

home, and by its energy protected them abroad; and a neutral, and happily beneficial attitude has been maintained with dignified perseverance; and those amongst us who have thought that an efficient treaty with France, would add to our political prosperity, must have found great satisfaction in the recent mission of envoys to that power; indeed, it is ardently hoped that they may honourably accommodate existing disagreements. But should these envoys, like our former messengers of peace, return to their country without effecting the desirable object of their mission, it is charitably expected that every mouth will be stopped, and every eye turned to our own national courage and patriotism, that sure and only foundation of national prosperity.

That all your wife deliberations may tend to this great and good end, I ardently pray the great disposer of all human events.
ISAAC TICHENOR.

REMARKS on the above SPEECH.

The prosperous situation of the State of Vermont will, no doubt, afford general satisfaction to the citizens of the United States. The remarks of Governor Tichenor on this point do credit to his heart and judgment. Had they been confined to this point, his Address would have merited unqualified approbation as a plain, honest exposition of the principles of common sense.

But in abandoning this ground, in passing a lavish encomium upon Mr. Adams and an equally strong censure, though indirectly made, upon Mr. Jeffersons, he has lost sight of the dignity of his station and ventured upon ground forbidden to him by the constitution of Vermont. As Governor, his duties are executive; he has no right to participate in the choice of Electors, which is assigned to the Legislature exclusively; and yet he attempts to influence that choice by an expression of his sentiments, thereby directly interfering in the exercise of a power denied him.

Many precedents, it is true, may be pleaded by Governor Tichenor. But it ought to be recollected that a violation of duty can never impair the obligation to perform it—it ought to be recollected, that almost all governments have been destroyed by the encroachments of executive authority, and with this recollection ever present to our minds, we should be vigilant to check every attempt of executive power to overstep its constitutional limits.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1800.

Extract of a letter written by a gentleman of respectability in Hamburg.

"The Emperor Paul is acting the part of a mad man. He is sending every body who distinguishes himself by the least liberality, to Siberia. Poor Kotzebue is among the number. The spirit, however, that is now abroad, is not to be thus crushed. People here talk very freely, with whom I have had several conversations, appears to think a new order of things is not very distant all over Germany. I have conversed with people, who have lately been travelling in Denmark and Germany, and the general opinion seems to be that the great majority of all classes are in favour of the principles of the French Revolution. At the public gardens beyond Altena, in the king of Denmark's dominions, I heard them play, to my astonishment, the Marseilles Hymn and Caira. PUBLIC OPINION, I am however informed, calls for such airs."

On Saturday last the PRESIDENT of the United States arrived in this city, and took up his residence in the house appropriated to him by the commissioners. Though not entirely finished, the part which is completed will afford ample accommodations.

AMERICAN ENVOYS.

Several articles in the London papers of the latest dates mention the rupture of the American negotiation at Paris, and of the preparations making by the Envoys to return: But a letter from a respectable gentleman in London, dated Sept. 8, says—"An acquaintance of mine has this day received a letter from an intelligent friend at Paris, dated the 2d inst. in which he expresses his satisfaction with the fair prospect of a successful issue to our negotiations. There will be, he says, a Treaty. This is certain, that the Envoys have not left Paris, as reported in the papers."

For the information of the Citizens of Washington, we publish the Act of the President of the United States of June 5, 1796, permitting the erection of frame buildings until the first Monday in December next, after which day it will be illegal to erect any buildings not of stone or brick, the walls whereof shall be higher than forty feet to the roof, in any part of the City, or lower than thirty-five feet on any of the avenues.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the first article of the terms and conditions declared by the President of the United States, on the seventeenth day of October, 1791, for regulating the materials and manner of buildings and improvements on the lots in the City of Washington, it is provided, "that the outer and party walls of all houses in the said city, shall be built of brick or stone;" and by the 3d article of the same terms and conditions, it is declared, "that the wall of no house shall be higher than forty feet to the roof, in any part of the city, nor shall any be lower than thirty five feet on any of the avenues."—And whereas the above recited articles have been found, by experience, to impede the settlement in the City of mechanics and others, whose circumstances do not admit of erecting houses of the description authorized by the said regulation—it is therefore declared that the operation of the said first and third articles above recited, shall be and the same is hereby suspended, until the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, and that all the houses which shall be erected in the said city, prior to the said first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred, conformable, in other respects, to the regulations aforesaid, shall be considered as lawfully erected.

Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

Go: WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, 28th June, 1796.

By order of the Commissioners.

THOMAS MUNROE, Clk.

GENERAL STAMP OFFICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has given notice, that a General Stamp Office is established at the seat of Government, (city of Washington,) and that the power of the supervisors of the revenue to mark or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will cease on the last day of Feb. 1801.

—That if any person shall, after that time, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, &c. marked or stamped by the supervisors of the revenue, upon which any matter or thing, charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time within the space of sixty days after the said last day of February 1801, bring or send such vellum, parchment or paper, unto some office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment or paper, duly stamped. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse within the aforesaid time to bring or cause to be brought unto some officer of inspection, any such vellum, &c. it is declared, that the same will thereafter be of no other effect or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped.

The majority by which Albert Gallatin is re-elected a member of the house of representatives, is 2,721—He had 4,249 votes, and his opponent P. Nevill had 1,528 votes.

In our statement of members of congress chosen in Pennsylvania, we incorrectly stated Mr. Edie as one, we should have said Mr. Boude.—The delegation is completed by the election of Mr. Heister, a republican candidate. The result of the election is 11 republicans, and 2 federalists.

In the Eastern district of Vermont, in which no choice was made, owing to neither candidate having an absolute majority, Mr Niles, the republican candidate, had 872, and Mr. Morris, the federal candidate had 879 votes.

Further accounts of Election.

PENNSYLVANIA.

	REPUBLICAN	FEDERAL
Cumberland county	1,306	596
Luzern	356	567
Northumberland	2,010	840
Allegheny	1,937	944
Greene	629	239
Washington	1,690	345
Berks	2,662	44
Chester	1,843	1,980

NEW-JERSEY. REPUBLICAN FEDERAL

Cumberland	729	772
Salem	798	929
Monmouth	879	882

In Massachusetts a second trial has been had in the district formerly represented by Dwight Foster.—The votes received at Worcester on the 22d ult. gave Mr. Lincoln, the republican candidate, 817 votes, and Mr. Upham the federal candidate, 577.

The legislature of New-York are to convene in Albany on the 4th inst.

The following is a statement of the votes returned for gentlemen to represent CONNECTICUT in the next Congress, viz.

SUCCESSFUL		UNSUCCESSFUL	
Roger Griswold,	6150	William Hart,	3250
Samuel W. Dana,	6263	Gideon Granger, Jun.	3012
William Edmond,	5880	Sylvester Gilbert,	2921
John Davenport, jun.	5250	Colvin Goddard,	2172
Elizur Goodrich,	5779	Benjamin Talmage,	1541
John C. Smith,	6082	Simeon Baldwin,	1272
Elias Perkins,	4858	Timothy Pitkin, jun.	927
		William Mofely,	555
		Epaphroditus Champion,	425
		Chauncey Goodrich,	236
		Jonathan Brace,	38

Capt. Stover, who failed from Liverpool, September 7, informs that a report of the sailing of the French and Spanish fleets from Brest, was very prevalent.

The French have taken from the Arsenal of Munich, 11,192 fusils, 51,000 sabres, 114 gun-carriages, 3,200, bombs, 1662, grenades, 126,000 balls, 3,155 bayonets, 2,666 pistols, 2 small silver cannon, statues and cymbals of silver. They estimate the whole at 1,690,000 florins, more than 3,000,000 of French money.

Naples is in a state of the greatest anarchy; the people have disarmed the troops of the line, taken the cattle and garrisoned themselves. The Viceroy and his party have retired to the fortified island of Ischia. The people are without a chief, but receive their impulse from those discontented families, the heads of which have been condemned by the Royal Terrorists.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the brig Betsey, White, dated Barcelona, August 17, 1800.

"We have been twice attacked by the gunboats about 40 or fifty miles to the northward of Cadiz, five of them came on us, when there was scarcely any wind, with whom we exchanged a few shot; but shortly after a light breeze springing up we soon left them, without our having received any damage. On the 3d inst. attempting to beat thro' the Gut, we were chased by 5 more, 4 of which were French and 1 Spanish, they appeared to be pretty heavy fellows, and played away their shot at us very briskly, which you may depend we were not cowardly in returning, and that in a warm manner, their shot flying in every direction on our decks, but luckily we all escaped unhurt; some of our rigging got cut, and a few holes in our sails; as there was but little wind they had the advantage of us, owing to their sweeps; in consequence the largest having come up, we sent on board him some of our language, which happened to cut away some of his fore rigging where his colours were hoisted, which soon brought them down together with his fore sail, in consequence of which he fell astern, and a breeze springing up, we saw no more of them."

Under the London head of July 24, a very lengthy string of resolutions are given respecting the finances of Great Britain, laid before the House of Commons, by Mr. Tierney. We have compressed them under their distinct heads, and reduced them to dollars, that our readers may, without the trouble of calculation, have some idea of the present financial state of that country, induced by their war measure.

National debt, 1,981,133,369 dollars. Sum to be raised for the year 1800, in taxes and loans, 286,392,312 dollars.

The annual peace establishment, for nine years after the conclusion of the war, admitting it ends this year, exclusive of any charges to be incurred for sums to be paid on the winding up of the war, or any increase in the naval or military establishment beyond the last peace, is calculated at 144,888,889 dollars. The peace establishment before the war was little more than half as much as it is calculated to be after its close.

From Machiavel's Discourses.

REPUBLICS furnish the world with a greater number of brave and excellent characters than kingdoms: the reason is, that in republics virtue is honoured and promoted, in monarchies and kingdoms it incurs suspicion.

If a comparison be made between a mixed government, circumscribed and bounded by laws, and a popular government under the same ties, the people will be found more virtuous than the princes; if between loose and dissolute governments of each kind, the errors on the side of the people will be less important, less numerous, and more capable of redress. In popular tumults, a feverish man may interpose, and by fair remonstrance recal the people to reason, but with an enraged prince who shall interfere? or what remedy is there but violence and the sword.

Among commonwealths there are greater constancy and firmer friendship, than among princes. When leagues and confederacies are to be broken upon the mere prospect of self-interest, commonwealths are religious & severe, and examples may readily be bro't where a small gain has tempted a prince, when a great one could not move a republic. In a speech to the Athenians, Themistocles informed them, that he had something to advise which would be infinitely to their advantage, but which he could not communicate in public, because to publish would be to defeat its execution. The people deputed Aristides to receive and act in it as he should think proper. Themistocles informed him, that the whole Grecian fleet (but under the Athenian passport and parole) were in a place where they might easily be taken or destroyed, which would render the Athenians masters of the sea. Aristides reported to the people that the counsel of Themistocles was advantageous but would be a dishonour to the state; whereupon it was unanimously rejected. Had the same occasion been offered to Philip of Macedon, or other princes, they would have been less scrupulous; for princes are habituated to get more by breach of faith than by all their other projects.

In wisdom, steadiness, and judgment, the people have greatly the advantage of princes. By some occult and singular quality they frequently foresee the most astonishing events. For this reason the voice of the people is compared to the voice of God. And in judging respecting matters that are doubtful you shall seldom find them mistaken. Let two orators, equally eloquent, discuss a subject before them, pro and con, they will be sure to take the most rational side: a proof that they are no less capable of truth than other orders of men.

INVOCATION TO POVERTY.

[Written by CHARLES FOX.]

OH POVERTY! of pale, consumptive hue!
 If thou delight'st to haunt me still in view;
 If still thy presence must my steps attend,
 At least continue, as thou art—my friend!

Whene'er example bids me be unjust,
 False to my word, or faithless to my trust,
 Bid me the baneful error quickly see,
 And shun the world, to find repose with thee.

When vice to wealth would turn my partial eye,
 Or int'rest shut my ear to sorrow's cry;
 Or courtiers' customs would my reason bend,

My foe to flatter, or desert my friend:
 Oppose, kind POVERTY! thy temper'd shield,
 And bear me off, unvanquish'd, from the field.

If giddy Fortune e'er return again,
 With all her idle, restless, wanton train;
 Her magic glass should false ambition hold,
 Or Av'rice bid me put my trust in gold;—

To my relief, thou virtuous Goddess, haste,
 And with thee bring thy daughters, ever chaste,
 Wealth, Liberty, and Wisdom—sisters bright,

Whose charms can make the worst condition light!
 Beneath the hardest fate the mind can cheer,
 To heal affliction, and disarm despair!

In chains, in torments, pleasure can bequeath,
 And dress in smiles the tyrant hour of death!