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 wiſe 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 Altona, in the king of Denmark's dominions I heard them play, to my aſtoniſhment, the Marſeilles Hymn and C'aira.* 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 negociation 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 negociations. 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 authoriſed 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	873	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	
Roger Griſwold,	6150
Samuel W. Dana,	6263
William Edmond.	5880
John Davenport, jun.	5250
Elizur Goodrich,	5779
John C. Smith,	6082
Elias Perkins,.	4858
UNSUCCESSFUL	
William Hart,	3250
Gideon Granger, Jun.	3012
Sylveſter Gilbert,	2921
Colvin Goddard,	2172
Benjamin Talmage,	1541
Simeon Baldwin,	1272
Timothy Pitkin, jun.	927
William Moſely,	555
Epaphroditus Champion,	425
Chauncey Goodrich,	235
Jonathan Brace,	38

Capt. Stover, who failed from Liverpool, September 7, informs that a report of the failing 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, 2,566 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 caſtle and garriſoned themſelves. The Viceroy and his party have retired to the fortified iſland of Iſcha. 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 gun boats 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 langrage, 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 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 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 ſober 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,
Health, Liberty, and Wiſdom—ſiſters bright,
Whoſe charms can make the worſt condition light!
Beneath the hardeſt fate the mind can cheer,
Can heal affliction, and diſarm deſpair!
In chains, in torments, pleaſure can bequeath,
And dreſs in ſmiles the tyrant hour of death!