no temptation to hypocrisy, nor can they deceive, if they would. The rags that imperfectly cover their nakedness, and the haggard looks of famine that appear in the faces of their wives and children defy concealment. On the other hand, where all is sunshine, when the light toils of the day are invariably crowned with success, where the laborer is rewarded with an abundant supply of his own wants and those of his family, and when every day affords him the means of increasing the circle of his enjoyments, joy sparkles in his eye, his tongue expresses the gratitude he feels, and he finds himself the centre of a circle of content and gaiety. Contrasted as this picture is, it is true and more than true, in its application to the husbandman of America and the peasant of Europe. We have already unfolded some of the causes of this marked difference. To detail them all would require a volume. Some of them are to be found in nature, but by far the larger part may be traced to moral principles and political institutions. Human industry is never so active, intelligent or productive, as when directed by the individual, without any interposition on the part of government except to protect it and the fruits it produces. This is the proud and exclusive prerogative of the governments established in this country. From this feature it necessarily follows that no more burthens are imposed upon the people than are absolutely necessary for the promotion of their welfare.

The time has been, even in this country, when many of our wisest men doubted the feasibility of a republican government. But surely these fears might now to be dismissed. Our system has already endured for thirty years, during which we have had to contend with greater difficulties than will probably ever hereafter beset us. Notwithstanding these dangers the American republic has stood unshaken amidst a storm that has subverted empires formerly renowned for their power, and which has agitated the whole civilised world. For twenty-four years of this term we have enjoyed a state of uninterrupted peace, and have increased in numbers with a rapidity that is without precedent, and which is only surpassed by the still greater rapidity with which our wealth has advanced. During this period, we have not been so intoxicated with our prosperity as to be blind to the defects of our systems of government & laws. On the contrary, wisely considering a progression in knowledge among the best attributes of our nature, we have not been too proud or corrupt to profit by the lessons of our own experience or by those of others.

Behold, fellow citizens, in this picture, a faithful delineation, as far as it goes, of our situation! Reflect upon it, and say if it does not afford an abundant cause for congratulation. Say, if you do not believe in your hearts that the American is the happiest nation on earth; and whether her political institutions, and the intelligence and fidelity with which they are administered, do not shed a brighter and purer lustre than the blazing crown or splendid diadem, with the absolute power they bestow.

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WE have usually at this season republished the Declaration of Independence, as the happiest illustration of the feelings and principles of the revolution. On this occasion we are enabled, by the ENQUIRER, to present this splendid composition to our readers, such as it came from the pen of its distinguished author. It is introduced in the following manner by the Editor of that print.

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Among the literary reliques of the venerable George Wythe, were found the following rare and curious papers in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson. The first is a copy of the *original* Declaration of our Independence, as it came from the hands of its author: The other is a plan of a Bill of Rights and of a Constitution for Virginia, composed by Mr. Jefferson. For the permission to peruse and publish these papers, we are indebted to the politeness of Major Duval, the sole executor of the estate.

The federal assertion that Mr. Jefferson was not the author of this celebrated declaration, has long since been refuted, or else these papers would have furnished the most abundant refutation. What now will become of the no less unfounded assertion, that this paper as it was adopted by Congress, owes much of its beauty and its force to the committee appointed to draught it? The world will see that not only were very few *additions* made by the committee, but that they even struck out two of the most forcible and striking passages in the whole composition. For what reasons, yet remains to be discovered.

The passages omitted in the original composition are printed in *Italics.*

This *Bill and Constitution* as we have them in manuscript, are without any mark to note the date of their production. It is presumed however, that their were written in 1776. The constitution, written by Mr. Jefferson, in '83, is already published in the appendix to some of the Editions of his "Notes on Virginia."

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A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the seperate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with *inherent* and inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes. And accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, *begun at a distinguished period*, and pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to *expunge* their former systems of government. The history of the present king of G. Britain, is a history of *unremitting* injuries and usurpations, *among which appears no solitary fact, to contradict the uniform tenor of the rest*; but all have in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world *for the truth of which we pledge a faith yet unsullied by falsehood.*

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good:

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has neglected utterly to attend to them:

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only:

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures:

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, *and continually* for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people:

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within:

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands:

He has *suffered* the administration of justice *totally to cease in some of these states*, refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers:

He has made *our* judges dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries:

He has erected a multitude of new offices *by a self-assumed power*, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance:

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies *and ships of war*, without the consent of our legislatures:

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power:

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

for protecting them by a mock-trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

for imposing taxes on us without our consent;

for depriving us of the benefits of trial by jury;

for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

for abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these *states*;

for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, *withdrawing his governors*, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection:

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people:

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation:

He has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions *of existence*:

*He has incited treasonable insurrections of our fellow-citizens, with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation of our property*:

He has constrained *others*, taking captives on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

*He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the christian king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce; and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.*

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a people *who mean to be free. Future ages will scarce believe that the hardiness of one man adventured within the short compass of twelve years only, to build a foundation, so broad and undisguised, for tyranny over a people fostered and fixed in principles of freedom.*

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend a jurisdiction over *these our states*. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here, *no one of which could warrant so strange a pretension; that these were effected at the expence of our own blood and treasure, unassisted by the wealth or the strength of G. Britain; that in constituting indeed our several forms of government, we had adopted one common king, thereby laying a foundation for perpetual league and amity with them; but that submission to their Parliament was no part of our constitution, nor ever in idea, if history may be credited;* and we appealed to their native justice and magnanimity *as well as to* the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which *were likely* to interrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice, and of consanguinity; *and when occasions have been given them, by the regular course of their laws, of removing from their councils the disturbers of our harmony, they have by their free election re-established them in power. At this very time too, they are permitting their chief magistrate to send over not only soldiers of our common blood, but [Scotch and] foreign mercenaries to invade and destroy us. These facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection; and manly spirit bids us to renounce forever these unfeeling brethren. We must endeavor to forget our former love for them,* and to hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends. *We might have been a free and great people together; but a communication of grandeur and of freedom, it seems, is below their dignity. Be it so, since they will have it; the road to happiness and to glory is open to us too; we will climb it apart from them,* and acquiese in the necessity which denounces our eternal separation!

WE, therefore, the Representatives of the U. S. of America, in General Congress assembled, do, in the name and by authority of the good people of these states, *reject and renounce* all allegiance and subjection *to the kings of G. Britain, and all others who may hereafter claim by, through, or under them; we utterly dissolve* all political connection *which may heretofore have subsisted between us and the Parliament or people of G. Britain; and finally we do assert,* these colonies to be free and independent states, and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts, and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

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All the shares in the Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore have been subscribed for and the institution is about going into operation.

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It is with regret that we state the destruction by fire of the greater part of General Mason's buildings on his beautiful island opposite George Town.

The Council of Censors of Vermont have adjourned until October, without transacting any important business.

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## TRIBUTE OF THANKS.

JOHN KONKAPOT, jun. belonging to the *Stockbridge* tribe of Indians, takes this method publicly to announce his most grateful acknowledgements to the gentlemen of this City and George Town who have so kindly relieved him from the pecuniary embarrassment in which he had unfortunately—perhaps indiscreetly been involved.

He gladly owns this relief, as a continued evidence that the chain of friendship which has so long held together the interests and the good will of the people of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the Stockbridge nation of Indians, is neither impaired nor rusty: and as he is shortly to return home to his country and friends, he will, when arrived there among them, feel it no less a duty than a pleasure to cultivate these sentiments of gratitude, and esteem in the minds of his brethren.

It having been the enlightened policy of the U. S. and particularly of the state of Pennsylvania, to cultivate a good understanding with the Indian nations by extending to the young men of the most influential families among them the benefits of education; it is to this circumstance that he is indebted for a tolerable share of civilized education, and the use of those faculties of the soul, which otherwise must have lain dormant in the rude quarry of nature.

Among the officers of the Executive Government, who have been pleased to notice him with complacency since his coming to this place he is proud to own his obligations to the revered Father of his People, and their Indian neighbors, the President of the United States, and the Secretary of War. But this acknowledgment is not made without being duly sensible of the merits of others. He has received many important favors, and distinguished civilities, from many other gentlemen, both of public and private characters, whose names are too numerous to mention here, even if he had liberty to do so.

With a sincere wish that the Sun of Peace and Prosperity may long continue to shine clear on these States & that the horizon of plenty may always encircle the great National *Wigwam* of American Liberty, he bids the people of Washington an affectionate farewell.

JOHN KONKAPOT, JUN.

*City of Washington*, June 30, 1806.

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In 1803 gov. Strong had 10,000 majority.
1804 he had 5,000 do.
1805 1,700 do.
1806 by accident he has the enormous number of 80 majority.

Question for arithmeticians to solve. How large a majority will he have next year? *Chronicle.*

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*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit, dated June 1, 1806.*

"Since my arrival at this place there have been several reports made to Mr. S. Griswold, our acting governor by Indian traders, from different parts of the country, of the frequent secret councils held by the Indians, under pretence of passing laws to oblige their own people to become sober and industrious, by applying their time to improving lands and living after the manner of the white people; but knowing their practice of dissimulation and treachery, we were suspicious that their meetings were to concert measures to make an incursion into this country—plunder the inhabitants, and retire. This occasioned a sense of danger to spread amongst the people. But although this timely notice has been given, I fear we have been deficient in providing against the dangers to which from the remote situation of this place, we are particularly exposed. The vast extent of the frontiers, the scattered situation of the settlements, the nature of savage warfare, together with the exact knowledge the Indians possess of every part of this country, makes me fear that the inhabitants who are not under immediate protection of the fort, will find their resistance ineffectual.

"I have deferred writing you on this subject before, for fear of giving you an unnecessary alarm not being sufficiently assured of the truth of the reports. We are now no longer in doubt, that the Indians are preparing to commence war against the United States, and we daily expect an attack at this place. We are well informed, that they have an unusual quantity of provision and ammunition in their possession.

"These accounts are corroborated by an express from Fort Wayne [on the Miami] sent by the commanding officer, and the arrival of the brig Adams from Michillimakinac, where the inhabitants were all under arms, and one half on guard every night. Between 5 and 600 Indians were assembled on the Island, when the Adams sailed, with great pretensions of friendship—but the commanding officer of that post, has no doubt of their hostile intentions whenever they find themselves sufficiently strong; and well knowing their treachery, he will not trust to their outward appearances, but keeps in readiness to defend the fort against any attack which they may meditate upon it.

"These circumstances afford cause of the greatest alarm, and we have been in council for these three days, for the purpose of taking every possible defensive precaution, and have at last resolved to build block houses in different parts of the territory for the protection of the inhabitants.

"Gov. Hull has not arrived—his presence is much wished for at this time, in order to call out the militia on actual duty."

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The Indiana Gazette of the 12th ult. relates a surprising instance of the dreadful effects of superstition among the Indian tribes. It is as follows:

A Shawanese Indian informed the chiefs of his tribe that the Great Spirit had appeared to him, and commanded him to acquaint the Red people that he was determined to destroy them, unless they would forbear to drink whiskey; and that it was his pleasure that the persons who were in the habit of practising witchcraft, should either give up their Magic bag, or be punished with death. The chiefs determined to obey what they supposed to be a Divine mandate, at the inspired person was called to designate those who were the object of the Great Spirit's anger; these were made immediately to surrender the instruments of their art. Thus the affair ended with the Shawanoes.

But the Delawares, who also employ the prophet to discover the magicians of their tribe, were not content with this mild punishment, but immediately pronounced sentence of death upon all those whom he designated; and, terrible to relate, three miserable wretches were instantly seized, and committed alive to the flames. One of them is Tetebokshe, the head chief of the nation, a man of 80 years of age and long the object of their reverence and esteem. Several others were under sentence, and expected to undergo the same fate.

*New-York, June 27.*

By the schooner Pearle, captain Gould from Porto Rico we learn that the French frigates, Hortensia, Hermoine, Rhin, and Theseus under the command of captain Somerueles, from Cadiz, arrived at St. Johns, Porto Rico on the 16th of May, and sailed again on the 18th in pursuit of General Miranda; they having been informed he was off Bonaire.

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By the ship Olive, from Laguira, we are informed that the crews of Miranda's two schooners (58 in number) were confined in the fort at Porto Cavello; and that no intelligence had for a long time been received of the Leander.

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The public is informed that owing to a very severe indisposition of Mr. Stelle, the subscription for the ANNIVERSARY DINNER has not been circulated as it otherwise would have been, but it is lodged at Stelle's Hotel, where those gentlemen of the City and George Town who mean to unite in the entertainment will please to leave their names.

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At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangement for the celebration of the fourth of July next, resolved, that a DINNER be prepared by Mr. Stelle for that day, to be on the table at 4 o'clock P. M.

July 2.

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## FRANCIS PIC.

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public that he has taken the ANCHOR TAVERN opposite Mr. Semme's lately occupied by Mr. Pitt, where may be had ICE CREAM and MEAD on the 4th July and during the season. The greatest attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. The 4th July and Sunday's, admission may be had through the Arch on Bridge street.

George Town, July 2—3t


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*District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:*

IN the case of THOMAS FRY an insolvent debtor

ON the petition of Thomas Fry an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Thos. Fry that on the 7th day of July next at 7 o'clock A. M at the court room in the Capitol, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia" will be administered to the said Thomas Fry & a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist twice before that day.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch chief judge of the circuit court of the district of of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

July 2—2t

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## Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young Mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas who keeps the middle ferry to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curly hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in jail shall receive from me the above reward, or as soon due information thereof is given to me, or to Dr. N. P. Causin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Maryland Charles County,
January 29—wtf