

to them, views and perils of even wilder in the bounds of reason, duty, integrity and good government, we will be free them more favoured by the laws, the laws and encouraged by the examples of every character. Every age, every country, every state of human things, problems to us the importance of moral and Christian principles, but none more fully, than the late, and present fate of Europe, where the licentiousness of the subject countries, with the ambition of the Pope, to prostrate morality, degrade charity and eradicate human feelings from the heart. Although bad experience too clearly evinces that learning, if not subjected to these principles, is too apt to be predominant to the very word of perpetuity, yet under the direction of Christian principles, it is inestimably ornamental and useful to man. In this view we feel the importance of cherishing literature, and the higher improvement 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 invoke the same wisdom, good and sound power to direct our elections, and our government; and to be kept from our enemies, calamity and detraction.

Whether the pacific measures of our General Government towards France, shall, or shall not be crowned with success, be assured, Sir, we flatter but little our at our pulpit, around the banner of our country, and ardently hope that the unshaken by favor on one hand, or hazarded on the other, will always extend equal privileges to every nation on Earth.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1800.

The Legislature of the United States meet this day. As they are the grand depository 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. Maintaining the power of preserving peace or declaring war, of increasing, diminishing or remedying taxes, of the welfare of the community on points of the most delicate and extended 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 happier auspices, flatter that 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 connection of amity, which heretofore terminated in a violent rupture, 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 advantage on France notwithstanding a scrupulous adherence to principles of reciprocity. The sentiments they are known to possess, are a sufficient pledge of the correct course they will pursue.

The preservation of peace is to unequivocally the policy of republics, and to peculiarly the policy of this country, that every citizen feels in its prosperity, will contribute to his honor, and terminate in a prospect that hazards its tranquillity at home, and disturbs its relations abroad.

The American people are not averse to war, because they are not averse to profit, with any fee that secures their rights. In the infancy of their national exertions, their powers has extended, apply from a lasting world. Nor can a doubt be entertained, but that, should the sense of war again be unkind, the same energy and resources that established, would sustain our independence. But they deprecate war as one of the greatest evils inflicted upon mankind, because the duties 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 realized nations depraved and governments defunct, they view the standing instrument of tyranny and oppression. Viewing it as such, they are right to be jealous of their rulers, and by an unobscured 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 repeal of the law, the whole apology was to be found in the words, "in order to be removed." The removal of this, may we not entertain well founded confidence in the revocation of the Alien law, whose existence has in all probability withstood from our Country a crowd of enormous merchants, wealthy merchants, and well informed individuals, while it has proved no restraint upon the vicious and dissipated members of society. For the former destination, it has secured an independence of habit that diffuses to place themselves under the control of one man; whereas the latter, guided by degraded motives, and influenced by mercenary views, directed by an unprincipled gradation and servile subsomation.

Taxes, under every kind of government, are a necessary evil. Under a republic, the orders 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 fill fondness the government, as created by the people, in honor of the American people, it may be affirmed that the wants of their government have undiminished been supplied with the aid of the people.

It should, however, ever be impressed upon the minds of the representatives of a free people, that the public imposition should never rise above the real wants of the nation to which the public are subjected. It is a duty, for to a time spirit, that gives with cheerfulness whatever is needed for national purposes, is habituated to feel every imposition that unnecessary.

Gradually by these considerations, we may be purified by our representatives on a confining in a diminution of the existing craft of taxation, the other in providing taxes as they are needed, and 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 afford a system of defence and warfare preparation be pursued, when the scale 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 nation to the other, than the hostility of the public mind to war with any nation, unless forced upon us by dire necessity. The preference of the government in measures occasionally 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 sentiments.

The present crisis in human affairs indeed presents a scene, which is not to be viewed with indifference, and will be calculated to produce alarm, after this marked manifestation of the national sentiments.

It is sincerely to be hoped that elect motives will overcome any existing prejudices in favour of an extension of our military arrangements, and that a regard to harmony will foreclose all-founded pretensions.

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

The judiciary bill, postponed but seldom, will again be the subject of Republican debates, as will the most advisable system to adopt in relation to the government of the territory of Columbia.

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The President of the United States to the Congress, in the day he meets Congress to deliver his annual message. The plan is calculated to embrace all classes and descriptions of persons who may attend. It is requested of those who choose to join the procession, their Corporate Officers, Militia, Dragoon, Cavalry, or Mechanic companies, to meet at an *o'clock, A.M.* when they will receive from the Marshals of the day, the necessary information as to the rank or station respectively assigned by the order of arrangement to hold—after the procession a respectful and appropriate address, or communication from the MEMBERS OF THE SENATE, to Congress, is contemplated.

Gabriel Duval, Mr. Gilpin, and Dr. Moore, all republicans, and Messrs Deans and Murdoch, federalists, are chosen Electors for the late 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 Ogil was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Ridout has been chosen a member of the Council in the room of Mr. Williams, re-elected, by a majority of two.

The Senate have promised to choose the Federal Senator this session by joint vote with the house of Delegates have rejected the proposition.

An estimate of the state debt of Maryland, made up to the first of November 1800, shows a balance of 4,129,272 1/2 cents, made up of 2,417,272 1/2 cents in the hands of the U. States, to the credit of the State of Maryland.

The different species of stock are as follows:

Dues	60
Do Cattle	168,789 6
Do Horses	123,630 30
Do Swine	330,635 44
Do Sheep	642,074 81

Electors for Delegates.

In Baltimore city the votes were 1497 for J. T. Chafe 1038 Majority for G. Davall.

Washington county.

Kerihner	620
Williams	644

The most authentic information from S. Carolina states that a majority of 14 on the side of the republicans exists in the Legislature of that State.

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

A bill for choosing Electors of a President by joint vote with 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. EDWARDS, the republican candidate for Congress, is elected, on a return from all the districts, by a majority of 403.

Returns have been received from 36 counties in Virginia of the preference for electors in that State, from which it appears that the republican ticket has 14,412 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 inst., 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, resignation, or in the expiration of the term, the electors, who in like manner, shall be filled by the suffrages of the electors of the whole State.

The Election for electors takes place in three or four days 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 Stanton, and Oliver Deane. The republican ticket is composed of Governor Fenner, Benjamin Johnson, James Helm, and Coniant 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	1819
Dorchester	69 156
Newton	63 116
Brockton	36 45
Dotham	39 152
E. Sudbury	27 60
Welles	97 18
2587 2182	

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

Newburyport, Nov. 4.	
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE.	
Fourth Middle District.	
Newburyport	280 54 1
Newbury	70 10 10 13
Bradford	66 1 0
Lawrence	119 46 2
Essex	172 84 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 practicing opinion, that the population of the country exceeds at least two millions any estimate heretofore.

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

Inhabit.	Acres	Proportion	
Counties, states, subjected to tributary.			
Berks	115,000	656,230 3-6 1/2	
Bedford	183,000	760,640 5-8 1/2	
Derham	80,000	610,000 8-1/2	
Stafford	230,000	780,800 3-4 1/2	
Hereford	80,000	781,440 8-7 1/2	
Gloucestershire	625,000	1,129,600 2-16 1/2	
Devon	300,000	1,348,000 4-1 1/2	
Worcester	223,000	699,600 5-1/2	
Essex	320,000	1,204,000 4-4	
Cambridge	33,000	443,200 5-2 1/2	
Rutland	40,000	102,000 5-2 1/2	
Huntingdon	60,000	240,000 5	
Northampton	167,500	552,000 3-1 1/2	
Hants	300,000	1,212,000 6-1/2	
West York	400,000	1,568,000 4-1/2	
Devon	400,000	1,600,000 4-1/2	
Somerset	340,000	1,000,000 3-1/2	
Dorset	89,000	775,000 8-7 1/2	
2,675,000		13,994,100 4-3 1/2	
Middlesex	618,000	179,200	Acres to 2 6-10
Inhabitants.			

The cultivated land in England exceeds thirty nine millions of acres, which at the foregoing rate of 4-3-1/2 acres to each person, makes the total number of inhabitants 8,060,141, to which adding 643,533, the excess of Middlesex, beyond the above proportion, gives a population of 8,703,674, exclusive of Flanders, 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 5190; the averaged number of burials in 1780, was 1,076,216, 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 J. G. Experience shows, that a people may be unhappy in the midst of the greatest ene-