if gentlemen will look at the state of the revenue, excluding the taxes which existed at the conclusion of the last peace, they will find that allowing for some deficiency upon beer and malt, that those permanent taxes have encreased in produce about 4,000,000l. per annum since the period of that peace. They will also find, if they look a little further, that the taxes appropriated to the sinking fund now produce little less than 5,000,000l. per ann. making together the sum of 9,000,000l. by which the amount of the permanent revenue has been increased since the conclusion of the last peace. A sum which is within 10,000,000l. of the interest of all the sums borrowed during the nine years which the war has unfortunately continued. That the expenditure of the present has been very considerably less than in all other former wars, cannot for a moment be disputed. The knowledge of this fact is, I hope, sufficient to operate as an antidote to that despondency which might be derived from a general mention of these topics, without bringing them to the test of particular detail. Late as the hour is, I must advert to the other topic, on which I think it necessary to make some observations, although I shall decline all minute investigation; I mean the subject of neutral laws and neutral nations, respecting which gentlemen on the other side seem so much inclined to impute rashness, precipitancy, and impolicy to his majesty's late ministers. They speak as if the blow was already struck, or had been inevitably decided on; but no man can say that all hopes of pacification with the northern powers are wholly excluded. It was the earnest wish of those ministers that the extremity of war might be avoided, at the same time they were prepared for both, either to commence a war with vigor and energy in defence of the dearest rights and interests of the country, or finally to settle the question in dispute on terms consistent with the honor and the dignityof the country. Were his majesty's ministers tamely to suffer the country to be borne down by the hostility of the northern powers, or were they quietly to allow those powers to abuse and kick it out of its right? They wished to bring the question to a prompt decision, whilst at the same time they rendered the way smooth for pacific negociation. Here the right hon. gentleman went over the grounds of the question relative to neutral bottoms, denying that free bottoms made free goods, contending that contraband of war ought to include naval as well as military stores, maintaing that ports ought to be considered in a state of blockade when it was unsafe for vessels to enter them, although the ports were not actually blocked up, and denying the right of convoy to preclude neutral ships from being searched. In support of these opinions, he quoted the decisions of courts of law, and treaties entered into between this country and various powers, in which he contended the rights now claimed by this country have been expressly acknowledged. He then proceeded as follows: It was during the short time sir, that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fox) filled the office of secretary of state, who, from the greatness of his genius, might have been led to those bold attempts, which, by common minds, would be denominated rashness—it was during that short period that he advised his majesty to cede these rights in behalf of the empress of Russia, for the purpose of purchasing her friendship, and preventing that sovereign from joining France, with whom we were then at war. How far this was good policy, I will not now pretend to discuss; but in this, as in every other cession of the same nature, it is plain the right rested from this country; since it could not give what it did not possess, it was ceded as matter of favour, and not given up as a matter of right. Let it however be granted, that it was an act of sound policy to make that cession to Russia, that it was so at that time when our naval inferiority was too unfortunately conspicuous—when we were at war with France, with Spain, and with Holland, and when the addition of Russian hostility might have been a serious evil: does it follow that, at the present moment, when the fleets of all the northern powers combined with those of France and Spain, and of Holland would be unequal to a contest with the great and superior naval power of England —does it follow that we are to sacrifice the maritime greatness of Britain, at the shrine of Russia? Shall we allow entire freedom to the trade of France? Shall we suffer that country to send out her 12,000,000 of exports, and receive her imports in return, to enlarge private capital and increase the public stock? Shall we allow her to receive naval stores undisturbed, and to re build and refit that navy which the valour of our seamen has destroyed? Shall we voluntarily give up our maritime consequence and expose ourselves to scorn, to derision, and contempt? No man can deplore more than I do the loss of human blood—the calamities and the distresses of war, but will you silently stand by, and, acknowledging these monstrous and unheard of principles of neutrality, insure your enemy against the effects of your hostility! Four nations have leagued to produce a new code of maritime laws, in defiance of the most solemn treaties and engagements, which they endeavour arbitrarily to force upon Europe; what is this but the same jacobin principle which proclaimed the rights of man, which produced the French revolution, which generated the wildest anarchy, and spread horror and devastation through that unfortunate country? Whatever shape it assumes, it is a violation of treaty, it is a violation of the rights of England, and imperiously calls upon Englishmen to resist it even to the last shilling and the last drop of blood, rather than tamely submit to degrading concession, or meanly yield the rights of the country to shameful usurpations."

LONDON, March 19.

The public expences of France for the present year, are stated in the Moniteur at 200 millions.

Hahnemann, of Altona, has discovered a new fixed alkali, which he calls *Pneum.* because when it is heated so as to become red, it acquires a compass twenty times greater than its ordinary one.

Port Wine, first quality, just received and for sale at the store of the subscriber near the President's Square, next Mr. Rhodes' Tavern.

ROBERT ELLIS,
Washington City.

Also a general assortment of Liquors, Teas, Groceries, Spanish and East India Segars, and a trunk of Ladies' Kid morocco and leather Shoes, &c. d·f

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the subscriber until Monday the 25th instant, to contract for the building the MARINE BARRACKS in the City of Washington, agreeably to a plan, which may be seen at the Navy Office. The proposals may be made for the whole, or for the Brick and Joiners work separate,

Wm. MARBURY.

May 12, 1800. dt25M

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE subscriber feels himself impelled by the ill treatment he has received from an individual to appeal, however repugnant to his wishes, to the candour and liberality of a well discerning public

In September last I issued proposals for publishing a full length portrait of the present PRESIDENT of the United States, and began the work in November following. While our prospect of success in the presidential election were very brilliant, a person, heretofore obscure and whose republicanism is very doubtful, of the name of Augustus Day, began to entertain ideas of publishing a portrait upon a plan nearly similar to mine In a short space of time our prospects of success were rendered more doubtful than they had heretofore been, when Day gave not the least intimation of the prosecution of his former design: but on the receipt of the result of the election in South Carolina, he issued proposals and began the work, and by hurrying it on at hap hazard has been able to present to the public proof sheets of what he calls a portrait of Mr. Jefferson. I have heard the opinions of men of taste, which do not dispose me to think very favorable of the design, execution or semblance, nor to be apprehensive of its proving injurious to me with men of taste who are in the least acquainted with Mr. Jefferson's features.

My motives for this publication are to assert my right of priority, which is ever respected by every man of honor, and to caution the inhabitants of the District of Columbia and its vicinity against mistaking Day's publication for mine, which circumstances I am induced to believe he and his agents would not hesitate to profit by, as they may shortly be expected to be with you. Every subscriber to my portrait will receive, in addition to the advantage of a proof print, a small pamphlet containing a sketch of Mr Jefferson's life The engraving will be executed by a Mr David Edwin, whose abilities are well known in the line of his profession. Any subscriber not approving of the likeness or execution, may return the print, which will positively be published in the course of the present month.

GEORGE HELMBOLD, jun.
Philadelphia, May 6, 1801.

☞ The Editors of the Richmond Examiner, Petersburg Republican Charleston City Gazette, and Mr Jordan of Norfolk, are requested to give the above three insertions, addressed to the public of their respective places.

OFFICE HOURS

At the Post-Office in Washington City.

FROM May 1, to November 1, the office will be open from sunrise to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to Sunset.

From November 1, to May 1, the office will be open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

It is not opened on the SABBATH.

THOMAS MUNROE.
Postmaster.

May 4 d3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1801.

ABRAHAM TRIGG, is re-elected a Representative in Congress for Virginia, without opposition.

JOHN STRATTON, the federal candidate, is elected a member of Congress, by the District of Northampton, &c. formerly represented by Mr. Evans.

The following is the most correct statement we are enabled to give of the New-York election for governor. It is chiefly drawn from the prints of that state, which appear to blend reports with facts. It follows that entire reliance ought not to be placed on it.

		Clinton.	Van Renssalaer.
New-York	maj.	176	
Richmond co.	maj.		193
Kings co.	maj.	120	
Rensselaer	maj.		647
Albany	maj.		1431
Dutchess	maj.	324	
Columbia	maj.	98	
Rockland	maj.	542	
Schoharie	maj.	340	
Delaware	maj.	500	
Montgomery	maj.	700	
Herkemer	maj.	500	
Green	maj.		352
Orange	maj.	1,219	
		4,519	2,623
		2,623	
Present majority for Clinton,		1,896	

ELECTION.

We give the following statement as a probable result of the election for governor in the state of New York. It is taken from a letter written by a well informed member of our legislature in March last. Without making appeal, for its probable correctness, to the uncommon change of sentiment which has taken place in almost every town and county throughout the state, we have reason to believe, that the majority herein to Mr. Clinton, the republican candidate, will be realized. As far as returns have been made from some of the counties, more than the majorities here given have been obtained.—Nor have we reason even to *suspect* that that will not be the case in those counties, from which no returns have yet been made. The calculation is rather a mild than a sanguine one. And our readers, we sincerely believe, may rely upon it as implicitly as upon any other calculation of future events

Counties.	*Clinton.*	*V. Ransselaer.*
Suffolk,	932	——
Queens,	370	——
Kings,	125	——
Richmond,	——	190
Westchester,	300	——
New York,	176	——
Rockland,	542	——
Orange,	1100*	——
Dutchess,	224	——
Ulster,	400	——
Columbia,	90	——
Greene,	50	——
Delaware,	200	——
Albany,	——	1424
Rensselaer	——	672
Washington,	350	——
Saratoga,	600	——
Clinton & Essex,	——	——
Montgomery,	300	——
Schoharie,	——	——
Otsego,	300	——
Chenango,	——	350
Tioga,	——	100
Herkemer,	150	——
Oneida,	——	1000
Onondago,	300	——
Cayuga,	600	——
Ontario and Steuben,	——	800
	7109	4536
	4536	
Majority for Clinton,	2573	

* *The returns from this county have been obtained since this paper went to press—The majority for Mr. Clinton is 1219.*

Amer. Cit.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, late Envoy of the United States to the French Republic, has arrived at Boston, in the ship Nancy, capt. Orne, from Bristol.

The United States Brig Augusta, was sold a few days ago at Gosport, for 13,250 dollars.

MARRIED—Last Thursday, by the right reverend bishop CARROL, Miss CARROLL, daughter of CHARLES CARROL, Esq. of Carrolton, to ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, Esq.

The Grand Jury of Newberry District, in S. Carolina, have presented as a subject of an alarming nature to the liberties of a free people, the conduct of the Representatives from that State in Congress, for having voted for Aaron Burr, instead of Thomas Jefferson, for President of the U. S. in opposition to the well known sentiments of an immense majority of their constituents; declaring that they therefore hold them as unfit, forever hereafter to fill any office flowing from the suffrages of a free Republican People.

We understand, that at the General Meeting of the Friends, lately held in Philadelphia, a very melancholy account of the distresses of their brethren and others, in England, in consequence of the great scarcity of the necessaries of life in that country, was laid before that body, which immediately took the subject into consideration, and came to a resolution to recommend the opening of subscriptions in their different societies for the benevolent purpose of affording relief to the unfortunate subjects of this distressing calamity. We further learn that the disposition evinced by the individuals of this very respectable denomination of christians, in furthering the laudable attempt of the meeting, promises an honorable issue to the praise worthy undertaking.

LOUIS XVIII. has at length obtained permission of the King of Prussia to fix his residence at Warsaw, the *ci-devant* capital of Poland, as a private individual, under the title of Count de Lille, and his niece under that of the Countess De la Meilleray.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Harmer, on the Ohio, dated Feb. 1800.

"I must not close my letter without dealing a little in the wonderful. We have discovered the ruins of a very ancient town; it is 90 rods square, surrounded with a wall which is at this time two rods thick, and five or six feet high, and from the appearance of soil two or three growths have already added to the manure, and the present timber affords trees seven feet diameter on the walls; I cannot give a minute description without delineating it, for which I have not time present. It is four square, with twelve gates, three on each side, and very regular; Between the town and the Ohio are regular fortifications with turrets of observation, lines of defence, outworks, &c. In the town are a number of raised grounds with regular ascents to them, probably places of worship, and canals to lead water from town, eight rods wide—a wall on each side which is still thirty feet high in some places—the burying grounds, &c. &c.—We have made every enquiry of the inhabitants and Indians; they can give no satisfactory accounts: The Indians say their fathers do not know who made them: Then it would be mere conjecture in me to strive to unravel the secret. That they are not works of nature, is certain; and that the Indians in their present state, have not made them, is as certain: Then it follows, that the present Indians are descendants of nations once acquainted with arts, or this continent was inhabited by a nation unknown, who are lost in the revolutions of time, and entirely extinct: For many reasons I am apt to embrace the latter; but let either of the two be true, it convinces me that we know very little respecting the first people of America."

NEW YORK, May 7.

By the Betsy, captain Clark, from Norfolk, we learn, that the captain of the Boston British frigate has sent a challenge to the captain of the Frech frigate Semillante, now laying at Norfolk, to meet him at sea—to which the captain of the French frigate has agreed, provided no other British frigate is in the way.

PORTLAND, (Maine) April 27.

A shock of an Earthquake was felt at Augusta, and some of the adjacent towns on the Kennebeck, on the morning of the 10th inst.

NEW-LONDON, May 6.

On Thursday last the French prisoners who have been for some months in this place, were sent to New-York. Those which were at Hartford and Middletown have also gone to the same place. We understand they are to be conveyed to Guadaloupe, in the schooner Swan, capt. Samuel H. Parsons, of Middletown.