

yard, whose economical habits would then against a vicious administration, and contributed so essentially to the saving of their country."

Here you show yourself, Crawford! Not a word about the good sense of the Germans that "rauced them," but the "economical habits" that "rauced them." You know in your soul, that a large proportion of the Germans now attached to democracy, or Jeffersonian administration, have been deceived by democratic professions of economy, and this is another attempt to keep up the delusion. However, whether this compliment to their economy, at the expense of their understanding, will operate as you wished, or not, is yet to be experienced.

In perfect confidence with the *gulf* *Wells*, you state that "Mr. George Wells, an honest German," [as if an honest German was so seldom found that you could boast of his honesty when you find one whose vanity has caused him to become your DUPE. Why not as well say James Duncan, an honest American?] Do you suppose the Germans will submit to such unflattering insinuations without retaliation? I was chosen "Vice President of the Day." As it is customary on such occasions, we prelate the president and vice president of the day gave their sanction to the publication of the proceedings as they appear in the last Gazette: and if so, it happens that your "honest German" is not so immaculate as you would wish us to believe he is: for we here unequivocally state, that the allusion contained in that publication respecting the contents of a certain *Basnet*, is a dirty falsehood; and that this lame "honest German" has added to his shame, by personally spreading the same untruth. If this "honest German" feels himself hurt at these remarks, let him recollect, that the actions of men in an eminent situation, are more minutely scrutinized than those who move in the humbler spheres. Crawford! that a man of your libertine manners should indite: a man of G. Wells's circumscribed information should function: or that a man placed in so dependent a situation as W. B. Underwood should admit into his paper—such an infamous libel on the ladies of this town and its vicinity, is not very surprising. But, that a man of Captain Duncan's fiviness of manners, who has all his life moved in the polished circles of society, should so far forget the dignity of his character, as to suffer his name to be made use of in so vile a slander upon "the fair sex—the guardians of virtue," is really confounding! Honor to whom honor is due. The dignity of foul polluted by those who could "guff" (turn the fawning hypocrite of beauty or of power), can forgive an inconsiderate insult, and if possible, face an ingenuously mind the punishment that cool reflection inflicts.

We asked an explanation of the word "usurp." Brother Jonathan gives the following answer—"Under John Adams' administration, the word was in full force. We now explain it in a different point of view: 'to feize, lay hold and retain our rights.' Bobby is driven to a very poor shift indeed to call upon his superiors for an explanation of words. Alas! Bobby you are going—going!"

So Mr. Haight, when a majority of the people chose Mr. Adams president of the United States, he *usurped* the office, viz. he "feized upon and held it without right"—but now, since democracy's reign of pomp, *usurpation* has quite a different meaning, it is "to feize, lay hold and retain our rights." Or in other words, what was dishonest in Adams' administration, is praise worthy in Jefferson's. A pretty honest confession this, for a democrat to make! and we believe a very correct one.—In the piece signed "Constitutionality" you say—"If any part of the constitution is likely to be broken in, upon, it (the constitution) surely must be a grievance—Let every citizen *usurp* his rights." The plain English of this is—"The constitution militates against democracy, it is time for us to throw off the cloak that covered our designs: let us then 'feize upon, and hold without right' the government of the country. Such, and such only, can be the logical conclusion of the sentence above quoted. But we have charity left, for we are willing to believe you so much of a fool that you did not know what you were saying. It is dangerous, Mr. Haight, for 'fools to meddle with sharp edged tools.' You *usurped* us, if you had half the sense of a turkey buzzard, you would discover the allusion of *usurpation*, even among the democrats, despite you, and are of opinion that you injure their cause by your confidential writings. The next time you see Crawford or Duncan ask them if the people generally don't think you a fool. They probably will not express it in words, but look them in the face and you will find them smile—"Yes, verily."

Mr. Haight further says—"Bobby is driven to a very poor shift indeed to call upon his superiors for an explanation of words." Bobby would be "driven to a very poor shift indeed" and a much worse shift, did he depend upon the "superior" Mr. Haight for information. But, Brother Jonathan, if Bobby did depend upon information, there so proper to apply as to his "superiors"! You are a "superior" blockhead. I asked you for information, and "out of your own mouth" you are convicted—a fool.

"Alas! Bobby you are going—going." Yes, Jonathan, I am now "going" to inform you that I have not been in "idle forethought of the unnamely and unprincipled procedure of William B. Underwood, in suffering such *fourdrels* as you are, unprompted to sport with the reputation and feelings of the most worthy men in the community—Their characters cannot be injured by the breath of scandal: but the attempt is not the less infamous. Your attacks have been treated with *silent contempt*. This, with a man of sense, would have caused silence. But with you it has had a different effect. Under the insignificance of your character you felt secure; & this emboldened you to hurl the darts of matchless slander at your political adversaries. It is time your "day of reckoning" should arrive.—Bobby has had a full share of your *favours*, and it is now his intention to return them with interest. And Bobby now informs you, Jonathan, that he will "lick by you," till your "nose as a mouse." Jonathan, mark me! If you do not cease writing, ere three months more you will be discovered. So "superior" a *dunce*, that not one person will employ you as an Attorney—and then, egad man! you will have to take a *French leave* of this "inhospitable town, and I am sure your county will not pronounce that your *comitance* will not be a very good recommendation in any part. When you read this, rise and look at yourself in the glass, and try if you can perceive that the unerring hand of nature has written in legible characters in every lineament of your face—F O O L.

Accept, for the present, Bobby's high consideration.

Mr. Underwood refers us to Haight for a definition of the word "usurp." From this we would conclude that Haight is his dictionary. He then says "when pieces are brought to us for publication with an express desire that their meaning must not be altered, (which was the case with your constitutional) we are only accountable for typograp. [is this a Latin word, Underwood, or did you mean typographical] errors, or such as halie may produce;" and to show what "halie" did "produce" refers us to "errata," in one corner of his paper, as much out of view as possible. In examining the errata we find six faults corrected. Yes, the *correct* Mr. Underwood, left six faults in less than half a column of his "intelligent" paper. Yet he has entertained his readers five or six weeks with comments upon one wrong Latin word in the Centinel. The errata directs that in the 3d column, 30th line from the top, we are to read *than* in place of *is*. With this correction the sentence reads thus: "he must be far superior to the knowledge of the law than our worthy governor." &c. Now, with due deference to the better judgment of the *correct* Miss Underwood, we would suggest that it requires an erratum for this error. Really, Miss, you seem to make, or leave, some "typograp" errors in your "intelligent" paper. Underwood, do you not most leniently feel the carelessness of your dependent situation.—Your actions show that it is with reluctance you gratify Haight's whims: you know he is a fool. Yet are you so much within his power, that you are forced to act towards him the part of a *cringing sycophant*. You despise the democratic cause, at least you not long since said you were a federalist, and yet you have voluntarily placed yourself in a position of others, to an innocent mind, the most irksome: to wit, a *dependent hireling*. You talk about "destroying the Centinel." Vain coxcomb! The Centinel smiles with ineffable contempt upon your *pilgry* efforts to injure its circulation. It is the more prized by a comparison with your "Gazette." This is *erratum* by an addition of more than 50 subscribers, who came to the country. You know that the circulation under which a number of men subscribed for 2, 3, or 4 of your papers, is gradually vanishing. Of a large proportion of those who are now your subscribers you do not even hope again to handle more than a fair price for one paper to each. Such a patronage will not support you; and your paper must fall. Knowing this, you must be compassionate you. We thought you possessed some of the feelings of an honest mind, and were disposed to suffer your downfall to take place without "heaping coals of fire on your head."

But we have been deceived in you. In return for our forbearance, we have been weekly insulted by you. We shall now adopt a different conduct to ensure your civility.

Miss Underwood threatens to "put us in mind of a basket of bones," &c. We suspect that a basket of bones would have been more entirely acceptable to *James* of the company.

If it is any gratification to Underwood, Harper now informs him that he never learned the *Latin* language. Underwood's assertion that "Harper affects a knowledge of the Latin" is a gross perversion of the truth.

Underwood will give us no account of what was intended to be done by the piece signed "Charity," in which Haight addresses Underwood & Bartgis by the title "Sisters." Haight and Underwood might tell us to what *sex* they belong. If the pretty "Sisters" don't know they might enquire!

As Haight has begun to make Underwood's errors his own, by *errata* inserted in subsequent papers, we would suggest an expedient by which Miss can relieve herself of this disagreeable task, viz. publish the following [weeping erratum:] By this, *learned* Miss, we don't affect to understand the Latin!—ERRATUM.—In different numbers of our paper, for the pieces signed "Hyracans, Republicans, Constitutional, Charity," and several "Communications" from the same hand, read, Thomas Jefferson's letter of invitation to Tom Paine, and the said Paine's letters to the citizens of the United States; which Doctor Crawford is convinced will better promote the democratic cause than the above mentioned productions of our friends; and worthy patron, J. T. Haight, *Er.*—We are *gladly* afraid he won't pay for 6 pages, but we are *gladly* afraid he won't—but we dare not offend Crawford. O.K.

The very great length of the British Declaration of War against the French, and our desire to give it entire, induces us to postpone its publication till next week.

His Excellency RUFUS KING, Esq., late American Minister at the Court of Great Britain, has arrived at New York, in the ship John Morgan. Mr. King informs, that Louisiana, including New Orleans, is absolutely ceded to the United States by France. What are the boundaries of the territory ceded, and what the conditions of the purchase, is not precisely known.

ISAAC WHEELER, Esq., has resigned the office of Purveyor of Public Supplies; and JENCK COXE, Esq. [who piloted the British into Philadelphia during our Revolution] has been appointed by the President of the United States, his successor.

The President of the United States has appointed Robert Brent, Mayor of Washington City, for the ensuing year.

LOUISIANA.

Extract of a letter from Paris to a gentleman in Bolton, received by the way of Havre.

"We have the moral certainty of being paid in the United States, for what France owes to the Americans. This government CEDES LOUISIANA, for a certain sum, of which the American creditors are to be in part, and whether we be paid in cash or in stocks, it is still a good payment."

"May 9.—I at last have the satisfaction to inform you that the American creditors are to be paid by the American government, in exchange for Louisiana. The thing is fixed—Five months are given for the ratification; and six weeks after, those accounts which are liquidated will be paid by Mr. Livingston's Bills on the Treasury of the United States, and those unliquidated within six months after!"

"The above interesting intelligence is addressed to a gentleman of the first respectability in Bolton. As it appears Mr. Monroe's negotiation terminated early in May, it may be presumed his dispatches, stating the result, have been upwards of forty days on their way to America. Our government will therefore soon be able to present the public with some official information on the subject."

Palladium.

Since preparing the above for the press, we have been favored with the following letter. The situation of the writer will justify confidence in the accuracy of his information.

Paris, May 12, 1803.

"I enclose you a Memorial," which Mr. Livingston has just presented to the French government, which was really the primary cause of the cession of Louisiana to the United States. I beg you have it translated and published, that the tribute due to that able negotiator, be rendered by every citizen, in a capable of appreciating the incalculable benefits he has obtained. The cession was voted in the Council of State the 8th of April. I was at St. Cloud that day. The propositions were made to Mr. Livingston to fix on a price. The 10th, the thing was talked over, and the principles agreed upon. On the 11th, Mr. Monroe arrived at Paris. The 13th, in the evening, Mr. Monroe communicated to him, and every thing was closed and signed the 30th—even before Mr. Monroe was presented at Court."

A convention for the payment of American debts to France, to our citizens, has also been signed. They are estimated at 4,500,000 of dollars, and are to be paid by the United States, in part of the compensation for Louisiana. Thus the most important expense to our country, since the Declaration of Independence, has been effected by a man without authority from his government, and who, to insure the good he wished to perform, pledged his fortune for the execution. Merit, such a kind is so rare, that it ought to be well understood and appreciated. Mr. Monroe has the satisfaction of having been commissioned expressly for the purpose, and which to eternity will render him celebrated, without posterity knowing the part he had in the business.

The document is entitled, "A Memorial on the Question whether it be advantageous for the United States to take possession of Louisiana." It would seem the French government was, as affected to be, convinced by it. The existence of this memorial was mentioned in a Charleston paper of the 15th ult. It is now in the hands of the translator.

From the National Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL.

The Executive have received official information that a Treaty was signed on the 30th of April, between the Ministers Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the French government, by which the United States have obtained the full right to and sovereignty over New Orleans, and the whole of Louisiana, as Spain possessed the same.

REMARK.

This is all that is laid in the government paper upon a subject so very interesting to the people of the United States. It is presumed that this territory is to be paid for out of the people's money; but how much of it is to be taken for the purpose they will perhaps never be informed. We have already learned that the cession of the territory to the United States was agreed upon by our resident minister, before the arrival of Mr. Monroe, his mission therefore appears to have been to no purpose, unless perhaps to deliver to the Fifth Consul the *seventy millions* for permission to add his signature to the stipulation. U. S. G.

From Baltimore, July 6.

A letter received by Capt. B. B. House, dated Cape Francois, June 18, 1803, states, that they have had no attack on that place, and the brigands have entirely quit that part of the island; but that they feared the fate of some of the neighbouring ports. Three hundred brigands had deserted from the garrison, and were in the hands of the French. They had been attacked by the other brigands, but succeeded in capturing them, and putting them to rout. General Rochambeau had embarked for Cape Francois to remain there, having it was understood, received orders to make that place the seat of government. He was expected there the day after the letter was written. The French ships of war had all been called home, except two or three. The brigands had a number of barges about the different ports of the island.

In the Common Pleas of Adams county.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1803.

John Burns, vs. Domestic Attachment.

John Magee, Defendant.

THE Subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court to audit the accounts of all the Defendants in this cause, and to adjust their demands and settle their shares of the whole estate of the Defendant, hereby notify the said Creditors they will meet, for that purpose, in Millerstown, on the 10th inst. where all their interests are deferred to attend.

WILLIAM MILLER, } Auditors.
BENJAMIN REID, }
DAVID BLYTHE, }

July 11, 1803.

Common & Judgment
BLANK BONDS.

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