

We republish the following article from the Boston Repertory merely that it may stand on record for future time; for as regarding the present, it will be useless. Sad experience has evinced, that the first officer in our government may cheat his neighbour, attempt to seduce the wife of his friend, blaspheme the Saviour of mankind, pour forth the most bitter revilings on the sacred institutions of religion, and still enjoy the homage of the American people! With this fact before them, good men can expect nothing favourable from the present; they can only hope, that the time may come when our chief ruler shall obtain no merit for the grossness of his immoralities and the boldness of his blaspheims. For the benefit of our countrymen of that period, let the following fact be recorded. [U. S. Gov.]

From the Boston Repertory.

### MR. JEFFERSON'S IMPIETY.

"We are sorry that on a subject of the most sacred nature, we find our relation connected with particulars, in themselves ludicrous. This is not voluntary on our part—it arises from the facts themselves—and if the President at the same time forgot his own dignity, and the respect which Christians esteem due to their holy ordinances, we cannot follow him in his degradation and shun the embarrassing connection. We have already informed our readers that when the bakers at Washington deposited the enormous loaf in the capital, they brot with it cakes of cider and wine. While the President of the United States was in the midst of the morley crew who came to enjoy this festival, he sneeringly compared the unhallowed bread and wine which were then the subjects of his disgraceful entertainment, to the sacred symbols of our Redeemer's sacrifice.

"Reader—we confess this charge is shocking—we tremble while penning it—but we have not ventured this statement without evidence.

The Jacobins who are in the habit of looking abroad for their patriotism, have only to look within for their baseness.—Your federal readers who judge of others by themselves, are from that cause as well as from their candour, ready enough to ascribe some portion of true American feeling to the "lect" of Jeffersonians. It is time to correct the error of this procedure, and estimate these unworthies, as they are, aliens in heart, traitors in conduct. In 1798, they justified the piracies of France, they opposed arming our ships, they have worn the French cockade, hoisted the French abominable tri-colour flag and acted under French commissions in Privateers. All this they have done, and have audaciously vindicated when others did it. There is no end to the proofs, how low, how exceeding low these wretches have sunk in spirit. The British treaty, though made to obtain redress for injuries, and though in consequence we have actually obtained it, was condemned because it might offend France. To choose a federal President they said might offend her also, & therefore they openly recommended Mr. Jefferson as the friend of France—a scandalous character, which any man who had a good one of his own would be ashamed to wear. But the slanderer of Washington, the man who hired Callender and invited over the infamous Paine, will not be ashamed of any thing. Remember Logan too, the impudent Ambassador of the Jacobins, who went to Paris as their envoy extraordinary Plenipotentiary—as if the Jacobins formed a State within the State, and were independent of laws as of morals.

If the negroes in St. Domingo, prove as mean and base of soul, as insensible to pride, honour and duty as our Jacobins, their victory over Rochambeau will not make them independent; they will be still slaves in soul like our Jacobins, whom we see even office cannot raise, nor liberty or patriotism inspire.—Indeed in free states, the better the government is, the more base and alien are the factions, who first oppose and then usurp it. This is the less to be wondered at in our case, as every thing that is too bad for Europe is thrown here as to a great compost heap to ferment, and breed pestilence. We pick up and give salary to the outcasts that Europe loaths and vomits on our shores. Witness Duane, the President maker, disowned by Asia, disowning Europe and an alien here, we can only determine negatively, if we count his own story for any thing, that there are three of the four quarters of the globe to which he does not belong. Yet his proclamations and orders are

admitted by his "lect" to be of the highest official authority—he is public printer, & gets from the treasury eight or ten thousand dollars a year.

Consider these facts, and a thousand others like them, and when France throws it in our teeth, that she gained our independence for us, we may say in reply, with truth, so far as the dominant fact is concerned, we have not gained it yet, we are still her slaves—and slaves so abject and debased, that we cannot be our own masters.

It seems that this is the opinion Bonaparte has formed of Americans. The people of Louisiana, he says, remembering their common origin—common with Frenchmen—will be always attached to the interest of France. In the face of the world, then, he boasts officially that a band of Frenchmen is to be incorporated into our union, and to remain after incorporation, still Frenchmen, still attached to the interest of France—Yet this threatened danger stirs no fear, the insult stirs no anger. Jacobin blood runs, as the poet says, temperately bad. A president who boasts that he bought our own, not with blood, but money, has no national feelings; it is not to be expected that he will ever assert our honour better than he maintained his own, when he fled from Tarleton. An administration that can celebrate feasts & jubilees, because Spain, the servant of servants, dared to insult and wrong us, and we dared not do ourselves right, an administration that can thus glory in its shame will feel nothing for the nation when thus publicly insulted; our nation itself will feel little, being used for three years past, to the ignominy of seeing the most disgraced of our own citizens, and the refuse of foreign countries, appointed to bear rule over us. The nauseous dregs of infamy, like the tobacco of our mistress's ancient dominion, has been in our mouths till it has become a diet, and almost by use, a part of our nature. But if our departed honour should ever rise from its grave, under the gallows, at the feet of our patriots, what will be our feelings, when we have any, to hear our country insulted in all the tongues and languages of the civilized world into which Bonaparte's official paper may be translated. To read, that we owe our liberty to the detested monsters who have destroyed that of every other free republic in the world, and that we have taken into our bosom with joy, & at the price of millions of money, a body of people who boast a common origin with Frenchmen, and will remain faithful to the interest of our deliverers; surely General Desfalines, if his soul is not blacker than his skin, would tremble with indignation if he read it of his island of St. Domingo.

If with feelings to base, or rather so dead, we call ourselves a nation, there is more hope that St. Domingo will preserve its independence than that we shall ever retrieve ours. [Repertory.]

### Legislature of Pennsylvania.

To the honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met.

The memorial of the subscribers Justices of the Supreme Court of the said Commonwealth.

Respectfully sheweth,

That your memorialists observe that your honourable House have appointed a committee to draught articles of impeachment against them for a high misdemeanor in their official capacity, by arbitrarily and unconstitutionally fining and imprisoning Thomas Paffmore.

That their several decisions, given on the most mature deliberation in the different stages of the prosecution, carried on against the said Thomas Paffmore, are strictly consonant to the known & acknowledged laws of the state, and usage of courts of Justice; and that they then believed and still firmly believe those adjudications to be founded as well on principle as precedent.—

That though it does not belong to them to say with what degree of legal knowledge they have discharged the high duties attached to their official stations,—they confidently assert, that in no instance whatsoever has their conduct been tainted with corruption or marked with partiality: They feel that they have invariably administered the justice of the country with the purest views.—

Your memorialists from a thorough sense of the respect due to your honourable body,—and their own characters as representing in some degree one branch of the government, have patiently and silently endured the public charges made against them, and the several improper

publications relative thereto, tending to affect and prejudice the public mind: They apprehend it now becomes their bounden duty to meet those charges with firmness. A speedy trial they consider as a mere act of justice to themselves; but they view the matter in a more extended light as involving the great interests of the community. The administration of the law should not be permitted to rest in suspected hands. Their energy is impaired thereby, & the guilt or innocence of the party charged should be established as early as possible a fair trial can be obtained.

Your memorialists therefore beg leave to solicit a prompt and speedy trial agreeably to the spirit of the laws and constitution of this commonwealth that equal and impartial justice may be done as well to the citizens thereof as to themselves.

And your memorialists will pray, &c.  
EDWARD SHIPPEN,  
JASPER YEATES,  
THOMAS SMITH.

[Presented March 26.]

To the honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met.

The memorial of the subscribers, Justices of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

Respectfully sheweth,

That your memorialists, immediately on being informed of your honourable house having adopted a report of the committee on the complaint of Thomas Paffmore, addressed to you a memorial, soliciting a prompt and speedy trial of the adopted charge, that equal and impartial justice might be done, as well to the citizens of the commonwealth as themselves.

They now beg leave to represent that they are pained by the reflection that they are not yet furnished with the opportunity of defending themselves:—They find themselves subjected to obloquy by the artful representation of an offender against the laws, founded on mutilated and imperfect records, & groundless insinuations, and earnestly desire to have it in their power to remove that cloud with which they have been industriously enveloped.

They further suggest a consideration which cannot have escaped the wisdom of your body, that in a government of laws resting in a great measure on public opinion, whatever has a tendency to throw a public odium on the magistracy necessarily leads to a relaxation of the obedience due from every individual to the laws of the country, and is attended with the most injurious consequences to the community: It therefore becomes indispensable, that the impressions thus created should either be removed or established in the most speedy manner.

Your memorialists conceive themselves entitled to a speedy, public and impartial trial: They feel a consciousness that they have never intentionally deviated from the words or spirit of that constitution which they have solemnly sworn to support:—They disclaim all exercise of power according to arbitrary will. The known laws of the land have been their uniform line of conduct:—Their sense of reputation, both individual and official, they submit to the feelings of the honourable members of your house, & will duly appreciate the same.

They will readily agree to any fair measure which may accelerate the trial of their proposed impeachment. They hold themselves in readiness to appear before the honourable Senate on a moment's warning.

Your memorialists therefore take the liberty of reiterating their anxious solicitations for a prompt and speedy trial: and that your honourable house will pursue such measures, as your wisdom and justice shall point out, in order to effectuate this desirable purpose.—

And your memorialists will pray, &c.  
EDWARD SHIPPEN,  
JASPER YEATES,  
THOMAS SMITH.

[Presented March 27.]

To the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The memorial of the subscribers Justices of the Supreme Court of said Commonwealth,

Respectfully sheweth,

That your memorialists have understood that the honourable House of Representatives have preferred articles of impeachment against them for high misdemeanor in office, by arbitrarily, and unconstitutionally fining and imprisoning Thomas Paffmore.

They verily believe that every thing they have done in the premises, in their judicial capacity, is warranted by the

laws and constitution of the state; and their consciences acquit them of every species of corruption and partiality whatever.

They have urged a speedy trial by two memorials to the House of Representatives, they are prepared to answer for their conduct; they demand, as a matter of constitutional and common right, a speedy public trial, by an impartial court, to confront their adversary, and meet the witnesses face to face.—

They cannot dissemble their satisfaction that they are entitled to a hearing in a court of justice, where their conduct will be judged of by the evidence alone; where passion prepossession and prejudice cannot enter; and where a due discharge of the official duties of the members is secured to them by the sanction of religion, a solemn appeal to heaven.—

Your memorialists beg leave to represent, that their labours of the last term are just terminated, and they will soon be called to the performance of other duties in the circuit courts; they implore you, as men of honor and virtue, to take into your serious consideration, whether, thus charged with a breach of the constitution they have sworn to support, and with arbitrary conduct unsupported by law, they can, with propriety go into the different counties to administer the justice of the country; and whether such a step, while the charge against them remains untried, would not reflect disgrace on their individual and official characters in the eyes of every virtuous citizen, and do irreparable injury to the obedience justly due to the laws.

They therefore request your honourable house to appoint an early day for the trial of their impeachment, which they are anxiously prepared to answer, and to grant them compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favour.

And your memorialists will pray, &c.  
EDWARD SHIPPEN,  
JASPER YEATES,  
THOMAS SMITH.

### 15 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber on the 30th of March, (about two miles from Smithfield, Johnston county) a small dark bay HORSE, about four feet nine or ten inches high, with the hair worn off both sides by working in traces. The last information I had of him, he was at a Mr. Noel Eatman's, in Nash county. Any person delivering the said horse to me at Smithfield, shall receive the above reward.  
PETER SLAUGHTER.

Smithfield, April 17, 1804.

### Notice.

THE Subscriber is preparing to leave this state, and requests all those that are indebted to him, to make payment on or before the 1st day of June next; and those to whom he is indebted shall be paid on presenting their accounts.

He offers for Sale.

His remaining Stock, consisting of Dry Goods and Hardware, &c. which he will sell low, on a credit of six or nine months.

He has on hand, two new and well made Blacksmith's Bellows, which will be sold low for Cash.  
J. SMITH.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1804.

### Tennessee Lands for Sale.

TWELVE Hundred and eighty Acres, situate on Jones's Creek, the Waters of Big Harpeth, as I am informed about fifteen miles from Nashville, and the same distance or thereabouts, from Clarksville, in the neighbourhood of the Iron Works, and newly discovered Salt Wells. This Land is the one half of my Military service right. One other Tract of 640 Acres, lying in Smith County, laid to be good Land, on the Waters of Stone's River. These Lands I will sell for Cash, Negroes, or exchange for Landed Property in this State, on good Terms. They are free from the common inconvenience of Lands belonging to non residents of incumbrances by sale, for Taxes, &c. and an unquestionable Title will be given the Purchaser.  
ROBERT BELL.

Hillsborough, March 8.

### William Flack,

Saddle & Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has moved his shop next door to Mr. Wm. Armstrongs Inn, where he continues to carry on the SADDLE & HARNESS making business in all its various branches; he has on hand a good assortment of women's and men's Saddles; Harness of all kinds; plated and polished Bits of the newest patterns; he flatters himself from his attention to business and having the best materials to meet the patronage of a generous public.

Orders from the country will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.  
Razick, February 4, 1804.