quence of which is a division of the votes. The federalists have, in all the states where they could, consolidated their whole strength by directing the choice to be made by the legislature, or in a general ticket, by the people. They have thus given the result of an unanimous vote to states greatly divided, by suppressing the most respectable minorities. This they have done in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, and Delaware. The republicans may do the same in Maryland and North Carolina. That they will have the power in the former there can be no doubt. The present Senate, every member of which is republican, will continue beyond the next election, and there is scarcely a possibility that in the other branch a majority of two thirds can in two years sink into a minority, particularly, when we consider the amendment of the Constitution, which by extending the right of suffrage, will infuse new vigor into the republicans. And North Carolina, having been, without variation, republican, since the adoption of the constitution, no doubt can be entertained of the stability of her politics.

Let us then for a moment indulge our adversaries in their wildest dreams. Give them the full fruits of a wide spread detraction, and let us mark the result. Give them back again Rhode-Island, Vermont, New-Jersey, and Delaware. Allow them every vote in those states. Let their intrigues subvert the political integrity of New-York. This is a prize worthy of the loftiest ambition. Be generous, and give it them. Proceed, and throw South-Carolina into the bargain. Let her too be bound a victim to intrigue. They have now got all they ever dream of. More they cannot possibly get. And what is the result? Disappointment and defeat. Still will the republicans carry their President. Behold this demonstrated.

	Republican	Federal
New-Hampshire	0	7
Massachusetts	0	19
Rhode-Island	0	4
Connecticut	0	9
Vermont	0	6
New-York	0	19
New-Jersey	0	8
Pennsylvania	20	0
Delaware	0	3
Maryland	11	0
Virginia,	24	0
North-Carolina	14	0
South Carolina	0	10
Georgia	6	0
Kentucky	8	0
Tennessee	5	0
	88	85
Federal	85	

Republican Majority, 3

Thus, it is evident that no event short of miraculous can prevent the republicans from obtaining a republican President at the ensuing election.

It may be interesting to enquire, by what means, this great change has been effected.

It has been effected by three leading causes, which though not absolutely distinct from each other, admit of distinct illustration.

1. The wide diffusion of political information.
2. The wise acts of the administration.
3. The rapid increase of our numbers, and especially, the increased population of our western country.

The two first assigned causes are sufficiently well understood, as they are the standing topics of political discussion. But the last has been little noticed. To it, therefore, we shall confine our remarks.

The commencement of our revolution found public opinion greatly divided. The crisis called for decisive measures, measures of great energy, which soon produced a state of war. In this situation of the country the open expression of opinion was entirely suppressed on one side. The tories, who were so designated from their anti-republican sentiments, and attachment to Britain, were compelled to be silent or depart. Some went into exile, but more were silent and passive.

Our cause triumphed, liberty was established, and peace returned to reward our labours. With it also returned those disaffected to liberty, with their unexhausted treasures. It is not in human nature to sustain a long uninterrupted effort. War, of all human efforts, most exhausts the vigor of those engaged in it. *Our* war not only exhausted their vigor, but deprived them of their means of subsistance; and the whigs sunk into repose under the flattering belief of security.

The tories were generally men of wealth. Having carefully husbanded their resources, during the perilous season, they came forth, on the return of peace, with mighty influence. They were reinforced by a large body of men no less formidable. Our trading towns soon swarmed with British merchants and agents; and all the commerce of the country instantaneously fell into the hands of these two descriptions of people.

A gigantic interest immediately sprang up, which in many parts of the Union carried all before it. Not confined to the acquisition of wealth, it entered our public councils, and in many instances swayed them. A large portion of our citizens, who had supported the revolution, as it now appeared not so much from the love of republicanism, as from the pride of independence, or a spirit of adventure, augmented this powerful phalanx, and rendered it for a while irresistible.

The events that succeeded need not be told. They are fresh in our memories, and our country still bleeds from the wounds they inflicted upon its peace.

To these events, a spirit of resistance, calm, deliberate, energetic, gradually arose, which infused its efficacious influence through the whole extent of the Union. From the centre it passed to the borders of the empire, where it acquired additional strength. Remote from scenes of mercenary traffic, it found among the independent yeomanry minds unprejudiced by foreign attachments, minds truly American, minds which, for the most part, had unfolded since the era of independence. The honest exercise of an independent and well informed judgement always leads to truth; and it has been the fortunate lot of our western brethren never to disregard or disobey it. The western states have always been republican.

At first they rose with little to attract admiration or inspire fear. But a few fugitive years have carried them to wealth and a vast population.

It is to these states that we owe much of our political happiness. It is to their increasing strength that we shall be indebted for more security than we even now enjoy. The new census has given them their legitimate political weight. Had this weight been felt in the presidential election preceding the last, Mr. Adams had never been President, we should have had no alien or sedition laws, no political courts to put down, no immense standing armies to reduce, no extravagant loans to redeem.

I have been inadvertently drawn into a digression, but I trust not unprofitably to my readers. If unprofitably to them, certainly not uninteresting to myself. The subject, in my opinion, merits deep and frequent reflection. An enthusiast in the cause of republican liberty, building all my hopes of happiness on its firm existence among us, I rejoice to find that it derives its great support from the planters, the farmers and the mechanics of our interior country, whose devotion to it can only arise from an independent and disinterested conviction of its superiority to every other system that has been established. I rejoice to find that a virtuous administration, resting on this impregnable basis, may, rich in the cheers of the largest and most honest portion of the community, pass with pity the calumnies of disaffection and disappointment. I rejoice to see that each revolving year will increase this support, and render our liberty and happiness more and more secure.

(Other corroborating views will follow.)

FROM THE (PITTSFIELD) SUN.

Fellow Citizens of the District of Berkshire.

The time is approaching when you will again be called to exercise one of the most important rights of Freemen, in choosing a person to represent you in the Congress of the United States.

Under a heart-felt sense of my obligations to you for the favourable opinion you have been pleased repeatedly to express of me by electing me to represent you in the Legislature of this commonwealth, and of late, in the Congress of the United States, I can do no less on my part, than to express to you the grateful sense which I feel of these obligations.

Whatever errors I may have committed in the capacity of your Representative, I hope I can say with truth and sincerity, they have not been known and intentional. An unhappy difference of opinion, with respect to public men and public measures, has prevailed, not only among us, but among our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union. This being the case, it has followed of course, that the same measures, which have met the highest approbation of some, have been equally reprobated by others. The part I have acted has at all times been open and undisguised. In this respect, I trust I have never disappointed or deceived you. To you I am particularly responsible. It is your incontrovertible right to scrutinize every part of my conduct, as your Representative, fully and fairly to investigate facts, and to censure or approve, as truth and justice may decide.

Some of the most prominent acts of Congress, at their last session, in which on mature deliberation, I have taken a decided part, and such a part as I should still take if called to act again, are *the repeal of the late Judiciary Law—a reduction of the Army and Navy—the abolition of the Internal Taxes*, and, by such a diminution of public expenditures as, out of the remaining sources of revenue, by *a permanent appropriation* of 7,300,000 dollars, to provide for the discharge of *the whole of the national debt*, within the term of about sixteen years.

These, with almost every other transaction of any considerable importance, at the last session of Congress, met with the most vehement opposition from the *minority*.

The principles which governed the *majority* in Congress, and the lengthy debates which took place on these interesting subjects, have been published to the world, and I need not here attempt to repeat them.

With respect to the provision made for the discharge of the *national debt*, I have observed a very fair and judicious statement of that transaction in the Sun, of the 2d of August last, which I perceive has, without my knowledge, been made from authentic documents with which each member of Congress is furnished, and which, it is presumed, he will be ready and willing to exhibit to any one who may wish to peruse them. And it is ardently to be wished that the Citizens of the United States in general would take more pains than they have heretofore done, to obtain authentic information with respect to subjects of this kind. They would then be more capable of judging for themselves, and less liable to be imposed upon by the arts of designing and dishonest men.

Such is human nature that with motives equally pure, it must be admitted, men may differ in opinion with respect to measures highly interesting to themselves and others. Yet I have not been able, either on principles of honour on the one hand, or the prudence and good economy on the other, to account for the vehement opposition, that was made in Congress, to that part of the act last mentioned, which provides (in case it should be found necessary) for re-loaning a part, or the whole of the *Dutch Debt*, and for applying the whole amount of the sum thus re-loaned towards the discharge of the *Domestic Debt*. Nor is it less difficult for me, on those laudable principles, to account for the unwearied pains, that have been since taken, to misrepresent that transaction and to render it unpopular, and the authors of it odious; as if all the provision, that has been made for the discharge of the national debt, was mere pretence, by *re-loaning* the same. Whereas, the fact is, that whether this re-loan takes place or not, it will not affect the discharge of the *whole of the National Debt*, to the amount of a single cent. The sum of 7,300,000 dollars must, in either case, be annually applied for that purpose.

Had the appropriation for the discharge of this particular part of the national debt been made absolute, and no provision for a re-loan, the whole sum, amounting to nearly *ten millions* of dollars, must at all events, have been paid as it becomes due, in one of two ways. Either first, by sending so much specie directly out of the country.—This, by appreciating the money in the hands of those who hold it, would have given them an amazing and undue advantage, and at the same time equally depressed the great body of the people: Or, secondly, it must have been paid by purchasing remittances. This method would have put into the hands of the holders of these remittances an advantage exactly equal to that which the former method would have given to the money-holders. It was therefore to guard the great body of the people, through their government, against being made a prey to *speculators*, and at the same time to equalize the instalments which, for the present and five succeeding years, vary from 920,000 to 2,220,000 dollars, that this qualified provision for a re-loan was made.

Whatever may have been the design of that opposition which was made in Congress to this qualified provision for a re-loan of any part of the *Dutch Debt*, at the time of the passing the act, or whatever motives may have induced those misrepresentations which were at that time, and which have been since made of this particular part of the act, such as have now been mentioned must have been the inevitable and pernicious effects of an absolute, unqualified appropriation of money for the discharge of that specific part of the national debt.

In no capacity in which I have ever served my constituents, have I been called to make any private or personal sacrifice. Aside from the honor and heart-felt satisfaction of representing a free, generous and enlightened people, for whatever services I may have rendered them, I have received ample pecuniary compensation.

With affectionate respects for my constituents, and grateful acknowledgments for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in me, I have now to request of them to excuse me from standing as a candidate for the honorable and important office of representative in Congress, at the ensuing election. I am not insensible that the present is a most interesting and important crisis with the citizens of the United States, and that in a government like ours, no citizen can be justified in absolutely declining any services to which, by the public voice, he may be called, and which he is capable of rendering to his country: Yet, while I make this request, I am exceedingly happy in reflecting that there are within this district a number of gentlemen to whose talents and integrity I can cheerfully confide the interests I hold in common with my fellow citizens, under a government which we ourselves have adopted, and the principles of which, I have reason to believe, are most sacredly adhered to by those to whom the administration has been committed.

With sentiments of profound respect,

Your ardent friend and
Fellow Citizen,
JOHN BACON.

The following is an extract from the publication in the Sun, of August 2d, which is adverted to in Mr. Bacon's address. We think it proper here to republish the following paragraphs, together with the 4th section of the law making provision *for the payment of the public debt*, and with respect to which so much misrepresentation has been excited in the minds of the public.

EDITOR.

NATIONAL DEBT.

	Dolls.	Cts.
The public debt of the United States, Jan. 1, 1790, was	69,740,386	27
In a period of 10 years from that time it had increased	9,462,264	88
So that Jan. 1, 1800, it was	79,202,651	15
The increase, altho' differing in different years, was at an average rate of nearly a million a year. During the year 1800 the debt increased	958,576	45
So that Jan. 1, 1801, it was	80,161,207	60
The new administration commenced March 4th of that year, and before the close of that year, the debt was diminished	2,279,317	31
Leaving due Jan. 1, 1802,	77,881,890	29

Bearing interest at the rates of 3, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, 6 and 8 per cent. chiefly at 6 per cent. The greatest proportion of this debt is domestic, that is payable in the *United States*; but 9,915,000 dollars of it is due to certain *Dutch* creditors payable in *Europe*, in 8 unequal annual instalments, and carrying 4 1-2 per cent. interest. Formerly a greater proportion of our debt was foreign; but a part of it, payable in *France*, has been extinguished, by re-loans upon condition of half a per cent. of additional interest, in consideration of a change of the place of payment, from *Europe* to the *Treasury of the United States*. The *Dutch* creditors had the same offer, but declined it.

Congress during the last session, passed a law, entitled "*An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States.*" The main provision of it is an appropriation of seven millions, three hundred thousand dollars annually to the payment of the interest and the gradual extinguishment of the principal of the debt. The annual application of that sum will, in eight years, discharge more than thirty two millions, and in about fifteen years and a half, extinguish the whole debt principal and interest. This is one grand object of the *Republican* system of administration.

The following is the section of the law above referred to:

Sec. 4. "*And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow on the credit of the United States, *either in America or abroad*, by obtaining *a prolongation of former loans, or otherwise*, the sums required for the payment of the instalment, or parts of principal of the *Dutch* debt, which become due in the years one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand eight hundred and four, one thousand eight hundred and five, and one thousand eight hundred and six; and that a sum equivalent to that to be thus borrowed, or reloaned, shall be laid out by the commissioners of the sinking fund, to the purchase or redemption of such parts of the present debt of the United States, and other demands against them, as the commissioners of the sinking fund may lawfully pay, agreeably to the provisions herein before made, and as the said commissioners shall in their judgment deem most expedient, so as to effect the payment annually of seven millions, three hundred thousand dollars towards the final discharge of the whole debt, agreeably to such provision; *provided* that the United States shall have a right to reimburse any loan thus made *within six years after the date of the same*, and that the rate of interest thereupon shall not exceed *five per centum per annum*, nor the charges thereupon the rate of five per centum on the capital borrowed."

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold at Auction on Saturday the 9th inst. between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Jones, opposite Doctor Worthington's—

Sundry Articles of household

Furniture, mostly new, consisting of Looking glasses, sideboard, Mahogany dining, breakfast and card tables, Mahogany and Windsor Chairs, Mahogany and field Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ALSO, A Piano Forte, by one of the first Makers in London, which has been very little used.

Terms of Sale, cash for all sums under fifty dollars, and notes at sixty days, with approved indorsers, for all sums above fifty dollars.

J. CONNOR, Auctr.

George Town, 6th Oct. 1802. at.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, October 6, 1802.

Address to Subscribers.

On the 31st of this month two years will have elapsed since the first appearance of the National Intelligencer.—During this period much has occurred abroad to awaken curiosity, and much at home to excite interest. The intrinsic importance of the events that have occurred has necessarily and properly produced these effects. It had been well for the national character, if other effects had not accompanied them. Unfortunately for the peace of society, party violence has burst forth with unbridled fury, and threatens to prostrate the brightest talent and purest virtue of the community.

The transfer of power from one set of men, governed by certain political principles, to another set of men guided by different principles, has kindled a resentment that prescribes to itself no limits; and too many of our presses, administering to its gratification, are filled with the basest and lowest detraction.

Under these circumstances it becomes the Editor of the National Intelligencer openly and distinctly to assign the rules of his conduct; rules which he has found no reason to abandon, and which it is not probable he will ever relinquish.

Believing the freedom of speech and of the press to be one of the great bulwarks of our liberties, it has been and shall be vigorously sustained. That freedom consists in the temperate discussion of all principles and measures on which the general happiness depends. While, on the one hand, it holds no principle too sacred for examination, it forbids all personal slander and vulgar language. The National Intelligencer, therefore, has not, and will not enter into personal warfare with any wretch who by his crimes has abandoned himself to infamy, nor will it, elated with editorial consequence, make the nation the theatre of the petty feuds of hostile prints. Such falsehoods and follies will be left to their own fate. On the contrary detraction will be discountenanced, and the plain language of truth, whenever it shall be thought necessary, shall put down the slanderer.

Believing that our happiness essentially depends upon a republican government, and that such government is alike susceptible of abuse and improvement, whatever increases a love and respect for it, whatever tends to destroy its abuses or promises its amelioration shall be admitted.

Believing that the measures of the late administration tended to draw into disrepute the republican system by incorporating numerous and dangerous abuses, which were calculated with great rapidity to hurry us into the common vortex of ruined nations, those measures have been held up to public opinion as unworthy of imitation; while the measures of an administration, zealously attached to the republican system, and resolutely bent on keeping this country apart from foreign connection, have been enforced as the offspring of a wise and honest policy.

These measures are well known to the readers of the National Intelligencer, with the arguments urged as well in their opposition as support. Since the establishment of the paper, every document of importance has been given, and the debates of the legislature at a length which, it is believed, is unparalleled. Nor will the malice of party ascribe to them a want of rigid impartiality.

From this exposition, it will be seen that the Editor does not claim an exemption from decided political convictions. However the recluse student may shroud himself in apathy, the citizen of a genuine republic, in the midst of the political scene, must have little sensibility and less patriotism not to embrace with zeal one side or the other. If he believe the general happiness to depend upon the republican system, if he believe that system to depend upon the unimpaired enjoyment of peace, upon the moderation of taxes, and if he believe that the men now in power will insure these effects, while those in opposition would mar them, can