon Mr. Parlane if published, would not assist any cause, neither would they detract from a character already very low; and the Major stands not in need of the elector's encomiums.

A new bank institution has just been formed at New York, consisting of a capital of twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each; which were instantly subscribed, with a large surplusage. The first payment of Five Dollars on each share is, we understand, to be made the 8th inst. Every exertion is making to commence operations in the course of the month of May, when discounts will be made daily.

The following are the names of the Directors:

Oliver Wolcott, President Richard V. Rick, Joshua Jones, Peter Jay Monroe, John Kane, William W. Woolley, Isaac Bronson, Thomas Storm, John Hane, John Swatwout, Henry Wyckoff, Isaac Hicks, Robert Gilchrist, James Rosevelt, Joshua Sands, Wynant van Zandt, jun.

It is worthy remark, that every one of the above gentlemen are American born, and all excepting two, of that state.

We observe, says a New York paper, by one of the morning papers of last week, that Mrs. DEBORAH GANNETT is in this city on her way to the Southward. This extraordinary woman served three years in the army of the United States, and was at the storming of Yorktown under general Hamilton; serving bravely and as a good soldier. Her sex was unknown and unsuspected, until falling sick, she was sent to the hospital, and a disclosure became necessary. We understand this lady intends publishing her memoirs, and one or more orations which she has delivered in public upon patriotic subjects. She last year delivered an oration in the Theatre at Boston which excited great curiosity and did her much credit.

A letter from Bordeaux, to a gentleman in Norfolk, after mentioning the appointment of Gen. Bernadotte, as minister to the United States, adds—"It is said that such is the state of the French Colonies, that new commercial arrangements with the United States are necessary, and that the American commerce is shortly to be put on a better footing." [N. Intel.]

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The election for Governor and Senators was held in Massachusetts on the 5th. inst. In Boston the votes for Governor were,
For Caleb Strong, . . . 1864
For Elbridge Gerry, . . . 881

Fed. Majority 983

For Lieutenant Governor—

For Edward H. Robbins, 1661

James Bowdoin, 1093

Majority, 568

The Senate is composed of Forty members;—Who have received accounts which warrant us in saying that the following members, all federalists, are elected:

In Suffolk,	5
Worcester,	6
Hampshire,	4
Plymouth,	4
Cumberland,	2
Total	23

Mary federal counties are yet to be heard from; and we have not received any correct accounts of the election of a single democrat.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The returns of New-Hampshire election as far as we have seen, give the federal Governor Gilman a majority of 3431 votes.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Hartford, April 13.

Last Monday being the day appointed by law for the choice of our State Officers and Representatives, the Freemen assembled to the number of 551, and proceeded in the first place to the choice of Representatives. On the first balloting the votes were as follows, viz:

For John Caldwell, (federal) 322, chosen.
Jonathan Bull, (demo) 223
Scattering, 6

On balloting for second representative, the whole number of votes was 535, of which Ephraim Root had 317 and was chosen.

The votes for Governor were,
For Governor Trumbull, 312
Col. Kirby, 169

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

RICHMOND.

Doctor JOHN ADAMS, a federalist; was re-elected the 13th inst. to represent that city in the next general assembly, by a majority of thirteen votes.

JOHN CLOPTON is re-elected to Congress for the Henrico district, there being no opposition.

In the county of Loudoun, Virginia, the votes for a Representative in Congress, are
For R. Brent, demo. . . 170
J. Lewis, federal, . . 517

Majority, 347

The county of Fairfax, which, it is expected, will give a democratic majority, has not been heard from.

In Brunswick District, the candidates are Col. Thomas Claiborne, and Dr. Richard Field. In the county of Mecklenburg the latter, we hear, obtained a majority of up-