

ried six electors, at the lowest computation; probably eight. Upon the plan of district elections in Maryland, the anti-federalists will probably carry three electors, and may carry four. Therefore it is clear, that out of the thirty-one votes, which are given by the two states combined, the federalists, upon the plan of district elections, would have at least twelve; perhaps fifteen. This would have been the result of the ancient, fair mode of district elections, in which the people are represented, had been suffered to remain.

But the anti federalist possessing the majority in the Virginia legislature, changed this mode, and instead of a general ticket; which enables that party, being the strongest in the state, to rule the election and has the effect of depriving the federalists of their votes in the choice of president. The consequence is, that if Maryland should adhere to the old plan of a district election, while Virginia adopts a different mode, the federalists in the two states, instead of having at least twelve and perhaps fifteen votes, out of thirty-one, will have but six or seven; and the election become perfectly unfair. The anti federalists are suffered to retard their whole strength in Maryland, and to deprive the federalists of all their strength in Virginia; and a president is appointed who is not the choice of the majority of the nation.

It is plain, therefore, that Maryland, in order to correct the evil, restore the balance and render the whole election fair, must resort to the rule above laid down, and defend herself with the same weapon with which she is attacked. She must adopt a new mode likewise, and by that means secure the whole ticket, and preserve the whole of her influence in the election.

Even in that case, the federalists will be losers by the measures adopted in Virginia. For by securing the whole number of electors in this State, they can gain but four, probably not more than three; four being the utmost that they could lose in a district election: Whereas by the general ticket in Virginia, they are deprived of six certainly in that State, and most probably of eight. But by suffering district elections to go on, they lose every thing that they can lose and gain nothing. The anti federalists have a general election where it suits them, and district election where it suits them, and they bring in a president who is not the choice of the nation. Virginia unites her own strength, and divides that of her neighbors; and we know that to divide and to govern, are nothing more or less than two steps in the same ladder. When you have mounted one, to reach the other is a matter of little difficulty. The question for Maryland, therefore, is, whether she will suffer herself to be governed by Virginia, in a matter of such moment as the election of President.

A MARYLANDER.

From a London Paper of the 23d of April.

By the late arrangements between Austria, and England, the Elector Palatine, the Duke of Wirtemberg, and the Circle of Suabia, it has been agreed, that the Elector Palatine, besides his contingent of 4400 men, shall furnish a body of 12 000, to be in the pay of Great Britain; that the Duke of Wirtemberg shall furnish also, and under the conditions, a body of 5000 men; that the Circle of Suabia shall provide a corps of 10,000, men, including its contingents, and take measures to obtain from the Court of St. James's a proportionate indemnification; also, that England shall take into pay the corps of Conde, which united to the Swiss emigrants, shall, as well as the Palatine troops, and those of Wirtemberg and Suabia, serve in the Imperial army, and form a part of it.

It is certain that the Prince of Conde is appointed commander in chief of all the troops in the pay of England. They will form altogether an army of 30,000 men, who will act separately from the Austrian army and that of the empire, though under the orders of the commander in chief. The Prince of Conde is going to Vienna to concert with Lord Minto, the English ambassador, and with the Austrian minister, on the means of rendering this army as useful as possible to the coalition. Several emigrant officers of rank will serve under the Prince of Conde.

Of Peace, the papers speak no longer in a tone of confidence. The Ultimatum of Austria has, it is said, decided for War. That this campaign will be no less bloody than any which has preceded it, every thing tends to shew. The views of Buonaparte seem directed to very active operations in Italy, as well as in Germany. A part of the army of reserve is, it is said, to descend immediately from Dijon to Chalons in order to benearer Savoy. It appears to be the intention of the chief consul to attempt to enter the northern part of Piedmont from the Valais; a movement which, obliging the Austrians to divide their force, would probably deter them from advancing against Nice.

RALEIGH, JULY 1, 1800.

The examination of the Students at the University, ended in Friday last. The report of the committee of visitation will be published in a future number of the Minerva.

COMMUNICATION.

"IT may not be disagreeable to the friends of the present administration of the government of the United States, in the second division of this state consist-

ing of the counties of Iredell, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham, to be informed that Colonel James Martin of Stokes county, is a Candidate in said district for an elector of President and Vice-President—and should he be successful in having a majority of votes, he intends to support, by his suffrage, the present Chief Magistrate, JOHN ADAMS, as President, and such other person of whom he will be informed to be a supporter of the said administration, and properly qualified for Vice-President."

On the 15th ult. arrived the brig Sally, captain Hampton, of this port, 13 days from St. Thomas's. Whilst getting under way from said island, a schooner arrived in 21 days from Bourdeaux, who said that the American commissioners had accomplished the objects of their mission. Some extracts shall be given in our next from St. Vincent and Grenada papers of 18th ult. [Wil. (Del.) Mirror.]

A letter from St. Bartholomews, 21st May, says, "Ship Ariel, with a valuable cargo, from the East Indies, has been taken by two French privateers, and carried into Guadaloupe. She is said to have had an 100,000 pieces of nankin, and 500 chests of tea, besides other articles.

The state of Virginia contains more slavery, and at the same time makes more noise about liberty and republicanism than all the other states of the union. Add to this that she was the first to sacrifice the right of election to party views, and to answer the purposes of faction. The Jacobins of Virginia, are in reality democrats or republicans or aristocrats, at the times chance to invite. They are always ready to become any thing, because from principle they are attached to nothing.

[By desire.]

Copy of a Letter said to be written by Mr. Jefferson, to Mazzini, resident in Lucany, in the year 1795.

Our political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of Liberty, and that Republican Government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war; Anglo-monarchical Aristocratic party has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form of the British government. Nevertheless, the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles; as also the mass of men of talents. We have against us, the executive power, all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, and all timid men, who prefer the calm of despotism, to the tempestuous sea of liberty, the British merchants, and the Americans who trade on British capitals; the speculators, persons interested in the bank and the public funds. I should give you a fever, if I should name the apostates who have embraced those heresies: Even who were Solomons in council, and Sampsons in combat; but whose hair have been cut off by the whole England.

They would wrest from us that liberty which we have obtained, by so much labour and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches is so powerful, that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves and that we break the Lilliputian ties, by which they have bound us, in the first stumbling which succeeded our labours. It suffices, that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice, towards France; from whom they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence, &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, On Board the Adams, Baffins Bay, St. Kitts, May 17th, 1800.

"Sir, There has nothing of importance happened since I had the honor of writing to you by the Pickering, except the arrival of the United States schooner Enterprise, Lieut. Shaw, on the 12th of this month, with a small French Letter of Marque, which she captured off St. Croix.

"The John Adams has made 3 American recaptures one of which was again taken by the French and sent to Guadaloupe — The Baltimore has also recaptured an American schooner and sent her to this road, and two American vessels have likewise been recaptured by the Eagle."

PATRIOTISM AND MORALITY.

Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, page 241, says, "Let us never see our citizens occupied at the work bench." Mechanic! mark that.

The lady of a certain Jacobin file leader, was strongly suspected, a short time since, of being a second in an affair of gallantry. Her spouse, expostulating with her on the heinousness of infidelity, &c. was effectually silenced by her observing, in the words of Mr. Jefferson, her surprise at this direction from the creed of his political guide and director, for that were his suspicions ever so well founded, the fact "would neither pick his pocket nor break his legs." Ye Jacobin husbands mark this!

A Botanist has made the following curious statement relative to the number of grasses on which various animals feed and the number they reject:—"Cows will feed on 276 kinds of grass and reject 218; Goats will

feed on 449 kinds, and reject 126; Sheep will feed on 387 kinds, and reject 141; a Horse will feed on 262 kinds, and reject 212; Swine are contented with 72 kinds of vegetables, but there are 171 which they will not make use of." [London Paper.]

Irish Eloquence.

In the debate on the leather tax in the Irish House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Sir John Parnell) observed, with great emphasis, "That in the prosecution of the leather tax, every man ought to give his last guinea to protect the remainder." Mr. Vandellure said, that however that might be, the tax on leather would be severely felt by the bare footed peasantry of Ireland. To which Sir Boyle Roach replied, that this could be easily remedied, by making the under-leather of wood.

In a Charleston paper of the 15th ult. is contained, an advertisement signed William Ball, who proposes to build and erect a machine of Perpetual motion, he proposes to erect machines, for threshing rice, wheat or other small grain; also to erect new invented improved corn mills likewise a machine for making window sashes which will cut and strike the mountings of one hundred lights in a minute; and a machine that will plain sixty feet of plank in an handsome manner in a minute. To these, he adds an offer to make Glaziers diamonds equal, if not superior to those in use, at the small price of 7s a piece.

The following extract from the Journal of Mr. Andrew Ellicott's voyage down the river Ohio, in the month of November 1796, is calculated to throw much light upon the the origin of the Yellow Fever.

"November 15th. Arrived at Gallipolis, about 11 o'clock, in the morning.—This village is a few miles below the mouth of the great Kenhaway on the west side of the Ohio river, and situated on a fine high bank; it is inhabited by a number of miserable French families.—Many of the inhabitants this season fell victims to the yellow fever,—the mortal cases were generally attended with the black vomiting. This disorder certainly originated in the town, and is all probability from the filthiness of the inhabitants, added to an unusual quantity of animal and vegetable putrefaction in a number of small ponds and marshes within the village.

"The fever could not have been taken there from the Atlantic States, as my boat was the first that descended the river after the fall of the waters in the spring.—Neither could it have been taken from New Orleans, as there is no communication at that season of the year up the river from the latter, to the former of those places; moreover the distance is so great, that a boat would not have time to ascend the river after the disorder appeared that year in New Orleans, before the winter would set in."

EDWARD WEEKLEY.

IF any of the Descendants of EDWARD WEEKLEY, who was born at Town Malling, in the County of Kent, and is supposed to have gone from thence about 70 or 80 Years ago, to reside in one of the Provinces of Carolina, or some other Part of North America, will apply to Mess. DOUGLASS and RIVINGTON, Attorneys at Law in Fenchurch-Buildings, London, they will hear of something to their Advantage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 10th day of August, 1797, I executed a bond to Thomas Churchwell, late of Raleigh, for six hundred pounds; but underneath my signature, on the same paper, was written a condition to the bond, to convey to the said Thomas Churchwell, a lot in the City of Raleigh, upon his paying me the consideration money.—The terms of the contract have not, on his part been complied with, and the bond is no longer binding on me—but as he has absconded and may possibly tear off the condition and endeavour to put the bond in circulation, I think it my duty to prevent any imposition, by declaring that I will not pay the bond nor any part thereof. WILLIAM JEFFERIES. Wake county June 16, 1800.

LANDS FOR SALE.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the following lands situate in the county of Jones, were not given in by any list or lists exhibited in said county for the year 1799; agreeable to law; and that so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for said year and all charges, will be sold at the court house in said county at Trenton, on Saturday the 9th day of August next.

89,850 Acres late the property of David Allison, Solomon Marks and Henry Becks, but now the property of John Gray Blount, Esquire.

690 Acres the property of the late George Mitchell, Esquire, in the Whitlock Pecoin.

2971 Acres late the property of William J. How, Esquire, deceased, now said to be the property of Alexander Shaw, Esquire of Wilmington.

14720 Acres the property of Gideon Denison.

640 Acres on Hunter's Creek, the property of John Gray Blount, Esquire.

250 Acres on Whitlock, the property of William Scott.

B. BROCKETT, late Sheriff.