"As soon as this declaration was received (continues that article), the French minister, in the name of his sovereign, gave assurances that the greater part of the French troops in Italy should be withdrawn." Those who cannot believe that the court of Vienna will abandon its pacific system, assert, that the only object of the Austrian preparations for war is, to enable that government to oppose any of the powers at war, which would drag it into a war; and they positively affirm, that the court of Vienna, far from going to war with France, will step forward with a declaration of an Armed Neutrality, which, founded upon solid principles, will put an end to all the artifices of the enemies of France.

AUGUST 20.

The reports, that the Republic of Ragusa has again applied to the Emperor of Austria, desiring to be incorporated with his States, is revived; but it is generally believed, that the Emperor will not comply with that request.

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The letters from Vienna of the 8th inst. agree in the following intelligence:

"Within the last week, six couriers have arrived here from different courts, and several are dispatched to Paris, St. Petersburg, and London. The dispatches brought by the former, have occasioned several consultations between the Emperor and his ministers, as well as between count Cobentzel and the ministers of three courts, M. Larochefoucault, Count Rasumowsky, together with Prince Dolgorowsky, and Sir A. Paget. The activity of our cabinet induces us to believe, that this is a very critical moment, and that business of the utmost importance is transacting, though it is yet thought that peace will be preserved. Count Stahremberg, Austrian envoy at London, who had requested to be recalled, and whose lady is already arrived at Vienna, has received positive orders to remain at London, where his presence is indispensible."

We are informed that the Elector of Hesse, at the desire of the French envoy, has given notice to the English minister Taylor, that he must quit his dominions.

SPEECH

Of the Governor of Vermont delivered on the 12th ult.

Gentlemen of the Council,
and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

IT gives me great satisfaction to meet the Representatives of the People, and concur with them in fulfilling the legislative duties, and discharging the important trusts which our Constituents have assigned to us; and this satisfaction is not a little heightened by contemplating on the general happiness and prosperity of our nation and government. While the fairest part of Europe continues to be the scene of "dreadful preparation" for war, and is menaced on all sides with those miseries which flow from that greatest of all human calamities; we are pursuing with peaceful industry those objects which constitute the strength, security and glory of a wise and free people. Agriculture flourishes, and a genial soil and climate reward with abundance the labors of that useful and respectable class of our fellow-citizens, the farmer and husbandman. The increase of commerce enhances the value of productive labor, and the produce of the land.—Manufactures daily improve; and the United States present to the world a fair specimen of the fruits of a mild & free government.

It cannot but add to our joy, that the measures adopted by our general government for chastising the insolence, and repelling the injustice of the infidels of one of the Barbary states, have been attended with success. By the blessing of Divine Providence on the good conduct of our forces in the Mediterranean, seconded by the enterprize, talents and heroism of Gen. EATON, our citizens have been released from captivity; Tripoli is humbled, and those Barbarians who have extorted an unwilling tribute from the most potent monarchs in Europe, taught that America is no less irresistible in arms, than just and conciliatory in peace.

The business that will engage your attention the present session, relates principally to the internal affairs of the state; the election of the civil officers of government; the necessary alterations of existing laws and ordinances; the encouragement of schools and other seminaries of learning; the improvement of our militia establishment; and whatever can promote the interests of agriculture, manufactures, public and private tranquillity and happiness.

The selection of those officers, on whose judgment, virtue and impartiality, all that has relation to life, liberty and property may depend, is a weighty and serious transaction. Instead of being a matter of intrigue, party or selfish policy, it ought to be conducted with all the calmness of wisdom and disinterestedness of virtue. You will, I have no doubt, meet this part of your duty with a fixed purpose of regarding only the public good, and promoting the honor and welfare of the state.

Of the laws now in force that may require amendment, I particularly invite your attention to that which authorises the supreme court to grant *Bills of Divorce*. One of the necessary qualities and conditions that constitute a good law, is, that it be adequate to its end, and shall prevent the evil against which it is directed. As the existing law on the subject of divorce dissolves the bonds of matrimony, on the real or implied criminality of either party, it is justly to be apprehended, indeed experience hath proved the fact, that it includes a temptation to commit the offence, for the sake of separation.—Marriage being, of all human institutions, that in which society is most interested, I have no doubt the legislature will give it an attention commensurate with its moral and political consequence, and duly consider, that as families are the elementary forms of society, their distinct connexion ought not to be dissolved on slight grounds, nor the dissolute furnished with an opportunity to free himself from restraint by the commission of a crime.

The business particularly entrusted to me by the legislature at their last session, relative to the boundary line between this state and the province of Canada, has been strictly attended to, and will be the subject of a future message.

I have the honor to lay before you certain resolutions of the legislatures of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, North-Carolina and Massachusetts, transmitted by their respective governments, to receive your concurrence and adoption. The amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the states of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, which has for its object the abridgement of the judiciary power of the courts of the United States, and to confine their jurisdiction to certain cases therein mentioned, will necessarily attract your most serious and careful consideration. Whatever may have a tendency to weaken any part of the conventional obligation of the confederate states, or diminish that expectation of an impartial administration of justice, which maintains an *unsuspicious* intercourse between the citizens of the different states, and on which mutual credit and confidence are founded; whatever can open a door for the admission of jealousy and distrust, will certainly not be adopted by you, without the most urgent and indispensible necessity.

The amendment proposed by North-Carolina and adopted by Massachusetts, for putting a stop to the importation of slaves into the United States, will likewise call for your legislative decision. It cannot, I flatter myself, be necessary that I should impress on your minds, that the "*Genius of universal emancipation*" ought to be cherished by Americans; that there is no complexion incompatible with freedom; and that we owe to the character of our country, in the abstract, and the laws of humanity, our best endeavors to repress that impious and immoral practice.

It cannot be too often repeated, that union and moderation are the principal constituents of national safety and happiness. Although you may have left in your respective towns, many individuals, heated with political zeal, and in the eagerness of emulation, contending *merely* for pre-eminence, I trust this deliberative body will be influenced by a candid, tolerant spirit, which will justly command the affection of the wise and good, and the approbation of your constituents.

In every attempt of this kind, I shall be happy to co-operate with you and as far as in me lies, render that assistance which the constitution has made part of my official duty.

ISAAC TICHENOR.

October 12, 1805.

From the Charleston Times of Oct. 19.

"On Thursday last, about 100 miles to the eastward of the bar, captain Hutchinson, of the ship Rolla, from Liverpool, fell in with the French privateer sch. Superb, captain Dominique, and was ordered to come on board the privateer with his papers. This order captain H. immediately complied with; but no sooner had he got on board than he was surrounded by 15 or 20 Frenchmen, Spaniards, and mulattoes, who with violent threats and much abuse, drawing their knives and daggers, were proceeding to take his papers by force. This captain H. resisted, but shewing each of his papers separately, they were satisfied of the property being American, and told him he might proceed.

While captain Hutchinson was undergoing this examination, a lieutenant and six of the privateersmen jumped into the Rolla's boat, and going on board the ship commenced a most disgraceful scene of plunder—breaking open the chests in the cabin, stealing every article they could lay their hands on, and otherwise behaving like savages and pirates. On captain H. returning to the ship they were about taking away his boat—upon his refusing to give her up, the privateersmen struck him several times, and threatened to stab him, but finding him resolute and determined not to give up his property without a struggle, they went off.

Captain Hutchinson was informed by some of the crew, that they had engaged a ship off our bar, which they supposed to be a Guineaman; and that they had four men killed in the action. The sails and rigging of the privateer were much cut, but her hull did not appear to have received much injury. A great number of wounded men were on the decks, one of whom captain H. supposed to be the captain. They also confirmed the report of the captain having shot the lieutenant, for attempting to haul down the colors. The privateer had but two guns mounted; the rest, they stated, were in the hold. Captain H. observed several people below, whom he supposed to be prisoners; but was not suffered to speak to any of them.

Boston, October 28.

A letter from Mr. Barnard, supercargo of the ship Indus, to his friend in this town, dated Halifax, Oct. 12, says, "Our ship was brought to trial on the 9th instant, when, after hearing every thing against, and nothing for me, the judge decreed for the captors, though he admitted the property to belong to citizens of the United States; but said, that it was the intention of the owners to send the same to Europe, after it had been landed, and for that reason he was under the necessity of condemning it. As respects capt. Myrick and myself, he condemned our property, *because we had so much!* He could consider us in no other light than merchants, though it had been formerly the practice to restore the private adventures. You must naturally suppose we do not feel in the best spirits, after losing our all."

The belligerent nations act towards the neutrals in the most arbitrary manner. A neutral vessel at sea, without guns to protect herself, stands no more chance of escape, than a traveller with money in his pocket when he meets a highwayman on the road. If the vessel is rich, she is always certain of being captured and carried into port for adjudication, and then in three cases out of four, she is sure of being condemned, and if dismissed, the charges eat up half the cargo. The mere expences of defending a ship and getting out the appeal papers in the English islands, have been lately found to exceed 3 or 4000 dollars, and in England, if a ship is dismissed, the captains are made to pay 2 or 300 dolls. light money, besides pilotage, when the ships have been brought in contrary to the inclination of the master. If a ship is dismissed, all the charges, of every name and nature, ought to fall on the captors. The captured should not be obliged to pay any thing. And when a cargo is condemned, as enemy's property, the freight at least is due, admitting it to be enemy's property, and in this case the ship herself ought to escape. This is not said to excuse the British adjudication of the cargo, because it is well known, the practice is lately very common with the English to condemn the whole ship and cargo, when they have been fully proved to be American. Our merchants are daily robbed of thousands of their hard earned property. They have very heavy charges indeed to present against the British, on the score of adjudication. But they need not expect indemnification for a long time to come, as Britain wants their property to carry on the war against France and pay the subsidies to Russia, &c. Those who wish a continental war would do well to recollect, that American adjudicated ships and cargoes go to pay a considerable part of the expences. When a nation spends one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually, they feel themselves obliged to plunder where they can, to support their extravagance and waste of property.

Salem Register.

Boston, October 20.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, to the Editor, dated October 1, 1805.

SIR,

Since our last commercial advices, government have prohibited foreign vessels to load in future at the outports, excepting those which were cleared through the customs previous to the issuing this decree. We however look upon the arrangement as temporary, and presume the decree will soon be revoked, and the same liberty granted as before.

Vessels are not now permitted to enter any part of their cargoes for exportation, without paying the inward duties—that is, no vessel is allowed to break bulk without becoming responsible for the payment of the whole amount of duties on all her cargo, though it should be partially exported. It is said that the necessities of government have caused this arrangement.

Boston, Oct. 28.

By an arrival at Portland from Bordeaux, French accounts are received as late as the 15th Sept. They however, but briefly state, that it was the general opinion in France, that war between that country and Austria would be declared in the course of a few days; and that in consequence of this expectation a great stagnation of business prevailed throughout all the maritime ports.

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A letter from Cadiz, dated August 19, states, that a new and additional duty of one dollar per barrel has been imposed on all flour imported into the ports of Spain. Cadiz and St. Lucar were rigorously blockaded.

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 21 inst. two negro fellows Gerara and Peter—Gerara is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion not very dark, has very thick lips, stoops in his walk, is remarkably knockneed, and his ancles are very large, and have the appearance of being much swoln—he is by trade a black-smith, and extremely awkard at any other work.

Peter is about the same age, about 6 feet high, complexion rather light, long wool, walks very erect, is a very plausible fellow, and will no doubt endeavor to pass himself as a free man. The cloaths they wore and carried off are not known, but it is supposed they will appear better dressed than negroes commonly do, as they left all their common cloaths at home.

If found out of the state, the above reward will be given, if found in the state 40 DOLLS. and if in the county 20 or one half for either.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Prince William county. Vir. Nov 6 —tf.

RAGS.

The highest price, in *Cash* or *Books* will be given for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, by Rapine Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill.

June24—

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

NOTICE.

Subscribers in arrears are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their papers will be discontinued.

Nov. 6, 1805.

TRIPOLITAN TREATY.

We have ever been of the opinion that under a republican government, it is desirable that there should be an opposition of no inconsiderable strength. Such is the tendency of power, however cautiously bestowed, to abuse, even in the hands of the best and wisest men, that the welfare of communities requires that its exercise should be guarded by checks other than those which are to be found in the breasts of those who possess it. And as the interests of men generally supply them with the strongest motives, it is desirable that this check should be found in a body of men who are interested in displacing those in office, and themselves assuming the reins of government.

Such an opposition may be considered a national blessing, provided it pursue a liberal and dignified policy. There always will be in every community very different opinions of the fundamental principles which ought to regulate the conduct and shape the measures of those in power. Those who entertain different opinions from the administration on these points cannot be expected to justify the *system of their measures* pursued. But they may be expected not indiscriminately to denounce *every measure*. They may be expected to maintain the language of decency; they may be expected to avoid the wanton traduction of private character; they may be expected to abstain from impeaching purity of motives; and they may be expected, in the warfare they wage, steadily to hold in view the nature and tendency of measures rather than the men who pursue them. An opposition, we repeat it, thus conducted, would be an honorable opposition, and would most essentially contribute to the welfare of their country. If they did not do much, they would probably avert the adoption of some measures which might be injurious; or they would at any rate either obtain a modification of them, or insure their honest and impartial execution. It would be eminently to their vigilance that the head of the executive government would be indebted for the faithful discharge of duty by its subordinate agents in the various and remote quarters of the union. Their eye, gifted with microscopic power, would see and magnify every defect, and would, thus pave the way to its correction or removal.

Such an opposition would likewise be the best ordeal for the course of measures pursued by the administration. By making a constant and loud appeal to the people, vigorous enquiry would be excited and kept up, the people would not fail to examine for themselves, to judge for themselves, and biassed by no wayward motives, to approve or condemn according to the dictates of their judgments. The measures recommended or adopted by being contemplated on every side, and from every point of view, would be distinctly seen in all their bearings; the administration itself would often discover defects not previously perceived; a servile adherence or enthusiastic devotion to system would be checked; and by this means the public good be greatly promoted. In this way too, according to the theory of the most perfect governments, the minority would come in for a share in the administration of power. The adoption of some measures and the modification of others would be owing to their vigilance, wisdom and counsel. Such would be the prominent effects of a virtuous, a vigorous, and an enlightened opposition. Let me add, such were the effects of that virtuous, vigorous and enlightened opposition, which, during the recent period of political apostacy, waged with error a warfare of principle, unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled in virtue and dignity, in the annals of the world. With the arms of truth and reason, a bold appeal was made to the understandings of the people, and instead of inflaming their passions, their judgments were convinced. Headed by a Jefferson, a Clinton, a Madison, a Gallatin, and other distinguished citizens, the opposition was conducted with a moderation united with a vigor which commanded success. Let me not be told that the dignity of truth and the purity of fair argument were stained by the slanders of a Callender, and of a few other wretches, who skulked in darkness. These men were more the objects of censure among those whose cause they espoused, than among those they denounced. To the former their writings were felt as cause for humiliation, while the latter exulted in them.

The effects of such an opposition, we have all seen, and we all know. They have wrested republicanism from the embraces of its enemies, and have placed it on ground whose strength defies the utmost power of its enemies.

Glorious would it be to our country, were we permitted to stop here; and could we say here is the model of an opposition, which has been since invariably adopted. It would save modesty many a blush, and national character many a poignant regret. But, in accordance with the ordinary laws of nature, under which darkness succeeds to light, it would seem as if by some blind fatality the present opposition were involuntarily, and against their clearest interests, driven to a course of procedure directly the reverse of that exhibited by their predecessors. Indiscriminate opposition, uninterrupted abuse, the ascription of impure motives, the charge of infamous character, the denial of even common sense, are rung in ten thousand changes from the first of January to the last of December. Every thing is wrong, every thing corrupt—because we are not involved in war with England, with France, with Spain, with all the pirates of the Mediterranean, and because our debt does not increase with the rapidity of that of England; because a vast army to the west does not humble the arrogance of Spain, and a still greater navy, riding in proud triumph the ocean, does not with British quixotism wantonly spend the blood and treasures of the country.

Some few measures, it might have been hoped, would have escaped this wanton denunciation. The defence of our trade by warlike measures, is a favorite dogma of federalism, and a splendid navy its idol. When this efficient instrument was dispatched to the Mediterranean, we were told the measure was federal. With somewhat of childish vanity federalists put the feather in their cap, and strutted with the vain glory it inspired. They were permitted to enjoy the triumph; for our readers well know that the republicans of America have always doubted the policy of a large naval force used for the purposes of protecting trade. They have thought that it has "an awful squinting towards monarchy," that it tends to aggrandise the executive, to embroil a nation in perpetual war, and to build up a vast funded debt, or create the pretext for heavy taxes whose collection may require the aid of the bayonet. But our good friends were, in this respect, gratified. They got their hobby, and they rode it as most hobbies are ridden.

Well, a naval force was sent to the Mediterranean—misfortunes, the result of accident, befell us—the force was increased—New frigates were equipped—and gun-boats added, which the *silly English* applauded as models, and *wise federalists* laughed at as baubles. Our captive countrymen have been released and restored to the bosom of their country, peace has been made on honorable terms—Good men rejoice that the sword is sheathed, and the high spirited exult in the new laurels that adorn the valour of our countrymen. We have got all we wanted without shedding the blood of the innocent, without sacrificing the lives of our brave tars. We have preserved our force unbroken, ready, if necessary, to chastise the injustice of our enemies, should an indignant country bid them. For this we have paid the paltry sum of 60,000 dollars, a sum, which, divided among the people of the United States, does not exceed a cent a head. We have liberated the nation from an annual tax of near seven hundred thousand dollars. We have established with the pirates a character for justice and energy. We have taught them that we can and will command the one, if necessary, with the other.

But *unfortunately* we have not dethoned the reigning bashaw, and placed the pretender on the throne—streams of blood have not flowed in copious libations to the grim king of terrors; the helpless and the innocent have not been immolated to the false glory of military triumph; the pacific genius of republican America, whose virtue is her only true pride, has not wantonly murdered the innocent, or desolated and depopulated the fields of the unoffending, and sunk the miserable slaves of a despot still deeper in misfortunes.

Had this sanguinary scene been unfolded by the triumph of our arms, and murder, conflagration, and famine wreaked their deadly and indiscriminate vengence on thousands and tens of thousands, history might have immortalised, but would it have approved the act? Would not its impartial award have placed it to the account of unruly passion, and regretted the absence of that magnanimity, which, always just and moderate, accomplishes its ends by means the least destructive to the happiness of others.

Besides, was it certain that the victory at Derne was the presage of triumph at Tripoli? And if it was, might not the lives of our countrymen have been lost? And for this what triumph would have atoned?

But, placing all these considerations aside; allowing it, only for argument sake, as probable that Mr. Eaton would have vanquished every interposing obstacle, still it was proper in Mr. Lear to seize and improve the auspicious moment, and to make peace on honorable terms. It was right in Mr. Eaton to rest contented with the laurels he had acquired. His glory is neither mean nor weak. In this fortunate event he shares the honor. To him belongs the sweet reflection of having ably aided the restoration of three hundred of his fellow-citizens to their country and to freedom, of having made a peace on honorable terms, and of having contributed to elevate the American character in the eyes of foreign nations.

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The following interesting article is taken from Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, a print which, though decidedly federal, is characterised by unusual accuracy. Whence the Editor derived it is not stated; but there is no reason to question the correctness of its details. Amidst the arrogant assumptions of power by the European nations in relation to the United States, and its unjust exercise, it is cause of satisfaction to find one truly great power honorably engaged in cultivating good offices, and in cementing reciprocal interests with a nation, too great in her own