The first, that the republicans are enemies to religion. This idea has been industriously circulated by the political enemies of our country. Religion and virtue were never more conspicuous than at the present day; and we hope the aspersions of designing men (who possess neither the one or the other) will not prevail over the dictates of charity and common sense. The second (which is most calculated upon by the same federal chieftains) that the present administration have acted in contradiction to the principles of government, recommended by the venerable *Washington*. We would ask the *real* friends of Washington two questions: When did that great and good man oppose economy and frugality in the government, or wish to continue unnecessary taxation upon the industrious citizen? When did he advocate unnecessary wars, and endeavor to plunge his country into the vortex of blood, and expenditure of public money, upon slight grounds, and without attempting to gain redress by pacific means? The man who answers either of these questions in the affirmative is an enemy to his country, and a gross libeller of the departed hero. Yet these are the crimes of the republican administration. The people are relieved from taxation, and not compelled to hazard their lives and fortunes in the prosecution of a war, contrary to the law of nations, and destructive to domestic peace, industry and commerce. If these be crimes, the republicans are guilty: But if they are meritorious, then are they the friends of their country, and the *real* friends of Washington. Why do the federal leaders continually make use of that honored name, yet act in contradiction to the advice which he gave to his country in his farewell address; it is dishonorable to his memory, thus to link his beloved name to the basest of designs, and to claim as a friend the man who abhorred the measures, which these *pretended* friends advocate with such violence. Are not these federal champions the disciples of Adams? Were they not the supporters of his measures, and the props of his taxation bulwark? Are not they the men who would have loaded you with exactions, and opposed the sedition law to your complaints? Why do they blaspheme the name of *Washington*, whilst the name of their *Idol*, the name of John Adams, is cautiously avoided. The republicans revere and follow *Washington*; but the administration of *Adams*, they fervently hope will never be renewed. Can you then wonder, fellow citizens, why we are attached to the present administration, and support the election of republican candidates, men whose integrity and attachment to the interest of the people, are incontrovertible; whose principles are founded upon true republicanism, and who will add their weight to the strong majority of the friends to peace and economy. We will hope that our candidates will meet with a steady support from all honest and impartial men; and that the county of Oneida, will be represented in the next legislature, by members who can unite with the government, for the public good, and receive reciprocal support from the majority, when the local interest of this county shall require their exertions.

ON LONGEVITY.

This subject has of late attracted much attention, in consequence of an essay which Sir John Sinclair has published regarding it, with the importance of which the French government is so deeply impressed, as not only to circulate it all over France, but also to transmit it to the other governments in Europe, recommending it to their attention.

A short analysis of this paper may be acceptable to our readers.

The author begins with remarking, "that the means of preserving health, and of attaining great age, are subjects which seem to be well entitled to the peculiar attention of every thinking man. In regard to the former, there is no question. The pleasure that arises from the possession of health, and the distress which sickness occasions, are perpetual mementos that health cannot be neglected. But, as to the latter, the propriety of aspiring to long life has been doubted; and, it is said, that after a person has lived for 50 or 60 years, and has fulfilled his duties as a man, that he had better retire to make way for others, and that the sooner he quits these sublunary scenes the better.

Such sentiments, however, ought not to be indulged. If persons lived only for themselves, and for the gratification of their own passions, and to promote their own interests alone, this might be the case. But, if we live, as we ought to do, to promote the happiness of others, as well as of our own, and if, by living long, we can be of more service from the knowledge which greater experience and longer observation must necessarily furnish; the result is that we ought to live as long as we have health and strength to perform good actions to others, and that the power of doing good ought to be the proper limit by which our wishes for existence ought to be bounded."

Sir John Sinclair then proceeds to state the circumstances which tend to promote longevity, as—1. Climate—2. Form of the individual.—3. Parentage.—4. Natural disposition.—5. Situation in life.—6. Professions.—7. Exercise or labour.—8. Connubial connections.—9. Sex.—10. Renewal of age; making some general observations under each head.

He next gives a short detail of the rules tending to promote long life, classed as follows:—1. Food. 2. Clothing.—3. Habitation.—4. Labour or exercise.—5. Habits or customs.—6. Medicine.—7. Disposition of mind.

In the third place, he briefly treats of those countries the most remarkable for longevity, and on the whole gives the preference to mountainous districts.

He concludes with some tables of longevity, and the duration of human life, remarking, at the end of the essay, "that it is more than probable, by proper attention and good management, persons in general might not only live longer, but might enjoy life with more relish than is commonly the case at present; and it is to be hoped, in respect of this, as well as of many other particulars, that human nature is still in the threshold of acquirement, that it will yet obtain greater and more important acquisitions of knowledge, and may reach further improvement, both with regard to the extent of personal and mental gratifications, which our species may be found capable of enjoying, and also the means of possessing them with more satisfaction and comfort, and for a much longer period of time."

The great object of this essay seems to have been, to lay a basis for the purpose of obtaining additional facts and observations, which are essential for elucidating so important an enquiry, and, with that view, the author requests that the following questions may be answered with as much minuteness and accuracy as circumstances will admit of:

1. What is the effect of the climate in which you reside, on the health and longevity of the human race?

2. What form is reckoned most conducive to health and longevity?

3. Is it found that being descended from young and from healthy parents is essential for good health and old age?

4. Is it found that health and old age depend much on the disposition or temper of the individual?

5. Is there any perceptible difference in consequence of situation in life?

6. What professions are reckoned favorable to longevity, or otherwise?

7. Is exercise, or moderate labour, found necessary for preserving health and long life?

8. Have the long lived, in general, been in the married state?

9. Have the greatest porportions of the long lived consisted of males or females?

10. Have there been any instances of persons renewing their age, getting new teeth, new hair, &c.?

11. What are the other circumstances tending to promote long life?

12. What is the effect of diet on health and longevity?

13. What are the effects of clothing?

14. What the effect of habitation, and the difference of living in a town or in the country?

15. What are the effects of habit, and customs, in regard to early rising, bathing, regular meals, regular sleep, and, in particular, what are those minute circumstances on which it is supposed that health and longevity principally depend?

16. What are the rules regarding medicine, which are accounted the most useful and salutary?

17. What are the most remarkable instances of longevity, and how are they authenticated?

18. What are the rules adopted by those who have attained great age?

19. Have any tables of longevity been drawn up in your neighbourhood, and how do they agree with the one extracted from *Hustland*?

20. Do any additional observations or particulars occur to you on the subject of health or longevity?

What a new era in the history of mankind, to see the Governments of Europe interesting themselves in such inquiries, instead of the more common pursuits of pleasure and ambition.

Wanted to work at the Capitol, a number of good stone-cutters, to whom generous wages will be given.

GEORGE BLAGDEN.

An Estimate of the Motives of those who are clamorous for War.

No. IV.

To decide upon the motives which actuate the conduct of men, it is necessary to observe that conduct at different times and under various aspects. Every man is honest, when it is his interest to be so; but it is the season of adversity that tries his virtue; and the truly upright character is he who acts in the same consistent manner in all times.

If the federalists, lately so intent upon war as the only instrument calculated to sustain the character of the nation and secure its interests, have heretofore in like circumstances held the same language, their conduct, exhibiting an evidence of consistency, entitles it to that respect which this eminent good quality is sure to command; while, if, on the contrary their present declarations are in open hostility with those hitherto avowed, strong proof arises that their motives are selfish or dishonest, and that, while they profess a love of country, they feel only a love of themselves.

The nation has not forgotten the perilous state of affairs which preceded and followed the ratification of the British treaty. The treaty of peace had stipulated certain reciprocal duties between Britain and America. Among those was the surrender on the part of the former of a number of armed posts on the frontier, which so long as they remained in the hands of a foreign power subjected our frontier inhabitants to the merciless savages and murders of the Indians. In consequence of this state of things, an almost uninterrupted warfare was kept up with the savages; and notwithstanding the expenditure of great sums, extensive injury was done by preventing the settlement of our western lands, the proceeds of which were pledged for the payment of our revolutionary debt, and irreparable mischief by the murder of unprotected families. Nor was evidence wanting that the British co-operated in these criminal acts.

This was abundant cause for national sensibility. Portions of our territory were not only withheld; but an armed force retained them.

In addition to this evidence of hostility, other proofs of a more alarming nature were soon exhibited. Our commerce, which the renovated resources of our husbandmen, and the invigorated enterprize of our merchants had extended to every quarter of the globe, was perfidiously struck at by Britain, who, conscious of the unprecedented enormity of the act, concealed the grounds of it. Thus with fortified posts on our west, and hordes of savages ready to enlist in the pay of Britain whenever she was prepared to inflict the deepest injury, and with hostile fleets on the Atlantic, seizing the property of our merchants and condemning it without ever a shew of justice, ruin stared us in the face, unless this career of hostility was checked.

Such was the dark state of things at that day, that not a man in America hesitated respecting the necessity of vigorous measures. The evils we actually suffered, scarcely admitted of increase. We had an enemy in the interior and an external enemy at the same moment and in the same nation.

Two courses were suggested—One to sequestrate British property, holding it as an hostage against the injustice of Britain, and a prohibition of all commercial intercourse with her dependencies. This was the course recommended by the then opposition—It was no sooner proposed than it received the loudest denunciation of the federalists and the administration—Though it was neither war, nor led to war, but was in truth admirably calculated to avert it, still it was held up as a war measure; and every argument was urged against it that an avowed attempt to produce war would have justified.

Though the injury we then endured was incalculably greater than that lately produced by the suspended right of deposit, yet the federalists of that day [how different from the federalists of this day!] raised their voices not only against war, but against every thing other than ordinary negociation—Out of their own mouths they shall be convicted—Their own words shall condemn them.

In the foremost ranks of the federalists of that day stood Alexander Hamilton. Believe his party, and he stood then and stands now a host in himself—Though now the champion of war, he was then the apostle of peace. He published a set of essays, whose length tired his friends as well as his foes, entitled Camillus. In those essays are to be found his sentiments at that day, when Washington presided at the head of our affairs, for whose spirited conduct and untarnished honor he certainly felt as lively a solicitude as for that of the present Executive Magistrate.

From those essays we shall proceed to make liberal quotations, which to be correctly applied will require but little commentary.

Extract 1.

"It is only to consult the history of nations, to perceive, that every country, at all times, is cursed by the existence of men, who, actuated by an irregular ambition, scruple nothing which they imagine will contribute to their own advancement and importance.

Extract 2.

"National pride is generally a very untractable thing. In the councils of no country does it act with greater force, than in those of Great Britain. Whatever it might have been in her power to yield to negociation, she could have yielded nothing to compulsion, without self-degradation, and without the sacrifice of that political consequence, which, at all times very important to a nation, was peculiarly so to her at the juncture in question. It should be remembered, too, that from the relations in which the two countries have stood to each other, it must have cost more to the pride of Great Britain to have received the law from us then from any other power.

"When one nation has cause of complaint against another, the course marked out by practice, the opinion of writers, and the principles of humanity, the object being to avoid war, is to precede reprisals of any kind, by a demand of reparation. To begin with reprisals is to meet on the ground of war, and puts the other party in a condition not to be able to recede without humiliation.

"Had this course been pursued by us it would not only have rendered war morally certain, but it would have united the British nation in the vigorous support of their government, in the prosecution of it: while, on our part, we should have been quickly distracted and divided. The calamities of war would have brought the most ardent to their senses, and placed them among the first in reproaching the government with precipitation, rashness, and folly, for not having taken every chance, by pacific means, to avoid so great an evil.

Extract 3.

"Few nations can have stronger inducements than the United States to cultivate peace. Their infant state in general—their want of a marine in particular, to protect their commerce, would render war, in an extreme degree, a calamity. It would not only arrest our present rapid progress to strength and prosperity, but would probably throw us back into a state of debility and impoverishment, from which it would require years to emerge.

"Our trade, navigation, and mercantile capital, would be essentially destroyed. Spain being an associate with Great Britain, a general Indian war might be expected to desolate the whole extent of our frontier—our exports obstructed, agriculture would of course languish; all other branches of industry would proportionably suffer; our public debt instead of a gradual diminution, would sustain a great augmentation, and draw with it a large increase of taxes and burthens on the people.

Extract 4.

"By taking the ground of negociation in the attitude of preparation for war, we at the same time carried the appeal to the prudence of the British cabinet, without wounding its pride, and to the justice and interest of the British nation, without exciting feelings of resentment.

"This conduct was calculated to range the public opinion of that country on our side, to oppose it to the indulgence of hostile views in the cabinet, and, in case of war, to lay the foundation of schism and dissatisfaction.

"But one of the most important advantages to be expected from the course pursued, was the securing of unanimity among ourselves, if, after all the pains taken to avoid a war, it had been forced upon us.

"As on the one hand, it was certain that dissention and discontent would have embarrassed and enfeebled our exertions, in a war produced by any circumstances of intemperance in our public councils, or not endeavouring to be prevented by all the milder expedients usual in similar cases: So, on the other it was equally certain, that our having ineffectually exhausted those expedients, would cement us in a firm mass, keep us steady and persevering amidst whatever vicissitudes might happen, and nerve our efforts to the utmost extent of our resources."

"This union among ourselves, and disunion among our enemies, were inestimable effects of the moderate plan, if it had promised no other advantage."

Extract 5.

"But is it unimportant to the real friends of republican government, that the plan pursued was congenial to the pacific character which is ascribed to it? Would it have been more desirable that the government of our nation, outstripping the war-maxims of Europe, should, without a previous demand of reparation, have rushed into reprisals, and consequently into a war?"

"However this may be, it is a well ascertained fact, that our country never appeared so august and respectable as in the position which it assumed upon this occasion.—Europe was struck with the dignified moderation of our conduct; and the character of our government and nation acquired a new elevation.

"It cannot escape an attentive observer, that the language, which, in the first instance, condemned the mission of an envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and which now condemns the treaty negociated by him, seems to consider the United States as among the first rate powers of the world in point of strength and resources, and proposes to them a conduct predicated from that condition.

"To under-rate our just importance, would be a degrading error. To over-rate it, may lead to dangerous mistakes.

A very powerful state may frequently hazard a high and haughty tone with good policy; but a weak state can scarcely ever do it without imprudence. The last is yet our character; tho' we are the embryo of a great empire. It is, therefore, better suited to our situation to measure each step with the utmost caution; to hazard as little as possible, in the cases in which we are injured; to blend moderation with firmness; and to brandish the weapons of hostility only when it is apparent that the use of them is unavoidable.

"It is not to be inferred from this, that we are to crouch to any power on earth, or tamely to suffer our rights to be violated. A nation which is capable of this meanness, will quickly have no rights to protect, or honor to defend."

Short, indeed, is the commentary that these sentiments require—However inapplicable to the circumstances to which they were professedly applied, they seem, from the precision of their application to present circumstances, to have been written for the present moment. Were I an enthusiast, I should believe them dictated by a superior intelligence as an unanswerable refutation of the war speeches which have disgraced a Ross, a Morris, and a Dayton. At any rate they remain a monument of the inconsistency of men who may be denominated the Jesuits of the age; who in the pursuit of their own narrow interests disregard the means they employ.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL sell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occoquon mills, it is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popolar and hickory timber.—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the last payment, a purchaser will find me on the the premises.

THOS. POLLARD.

Feb 21st. tf.

FOR SALE,

One half of the valuable

Tracts of LAND, in Stafford county, called Bell Plains and Hickory Bottom, late the property and residence of George Lee Waugh, deceased. Upon the land are an excellent dwelling house, with four rooms on each floor, and passage; a large barn, kitchen, dairy and smoke house; bounded on one side by Potomac creek, where is an excellent fishery, and abundance of wild fowl in the season. This land will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person desirous of viewing it, will be shewn Bell Plains, by applying to Mr. Carey Selden, who lives convenient, and the Hickory Bottom tract by Mr. John Sweetman, who can also shew all the lines.

If this land is not disposed of by private sale, it will be set up to the highest bidder, at Mr. Elles's tavern in Fredericksburg, on Friday the 6th day of May next, where a plat will be shewn to those who wish to purchase.

Two thirds of the purchase money must be paid down. Twelve months credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. For other particulars apply to the subscriber, who is authorised by the devisees to bargain for the same.

GAWIN CORBIN TURBERVILLE.

King George county, Doegg,

April 8. eptM6

JUST COME TO HAND,

AND FOR SALE AT

RAPINE, CONRAD & CO.'s

BOOK-STORE,

New-Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol,

A Prospect of exterminating

the Small-Pox, being a narrative of facts concerning the progress of the new inoculation in America; together with practical observations on the local appearance, symptoms, and mode of treating the Kine Pox; including some letters to the author, from some distinguished characters.—By Benjamin Waterhouse, M.D. professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Cambridge—Price One Dollar.

R. C. & Co. have always on hand a good assortment of MEDICAL BOOKS, which they will sell at very moderate prices.

April 4. M&F6t

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT elegant three story BRICK HOUSE, on the corner of Falls & Frederick street in George Town, lately occupied by Mr. Pichon.

Likewise,

THE two well finished three story BRICK HOUSES, adjoining that occupied by Mr. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Printer, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, east of the centre Market House, City of Washington—Apply to

GEORGE THOMPSON,

George Town.

Geo. Town, Oct. 20. tf.