

passions, views and pursuits of men within the bounds of reason, duty, integrity & good government, we wish to see them more supported by the laws of this state, and encouraged by the examples of every character. Every age, every country, every state of human things, proclaims to us the importance of moral and christian principles, but none more audibly, than the late, and present state of Europe, where the licentiousness of the subject confpires, with the ambition of the ruler, to prostrate morality, degrade christianity, and eradicate human feelings from the heart. Although sad experience too clearly evinces that learning, if not subjected to these principles, is too apt to be made subservient to the very worst of purposes yet when under the direction of christian principles, it is incalculably ornamental and useful to man. In this view we feel the importance of cherishing literature, and the superior importance of cultivating those principles which alone can give it a proper direction.

Thankful to Heaven for the blessings we have enjoyed under the administration of a Washington and an Adams, we devoutly implore the same wisdom, goodness and power to direct our elections, and our government; and to banish from us forever, calumny and detraction.

Whether the pacific measures of our General Government towards France, shall, or shall not be crowned with success, be assured, Sir, we shall still continue at our posts, around the standard of our country; and ardently hope that she, uninfluenced by favor on one hand, or hatred on the other, will always extend equal privileges to every nation on Earth.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1800.

The LEGISLATURE OF THE UNITED STATES meet this day. As they are the grand depositary of National confidence, to whom are entrusted powers, on the correct exercise of which the public felicity greatly depends, it is natural that a general solicitude should accompany their deliberations. Possessing the power of preserving peace or declaring war, of increasing, diminishing or modifying taxes, the welfare of the community, on points of the deepest and most extensive interest, cannot fail to be as much promoted by an enlightened, as it would be injured by a contracted policy.

Never perhaps did a session of Congress commence under auspices more flattering than those which exist at present.

The unfortunate differences which have too long subsisted between the American and French Republics are at length brought to a close; and though the precise terms of accommodation are not known, yet there is every reason to believe that they are such as will fully revive the connections of amity, which heretofore subsisted between the two nations, without affording any other foreign power a rational pretext for dissatisfaction. No one imagines that the American envoys, either from the force of reason or the bias of prejudice, will have conferred any advantages on France not dictated by a scrupulous adherence to principles of reciprocity. The sentiments, they are known to possess, are a sufficient pledge of their correct conduct in this respect.

The preservation of peace is so unequivocally the policy of republics, and so peculiarly the policy of this country, that every enlightened friend to its prosperity, will rejoice in an honourable termination of disputes that hazarded its tranquility at home, and disturbed its relations abroad.

The American people are not averse to war, because they fear to try their strength with any foe that menaces their rights. In the infancy of their national existence, their prowess has extorted applause from an admiring world. Nor can a doubt be entertained, but that, should the scene of war again be unfolded, the same energy and resources that established, would sustain our independence. But they deprecate war as one of the greatest curses inflicted upon mankind, because its causes are generally frivolous, and its effects too often subversive of national honor and individual felicity. Informed by the results of experience that it has generally rendered nations depraved and governments despotic, they view it as the standing instrument of tyranny and oppression. Viewing it as such, they are right to be jealous of their rulers, and by an unsleeping vigilance to restrain that spirit of encroachment which ambition perpetually prompts.

Among the immediate benefits, which may be expected to flow from the altered

state of our affairs, is a repeat of those laws, whose only apology was to be found in the warlike attitude of the country. With the removal of this, may we not entertain a well founded confidence in the revocation of the Alien law, whose existence has in all probability withheld from our Country a crowd of ingenious mechanics, wealthy merchants, and well informed individuals, while it has proved no restraint upon the vicious and disorderly members of society. For the former description of men possess an independence of spirit that disdains to place themselves under the controul of one man; whereas the latter, guided by depraved motives, and influenced by mercenary views, discern no evil in intellectual degradation and servile submission.

Taxes, under every kind of government, are a necessary evil. Under a republic, the rulers of which are honest and wise, they almost cease to be evils. Imposed on principles of equality, and devoted to objects of national importance, they are seldom oppressive, and still seldomer the objects of popular discontent. And to the honor of the American people, it may be affirmed that the wants of their government have invariably been supplied with liberality and promptness.

It should, however, ever be impressed upon the minds of the representatives of a free people, that the public impositions should never rise above the real wants of the government, as created by the posture of its affairs. For the same spirit, that gives with cheerfulness whatever is needed for national purposes, is habituated to resist every imposition that is unnecessary.

Guided by these considerations, two roads may be pursued by our representatives; one consisting in a diminution of the existing mass of taxation, the other in preserving the taxes as they are, and applying the surplus to a deduction of the national debt. Whichever alternative may be pursued, but little doubt can be entertained of the cheerful acquiescence of the people.

But should unfortunately a different spirit dictate the measures of our national councils, and should a system of defence and warlike preparation be pursued, when the cause in which it originated is removed, we may expect much dissatisfaction and regret.

Nothing can be more clearly expressed by the late elections, from one extreme of the union to the other, than the hostility of the public mind to war with any nation, unless forced upon us by dire necessity. The perseverance of the government in measures occasioned solely by a particular crisis, will not fail to be viewed with jealousy, and will be calculated to produce alarm, after this marked manifestation of the national sentiment.

It is sincerely to be hoped that these motives will overcome any existing prejudices in favour of an extension of our military arrangements, and that a regard to harmony will supercede ill-founded predilections.

Objects of lesser magnitude, though in themselves of considerable interest, will probably occupy the legislature.

The judiciary bill, postponed last session, will again come before the House of Representatives, as will the most advisable system to adopt in relation to the government of the territory of Columbia.

The present crisis in human affairs is deeply momentous. The European world presents the almost uniform spectacle of governments oppressing their subjects, or subjects rising in arms against their governments. Human life, for the protection of which governments were formed, is every where sacrificed to the lawlessness of ambition and the avarice of wealth. The consequences are dreadful. The slave, awakened from the sleep of ages, renews his strength, and before his extended arm despotisms tremble.

It becomes the American government to profit from the lessons afforded by other nations.

Rising into national existence on the pure principles of republicanism, our government needs only to be guided by those principles in all their measures, to be beloved by their country, and applauded by the world. Pursuing the plain path of justice with respect to foreign nations, and diffusing among our citizens the blessings of equal rights and impartial laws, a spirit of harmony, of candour, and of liberality will be created, calculated to heal the wounds of party violence and personal detraction.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA, November 14th, 1800.

The Committees of arrangement, for celebrating the approaching Sessions of Congress in the City of Washington, have adopted a plan of procession, which they recommend being formed in front of the Little Hotel, for the purpose of accompanying

the President of the United States to the Capitol, on the day he meets Congress to deliver his speech. The plan is calculated to embrace all classes and descriptions of persons who may attend.—It is requested of those who chuse to join the procession in their Corporate, Official, Military, Professional, or Mechanical capacity, to meet at ten o'clock, A. M. when they will receive from the Marshals of the day, the necessary information as to the rank or station severally assigned by the order of arrangement adopted.—After the procession a respectful, and appropriate address, or communication from the INHABITANTS OF THE TERRITORY, to Congress, is contemplated.

Gabriel Duval, Mr. Gilpin, and Dr. Moore, all republicans, and Messrs Deakins and Murdock, federalists, are chosen Electors for the state of Maryland.

Monday last was the day appointed for the choice of a governor of Maryland, every member of the senate attended and all but one of the house of Delegates. Benjamin Ogle was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Ridout has been chosen a member of the Council in the room of Mr. Wilmore resigned, by a majority of three.

The Senate have proposed to choose the Federal Senator this session by joint vote; but the house of Delegates have rejected the proposition.

An estimate of the state debt of Maryland, made up to the first of November 1800, leaves a balance of £.129,272.136 current money, and also 643,074 dollars 81 cents in the stock of the U. States, to the credit of the state of Maryland.

The different species of stock are

	Dolls.	Cts.
Six per cent	188,789	6
Deferred	123,650	30
Three per cent	330,635	45
	642,074	81

Election for Electors.

In Baltimore city the votes were for Gabriel Duval 1497 for J. T. Chafe 439 Majority for G. Duval. 1058

Washington county.

Kerfner 820 Williams 644

The most authentic information from S. Carolina states, that a majority of 15 on the side of the republicans exists in the Legislature of that State.

Mr. Sumpter, Gen. Butler, and Mr. Moore, all republicans, are elected members of the House of Representatives for South Carolina.

A bill for choosing Electors of a President by joint vote passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on Monday last. The votes were 56 in favour of the bill, and 20 against it. Mr. Hopkins, a federal member from Lancaster County, voted for it.

Correct information received from Boston, states that Dr. EVSTIS, the republican candidate for Congress, is elected, on a return from all the districts, by a majority of 400.

Returns have been received from 36 counties in Virginia of the votes given for electors in that state, from which it appears that the republican ticket has 11,412 votes, and the federal ticket 2,007 votes.

The General Assembly of R. Island finished their session on Saturday the first inst. and adjourned to meet at East Greenwich on the third Monday of February next.

The Legislature of the state of New-Jersey, passed, on the seventh instant, "An act directing the time and mode of electing Representatives, in the House of Representatives of the United States, for that state." This act directs the election to be held on the fourth Monday of the present month, and requires each elector to have a written ticket containing the names of five persons proposed as candidates to represent the state of New-Jersey in the House of Representatives of the United States, for the term of two years from the fourth day of March next. And in case of a vacancy, by death or resignation, in the representation of that state, such vacancy, shall, in like manner, be filled by the suffrages of the Electors of the whole state.

The Election for Electors takes place in RHODE ISLAND on Wednesday next. The choice is to be made by the people in a

general ticket. The federal ticket is composed of Governor Green, George Champlin, Edward Manton, and Oliver Davis. The republican ticket is composed of Governor Fenner, Benjamin Johnson, James Helm, and Constant Taber.

The Governor of Vermont has recommended, by proclamation, the observance of the 4th day of December as a day of public thanksgiving.

Massachusetts Election.

Boston, Nov. 4.

Yesterday the elections for the seventh Congress took place in the several districts throughout the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The candidates are already well known.

First Middle District.

	Quincy.	Ulis.
Boston	1959	1819
Dorchester	69	156
Roxbury	63	196
Newton	77	35
Brooklyn	26	45
Dedham	39	152
E. Sudbury	27	60
Weston	97	18
	2357	2482

The returns from several towns composing the first district, have not yet been received.

Newburyport, Nov. 4.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Fourth Middle District.

	Cutler.	Kittredge.	Scat.
Newburyport	280	54	1
Newbury	74	10	13
Bradford	66	1	0
Havenhill	119	46	2
Ipswich	172	54	10
	711	165	25

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

On this interesting subject much ignorance has hitherto prevailed. The useful and patriotic researches of the Agricultural Society have however made much progress in ascertaining the fact, and have already established the gratifying position, that the population of the country exceeds at least two millions any estimate heretofore.

The following table is in some instances formed from actual enumeration, and in others from estimates of births, or houses, &c. and includes cities, towns, &c.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Acres cultivated.	Proportion to inhabitant.
Berks	115,000	436,430	3 3-4th ac.
Derby	185,000	700,640	5 8-10 do.
Durham	80,000	610,000	8th do.
Stafford	250,000	780,800	3 4-10 do.
Hereford	90,000	781,440	8 7-10 do.
Lancashire	425,000	1,129,600	2 6-10 do.
Kent	200,000	893,600	4 1-2 do.
Norfolk	220,000	1,094,400	5 do.
Essex	320,000	1,240,000	4 do.
Cambridge	33,000	443,300	5 3-10 do.
Rutland	20,000	105,000	5 2-10 do.
Huntington	50,000	240,000	5 do.
Northamp.	167,600	582,400	3 1-2 do.
Hants	200,000	1,212,000	6 do.
West York	400,000	1,568,000	4 do.
Devon	400,000	1,600,000	4 do.
Somerset	350,000	1,000,000	3 do.
Dorset	89,000	775,000	8 7-10 do.
	3,674,600	15,994,100	4 3-10 do.
Middlesex	618,000	179,200	one Acre to 3 6-10th Inhabitants.

The cultivated land in England exceeds thirty nine millions of acres, which at the foregoing rate of 4 3-10th acres to each person, makes the total number of inhabitants 8,260,141, to which adding 643,833, the excess of Middlesex, beyond the above proportion, gives a population of 9,603,974, exclusive of sailors, soldiers, and the inhabitants of the British Islands.

On an average of twenty nine years, there is within the bills of mortality, an annual decrease of interments to the number of 3130; the averaged number of baptisms is 18,704; of burials 19,826, but it is computed that there are more than a thousand births a year, where the children are either not christened or not registered.

On the Duty of Governments to diffuse Information among the People, by VATEL.

Experience shews, that a people may be unhappy in the midst of all the earthly en-