there are not wanting, among our republican friends, the strenuous advocates of an unrelaxed code of penalties.

The proper provisions of the civil code are still more warmly disputed. How far the trial by jury shall be maintained, in what degree the principle of arbitration shall be substituted, and to what extent a summary recovery of debts before inferior tribunals, shall be carried, are questions, at present, agitated with deep interest in several of the states. In these discussions we do not find communities divided according to pre-existing political parties, but according to the prevalence of partial interests, or according to honest convictions on particular points.

Let the whole ground of legislation be gone over and the same contrariety of ideas will be apparent.

It is not to be inferred from this state of things that discord rages among the several states, or that their friendship is the less sincere from their various opinions and laws. On the contrary there never was a period in which a sincerer amity subsisted among them. There is not a single subsisting cause of serious difference, or from which any danger is to be apprehended to the public peace. The poet's triumph, "that all nature's difference is all nature's peace," may be applied to them with absolute precision. Each, moving in its distinct sphere, governs itself in the manner most congenial to its nature, without hazarding the good will, or fearing the ill-will of its neighbor; and all, when the public good requires uniformity of measures, unite together and move in one common track. Can there be imagined a more sublime spectacle? Seventeen distinct, yet united communities, all prosperous and peaceful, under the general principles of free governments, engaged in the constant occupation of improving their political systems, by the introduction of salutary amendments into their constitutions, or by the amelioration of their laws, making the public welfare the pole-star of their course, and moving with perfect harmony, presents the proudest spectacle the world has ever beheld. The lustre of crowns, the blaze of courts, and the pomp of military parade, compared with such a scene, sink into mere play-things. The faith of the republican at its contemplation, rises with an holy ardor to an eminence that enables him to look down with mingled pity and contempt, on the overgrown children who, in the old world, in the shape of emperors, and kings, and lords, play such fantastic tricks as makes high heaven ashamed.

In the next place, it may be affirmed that genuine republicanism does not consist in an attachment to particular men. If there be a distinctive trait of republicanism, more marked than all the others, it is a devotion to principle as opposed to a devotion to men. It is the creed of a true republican that principles never change, while men for the most part do. While, therefore, he pins his faith on the sleeve of no man, however good or great, he clings to correct principles; and instead of testing measures by men, he tests men by measures. He, therefore, may be a genuine republican who approves the measures which I as a legislator plan, who, were he to exercise the privilege of voting, would give his suffrage to another instead of me. A thousand considerations may create in his mind a preference for another, notwithstanding my faithful discharge of duty. I may do well; but another might, in his estimation, do better. I may be equal to the discharge of the ordinary duties which have been devolved upon me in common times; but he may think me incompetent to discharge the high and perilous duties which may at some future period be attached to my station. And, independent of all these considerations, he may be sincerely of opinion that the public welfare demands a rotation in the organs of public authority. Unchecked by this restraint, my very virtues and talents may become objects of alarm.

Such too are the elements of human nature, that personal friendship will urge its claims even in public concerns. One man in the hundred may lift his mind above this common frailty, but a great majority will perhaps never cease to feel its influence. And as it cannot fall to the lot of one man to enjoy the personal friendship of a whole nation, we ought not to be surprised at the operation of this motive, either in raising new candidates for office, or in depressing the pretensions of existing ones.

We are sensible that in discussing this topic we are involving ourselves in remarks peculiarly delicate. We are aware that there exists a common enemy, who, amidst the divisions of republicans, will not fail, whenever the opportunity offers, to turn the scale of political power, for the promotion of its own interests, and to the destruction of harmony and confidence among republicans. But these considerations do not, cannot, impair the equal rights of republicans; however they may or ought to regulate their exercise. It is indisputable that the right of nominating men to office is equal, not even limited by the right of suffrage; as it is the inseparable incident of freedom of thought and speech, which all our constitutions guarantee to every member of society. We have seen from the operation of the few causes which have been enumerated, that an entire correspondence of opinion in selecting the most fit candidates for office cannot be expected, and that no one republican has a right to distrust another on account of a difference of opinion on this point. Let, then, such honest differences of opinion be tolerated. Let every citizen be encouraged openly and without fear to express his opinions. Let it be recollected that two ends are often to be answered, the extrusion of bad men from office, as well as the selection of good men for office. Let it be recollected that the best, perhaps the only means of accomplishing these ends is unlimited freedom of enquiry; and that the best chance of filling public places with men possessed of the greatest share of public confidence, is by enlarging the field from which a selection shall be ultimately made, and by a vigorous competition.

While, however, the exercise of this right ought, under all circumstances, to be insisted upon, it ought likewise to be subjected to rigid regulation. The public good being the only legitimate end in view, all minor considerations should invariably give way to it. If it be the firm conviction of republicans; if it be a point in which they all agree; that, however great the confidence they are justified in reposing in each other, they cannot confide in their political opponents, it becomes a duty of inviolable obligation, to prevent, if practicable, their differences from virtually transferring power into the hands of their adversaries. The means of doing this are fortunately always in the hands of a majority; means, the use of which necessity, and nothing short of necessity, justifies. These consist in the arrangements preliminary to elections; whereby the majority, deliberating apart from the minority, designate by plurality of votes their candidates. There is no other way by which power rightfully acquired can be maintained. Its maintenance, therefore, by such means is, not only a right, but a duty. The instruction which this enquiry gives us, then, is this:

Republicans ought to have confidence in the views of each other.

Their ends are the same.

Their means, as devised by individuals or small collections of republican citizens differ.

Success can only be the result of their union.

It thence becomes necessary to unite in the means to be pursued.

For this purpose free and candid enquiry is necessary among them, and a decision, by a majority of suffrages, which are the best means to be pursued.

This decision having been once made. it becomes the duty of the minority, to acquiesce in the will of the majority, from which there can be no appeal, without hazarding the public welfare; and it becomes the duty of the minority chearfully and efficaciously to support the means thus devised, and to support the candidates thus agreed upon.

Let it not be said that this is a sacrifice of independence. If it is a sacrifice of independence, it is essential to the preservation of free governments, whose eternal law as well as that of nature is that majorities shall govern. The union of dishonest men to do evil creates an indispensable necessity of union among honest men to avert it.

[*To be continued.*]

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 6th April, 1805.

"Your nation is not the only one at war with the Barbary powers, the Algerines have lately done much damage to the Portuguese in taking 21 vessels; in consequence of which a squadron composed of two 74 gun ships, and six frigates of 44 guns, set sail this day to blockade the port of Algiers, &c.

A letter from a gentleman at Malta, to his friend, dated on board the frigate Constitution, states as follows:

"Schooner Nautilus, capt. Dent, has just come in, she captured a brig yesterday with guns and ammunition on board, bound to Tripoli. We sailed from Lisbon on the 10th of February, and arrived at Gibraltar on the 16th. We have been only six days making our passage from Gibraltar to this place. The ship sails remarkably fast; she has gone at the rate of thirteen miles an hour since I have been on board."

The America, of Baltimore, from Alexandria, has been taken by a French privateer; each of her crew received *one hundred lashes*, by order of the French captain.

AMSTERDAM, March 25.

The court of Denmark has caused to be published at Dantzig, the agreement which it has concluded with the powers bordering on the Baltic, with respect to the measures adopted for vessels arriving from the north sea and bound to the ports of the Baltic. In pursuance of this agreement, no ship will be suffered to enter there, before the master has delivered a declaration from the custom house, signifying that such ship has sailed through the Sound, the great or little Belt, and touched at the ports of Helsingoer, Nyborg, or Frederica, to obtain from the commission of health established there, after the proper investigations have been made, the necessary certificates for prosecuting the voyages; in default of which, all the ports in the Baltic will be shut against such vessels, and they shall be compelled to sail for one of the above mentioned places, in order to undergo an examination by the commission of quarantine at such port.

LOST.

Between the Capitol Hill and George Town, a stran of CORAL BEADS, with a GOLD LOCKET to it, with the initials A. H. C. marked thereon; whoever returns the above described to Mr. Woodside at the Treasury Department, shall receive two dollars reward.

May 29—3t.

DANCING SCHOOL.

Mr. Duport presents his respects to the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and George-Town and informs them that his school is now open at Mr. J. Barney's in George Town.—*Mr. Duport* will take it as a particular favor of the ladies and gentlemen who wish to be instructed by him, to apply as soon as possible, as he is obliged to leave George town by the 1st of Sept. next.

May 20—3t.

ROSS, & PLEASONTON.

Have just received and offer for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and general assortment of groceries consisting of

Gun-powder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson and
Congo. } Teas of the late importation.
Mould and dipped candles.
Spermaceti do.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Malaga,
Port and
Lisbon. } Wines.
Claret, Bitters and
Sweet Oil. } In bottles.
Cogniac and other French Brandies.
A variety of the best French Cordials in bottles and casks.
Holland Gin,
Jamaica,
Antigua, and
New-England } Rum
Old Irish Whiskey.
Pennington's double & single refined sugar.
Do Lump.
Loaf and lump sugar of other manufacturers.
Best brown sugar and inferior do.
English and American cheese.
Pine apple do.
Fresh Muscatel raisins.
Rice.

They have also an invoice of elegant white and gilt china tea setts, together with a variety of the best cut glass.

Besides what are above particularly mentioned they have on hand, and constantly keep every other article in the grocery line.

Georgetown, May 29—ep3w.

By virtue of a decree from

the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public auction on the 10th day of July next, several lots of ground late the property of Benjamin Brookes deceased, in the town of Upper Marlboro' in Prince George's county, two of these lots are improved; on the one stands the well known tavern lately occupied by Samuel Cooledge with the improvements thereto attached, and, on the other, the house which Samuel Hepburn esq has occupied for some time past, and has just moved from. On the day of sale the unimproved lots will be particularly described, and all the improvements shewn. The terms are, bond with security given for the purchase money, payable in two and three years. Possession will be immediately given.

This property is sold for the payment of the debts of the deceased; all persons who have claims and have not yet exhibited them, are requested to file the same with the register of the court of Chancery, with the respective vouchers on or before the 25th day of November next.

ROBERT BOWIE, trustee.

May 29—ept July 10

SPRING GOODS.

THOMAS W. PAIRO,

HAS just received a very extensive assortment of Spring Goods, amongst which are a variety of fancy articles, viz.

Laced cambric muslins	Counterpanes,
Lino do.	Ginghams,
Laced cambric shawls,	wilted and plain nankeens,
Cambric muslins,	Jeans and Marsailles,
Black, pink, yellow, & willow sheets of a superfine quality,	Cotton and thread hose,
Leghorn flatts,	Silk do.
Crapes and fans,	Linen, silk and cotton handkerchiefs,
Turtleshell combs,	Bombazets,
Silk shawls and head handkerchiefs,	Durants and calimancoes,
Chinzes and callicoes,	Glass ware,
Furniture do.	Knives and forks,
Ribbons,	Stationary,
Shoes with cork soles,	Brushes and tooth-brushes,
Dimities,	Snuff boxes,
Cambric do.	Penknives and scissars,
Irish & German linens,	Darning cotton,
Fine diaper and table cloth,	Caskets and flates,
Sheeting, superfine and second quality,	Coffee mills, &c. &c.

May 29—3t.

Dr. REES'S NEW CYCLOPÆDIA.

SAMUEL F. BRADFORD AND *JOHN CONRAD & Co.*

ARE PREPARING TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION

THE NEW CYCLOPÆDIA;

OR

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

IN TWENTY VOLUMES QUARTO.

Formed upon a more enlarged plan of arrangement than the Dictionary of Mr. Chambers.

COMPREHENDING,

The Various articles of that work, with additions and improvements, together with new subjects of Biography, Geography, and History, and adapted to the present improved state of Literature and Science—

BY ABRAHAM REES, D. D. F. R. S.

Editor of the last edition of Chambers's Dictionary; with the assistance of eminent professional gentlemen.

Illustrated with new Plates, including Maps, engraved for the work, by some of the most distinguished artists. The whole improved and adapted to this country, by gentlemen of known abilities, by whose aid it will be rendered the most complete work of the kind that has yet appeared.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed in Large Quarto, with new types, cast for the purpose, and on a superfine woven paper.
II. It will be comprised in about Twenty Volumes, from eight hundred to a thousand pages each.
III. An half volume, in boards, will be regularly published every two months, price Three Dollars, payable on delivery. No advance will be required.
IV. Any subscriber, who, upon receipt of the first half volume, does not approve of the work, shall be at liberty to withdraw his name.
V. Between six and seven hundred plates, engraved in a superior style of elegance, will be comprised in the course of the publication; by far a greater number than is to be found in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant Frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.
VI. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.
VII. A list of the names of those who subscribe will be published in the last volume as the patrons of this great and magnificent work.

IN this age of improvement, when the arts and sciences are advancing to perfection, with a degree of rapidity unparalleled in any former period, few books have a stronger claim to public attention and patronage than Cyclopædias, and few are more instructive and amusing. Of the character of the work now offered for the patronage of the American nation, little need be said by its present Editor; its high celebrity is already known to the generality of scientific gentlemen in this country; and, those who are yet unacquainted with it, may best obtain its character from the annexed extracts and review.

The publication commenced in London in the year 1802, and has since regularly progressed with a degree of spirit and industry, perhaps unrivaled in any similar production. The learning and indefatigable perseverance of Dr. Rees, universally acknowledged, would, alone, seem to guarantee his work to possess no common merit; but, when we consider the ability which he displays in editing the dictionary of Mr. Chambers, and view the brilliant assemblage of talents that are now engaged to co-operate with his own in the present undertaking, it will not be deemed presumption to conclude, that it will be the most perfect of its kind.

As, however, all European publications are susceptible of amendment and addition in those parts which relate to America, the present editor has engaged, in the various departments of science and literature, the assistance of gentlemen, whose talents and celebrity do honor to their country, and will essentially, enrich this great and important work.

To the article American Biography, which has been very greatly, not to say entirely, neglected in all preceding works of the kind, a proper attention will be paid in the present. This is a subject to which the people of this country cannot be indifferent, since it is not only materially connected with their interest and their honor, but has a strong claim on their gratitude and all the nobler affections of the mind. If the names of the benefactors and ornaments of other countries are faithfully preserved, and transmitted from age to age, with the fondest devotion, why should those of the United States be suffered to sink into oblivion, or to survive only in the obscure and neglected column of a newspaper? Shall ours continue to be the only civilised quarter of the globe, in which the pen of the biographer is unjust to the claims of his departed countrymen? Nor let it be apprehended that we are barren of materials for this interesting and important branch of literature; with the names of a Washington, a Franklin, a Hancock, a Hamilton, a Henry, a Rittenhouse, a Penn, a Savary, an Emden, a Witherspoon, a Nesbit, and other numerous worthies to enrich and adorn its pages, the biography of the United States may vie with that of most other countries on earth. It is the determination of the Editor to make such arrangments, that, in this article, the American edition of Rees's Cyclopædia will have a claim to some degree of originality.

No one who has observed the great progress which has been made in the arts of printing and engraving, in this country, within a few years, can doubt of the superior style of elegance in which this work will be executed, when he is assured that no pains or expence will be spared, and that the best printers, and most eminent engravers will be engaged to render it, every way worthy the patronage of the friends of literature and science.

It is rather a peculiar feature of this Dictionary, that the names of so many contributors to it are given to the world: but it is a communication which must be acceptable, because the public are thus enabled to judge of the probable ability with which the design will be executed; these gentlemen being already known by their talents in the different provinces in which they here act, and their reputation standing pledged for the due performance of their present engagment, as well as for the principles advanced in it. A recent advertisement in the public papers thus states the names and departments of the principal of them:

'Agriculture—R. W. Dickson, M. D.
'Anatomy (Human)—John Abernethy, F. R. S. assistant surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital, &c.
'Anatomy (Comparative)—Mr. James Macartney, lecturer upon comparative anatomy and physiology at St. Bartholomew's hospital, &c.
'Annuities, Survivorship, &c. — William Morgan, F. R. S.
'Antiquities—Mr. Henry Ellis, of St. John's College, Oxford.
'Architecture—William TerrITt, L. L. D. John Flaxman, R. A. and Mr. Webster.
'British Topography—Mr. John Britton.
'Bleaching, Dying, Calico Printing, &c.—Mr. Charles Taylor, and Mr J. Thompson.
'Botany and Vegetable Materia Medica—William Woodville, M. D. F. L. S.
'Carpentry, &c.—Mr Peter Nicholson.
'Chemistry and Mineralogy—Mr. Arthur Aikin.
'English History—Sharon Turner, F. S. A.
'Engraving—Mr. Wilson Lowry, and Mr. Thomas Milton.
'Heraldry—George Naylor, F. S. A. York Herald.
'Medicine—Richard Pearson, M. D. F. S. A.
'Materia Medica—Mr. C. R. Aikin.
'Midwifery—R. Bland, M. D. A. S. S.
'Music—Charles Burney, Mus. D. F. R. S.
'Painting—Henry Fusell, R. A. Professor of painting.
'Sculpture and Statuary—John Flaxman, R. A. Sculptor to the king.
'Surgery—William Blair, A. M. F. M. S.
'Veterinary Art—Bracy Clark, F. L. S. Veterinary surgeon.
'Zoology, Conchology, &c.—E. Donovan, F. L. S.'

"There can be no doubt of the success of a work, the design of which forms an object of such comprehensive utility, and the execution of which is guaranteed by so many respectable names."

To the single man, it will always prove an entertaining and instructing companion for his leisure hours: to the married man with a family round him, it may be considered as a universal library, and being always within their view, will operate as a perpetual stimulus to gratify a laudable curiosity, and excite to that degree of inquiry, which will inevitably impress on the mind a valuable stock of useful and diffusive knowledge imperceptibly acquired. As an item of bequest to a relative or friend, it will become the more estimable by every repetition in its family descent, and may often impress on the mind of the legatee, a more lasting recollection of the donor, than an heirship to many times its value in gold.

Subscriptions received by M. & J. Conrad & Co. Baltimore, Rapine, Conrad & Co. Washington city, Somervill, & Conrad, Petersburg, and Bonsal, Conrad, & Co. Norfolk.

May 29—w10t

General Meeting
AT THE
THEATRE.

Pursuant to a resolution of a number of Citizens convened at the *Masonic Lodge*, the CITIZENS of Washington are requested to attend a *General Meeting* on *WEDNESDAY* the 29 inst. at half past seven o'clock in the evening, at the THEATRE, for the purpose of selecting fit persons to represent the City in Council for the ensuing year.

By order of the Meeting.

STELLE's HOTEL & *CITY TAVERN.*

THE Subscriber takes this method of thanking his friends and the public for their favors whilst on the Capitol Square and begs leave to acquaint them that having purchased and now occupying the tavern, late Tunnicliff's hotel; which he has commenced enlarging and improving—he respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public, assuring them that 'tis his full determination to fit up his present hotel, and so to conduct it, as to merit, he hopes, the preference of the public travelling, as well as those coming to the permanent seat of the Government of our Land of Liberty.

PONTIUS D. STELLE.

Washington City, March 25—tf