at once an example and fit inſtrument for introducing the ſame abſolute rule into theſe colonies:

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, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war againſt us.

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, ſcarcely paralelled in the moſt barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has conſtrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive 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 excited domeſtic inſurrections amongſt us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the mercileſs Indian ſavages, whoſe known rule of warfare is an undiſtinguiſhed deſtruction of all ages, ſexes and conditions.

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 free people.

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 an unwarrantable juriſdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumſtances of our emigration and ſettlement here. We have appealed to their native juſtice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to diſavow theſe uſurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correſpondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of juſtice and of conſanguinity. We muſt, therefore, acquieſce in the neceſſity which denounces our ſeparation, and hold them, as we hold the reſt of mankind,—enemies in war, in peace friends.

WE, therefore, the Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in General Congreſs aſſembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of theſe colonies, ſolemnly publiſh and declare, That theſe United Colonies, are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are abſolved from all allegiance to the Britiſh crown, and that all political connection between them and the ſtate of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be totally diſſolved; 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, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our ſacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Joſiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.

Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

NEW-YORK.

Willliam Floyd, Philip Livingſton, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

NEW-JERSEY.

Richard Stockton, John Witherſpoon, Francis Hopkinſon, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert Morris, Benjamin Ruſh, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilſon, George Roſs.

DELAWARE.

Cæſar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean.

MARYLAND.

Samuel Chaſe, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA.

George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferſon, Benjamin Harriſon, Thomas Nelſon, jun. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

William Hooper, Joſeph Hewes, John Penn.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, jun. Thomas Lynch, jun. Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA.

Button Gwinett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, July 3, 1801.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

GEORGE MAXWELL, attorney for the diſtrict of New Jerſey.

JOHN E. CALDWELL, commercial agent for the city of Santo Domingo.

EDWARD JONES, commercial agent for Guadaloupe.

PETER MUHLENBERG, ſupervisor for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

JAMES IRWIN, collector and inſpector of Maſſac diſtrict.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, The Preſident of the United States by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, did, by a commiſſion bearing date on the 26th day of June 1797, appoint JOB WALL of Rhode-Iſland to be their Conſul for the Iſland of St. Bartholemews. And WHEREAS it has become inexpedient that the ſaid JOB WALL ſhould any longer hold the ſaid appointment: NOW KNOW YE, that I do hereby revoke the ſaid commiſſion and do declare the ſame to be abſolutely null and void from this day forward.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the ſeal of the United States of America, at the City of Waſhington this ſecond day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty fifth.

TH: JEFFERSON,

By the President.

JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

LAW CASE.

FORREST v. HANSON.

This was an action on the caſe, which came on this term before the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Columbia in the county of Waſhington—The Plaintiff in this cauſe being clerk of the court, ſued by a bill of privilege, and contended that by virtue of ſuch privilege he was entitled to a trial the firſt term.—Mr. Charles, Lee Mr. Gantt and Mr. Woodward for the plaintiff, Semmes and Mr. Jones for the Defendant.

The right of the officers of this court to the privilege as allowed to the Superior Courts in England, and in the courts in Maryland, was very fully and ably diſcuſſed by the counſel in the cauſe—The court unanimouſly decided againſt the privilege—They conſidered the practice not as a part of the Common Law; but only as a right attached to certain courts in England. So far as the practiſe had been purſued by the courts in Maryland under the charter, the court were not obliged to recognize the privilege. It operates to the prejudice of other perſons; and they conceived it proper to be aboliſhed.

The papers of South Carolina announce the eſtabliſhment of an Academy in Fairfield Diſtrict, in that ſtate, called Jefferſon Monticello Academy.

In the election of a federal Senator for New Hampſhire in the room of Mr. Livermore, Simeon Olcott had 87 votes, John Langdon had 54, and 4 votes were ſcattered,

Extract of a letter from Dr. T. Hodson, Lewes, (England) to Dr. Dinmore, dated July 31, 1800.

"I have ſent you ſome vaccine matter on a piece of cotton in caſe you ſhould have an opportunity of making trial of it, but if you ſhould, I am fearful it will not keep good, as it does not keep ſo well as the variolous. You have no doubt ſeen ſome account of the Vaccine diſeaſe or Cow-Pox; but in caſe you ſhould not have ſeen any treatiſe on the ſubject, I will give you a brief account of it. Cows are ſubject to a diſeaſe which appears on their nipples in the form of Puſtules; matter taken from theſe Puſtules and applied as in inoculation for the Small-Pox, produces a Puſtule on the arm very much reſembling that from inoculation for the Small-Pox, and a diſeaſe without any eruption which renders the perſon afterwards ſecure againſt the Small-Pox. The diſeaſe in queſtion is perfectly ſafe and much milder than the ſmall-pox by inoculation, and a circumſtance which renders it of ſtill greater importance in ſituations where people are not allowed to inoculate at their own houſes, is, that it is not to be communicated by effluvia. The only inconvenience attending the Vaccine diſeaſe is, that at the decline of the puſtule it ſometims happens that more inflammation of the arm takes place than could be wiſhed, but this is very eaſily controlled by the uſe of Saturnine water. This wonderful and benign diſeaſe has been ſo readily embraced in this country, that I have no doubt but that in a very few years the ſmall-pox will be totally ſuppla..ted by it."

The whole number of inhabitants in *Connecticut* is 251,002.

By the late cenſus, it appears that the ſtate of North Carolina will be entitled to 14 repreſentatives in Congreſs, in place of 10; and a ſurplus remain of 10,00 ſouls.

Two frigates arrived at Guadaloupe, on the 29th May from L'Orient, having on board rear admiral G. la Croſſe, and a commandant general for the forces of that colony, together with 600 troops, and *four millions* in ſpecie.

From the Boston Chronicle.

RESTORATION OF THE L'BERCEAU.

On Monday inſt. the United States through the medium of the navy agent, delivered up to the citizen GIRAUD, the conſul of the French republic, the Corvette the *L'Berceau.*

The ceremony on the occaſion was conducted with great propriety and affection by each of the high parties. The navy agent for the United States addreſſed the conſul in a ſhort but comprehenſive ſpeech, which received a very animated and appropriate reply. The French flag was then hoiſted, under a diſcharge of 21 guns; it was inſtantly ſaluted by a like number from the frigate Conſtitution, *Silas Talbot*, Eſq. commander. The conſul inveſted the citizen *Michelan* with the command of the corvette, who invited the agent and his attendants, together with the French conſul and his ſuit, to an elegant collation provided on board for the occaſion; at which, amongſt others the following toaſts were given by the French officers:

1. The United States.
2. The Preſident.
3. The navy of the United States.

Captain *Michelan* ſaluted the agent on quitting the corvette by a diſcharge of 13 guns.

DIED.

At his ſeat near Raleigh (N. C.) Willie Jones, of Halifax in the ſixty-firſt year of his age—It may be held unneceſſary to ſpeak of a life and character ſo generally known and reſpected as Mr. Jones's:—With regard to him, who will long continue to live in the hearts and affections of his country, it is undoubtedly unneceſſary, and of no moment to do ſo; but with reſpect to thoſe who ſurvive him, it may have its uſe; inaſmuch as it may lead to an imitation of thoſe virtues, and of that conduct, which ſo deſervedly raiſed and eſtabliſhed him in the eſtimation of all. Paſſing over, therefore, his engaging and ſocial turn, his friendly and his hoſpitable diſpoſition, his domeſtic and his public virtues, we will mention his acknowledged liberality of ſentiment and benevolence towards his fellow-men, his uniform and zealous attachment to the Rights and Liberties of his Country and his long and able public ſervices, as well before, as during and ſince the American Revolution, as being particularly worthy of imitation, and as juſtily placing him among the firſt of men, and firſt of patriots. He died as he lived, a ſteady, fixed and firm Republican; omitting no occaſion, even in his laſt moments, of maniſeſting the concern he felt and the intereſt he took, in the preſervation of the liberty, happineſs and proſperity of his Country. In fine, it may with ſtricteſt truth he ſaid, that Carolina has not produced a Son of greater mental endowments that Mr. Jones, not one who lived more univerſally and deſervedly reſpected, or died more affectionately and ſincerely regretted.

CHARLESTON, June 19.

Navy Department, June 9th, 1801.

SIR,

PRESUMING that the intelligence contained in my letter to Thomas Fitzſimmons, Eſq. Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, in anſwer to his, requeſting it, will be acceptable to you, I have the honor to tranſmit a copy thereof, for the information of the merchants of your city.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant.
S. SMITH.

W. CRAFTS, Eſq. Chaleſton.

[COPY.]

Navy Department, June 4th, 1801.

SIR,

THE Secretary of State has referred your letter of the 3d inſt. to this department. I haſten to give you the information you require.

It appears that early in 1800 the government of the United States were apprized that the Baſhaw of Tripoli ſhewed a diſpoſition hoſtile to the United States, which diſpoſition was known at Department of State to bear a menacing appearance, in the autumn of that year. On the 13th of March, the firſt copy of Mr. Cathcart's letter of the 18th of October, was received at he Department of State, in which he reports the following declaration of the Baſhaw of Tripoli:—"I now deſire you to inform your government that I will wait ſix months for an anſwer to my letter to the Preſident; that if it did not arrive in that period, and if it was not ſatiſfactory, if it did arrive, that I will declare war in form againſt the United States." I anſwered that it was abſolutely impoſſible to receive anſwers in that time. The Baſhaw anſwered, "I will wait for anſwers from your Preſident, but I expect when he ſends his anſwers, that they will be ſuch as will empower you to conclude with me immediately; if they are not, I will capture your veſſels."

About the 20th of March the Preſident determined on ſending a ſquadron to the Mediterranean, of which commodore Truxton, then commanding the frigate Preſident was informed on the 23d. On the 31ſt of March, and 1ſt of April, the commanders of the Philadelphia, Eſſex and Enterprize were ordered to prepare their ſhips for a cruiſe, to rendezvous at Hampton Roads, from whence they expected to ſail on the 10th of May.

Notwithſtanding every exertion, they did not all aſſemble until the 28th of that month. A letter of the 29th, from commodore Dale, (now commanding the ſquadron, conſiſting of two ſhips of 44 guns, one of 32 guns, and a ſchooner of 12 guns,) informs, that he ſhould ſail on the firſt day of this month.

The ſquadron will rendezvous at Gibraltar, and will act agreeably to circumſtances, and the information the commodore may receive. His orders are, to give convoy to the American commerce, when applied for, and when he can do it with propriety.

This force is deemed fully adequate to the deſtruction of the naval power of Tripoli, and to meet the navies of Algiers and Tripoli united.—When captain Bainbridge left Algiers, the conduct of the dey had a friendly appearance; by the laſt letter from conſul O'Brien, he ſeemed ſoured at the delay of payment from the United States. *It is true*, that the United States are in arrears to that regency, near three years annuities. The arrival of the ſquadron before Algiers, and the aſſurance of *punctual* payments in *future*, will, it is preſumed, prevent the Dey of Algiers from committing hoſtilities. If he ſhould, the two 44 gun ſhips are deemed fully competent to the blockading of his port. That of Tripoli is contemptible. The Baſhaw has but one ſhip carrying 18 guns—the few other veſſels that he poſſeſſes are of 12 guns and under.

Recent accounts which have been publiſhed, indicate that the Baſhaw of Tripoli would not wait the Preſident's anſwer, and that there is reaſon to fear he has declared war.

The ſquadron having ſailed, convoy cannot now be offered. It would perhaps have been imprudent to have ſuffered it to be delayed by waiting to convoy. It was thought that its early arrival in the Mediterranean, was of too much conſequence to ſuffer any thing to create delay.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) S. SMITH.

Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq.
Chairman of Chamber of commerce, Philadelphia.