Republican gain in three years—[illegible]

Representatives to Congress elected,

ALL REPUBLICAN.

Joseph Clay,
Michael Leib,
Jacob Richards,
R. Brown,
J. Van Horne,
S. Conrad,
Joseph Heister,
S. Anderson,
J. Whitehill,
John Smilie,
John Swearer,
John A. Hanna,
David Bard,
William Findley,
John B. C. Lucas,
Andrew Gregg,
William Hoge,
John Rhea.

Those marked in *Italic* are new Members.

It is a fact of considerable importance, that every *republican representative* in the present Congress is re-elected, except a William Jones, who declined a re-election. This proves the unanimous approbation of the measures of the Jefferson administration.

Saturday last arrived at Baltimore THOMAS PAINE, the celebrated patriot, and the author of Common Sense. The time was when this man was revered by the people of this country revered, caressed and respected the virtues of a distinguished advocate of the rights of man. That was a Cabon of danger and of patriot zeal, when we knew our foes from our friends. The time is when many of our citizens hold a different language, and would, it is to be feared, if they possess the power, inflict severely hit their hands against their unrewarded benefactor. Mr. Paine, however, is full than fels. Whatever may be the feelings of a few men, a vast portion of the people have not forgotten his services, nor lost that gratitude which they imparted. Its his religious sentiments, what they may, it truly be their wish that he may live in the undisturbed possession of our common blessings, and enjoy them the more from his active participation in their attainment.

A letter received in New-York, from Trenton, dated October 28, says—"One Federal attempt has been made to choose a Governor and a Senator. By a law of this state the choice of a Senator is made on this day, and by the Constitution of New-Jersey the Governor is to be chosen at the first joint meeting. The present Legislature is composed of 7 Democratic Councillors, and 19 Democratic Assemblymen; 6 Federal Councillors and 22 Federal Assemblymen, which makes an exact balance in joint meeting. The candidates are, RICHARD STOCKTON, for Governor, and AARON OGDEN, for Senator, nominated by the Federalists; JONATHAN BURGIN, for Governor, and D. JOHN COWELL, for Senator, nominated by the Democrats. Only one attempt was made, and the candidates stood an equal number of votes, the gentlemen rose without days. The attempt, or rather the attempt to make a choice, was conducted with great decency by both parties. What the result will be, I cannot determine.

We are sorry to hear that the Hessian fly has made its appearance in parts of Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, Prince George's and other counties, and is making its ravages on the early sown wheat, which is in general come up well, notwithstanding the general drought at feeding time. Much mischief has also been done to the wheat in Berkely, Loudoun and Fairfax, Virginia, where the feeding is generally 2 or 3 weeks earlier than in Maryland.

A letter received from Bombay says, it has been discovered that the plaistaun tree yields very excellent salt by undergoing a particular process.

From London Papers.

M. DENON's magnificent Book of Antiquities in Egypt, has excited considerable curiosity in London. A complete edition by Mr. AIKIN will appear in a few days, accompanied by upwards of 200 engraved large and interesting *gravures* of the originals; but it is the public curiosity, that, to [illegible] an abridgment in two Octavo volumes, fit for the pocket, with only fifty of the Plates, and those of a reduced size. As M. DENON travelled as an amateur and his text chiefly consists of descriptions of the Priests, it is obvious that a translation, unaccompanied with the plates of the Plates, is but the shadow of his work without the substance.

The Sibylle Sieves seems to have closed his oracle shades forever, having inspired, forsooth, his own constitution, by the trouble of making and repairing so many constitutions for others.

A letter from Paris says, that the civil list is definitively arranged. The appointments of the First Consul are fixed at 4,500,000 (a million sterling) the other two Consuls 1,500,000 livres each, each Minister 200,000 livres, each Senator 50,000, and also the Counsellors of State 30,000 each; each member of the tribunate 20,000 livres.

From the Morning Chronicle.

We have conversed with a gentleman of intelligence, recently from Paris. He states Bonaparte's particular guards as consisting of about 3000 men: the best drilled and finest looking soldiers in Europe. They are in admirable discipline, adore the first consul; and there is scarcely a man of them who has not character in his countenance. Bonaparte has enlarged the ground for reviewing these troops considerably, and has augmented their number to near 10,000. He intend to review them regularly every decade; but he is now more choice of his appearance, and appears among them about once a month.

Our informant states that Bonaparte's manners are cheerful and pleasant; but he has sometimes a horrid look, which did not formerly accompany him, and does not entirely accord with the promptness and decision of his character.

The custom of presenting petitions has, for some time, been abolished: it is presumed from an apprehension of assassination. On a late occasion a woman, who was ignorant of this interdiction, or the extent of whose grievance put her regardless of all regulations, pressed through the crowd and threw herself, with a petition in her hand, at the feet of the first consul. Two footsmen of the ante-room, or the apprehension of some evil design, think, for an infant, the equanimity of his countenance, and diffused over his features a momentary expression of alarm.

Moreau is the man next in popularity. He is represented as a man of pure and amiable character, who would never be influenced by ambitious wishes to hazard the tranquility of his country. His habits are rather retired, and his manners unobtrusive. He is generally beloved and appears to merit that sentiment.

Masena is a more dashing character. His military skill is second to none in France, and many give to him the superiority. But Masena is extremely rich in kind of enjoyments. Whatever ambitious he may have, they will not tempt him to risk his wealth and his pleasures in pursuing their attainment.

Bonaparte, therefore, has not much to apprehend from *rivalship*. He seems rather an object of admiration than of envy. Yet he does not neglect the measures necessary to infure his security. The *people* are now nothing in France: The *army* is every thing. He, therefore, pays the utmost attention to those forces which were under his own particular direction. The army of Moreau is employed in foreign expeditions. On them he cannot place the same implicit reliance: it is therefore more politic to confinse them abroad, than to retain them in situations where accident might make them formidable.

Bonaparte affects shew, and appears attached to magnificence; his processions, and other opportunities for parade, are conducted with an extraordinary degree of splendor. Perhaps in these things he consults as much the disposition of the people as his own taste. Amusement seems at Paris the order of the day; and on continued which of pleasurable enjoyment appears to occupy and absorb the attention of all classes.

Munificence of the King of Naples.

By information from Italy, we learn that the petition of Dr. Mitchell, to his majesty the king of the two Sicilies, has been granted. The request was, that his majesty Ferdinand the Fourth would grant the petitioner a copy of the superb work on the antiquities of Herculaneum and Pompeia, which has been published under the patronage of that foreign, and at his expense. The petition having been forwarded to Palermo before the king returned to Naples, was immediately complied with, and the books ordered to be forwarded to New-York. It is to the polite attention and influence of Messrs. Boulier and Roulet, merchants in this city, that this attempt to obtain a copy of that curious, valuable and elegant work, for the benefit of the American literati, is indebted for its success.—Through their friendship, and the bounty of his Sicilian majesty, we may soon expect that this rare and voluminous publication will arrive, and be added to our literary flock.

[*American Review.*

The following calculations are by Justice Colquhon. "There are in London about 502 places of worship. One cathedral, one abbey, 114 churches, 130 chapels and chapels of ease, 207 meetings and chapels of dissenters, 43 chapels for foreigners, and six synagogues. About 4.050 public and private schools, including inns of court, colleges, &c. About eight societies for morals, ten societies for learning and arts, 122 asylums for indigent, about 17 asylums for sick and lame, 13 dispensaries, 704 friendly societies. Charity distributed, 750,000l. per annum." This is a pleasing account; but the following cannot be read without feeling emotions both of sorrow and pity. "There are about 2,500 persons committed for trial in one year. Annual depredations amount to 2,100,000l. Eighteen prisons, 5,204 alehouses within the bills of mortality. Amount of coin counterfeited, 200,000l. per annum. About three thousand receivers of stolen goods. About 10,000 forgeries at all times out of place. Twenty thousand rie every morning, without knowing how they are to fulfill through the day."

Professor Hermstedt, of Berlin, has given a detailed account, in Scherer's Journal, of many experiments which he has made on different sorts of candles, both with relation to the economy of burning, and to the light they afford. From these he infers, that pure white wax candles are, with regard to the time they last, the most economical;—that tallow candles, provided the wicks be in proportion to the tallow, burn the flower the smaller they are, because in the large ones a greater quantity of the substance is wasted in burning; the oxygen cannot act upon the whole flame; and the encircled heat dissipates the combustible matter in vapour, without decomposing the air, which would augment the light; that pharmaceti candles are subject to the greatest waste of any, and emit more smoke than tallow candles, although their vapor candles no smell like them.—He further infers, that these candles will be the brightest, and afford the most pleasant light, which, instead of a round, were made with a broad flat wick, or rather in the form of a hollow cylinder, that the air might act upon the flame both internally and externally.*

* A scheme for making the wicks of candles cylindrical and hollow, is in considerable forwardness at Paris.

From the Aurora.

EXTRACTS TO THE EDITOR!

"*New-Haven, October 20, 1802.*

"As you calculated you are correct; the tory papers have attempted deceit; when the legislature convened in this town, *Mr. Kirby* had only 56 votes for speaker it is true; but that this was the whole strength of the republicans in the house of representatives, is a gross misrepresentation, which these who published it knew to be untrue; three days from this will prove that we have in the legislature 70 democrats, or more that will prove their *faith* by their *works*. Not one *half* of the democrats in the house voted for Mr. Kirby, and they allowed two good reasons for voting for Goodrich instead of Kirby, viz. 1ly they had no prospect of being able to elect Kirby, and 2d, they thought if they had, that it would be bad policy to place him in the chair, and suffer the loss of his service on the floor.

"Mr. Kirby has brought in a bill to repeal part of the election law passed a year ago for tory purposes, that part of the law which provides that the freemen shall rise up and be counted, instead of voting by secret ballot, as you do in Pennsylvania. A question could not be proposed, that will more fairly determine the strength of parties. This mode of voting by rising up, is the only hope of the tories in Connecticut, and is the greatest impediment to the right of suffrage, and to the republican cause.

"From the best information that I can obtain, we shall have about 80 votes in the house of representatives on most questions, and 70 on all questions that are interesting to the two parties.

INVASION OF ASSAM.

In consequence of some unpopular edict, a general insurrection was excited in the northern provinces of Assam, of which the Thiretians taking advantage, invaded the country with a numerous army. The Rajah took the field to oppose them, but was soon obliged, by their excessive numbers, to abandon the plains and retreat into the jungles and mountains.

At the moment of victory the invaders were arrested in their progress by the rains, which, in a short time made it impracticable for them either to advance or retreat; the Rajah then defended from the mountains, cut off their flocks and provisions, and harrassed them to such a degree, that the whole were either killed or made prisoners.

YELLOW FEVER IN ASIA.

A malignant fever has for some time ravaged the western coast of Sumatra, and fallen with particular fatality upon the Chinese colony—the lofs of Europeans has been comparatively trivial.

This dilemper, in its progress and effects bexes so strong a resemblance to the yellow fever of the western Hemisphere, as to have induced an opinion that it has been introduced into the Sumatra by some American vessels.

The deaths have been so numerous as to make it necessary to dispense with the ordinary rites of burial.

OF LOUISIANA.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 16th, 1802.

"Since our last, the intendant has determined to shut the port immediately on the publication of the peace; orders for which are hourly expected by the next packets.—Letters have been received here from the highest authority in Madrid, which state positively that Louisiana does not remain ceded to France."

REGENERATION OF THE LAMA.

A letter from Canton, dated in January, mentions that two mafly Temples, the one of gold and the other of copper, each of the finest workmanship, were lately sent with extraordinary ceremony, from Pekin to Dogurfhel, in order to be set on over the body of the late Lama. Till lately, people under circumstances of peculiar indulgence, and as the effect of sublimary blessing, were allowed to touch the sacred coffin; but the priests having announced the speedy regeneration of the Lama, a circumstance religiously believed by millions, a select number of holy men only are suffered to approach the body, and the Emperor and all China wait with impatience for the news of this great event.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR,

I consider it a duty I owe to my fellow sufferers, who hold claims under the fourth article of the British treaty, to state, that the substance of the extract of a letter said to have been written by a respectable commercial house in London to a correspondent in Boston, and published in your paper of the 27th inst. is false and vile, &c. After an exposition of facts, I am perfuaded it will appear most manifestly to be a mere *pause de Marchand*, and that Messrs. Williams and Samuel Cabot, therein mentioned, are the authors.

Respecting the mode (as they state it) which the Board of Commissioners have adopted, it is sufficient to say that no awards had been issued by the Board at the date of the last accounts from London. The mode which had been adopted by the Lords of Appeal, in cases where the decrees had been favourable to the claimants, was to pay the sum fo decreed to the American Minister, who immediately deposited it in the Bank of England for safe keeping. When the claimant or his agent appeared to claim, Mr. Erving (being the national agent) was charged with the bufinefs of payment by Mr. King; and this will unquestionable be the mode pursued in all cases by the Board of Commissioners, particularly as Mr. Erving (unlike those persons who have so ingeniously recommended themselves to their claimants) is not a merchant or a man of bufinefs, and has no desire to touch money belonging to others when deposited for safe keeping. The claimants, therefore, have no to rely on the fidelity or punctuality of Mr. Erving.

It must also be observed, that unfortunately, by Mr. King's late Connection with the British government, no monies are to be paid to the claimants until one year after the date of the ratification of the Convention. This circumstance will afford ample time to the citizens of the United States, who are not perfectly acquainted with the character of their national agent, to obtain information from a purer source than the mouth of calumny.

Mr. Erving is a gentleman of known integrity and respectability, possessed of a fortune which is not [like the property of merchants] exposed to innumerable casualties. As national agent for claims, he does not be bodies before the Board of Commissioners, without receiving any commission from the claimants impowered to receive the amount of the awards when paid. If Messrs. Williams and Cabot should be constituted private agents in the bufinefs, they will take the money out of the Bank the moment it is deposited, ofe it until drawn out of their hands, and charge a commission upon it.

My object in handing this fistement to you for publication is to prevent the citizens of the United States from being deceived by the artifices of avaricious defiguing men, rather than to defend the character of Mr. Erving, which will remain unscrutinized in spite of the bale perfidious attempts to blemish it.

A CLAIMANT.

NATCHEZ, September 8.

The Petition of the subscribers, citizens of the United States, and Inhabitants of the Mississippi Territory.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES;

Most Respectfully Sheweth,

That many of your petitioners feel themselves aggrieved by being in this Territory, deprived of that right of suffrage to which in other parts of the United States they would have been entitled.

That some of them have settled themselves upon vacant land and have not yet been able to procure legal and regular titles therefor, and hope and trust in the justice of Congress for a provision that they shall be secured in their just and equitable rights to that land.

That some of them have served and fought in the cause of their country.

That others of them have obtained incomplete Spanish or British titles to land of which they conceive justice requires the confirmation.

That your petitioners conceive that they are intitled as citizens of the United States to the common rights of their fellow citizens, while the President of the United States cannot *Prorogue or Dissolve* the national legislature, it is in the power of the Governor of this Territory annually to throw back in the teeth of the people the men of their choice.

That the absolute negative upon legislative acts vested in the Executive being inconsistent with the principles of the individual states and the national constitution ought to be abolished.

That your petitioners believe that in the present state of the territory they cannot support the additional burthen of paying the salaries of the judges of the superior courts.—They have the fullest confidence in the integrity of the present judges, and trly they will continue to discharge the duties of their office with Fidelity.

Another Memorial to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

We the undersigned, citizens of the Mississippi territory, pray your honorable body that the land office to be opened for this territory, may be held within the bounds of the same; and that the actual settlers on the vacant lands of the United States, may have a pre-emption right secured to them.

We further pray, for the following alterations in the ordinance of 1787, (to wit:) That the right of suffrage may be extended to every male person of full age, being a citizen of the United States, and who shall be a residence within the territory for the last six months preceding the election.

That all the officers of the territorial government shall be appointed by the governor of the territory, by and with the advice and consent of the council.

That the offices of territorial judges be abolished, and that the appointment of all judicial officers shall be made by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, and that they shall be removeable only by impeachment.

That the members of the legislative council shall henceforth be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, and for the same term, as the members of the house of representatives of this territory.

These proposed alterations in the ordinance would remove some needless and inconvenient embarrassments on our rights as American citizens. They are suited to our local situation, far from our parent government, and would obviate many serious evils under which we now labour. We pray, therefore, pray for these alterations, and we trust, to the justice and goodness of the government of the United States for a compliance on their part.

New-York, October 27.

GALLERY OF SCULPTURE.—A subscription was some months ago set on foot, for the purpose of procuring at Paris *casts* of all the finest antique statues. This is designed as the foundation of a gallery and school of sculpture, which, being the first established in the United States, will, it is expected, be held honorable to our city. About 3000 dollars were loan raised, in shares of 50 each—they have had the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen who compose that association, that one of the most celebrated *groupes*, the *Laocoon*, and two of the finest *statues*, the *Apollo* and the *Dying Gladiator*, are already cast, and their arrival may be looked for daily. Our newspaper at Paris, interested in an undertaking so gratifying to every lover of the fine arts, has paid great attention to the execution, which, we are assured, is by the first artists, and distinguishable by the material alone from the originals.

It would be unjust to omit mentioning, that the plan originated with Edward Livingston, Esq. the mayor of the city. We need not add, that it is an honorable addition to the other proofs of his attention to its improvement and embellishment.

From the spirit and liberality lately evinced by our corporation, we presume that an apartment in the new city hall will be appropriated to this purpose.

From the GEORGIA REPUBLICAN.

SAVANNAH.

The rapid advances in every useful improvement which are making in our country, must afford a pleasing source of reflection; of *pride* to every real American of whatever politics. Among the many subjects of this nature, which are daily calling our attention, none affords more animating prospects than the Post Office establishment.

The importance of this branch of our government cannot need illustration to those who consider a free and speedy circulation of intelligence as of any value. There is no portion of society but occasionally shares its immediate advantages, though it is more peculiarly interesting to merchants than any other class of men.

The safety of conveyance is certainly one of the first objects to be obtained. This is fo obviously interested by making use of coaches for the purpose. The covering of the coach not only preserves the mail from the effects of the weather, but the passengers form a guard against evil minded persons on the high way, and