

A Comment on a Paragraph in the second Letter of Mr. Randolph to the President.

Continued.

"Exercise" (says Mucius, alias J. Randolph) "the functions devolved upon you by the constitution. Neither shrink from the responsibility which it invests you, nor degrade your high office with paltry intrigues with the legislature. Give us your naked unbiased opinion on the state of our affairs: tell us honestly what we have to expect. Do your duty: and be it at their own peril if Congress fail in theirs."

Among the primary and indispensable duties which the constitution assigns to the President of the U. States, are the following.—"He" (the President) shall from time to time give to the Congress information "of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." (Art. II, sec. 3.)

Here it is obvious to remark, that the language of the constitution is imperative. It does not say, he may; leaving it in a manner discretionary or optional with him; but it expressly says, he shall; the constitution solemnly binds him to pursue the line of conduct that in this instance it points out.—The duties here enjoined are of two descriptions—to give information—to recommend measures.

1. "He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union."—This is an article of vast importance. The President is placed in a watch-tower, as it were, to give warning of danger, and to certify the nation from time to time, of its security, when all is well. Having a commanding view at once, both of the foreign relations of the republic and its interior concerns, he is the focus of political information.—Congress is a deliberative body. In its deliberations it is to be guided by the lights received from the President. If he withhold necessary information, it acts in the dark: it deliberates and legislates at random. It has no compass to steer by; no charts by which to regulate its course.

Did Mr. Jefferson perform this great duty, or has Mr. Madison, hitherto, given to the Congress full and impartial information of the state of the Union, as regards its foreign relations?—Well informed men, of all parties, know they have not done it. That pernicious trait, the embargo, which was "conceived in sin, and shapen in iniquity," was one, among many, of those works of darkness which distinguished the Jeffersonian reign. Information was withheld; and servile majorities were found willing; to act, in compliance with the President's fiat, rather than from their own conviction. Take another instance. In answer to a letter from Armstrong, demanding the reasons of the conduct of the French tribunals, and the meaning of the captures and condemnation of American property, Champagny, the French minister, returned a letter, in which was contained the following most insolent sentence.—"War exists then in fact between England and the U. States; and 'his Majesty' (Napoleon) 'considers it as declared from the day in which England published her decrees.'—Who had declared war? Not the United States—not England: therefore Napoleon, in considering war as declared, had presumed himself to declare it for us.—When the letter containing this insulting sentence, and others of a similar import, was at last reluctantly produced to Congress, it was accompanied by a request from Mr. Jefferson, that it might be returned to him unpublished: nor did he consent to its publication, till J. Randolph had solemnly declared, that unless the letter were published in four days, he would assume the responsibility and publish it himself.

But why need we multiply instances?—Who knows not that, from the beginning of Mr. Jefferson's reign up to the present time, the affairs of the nation, as regards its relations with France, have been involved in thick darkness?—Not the nation at large—not even Congress is permitted to know in what posture they stand. Numerous despatches have been received, first and last, from Armstrong: they have been concealed, except a few scraps, which have been dragged forth as it were per force.—One ambassador has been for a long time kept busy at Paris; another has been sent to Russia; and a resolution was lately brought forward in Congress to furnish the President with money for sending one to Joseph Bonaparte, at Madrid! A Quintuple Alliance is rumoured; an alliance that would render war with England inevitable, and bring this nation into the poisonous and mortal embraces of France.—All, all is kept secret; and the stroke of death may befall the nation before it is aware of it.

2. The constitution enjoins it upon the President to recommend measures to Congress. It expressly binds him to "recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." This clause in the constitution is not of trifling import: it is all-important. First, because, as the President solely is placed in such a situation as to have a full view both of the interior concerns of the Union and of its foreign relations, he possesses better advantages than any other man, or than any body of men in the nation, for devising measures for the public safety and welfare, as well as for giving information. Secondly, because public measures, such especially as deeply concern the interests of the nation, should be brought forward and recommended by a responsible officer of the government. The President is this responsible officer. He is made liable, by the constitution, to be

"removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Thus the rod hangs over him, in case he presume to recommend measures unconstitutional, corrupt and pernicious. Whereas the members of the senate, and house of representatives are not under this kind of responsibility. They would not be liable to impeachment, though they should bring forward and advocate measures that were never so ruinous or corrupt. Exonerating the President from this part of his responsibility, is actually disjoining the constitution: it is putting asunder what that sacred instrument had joined together. If the President refuse to come forward and propose measures publicly and explicitly; instead of this, if he descend to paltry intrigues with the legislature; if he secretly employ certain members of Congress, the minions of his will, to make motions according to the orders they receive at the palace—the intention of the constitution will be evaded—the most pernicious measures may be concerted and pursued, and no body impeachable, no body answerable for them. Need we prove that this has been the constant course of things for nine years past? Are there any so blind as not to see it? Some years since, Mr. J. Randolph, on the floor of the house of representatives, declared in substance, that there were several of the members of Congress, whom he called the back-stairs men, who attended regularly at the palace, received instructions thence, and made motions in the house conformably thereunto. None dared to contradict his statement, or deny the shameful fact.

Indeed when we compare the conduct of either President from the new school, with the open, honest, magnanimous, dignified conduct of Washington, we sicken at the heart.

The democrats are sadly chagrined at the late news from England. The rupture with Mr. Jackson, which was published in France, long before that event actually happened, has produced none of those sensations in the British cabinet, which was expected. Instead of exciting any thing like resentment on the part of England, the affairs between the two governments remain in the same situation in which they have been for three years past. So well satisfied is John Bull with the enjoyment of the commerce of the whole world, which the strange policy of our government has thrown into his hands, that he despises any thing that we can do. And the opposition party in England no longer consider us of any importance, and equally laugh at our impotence and our folly. The majority in Congress, however, appear unwilling that the business should stop here; but seem determined that we shall be embroiled in a war with Britain, at all events. Accordingly, a set of resolutions are brought forward in Congress, by Dr. Leib, which, for gasconade, exceed any thing we have lately met with. This force, however, must soon be closed. The people of this country begin to perceive, that the majority of Congress have already wasted too much of their time, in making resolutions and discussing the utility of torpedoes. Nor will they much longer submit to the privations of commerce, in compliance with the mandates of the Tyrant of France.

FEDERAL NOMINATION.

The following gentlemen compose the Federal Nomination for members of Congress, as chosen in the year 1808. As there is no vacancy to fill, the Federal Freeman will undoubtedly unite their votes on this list.

SAMUEL W. DANA,
JOHN DAVENPORT, Jun.
BENJAMIN TALMADGE,
TIMOTHY PITKIN, Jun.
JONATHAN O. MOSELEY,
LEWIS B. STURGES,
EPAPHRODITUS CHAMPION,
EBENEZER HUNTINGTON,
LYMAN LAW.
SAMUEL B. SHERWOOD,
NATHANIEL TERRY,
JOHN CALDWELL,
SYLVESTER GILBERT,
SYLVANUS BACKUS,
NATHAN SMITH,
URIEL HOLMES,
ASA BACON, Jun.
NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

The first seven are the present members of Congress, arranged according to official seniority; the remainder stand agreeably to the number of votes at the last election.

The use of a LIE at a dead lift.

There is an expedient not unfrequently resorted to by merchants when on the brink of bankruptcy, called *drawing and redrawing*; by which operation they obtain, among the less discerning of the community, a temporary credit for funds which do not belong to them.—A trick similar to this is sometimes practised by sinking statesmen devoid of principle. For example, and by way of illustration: The head of a department at Washington informs his correspondent at Baltimore (if his father-in-law so much the better) that the conduct of Mr. Jackson is disapproved by Lord Wellesly; that Mr. Jackson will be recalled, and another minister immediately come out to replace him. Copies of this letter is immediately dispatched to different parts of the Union, especially to such states as have their Elections depending, which the account is expected to influence, and a fictitious fund thereby created to favour the continuance of the head of the department in office. What is the real fact? We have seen a letter from Mr. Jackson, since the arrival of the dispatches by the packet, in which he states, that his conduct had received the full approbation of the British ministry. And we can further assure the public, that Lord Wellesly has not signified to Mr. Pinkney, that Mr. Jackson is to be immediately replaced by another minister.—Whether ever another British minister plenipotentiary is to visit the United States without a change in the policy of our administration is highly problematical.—Without such a previous change, we think there is no reasonable ground for expecting a new mission.

Balt. Fed. Republican.

COMMENTATION.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Warren Wolcott, a son of Mr. Benjamin Wolcott, of East-Windsor, espied about the 8th of January last, a Fox near the dwelling-house of his father, which he pursued and caught: the ease with which he had taken the fox, and his, and other childrens handling him without receiving any harm, induced him to believe the animal had been tamed; but he was soon convinced of his mistake by receiving, by a bite, a wound on the thumb of the left hand. The wound soon healed, but after several days slight indisposition, he was affected with the characteristic symptoms of hydrophobia or canine madness on the 5th inst. and died on the 7th, aged 16 years.

Within two or three months past and within about one mile of Mr. Wolcotts, has been one fox kicked to death, one killed with a club, one found in the road, peaceable in company with several dogs, pursued and shot, and several others found dead in the fields, in sight of dwelling-houses; and within a few miles, a number of others with circumstances indicating disease.

This unfortunate case, and these particulars are related that people may not incautiously expose themselves to be bitten by these animals.

As by immediately removing or destroying the part bitten, would undoubtedly secure against the otherwise frequent fatal consequences from the bite of rabid wild animals, it is recommended that, should the wound be made on a part that may be removed (as a finger or toe) it should be immediately cut off—should it be made on a fleshy part, that a large piece of flesh should be cut out the full depth of the wound—if on a part less fleshy, that the like attempt should be made, and after the excision, the part further destroyed by applying a hot iron—should the wound be on a tendon, that part of this, including the wound, should be cut out, or the tendon divided above the wound, and dressing so made as to prevent a re-union; and that in all cases, the wound necessarily made, should be kept open a great length of time; and should this method not have been taken early, it is yet recommended at any time previous to commencement of actual disease, as it may even then prevent this dreadful malady.

The method above recommended, may be immediately begun by any person previous to calling medical advice, and cannot be supposed to prevent the favorable operation of any internal remedy that might be recommended.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN TREADWELL, Esquire.
Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Connecticut,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it becomes a people who profess subjection to the LIVING GOD in the gospel of his SON JESUS CHRIST, in the view of his holiness and of their sinfulness, of his fitness and of their emptiness, of his all-sufficiency and of their dependence, and of his tender mercies and of their necessities, to humble themselves before him, and to seek his face and favour, particularly, at stated seasons, set apart for that purpose, in their public assemblies.

I HAVE therefore thought fit, pursuant to pious and immemorial usage, to appoint, and I do hereby appoint FRIDAY, the twentieth day of APRIL next, to be observed as a day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, throughout this State: exhorting ministers and people, of all denominations, to assemble, for the purpose of paying their devout homage to ALMIGHTY GOD. Particularly, to humble themselves before him for the decay of vital piety too visible among us;—for casting off fear, and restraining prayer before him;—neglect of public worship, and of family religion and government; contempt of Gospel ordinances, and the blessings of GOD's gracious covenant;—open profanation of his holy name and day;—ingratitude for national blessings, particularly civil and religious liberty, and exemption from war, while Europe is convulsed by it to its foundations; and all other personal and national sins, which so much abound. Also, to humble themselves in view of the threatening aspect of Divine Providence;—in the diminution of some of the precious fruits of the Earth; in the prevalence of mortal sickness in some places, and in the death of public and useful men the past year; particularly, of our late Chief Magistrate of happy memory;—in the critical posture of our affairs with the great belligerent powers of Europe;—and in the want of union among the people of the States, with respect to the means of public honour and safety.—Also, to offer up fervent prayers and supplications to ALMIGHTY GOD, that he would graciously protect and bless the people of this State and Nation;—that he would pour out HIS SPIRIT upon them, and his blessing upon their offspring, that they may take hold of his covenant, and transmit its blessings to the remotest generations;—that he would be pleased to continue their present privileges and enjoyments;—to remove existing, and avert impending evils; to succeed their lawful labour and enterprise; to give health and plenty in their dwellings; to inspire the National Government with wisdom and true patriotism, harmonize its counsels, and direct and succeed its negotiations with foreign powers, so as to secure the blessings of peace and independence;—to guide and bless the government of the State, so that its measures may effectually maintain and promote public order; justice between man and man; and, generally the interests of religion and virtue. Above all, that GOD would be pleased, by the momentous events of the present period, to glorify his holy name; support the faith and patience of his own people; purify them by the tribulations which they may be called to suffer; and prepare them, more abundantly, for the coming and kingdom of his SON.

All servile labour and recreation, on said day, are by law forbidden.

GIVEN under my hand, at Farmington, this 12th day of March, in the year of Our LORD one thousand eight hundred and ten; and, of the independence of the United States of America, the 34th.

JOHN TREADWELL.

By His Excellency's command,
THOMAS DAY, Assistant Secretary.

The dwelling-house of Col. Williams, at the forks of Muskingum, Ohio, has been consumed by fire. Two children, one aged 8 and the other 10 years perished in the flames.

MARRIED.—At Granville, Mr. Archibald Black to Miss Mary Sheldon.

DIED.—At Coventry, Mr. John Taylor, aged 49 years.—In Townsend, Vermont, Widow Jane Hazleton, aged 103 years.—At Wilton, Widow Anna Hubbell, aged 84.—At Weston, Mrs. Elen Summers, wife of Mr. Isaac Summers.—In Bridgeport, Mr. Nehemiah Allen, aged 81.

W. W. Woodward of Philadelphia, has issued proposals, for printing in 6 or 8 handsome octavo volumes with Plates, LAURINS DISSERTATIONS on the most remarkable events of the Old and New Testaments.

The Freeman of the City of Hartford, are notified that their annual meeting will be held on Monday next, at the State-House, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

The Brig Harriet and Martha, Wever, arrived at the port of Georgetown (S. C.) on the 28th ultimo from St. Bartholomews; on the 2d inst. in lat. 25. long. 74, Capt W. was boarded by a French Privateer, said to be from Gaudaloupe, and robbed of his boat, Charts, Provisions, spare Rigging, Sails, Medicine Chest, Log Book, Book of Accounts, Clearance, &c. In vain did Mr. Taylor, the supercargo, represent his indisposition and the illness of the mate, who died two days afterwards, requesting that the Medicine Chest might be left, to which the officer replied *bon* for him. With difficulty were they prevailed on not to fire the brig. The privateer is coppered, has yellow sides, mounts 4 guns, carried 60 men and appears to be 150 tons burthen. She is supposed to be the *Amiable*, lately fitted out from Savannah. On board is a Frenchman named Garg, who some time since resided in Georgetown.

Commerce with the West-Indies.—The Governor of Barbadoes, in a speech to the Assembly of that Island, dated Oct. 21, says: "The great attention paid by the planters to the raising of the different kinds of ground provisions, produced during the late American embargo, a greater plenty than ever before was known. Our poor white inhabitants and slaves, far from enduring want, were supplied in the greatest abundance. Except a little temporary inconvenience, which some of the inhabitants may feel from a scarcity of some kinds of lumber, we may look with indifference upon the want of all intercourse with the United States."

For Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.

THE Sloop Lucy, Lemuel S. Jenyns Master will take freight for either of the above places, if offered soon. Apply on board at Buck's wharf, or to

WILLIAM WATKINSON.

Hartford, March 19th. 56

ANSON G. PHELPS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

50 Bbls. Fresh superfine New-York Flour.

135 Do. do, Middling fine.

Herds Grass, Clover and Red Top Seed.

The subscriber wishes to purchase,

500 Bushels Potatoes, if delivered soon.

And continues to pay cash for Cider Brandy.

Hartford, March 21. 56

Providence Cotton Yarn, &c.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE,

HAS on hand, a considerable quantity of Providence Cotton Yarn, suitable for weaving and knitting, of an excellent quality; the whole of which, to close a consignment, he will sell at a low price and on a long credit.

Also, at the Manufactory price, patent Floor Cloths and Carriage Carpets.

A good assortment of Dry Goods.

March 21. 56

JONATHAN ROOT,

TAYLOR.

[Opposite the Episcopal Church, Hartford.] Will make gentlemen's Clothes; till the 12th of June for ready cash, at the following prices. Gentlemen's Coats well made and handsomely fitted for

Suits, 84

Vests, 84

Small Clothes, 1 25

Pantaloon, 1 24

Careful attention paid to those who only want their Clothes cut.

He trusts no person can complain of his prices being too high, therefore hopes to receive part at least, of the public patronage.

March 21. 56

JAMES H. WELLS,

HAS received by the ship Olive Branch, from Liverpool, an assortment of mill-cross-cut, hand, pannel and other Saws, of German and cast Steel.—He has on hand, an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, plated goods and Saddlers Webbing.

Hartford, March 20. 56

A WOMAN, with a good breast of milk, wishes to take a child to suckle—she can be well recommended.—Enquire at this Office.

March 21. 56

To Turnpike Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 10th day of April next, for working and completing the Beckman and Pawlings Turnpike road, in the county of Dutchess. Persons wishing to contract, will apply or send their proposals to either of the subscribers.

HENRY A. LIVINGSTON, } Poughkeepsie.

JOHN FORBES, }

THOMAS FLAGLER, Beckman-Town.

ALBRO ALKIN, Pawlingstown.

March 21. 56

SIX months from this date are limited by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of East-Windsor, for the creditors to the estate of Henry Allen, late of Charlestown, in the state of New-Hampshire, deceased, to exhibit their claims properly attested or be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JOSUA WELLS, Adminr.
East-Windsor, Jan. 13, 1810. 56

Cash paid for

OLD Copper and Brass, by the subscriber, in Front-Street, near the New Bridge, where may be had as usual, all kinds of Brass and Copper Casting.

N. B. For sale or exchange, a fine large Copper Boiler.
ROSWELL DOOLITTLE.
Hartford, March 15. 56

FARMS and NEW LANDS.

THE subscriber offers for sale, six or eight good Farms lying in the East Society in Hartland, 20 miles from Hartford, and the most of them within a mile and a half of the meeting-house in said society; they are all under good improvement, with comfortable & decent buildings, good orchards, and handsomely situated; they are of various sizes and of prices from \$900 to \$3600; together with a large and convenient Grist-Mill, with two run of stone, and a Saw-Mill adjoining, standing on the east branch of Farmington River, and so situated as to command almost constant custom, and with them one or two Houses, Farms, and Barns adjoining, to be sold together or separate. A particular description of each farm is omitted, believing their appearance and qualities will be their best recommendation to purchasers, who are requested to take the trouble of viewing for themselves; and it is believed from the variety, almost every one may be suited with a Farm; and the subscriber gives his assurance, that they shall be sold at very reasonable prices, and even for less than they are worth under the pressure of the present times for one half the purchase money in one year, and the remainder on a long credit upon annual interest, or secured to the State as part of the School Fund.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres of good land, in the north-west part of Winchester, 100 under improvement, two one story dwelling-houses, a barn, orchard, &c. &c. at the very low price of \$14 per acre.

Also, 55000 acres of Land, in New-Connecticut, the most of which lies east of the Cuyahoga River, in the Towns of Hartford, Vienna, Litchfield, Nelson, Canton, Cleveland, Mentor and Milan; and the Lands in Canton consisting of 5250 acres on a tract of a superior quality, handsomely and conveniently situated, and watered by a stream running from near the north-east corner to near the south-west corner of the Tract, and by more than one hundred springs, of the most pure and healthy water, which run from east and west and empty into the aforesaid stream, and are so distributed as to water every Lot of 200 acres, with two or more springs.—And the north-west corner of said Tract is within 200 rods of the place established for the County Buildings of the County—and the south-east corner is within three miles of the College established and built in the Town of Burton.—This Tract is surrounded with early and respectable settlements, is accommodated with mills, roads, &c. &c. and is but about 14 miles from the Lake and 8 from the navigable waters of the Grand River.—The subscriber's Lands west of the Cuyahoga are, the north-east quarter of Township No. 4, in the 12th Range, and the entire Township No. 5, in the 16th Range, and Tract No. 4, in the 19th Range.—The Lands in New-Connecticut will be exchanged for well improved valuable Farms in this State, or in the Counties of Hampshire or Berkshire in Massachusetts; or sold on reasonable terms for a part of the purchase money advanced, and a liberal credit allowed for the remainder, on interest annually—or will be sold by Townships, Tracts, or the whole he owns together at very reduced prices—and security may be made to the State, or a length of credit, for a large proportion of the purchase money.

URIEL HOLMES.

Litchfield, March 12. 56

VALUABLE FARMS

For Sale, on such terms as cannot fail to please Purchasers.

THE subscribers offer for sale (and immediate possession given) a Farm in Barkhamstead, containing about 82 acres, within one mile of the meeting-house, and near to two saw-mills and a grist-mill; this farm is well watered, has an aqueduct by which water is brought to the house and barn from a never failing spring.—The orchards are sufficient to produce an hundred barrels cider—within half a mile of the barn were cut last year 25 tons hay. On this farm are two dwelling-houses and barn.

ALSO—Another Farm containing about 100 acres, with a good house and barn on the same, within three miles of said meeting-house; this farm has about 40 acres choice timber, a young orchard, with moving, spading and arable lands, and a living spring about 30 rods from the house, which may be brought into the house and barn.

ALSO—A Lot containing about 40 acres, half timber and wood, the other tillage and pasture land, lying about two miles from the meeting-house.

ALSO—A Farm in Canton, about 1 and half mile from the meeting-house, containing about 100 acres, with good buildings; this farm is well watered, well fenced, has good mowing, arable and pasture land, with suitable orcharding and timber land; it is also near a good school-house almost new.

ALSO—One other Farm lying near the last mentioned one, and contains upwards of 100 acres, with good buildings thereon; yet as but few will buy Farms from newspaper description, though they are said to be "most excellent," we forbear to give a more particular description.

THOMAS CASE,

CALVIN BARBER,

BENJAMIN ELY.

Simsbury, March 12. 56

TO LET,

A Dwelling-House, Barn and Out-Houses, Soap-House, and about 30 acres of excellent Land, pleasantly situated in an agreeable neighborhood, two miles from Farmington, on Hartford road. Having been occupied five years by a Tallow-Chandler, the place is peculiarly adapted to one of that occupation; a complete set of utensils, in good condition, may be had at a very moderate price. The house will be leased with or without the land, and possession given on the first of April next. For information, enquire of JOEL FISK, on the premises.—For terms, apply to WILLIAM MATHER, of Simsbury, or HORACE COWLES, of Farmington.

March 21. 2w56

GENERAL ORDERS.

Norwich, 14 March, 1810.

THE General Court Martial, of which Major-General COWLES was appointed President, to meet at New-Haven the 27th of this month, is by order of His Excellency the Captain-General of this State not to convene as directed; and the members detailed for said duty, are excused from attending at the time and place appointed. Some events having occurred to render said Court Martial unnecessary.

By Order of the Captain-General,
EBENEZER HUNTINGTON,
Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Litchfield have allowed six months from the 15th of March 1810, for the creditors to the estate of John Wilmot, jun. deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to exhibit their claims within that time, properly attested, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

John Wilmot, Administrator.

Caroline Wilmot, Administratrix.

March 19, 1810. 56