tion and reproach? Would it not have been said, with fome colour of juftice too, that Mr. Jefferfon had dared to oppofe his wifhes to the collected will of the whole legifla-ture, and he no lefs decided will of the whole nation.

But if feems the Bureau has been repaired. Why repair it? The fight is repefented as fo odious, that no genuine American can behold it with out humiliation. A few lines from Vatel will decide this point, with thefe, thefe remarks fhould be clofed, with the obfervation, that every enlightened and unprejudiced mind will difcern in the conduct of our Executive on this occafion, evidence, which cannot be miftaken, and which ought not to be perverted, of a difpofition to be friendly, and a determination to be juft, to all nations.

Vatel fays, "Thefe conftitutions of which is in the treaty of peace, ftipulated fimply, without any explication, are to be refitored in the condition they were taken; the reeftablifhtion naturally implying the reeftablifhment of all things to their former condition. Thus the reftitution of a thing is to be accompanied with all the rights annexed to it when taken."

REMONSTRANCE *of the Merchants of New-Haven, on the appointment of* SAMUEL BISHOP, *Esq. Collector of the Revenue of that port, in the place of* ELIZUR GOODRICH, *Esq.—together with the President's reply.*

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Esq.*

President of the United States.

THE undefigned merchants refiding at the port and within the diftrict of New-Haven, refpectfully remonftrate againft the late removal of Elizur Goodrich, Esq. from the office of Collector for the Diftrict of New-Haven, and the appointment of Samuel Bifhop, Esq. to fill his vacancy. As the ground of our remonftrance we refpectfully obfervthat while Mr. Elizur Goodrich was conducted with a prompnefs, integrity and ability, fatisfactory to the mercantile intereft of this diftrict—prompnefs and ability not to be found in his fucceffor.

Believing the character of E. Goodrich, Efq. as an officer to fo unexceptionable, we impute that it fhould be conceived neceffary, for a change to be made, which muft produce a change in the fubordinate officers, and in this inftance we have efpecially to lament that certain meafures have fucceeded in deceiving the Prefident fufficiently to induce him to appoint a man to an important office, who does not poffefs thofe qualifications neceffary for the difcharge of its duties. We hefitate not to fay that had the Prefident known the circumftances and fituation of the candidate, he would have rejected the application. To prove this he fubmits to be fubmitted to the confideration of the Prefident.

Samuel Bifhop, Efq. will be feventy-eight years old in November next.—

He is fo much under a full portion of thofe infirmities which are incident to thofe advanced period of life.—

With thefe infirmities and an alarming lofs of eye-light, though he was once a merchant, it is known with difficulty he can even write his name.—

He was never bred an accountant—nor has the Courtfe of his bufinefs ever led him to acquaintance with the moft fimple forms of accounting.—

He is totally unacquainted with the fyftem of revenue laws, and the forms of doing mercantile bufinefs; and is now too for advanced and too much enfeebled in body and mind, ever to learn either.—

A man whofe age, whofe infirmities, and want of the requifite knowledge in fuch a nafty office, fhould be collector of the diftrict of New-Haven.

We are aware that it may be faid he has fuftained with reputation, and now holds feveral offices in the city, town and county—but it will be remembered that none of them are by recent promotion; his office of mayor he holds by charter during the pleafure of the legifllature; and he is continued as juftice of the county court, and town-clerk, becaufe the people of this ftate are not in the habit of neglecting thofe who once enjoyed their confidence by a long courfe of unfeafonable.

Knowing the man as we do, we do not hefitate to fay that he cannot, without aid, perform a fingle official act.

It may be faid that the appointment was with a view to the aid of his fon Abraham Bifhop, Efq. and that he is to be the real collector. We prefume the bufinefs muft be done by him if done at all—Yet we cannot belief to believe that the Prefident would knowingly appoint a perfon to the difcharge of duties to which he was incompetent, with a defign that they fhould be performed by his fon. If however fhe was the cafe, we explicitly ftate that Abraham Bifhop, Efq. is fo entirely deftitute of public confidence, fo conftitutionally fo averfe to commerce, and oppofition to order, and fo odious to his fellow citizens, that we prefume his warmeft partizan would not have hazarded a recommendation of him.

Knowing thefe facts of which we muft believe the Prefident ignorant, and relying on affurances "that he will promote the harmony and good order of the feveral diftricts of parties," we cherifh the idea that our grief at the rejection of Mr. Goodrich, will not be augmented by the contemplation of a father ftrongly impofed for the office, or of a fon fo univerfally condemned.

We affure the Prefident that the fentiments ftated, are the fentiments of the merchants and importers of the Diftrict. That fuch a clafs of citizens fhould be heard patiently, and their well founded complaints redreffed, if practicable, we fhould fuppofed, fhould be neceffary "to reftore harmony to focial intercourfe;" and if a decifion, "at the bar of public reafon," be worthy of attention, fincerly fuch a decifion we confidently not expect, and in vain, for a reconfideration of this appointment, and that fuch an important office may be filled by a perfon competent to the duties of it, and in fuch a manner as fome degree acceptable to the public.

Signed by,

Jeremiah Atwater, Elias Shipman, Abraham Bishop, &c. Merchants, and others, to the number of eighty perfons.

We certify that the figners of the foregoing Remonftrance are the owners of more than fixty-eight-fixths of the navigation of the port of New-Haven.

(Signed) ISAAC BIERS,

President of the Bank, and of the Chamber of Commerce in New-Haven.

ELIAS SHIPMAN,

President of the New-Haven Infurance Company.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, *July* 12, 1801.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received the remonftrance you have addreffed to me, on the appointment of Samuel Bifhop, to the office of Collector of New-Haven, lately vacated by the death of David Auftin. The weight of our fellow-citizens to whom fome of the public functionaries their opinion, on thefe proceedings interfiling to them, is unquefionably a conftitutional right, often ufeful, fometimes neceffary, and I will always be refpectful to individuals of thefe, by me.

Of the various Executive duties, no one excites more anxious concern than that of placing the intereft of our fellow-citizens in the hands of perfons, with underftanding fufficient for their ftation. No duty at all the fame time, is more difficult to fulfil.—The knowledge of characters poffeffed by a fingle individual of fmall diftrict, fhrinks feek out the beft through the whole union, we muft refort to other information, which, from the beft of men, acting difinteredly and with the purer motives, is fometimes incorrect. In the cafe of Samuel Bifhop, however, the fubject of your remonftrance, time was taken, information was fought, and fuch fatisfaction as could be, was found for the bent of his ftrength. From private fources it was learnt that his underftanding was found, his integrity pure, his character maintained. And the offices confided to him in the ftate, fettlement of claims, and the eftimation in which he is held by the ftate in general, and the city and town fhip particularly in which he lives. He is faid to have been juftice of the Peace, Mayor of the city of New-Haven, an office held at the will of the legiflature; Chief Juftice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge of Probate, which courts have criminal and civil juriffiction, wherein moft caufes are decided without the right of appeal or error; and fole Judge of the Court of Probates, wherein he fingly decides all queftions of wills, fettlement of eftates, eftate and inteftate; appoints guardians, renders their accounts, and in fact has under his jurifdiction and care all the property real and perfonal of perfons dead. The two laft offices, in the annual gift of the legiflature, were given to him in May laft.

Is it poffible that the man to whom the adminiftration of Government has fo frequently committed truths of fuch difficulty and magnitude, is "unfit to be the collector of the diftrict of New-Haven," who acknowledged in the firm writing to have obtained all his confidence "by a long courfe of ufeful acts?"—Is it objected indeed, in the remonftrance, that he is 77 years of age; but at a much more advanced age, on Franklin was the ornament of human nature. He may not be able to perform in perfon all the details of his office; but if he gives us the benefit of his underftanding, his integrity, his watchfulnefs, and his care that all the details are well performed by himfelf or his neceffary affiftants, all public purpofes will be anfwered. The remonftrance indeed does not allege that the office *has been* illy conducted, but only apprehends that it *will be* fo. Should this happen in event, be affured I will do in what fhall be juft and neceffary for the public fervice. In the mean time he fhould be tried without being pre-judged.

The removal, as it is called, of Mr. Goodrich, forms another fubject of complaint.—Declaration by myfelf in favor of *political tolerance*, exhortations to *harmony* and affection in focial intercourfe, and to refpect the *equal rights* of the minority, have on this occafion, been quoted and mifconftrued into affurance, that the tenure of offices was to be undiftributed.—But could candor apply fuch a conftruction to thefe? Is it not indeed in the contrary? Do we find it? but it leads to the explanations which that calls for. When it is considered that during the firft twenty years of the Union, not one of our fublimeft fect of politics were excluded from all office; when by a ftedy purfuit of this meafure, nearly the whole offices of the Union have been monopolized by thofe fect; when the public fentiment at length declared itfelf, and burft open the doors of honor and confidence to thofe whole opinions were difapproved; was it to be imagined that this monopoly of office was fill to be continued in the hands of the minority? Does it violate their *equal rights*, to affert their rights in the majority alfo? I *is political tolerance*, to claim a proportionate fhare in the direction of the public affairs? Can they not *harmonize* in fociety unlefs they have every thing their own hands? Let all the nation, unmanifefted by their various elections, calls for an adminiftration of government according with the opinions of thofe elected; if, for the fufficient of that end, difplacement are neceffary, with whom can they fo juftly begin as with perfons appointed in the laft moments of an adminiftration, not fo fo own aid, but to begin a career at the fame time with their fucceffors, by whom they had never been approved, and who could fcarcely expect from them a cordial cooperation? Mr. Goodrich was one of thefe. Was it proper for him to place himfelf in office, without knowing whether thofe whofe agent he was to be, could place confidence in his agency? Can the preference of another, as the fucceffor of Mr. Auftin, be candidly called a removal of Mr. Goodrich? If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Made by death are few, by refignation none. Can any other mode than removal, be propofed? This is a painful office; but it is made my duty; and I have it at hand. I proceed in it in operation with deliberation and enquiry, a that it may injure the beft men leaft; and effect the purpofes of juftice and public tranquility with the leaft private diftrefs; that it may be thrown as much as poffible on delinquency, on oppreffion, on intolerance, on anti-revolutionary adherence to our republican mafs.

The Remonftrance laments that a change in the adminiftration muft produce a change in the fubordinate officers—a new doctrine, that fhould be found neceffary for all officers to think with their principal. But on whom does this imputation bear? On thofe who have excluded from office every fhade of opinion which differed from their's? Or on thofe who have been fo excluded? I lament fincerely that unefficient differences in opinion fhould have been deemed fufficient to interdict all the fociety from the right and the bleffings of fell-government; to prefcribe them as unworthy of every truft. It would have been to me a circumftance of great relief had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the majority; I would gladly have left to time and accident to raife them to their juft fhare. But their total exclufion calls for prompter redreffers. I fhall correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to that fteady fhare in the only queftions concerning a candidate fhall be, is he honeft? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Conftitution?

I tender you the homage

Of my high refpect,

TH: JEFFERSON.

To Elias Shipman, Esq. and others, members of a committee of the merchants of New-Haven.

The United States fhip of war Herald has been fold at auction in Bofton, for 14,100 dollars.—Mr. De Wolfe, of Rhode-Iland, was the purchafer.

Foreign Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, May 23.

The Secretary of State, count Chriftian Von Bernftoff will fet out for London tomorrow, as extraordinary ambaffador to treat on the part of Denmark with the Engliffh miniftry, on the prefent political circumftances. It is fuppofed the miffion of Count Bernftoff is a confequence of the negociation of Lord St. Helen's, and the intelligence fince received of the taking of our Weft-India iflands.

Secretary Plovan, of the Department of Foreign Affairs, will accompany Count Bernftoff to London. During the abfence of the latter, the Miniftier of State, Count Reventzlaw, Prefident of the German Chancery will tranfact his bufinefs. Count Frederick Bernftoff accompanies his brother, the Secretary of State, to London.

SEMLIN, May 7.

It now appears certain that the Ruffian army, affembled at Kaminieck, had received orders from Paul I. to penetrate into the Turkifh provinces of Europe; and it was this meafure that determined Paffwan Oglou to accept the amnefty offered by the Grand Seignior. The new Emperor of Ruffia has fent orders for this army to return to its cantonments.

HAGUE, May 23.

Laft Tuefday the reports of the Committee for the Revifion of the Conftitution were delivered to the firft chamber. The following are the principal heads.

There is to be an Executive, under the name of the Adminiftrators of ftate, (*Staate Beweind*,) confifting of five members, at prefent, who are to hold their places for five years. Under the Executive are to be fubordinate Agents, with all of the prefent eight, viz. one for foreign affairs, one for the marine, one for the war, and one for the interior. The Legiflative Body is to confift of two chambers; the firft confifting of 20 repreftentatives, of which each is to be elected by a population of 50,000 perfons; and the fecond of 16, making in the whole 48 repreftatives, who are to be elected for three years, one third going out every year. The Legiflative Body will, however, affemble only twice a year. Between the Executive and Legiflative authorities there will be a third Authority called the College of National Electors, (*Collegevom National Kiezers*,) which is to confift of fifteen Members, and refide at Utrecht.—The bufinefs of this will be to make all elections, for the Directory, the two chambers, and Council of Finance, according to the nominations of the Legiflative Body. The adminiftration of the Departments will retain the fame form, and the territorial diviffion will confift of eight departments, as before.

HAMBURGH, May 24.

On the 20th inft. his Highnefs Field Marfhal Prince Charles of Heffe, delivered the following Declaration in writing to the moft Noble Council of this city:

An efential alteration having taken place in political relations in confequence of late events, the King, my maifter, has thought it neceffary to make changes in the meafures he has adopted.

His majefty has thought proper to remove the obftacles to the Engliffh navigation and commerce in this city, which he had confidered as neceffary to oppofe the hoftilities commenced by England, and in confequence of a convention concluded between the Ruffians and Engliffh, now refiding in the circle of Lower Saxony, and which has been made public, the free navigation of the Elbe is already reftored. The prefent change of circumftances has however rendered the neceffity of the object which his Majefty propofed in the occupation of Hamburgh by his troops, that is, the obftruction of the trade and navigation of England on the Elbe; and it is his Majefty, when he refolved on this meafure, folemnly and publicly declared by me, that he only yielded to the imperious and unavoidable preffure of circumftances, he is the more readily inclined to limit its enforcement to the duration of thofe relations which produced its neceffity.

His majefty has therefore ordered me to withdraw the troops under my command, from the free imperial city of Hamburgh and its territory. On this occafion it is my duty to tefify the particular fatisfaction of his majefty, and my own acknowledgements, for the orderly and peaceable behaviour of the inhabitants of this city, both at the time of their fentrance and during their ftay, and for the fatisfactory regu-