

rule over slaves, to whom a look is a command, display in all their actions this domineering character, which being restrained by the laws, occasions them to be regarded as abusive and tyrannical.

The democrats have raised Mr. Jefferson to the office of president in the United States, and to them he remains firmly attached. It is certain that he performed some services during the war; that he possesses an accurate judgment, and political talents; but it is equally true, that he is blinded by an excessive self-love, which makes him sacrifice every thing to his own opinion. Jealous of maintaining his authority, he has dismissed illustrious and irreproachable men from their appointments, solely because they were given to them by Mr. Adams, his competitor and rival. Those who have obtained them are for the most part foreigners, whose only merit consisted in favouring democracy. Without being anxious to render his country respectable in the sight of foreign nations, he only wishes it to be agricultural, without commerce or political stability. Popular even to meanness, he has taken off some taxes imposed by his predecessor for the support of the army, which he has reduced to 2000 men; and the navy is in such a miserable condition that it can scarcely defend the commerce from the Barbary powers. The public papers are filled daily with complaints of the merchants, who, without any hopes of satisfaction, experience considerable losses. The populace, intoxicated at a small expence, bless the man who has taken off the tax from strong liquors distilled in the interior. Drunkenness is a vice so common among this class of men, that it would have been better if he had tripled the tax instead of repealing it. Mr. Jefferson is the author of a work on the Statistics of Virginia; but his merit is not greater as an author than as the president of the United States.

The Congress fixes the taxes to answer the wants of the republic. It proposes laws, or examines those proposed by the executive power; but before any law can be put in force, it must be presented to the Senate, which either approves or rejects it. The Senate is a superior authority interposed between the legislative and executive powers. Each province returns two members, who must not be less than forty years of age. The law requires nothing more; but those who obtain the votes are generally men illustrious by their superior acquirements, their great fortunes, or the services they have performed. There are yet in the Senate many members of the Congress, who proclaimed, in 1776, the independence of the United States, and some generals who commanded with distinction in the war which followed.

After having remained in the Federal City a sufficient time to be convinced that private interest is the great stimulus of human