zettes of Europe and under the head of foreign countries. Such articles, faithfully copied and unaccompanied with remarks, are never a proof either of approbation or disapprobation on the part of the government permitting the republication.

I confess, sir, that I cannot perceive how any person can find in this the least cause of offence. The same article, a little later, might have been copied from the English gazettes, in which, without doubt, they have been published. Beside, you know, sir, that at the close of discussions on a similar subject, which have taken place before my ministry, his royal highness the Prince Regent has already declared to you that official publications on the part of the English government might be equally translated into the gazette of Lisbon.

I profit of this occasion to renew the assurance of my consideration, &c.

Anecdotes of the late Lord Chatham.

A country friend of Sir Robert Walpole's hearing Mr. Pitt (who was then but a cornet, and had just got into the House) speaking with great elocution upon some public topic, told the minister the same day at his table, that he thought it would be well worth his while to make that young man a captain. "My dear Sir, says," Sir Robert, "to let you see how much I think with you, make him my friend, and I'll give him a regiment."

Lord Chatham had great knowledge of the characters of men, and could apply himself with great dexterity even to their foibles, when proper occasions demanded it.

When he was rather forced upon the late king as his minister, by the unanimous voice of the people, he found it necessary to recover the king's temper by some little exterior mark of respect. An occasion soon presented itself, which was to bring his majesty the news of a victory. His lordship, however, was so ill of the gout, that when he was led to the closet door he could not stand. The king, seeing this, called for a stool.—"No, Sire," says Mr. Pitt, "it is not my duty to sit in your presence; but though I can't stand, I can kneel;" and in that position read the dispatches.—The king was so pleased with the manner of his behavior, and the news, that he spoke ever afterwards of Mr. Pitt with great friendship. His general phrase was, "I like that Pitt—he's an honest man—I understand all he says."

Another instance of Mr. Pitt's personal attention to the king was upon his accepting the seals—receiving them with great marks of deference and respect. The late Chase Price used to say jocosely upon this occasion, "that he bowed so low, you could see the tip of his hooked nose between his legs."

When the present lord Stanhope was courting his first wife (a daughter of lord Chatham,) the father found them one morning engaged in some friendly difference, which he wanted to know the reason of. "Why, to tell you the truth my lord," says lord S. "I can't get your daughter to fix the day of marriage, and as you have come in so opportunely, will you be so good as to settle it for us?"—"Oh, with all my heart!" says he: "let me see, next Friday will be St. Thomas's day, the shortest day and the *longest night*—of course the properest day to consummate a marriage."—The lady blushed; and his lordship claimed and possessed the rewards of the arbitration.

When the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Pitt were joint Secretaries, the former loved a warm room, and the latter, from the constant fever of his gout, could not bear it. This often teazed the Duke, who was obliged to hold conferences with Mr. Pitt at his own house. One cold morning, when Mr. Pitt was confined to his bed with the gout, the Duke begged hard for a fire in the room. "I can't possibly bear it," replied Mr. Pitt. "Why then you can spare me a blanket," says the Duke (snatching at a counterpane that lay at the feet of the bed, and wrapping it round him,) "as I find myself so cold, that without this covering I'm afraid my words will freeze before they reach you."

He despised all kind of what is called *puffing* so much, that he took no notice of those able pens who voluntarily praised his Administration. Owen Ruffhead wrote above sixty numbers of a Paper, called "The Contest," in favour of his Administration, and yet he had never the curiosity to enquire the name of the author, or ever so much as saw him.—He never likewise read any of the debates of the House of Commons (though his own speeches made so considerable a part in them) till the year 1767, when he bought them, as he said, to amuse himself in a fit of the gout.

'Twas Lord Chatham that appointed General Wolfe to the command at Quebec though contrary to the wishes of the Minister at War, and even to the appointment of the King. "I know," says he, "that man will do his business properly, without sheltering himself under forms or trifling expediencies;—he is young, and vigorous too, and will not be subject to *personal* attentions as older officers." [Lord Chatham's general maxim upon this and similar occasions was, that Ministers should look out *men* for offices, not offices for men.]

Two of the leading features of Lord Chatham's character were *promptness* and *decision*. When Minister, he wanted a great number of transports to be got ready directly for service, which Lord Anson, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said was impossible. "Come, come," says Lord Chatham, "I'll shew you the possibility of it directly:—There's a large fleet of colliers just arrived; throw the coals into the Thames, and put the soldiers aboard directly—the service of Government must not stand still for a paltry expence."

At another time he received some dispatches which required a speedy answer, whilst he was racked with the gout. The moment he read them, forgetting his pain, he sprung out of bed, and called for pen, ink, and paper. "My dear," says Lady Chatham, "you'll kill yourself by these means." And suppose I do, Madam, what's my life in comparison with the millions which may be lost through my neglect."

In a case of sudden emergency, Lord Chatham wanted to consult the Commander in Chief and First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Ligonier and Lord Anson,) and being informed by the Messenger that neither of them were at home, he ordered him to go, alternately, to a certain well known Bagnio, and to White's Coffee-house; and "Do you hear," says he to the Messenger, "take no excuses, but bring the first away in his *night cap*, and the other with the *cards in his hand*."

He once promised to shew some foreign Noblemen a remarkable piece of water work which he was forming at a country house of his, by a certain day. Capability Browne was his projector on the occasion, who told him it could not be done at that time even if *one hundred men* worked day and night. "Why then," says his Lordship, "put *two hundred men*, and let them work by torch light." The business was effected.

Henry Lord Holland, the rival and political antagonist of Mr. Pitt for many years, and who, from long habits of *thorough placed business*, it was difficult to discompose, used frequently to feel the force of Mr. Pitt's opposition. One day the former coming from the House so vexed and fatigued he could not eat his dinner, Lady Holland asked him what was the matter? When, without answering the question, he replied, from the fullness of his sufferings, "As for his talking, though that is often pointed and severe, I don't much mind that; but 'tis his eye—that d——d eye so scowls me, that he constantly gives me a pain in my back."

Mr. Pitt's acquaintance with the present Lord Camden arose through the recommendation of Lord Northington. Mr. Pitt, when Secretary of State, spoke to Lord N. to get him a young man of sound knowledge in the Law, whose practise was not very extensive, and he would make his occasional attendance at the office worth his while; "for (says he) I want a person of legal knowledge about me, that we should at least act *constitutionally*." Lord N. recommended Mr. Pratt, and the congeniality of their minds afterwards produced a friendship which brought Mr. Pratt to the honours he so justly enjoys, and which still continues with unabated affection in the two families.

Lord Chatham being asked his opinion of Cromwell at Lord Rockingham's table, he gave the following short, but forcible character of him:

"He was a saint like thief, who under the cloak of liberty committed a burglary on the constitution, murdered his Royal Master to get possession of his diadem, and stole from the public their title to freedom."

From the Political Observatory.

Men who are dissatisfied with the present order of things, and still desire to be thought republicans, would do well to point out what they would have different from what exists. They are continually grumbling, and no one knows why! What is it, gentlemen, you would have? Come, let us reason together. Make out your list of grievances!

State clearly and explicitly what alterations you would have.

Tell us wherein the condition of the country could be improved.

In what respects the people could be made happier. How their public affairs could be better conducted.

What part of the present system is anti-republican.

What part is hostile to the interests of the community.

Wherein can you propose an alteration for the better? State it; let the world know what it is.

You claim to be republicans: Have we not differed, then, long enough, if it is for nothing? And if it be for something, surely you must be able to point out what it is. You are invited to do this. Take the avowed principles of the present government, take its system of measures, and tell us explicitly wherein they differ from your principles and from the measures you would pursue. Resort not to the hackneyed theme of *turning men out of offices*. This decides nothing. Few, comparatively speaking, have been turned out. Perhaps they deserved it.—And what is it to you, or to us, or to the nation at large, *who* occupy the offices? We must *pay*, let who will *receive*.—Quit, then, this topic, and come to the merits of the cause.

Are you uneasy because you are not taxed enough?

Are you uneasy because your Public Debt is rapidly lessening?

Are you uneasy because the press is free, and speech is free, and you may speak, write, print, and believe what you please?

Are you uneasy with economical measures, that the government does not go into extravagant projects, and borrow money to carry them on; and that it is enabled, instead of these, to quiet the Indians and buy up their lands, and the lands of our dangerous neighbours, the French and Spaniards?

Are you discontented with peace, and do you want war?

To all these questions you will answer, like true republicans, No. The enquiry then returns, What are you uneasy for, and what do you want?

Gentlemen! (I here speak to common people, who will never, I hope, in this country, be thought beneath this title) is there not a mystery in this business?—How is it, that you have slidden into a habit of political uneasiness and fault-finding: and still, on examination, nothing is found worthy of complaint, nothing wrong, nothing anti-republican: but, in fact, every thing exactly agreeable even to your own wishes and your own principles! Surely this is a strange phenomenon; there is a great mystery lurking about it somewhere. Shall I tell you where it is? Let me say, then, you have been taught this tune of complaint by men who harbour principles far different from yours, principles truly opposed to republicanism, and therefore opposed to the present administration.—In short, principles of monarchy. These men hate equal rights, hate the liberty of the people, hate every thing republican! They are really at enmity with the principles which guide the present government; really at enmity with those measures which on examination, you cannot find so bad: really at enmity with the diminishing of taxes, with paying off the public debt, &c. &c. Their uneasiness is true and sincere; it flows from their hearts. *You* have been cajoled and led into *their* enmities and resentments; but not into their principles; *you* have learned, *from them*, to find fault with government, when, in truth, *you* have no fault to find.

These *monarchy men* are not numerous; yet they are as plenty as they ever were in any country not older than ours. They have contrived to keep their real principles aloof, wrapt up in darkness and involved in mist, that you should not discover them too soon. They knew you well, and were certain that your indignation would be excited, if they were to come out plainly, while you were yet freemen. From their secret places have issued all the complaints, slanders, calumnies and execrations which have spread over the country, against the government. The great printers first received them from the junto; the little printers caught them from those, and echoed and re-echoed them till you were stunned with the noise, and obliged to yield assent.

But those men are no longer to be concealed. They are emerging from darkness into open view. Their misty mantle is rent. They shrink before the naked inspection of freemen. They strive earnestly for still further concealment; but in vain. The Torrents of filthy blackguardism and calumny which are vomited forth in their desperation, will be of no avail. The period is come, when we demand that they should explicitly and with decency state what they would have, what their principles are; wherein they differ from republicanism and the present administration. With this just demand they will never comply: It would be instant death to their hopes. They will adhere to their own alternative, scurrility. But if they would comply with our demand in this one respect, you would be no longer at a loss whence have originated all the complaints, all the uneasiness, all the alarms, which have filled the country, and with which any of you may have been afflicted. They have proceeded from Monarchy men.

FRENCH DRAMA.——The attention given in France to the encouragement of the stage is peculiarly great. The author is entitled to one twenty first part of the gross proceeds of his piece every night it is performed in *every* theatre of France, all his life, and his heirs for ten years after his death. The utmost care is taken both to protect his copy right in the piece, and, what may seem more difficult, to secure him his due share of the profits each night, in all the theatres of France, which far exceed a hundred in number. A particular office is established at Paris, in which the author needs only enter his name, and he has no further trouble to take. The office has its correspondents, and cashiers in every part of the country, and accounts to the author for his full profits, for a commission of two per cent. At the expiration of the two first years, the author of any popular piece may rely on having cleared 40,000 livres. After that, the profits decrease; but if the author has produced two or three such pieces, he not only provides decently for himself, but leaves his children a comfortable provision for ten years after his decease. This is all to be understood of even ordinary men for the stage. A striking instance is given—the translator of Kotzebue's drama, *The Stranger*, or Misanthropy and Repentance, has already cleared 60,000 livres, or 11,000 dollars, and the piece is still a stock play, performed often three times in one evening at Paris. Kotzebue received but 200 dolls. for the copy.

Morn. Chron.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

The following gentlemen were yesterday chosen by the Council Associate Judges of election for the ensuing election of members of the City Council.

George Blagden,
Henry Ingle,
Thomas Herty,
Benjamin Perkins,
Clot. Stephenson,
Joseph Huddleston.

—REPORT.—

The joint committee of the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington, who were appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer, report that they have examined the receipts and expenditures, and compared the same with the vouchers, and submit the following statement as the result thereof.

Monies received by the treasurer on account of the corporation of the city of Washington, from the 24th of May, 1804, to the 24th May, 1805.

	Dolls. Cts.
On account of assessed taxes due for the year 1802,	338 85
Ditto for the year 1803,	2,136 30
On account of the assessed taxes for 1804,	3,501 48
Retail and ordinary licenses,	1,252
Hackney and pleasurable carriages,	220
Billiard table,	50
Theatrical license,	16
Slave and dog tax,	103 50
Hawkers and pedlars,	70
On butcher's stalls,	10
Borrowed from the bank,	1500
	9,198 13

Payments made by the treasurer during the same period, on account of the corporation.

	Dolls. Cts.
For the support and maintenance of the poor, infirm and diseased,	2,700
For the erection and repair of bridges, streets, and avenues,	3,321 39
Erection and repair of pumps,	735 5
To salary of superintendant of police and for removing nuisances,	332 33
Printing, stationary and fuel,	152 88 1 2
House rent, and clerks of council,	305 50
Register's salary,	50
For repairs to markets, compensation to superintendants thereof, and fitting up of lamps,	273 96 1 2
Paid board of appeal and election expenses,	78 50
Treasurer's commission, compensation for taking lists of slaves and dogs, and balance due to him for the preceding year,	841 63
Discounts paid at the Br. Bank U. States,	149 34
Balance in the treasurer's hands,	257 54
	9,198 13

Monies at present due to the corporation.

Arrearage of tax stated to be due in May, 1804,	5,793 56
——— of tax due for the year 1804,	7,568 55
	13,361 11
Assessed tax received,	5,976 63
Remains due of assessed tax on property,	7,385 48

Exclusive of this sum, there is also a considerable arrearage on the tax on slaves and dogs, &c. due to the corporation.

There remains due from the corporation to the Branch Bank of the United States, the sum of 3000 dolls.

NICHOLAS KING,
WM. BRENT,
HENRY HERFORD.

May 28, 1805.

On the 11th inst. at a commencement at Union College N. Y. the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 13 students.

MR. SMITH,

As my official duties require all my attention I request you will strike out my name from the ticket for councilmen proposed in your paper of the 22d instant.

JAMES DAVIDSON, JUN.

Examination of the question, "In what does true republicanism consist?"

[*Continued.*]

Another view might be taken, evincive of the different organisation of the state governments, and not less important than those already taken, arising out of the distribution of powers among the several departments, on which, it cannot be denied, the harmony of most systems depends, and with which too the rights of the citizen are directly connected. It is admitted universally as a political axiom that a concentration of all power in the hands of one department of government necessary leads to the exercise of arbitrary power, and is therefore dangerous to the preservation of liberty. This principle is, consequently, in all the constitutions so far respected, as to have produced some divisions of the delegated powers; but when we come to compare the respective investitures of power, either as to their degree, or the hands in which they are placed, we shall find scarcely two states have applied the principle alike; and that although, therefore, its *abstract truth* be universally admitted, yet in its practical application there is no common criterion by which it is tested. It will be particularly perceived that the executive power has been most diversely deposited; that in some instances it is placed in the legislature, in others in the chief magistrate, and in others in an executive board.

It follows from these facts and remarks that at the period of the formation of the several constitutions there existed among the best republicans a great diversity of opinion on almost every point connected with the organisation of our political institutions. The objects were undoubtedly the same; but the means adopted for accomplishing them are so various, that were it not for experience, we should be apt to think the most opposite effects would have flowed from them. Experience has, however, instructed us differently. It has shewn us that liberty may be preserved, and the public happiness be promoted, if not in equal degrees, at least in degrees not very different, by institutions whose features are far from being similar.

Nor will the periods, at which the constitutions were formed, throw much light on the subject; as it will be seen, by an examination of them, that, very few principles have been universally adopted in those the most recently framed, notwithstanding the light shed by the able, extensive and animated discussions on the Federal Constitution. This ought not to excite our surprise when we consider the nature of constitutions, that, as contradistinguished from laws, they are intended for a long duration, that they are instituted, in a high degree, to guard against the instability of popular opinion, or the excesses into which, with no other restraint than that of the laws, it might hurry governments; and that to test their goodness, it is necessary to embrace a long period of time. Our surprise will be still less, when we consider the progressive state of our country, which can scarcely be said, to be the same in any two successive years, and whose changes in some measure require correspondent alterations in all our political institutions; and when we further consider the influence of two powerful considerations on the operation of recently formed constitutions; to wit: an enthusiasm in their favor that carries them, with the tide of public opinion, through many difficulties, which might otherwise embarrass or frustrate their execution; or, on the other hand, the contrary influence of prejudices in favor of ancient establishments united with the embarrassments arising from an inexperienced administration. It is owing to these causes, and to many others, which might be enumerated, that, however readily the minds of men may unite in the admission of abstract principles relative to forms of government, they are slow in forming contemporaneous opinions on their best modes of application.

Descending from constitutions to laws, we shall discover equal diversity of opinion.

On the important subject of taxation the enlightened part of mankind have long been divided in sentiment, as to the relative justice and expediency of direct and indirect taxation; and the controversy remains unsettled to this day. Indeed theory on this point appears to be in most instances at war with practise. In reasoning, it is generally acknowledged that direct taxation is most just; while in practise, indirect taxation is adhered to.

With regard to the administration of criminal justice there exists the same variance in the laws of the different states; and although the mild system of punishments is gradually gaining ground,