sistance ; while any attempt of a single state to usurp or oppose federal powers, being an invasion of the common stock of power exercised by the representatives of all the states, will be felt as such by them, who will not fail to rally round the general government and enable it to resist the aggression.

In the second place, it will be remarked that all the powers reposed in the federal government are of a general nature, and such as are unsusceptible of exercise by any other than a general authority pervading the whole community. To prove this let us examine the leading powers bestowed on the general government.

It possesses exclusive power to regulate commerce. It will be admitted that this is a power of a general nature & our own experience has proved the incompetency of a part of the confederacy to exercise it. This experience has shewn that if the regulations adopted be not co extensive with the whole U. S. they will operate greatly to the benefit of those portions of the union to which they do not extend, and of course detrimentally to those to which they do extend. It is likewise a truth as forcibly attested by our present as by our former experience, that it requires our undivided energy to resist the unjust aggressions made by foreign nations on our commercial rights. Cut up into different governments, the rivals, if not the enemies of each other, we should possess no power adequate to our protection against the most flagrant injustice of foreign governments.

It possesses the exclusive power of declaring war and making peace. It is the necessary effect of this power that no one state can wage war against another. Indeed it is the admirable effect of a federal government founded on proper principles, to extract all sources of serious collision from among its several subordinate members, thus destroying a large portion of the ordinary materials of warfare. Should any violent aggression be committed by one state on the rights of another, it becomes at once the duty of the general government to interpose. It is thus the peculiar attribute of such a system to establish an arbiter possessed not only of adequate power to curb and control violence, but likewise free from any undue bias towards either of the interfering states ; possessed indeed of the confidence of both. In such cases it will not therefore be irrational to expect a just decision and effectual redress. It also ought not to be forgotten, that the power of the general government will be so superior to that of the state, that a consciousness on the part of the latter of its inability successfully to contend with the former, will in most, if not in all instances avert the necessity of using force. The undoubted ability to coerce will supercede the necessity of resorting to coercion. This however will only be in those cases in which the interposition of the general government is just. For in all other cases, as its power will be made up of the collective power of the several states, they will not hesitate to make a common cause with the injured state, and having the power, they will withhold the means without which the general government will be unable to take a decisive step. Here then we again perceive the admirable effects of a confederated government grounded on correct principles. The consciousness that its strength alone consists in its justice will effectually prevent it from interposing, except in cases where it will be supported by the united exertions of the subordinate members of the confederacy, whose union can never be calculated upon when there is not a common interest.

The best step towards averting foreign warfare is, perhaps, a cordial internal union and harmony. Few wars would have existed but for the sources of domestic division existing among nations. We shall then by having dried up these sources of discord have taken a decisive step towards our protection against foreign aggression. It is acknowledged that from this source we have every thing to apprehend which the folly and depravity of tyrants can enlist against us. *Our cause* is that of truth and justice, of equal rights, and general welfare. Its principles, and still more its effects, displayed before an astonished world, will be more contageous, than the maniac spirit of war between unoffending nations roused by the drum or trumpet of tyrants. Let us not deceive ourselves. *Kings have a common cause as well as republics.* They know that the moment the principles of the latter extensively prevail, they must abandon the helm. They will fight, therefore, as well as we, *pro aris et focis. The more extensive therefore our resources, the greater our numbers, the wider our territory, the more capable we shall be to oppose force to force.* An invading army may conflagrate a town, or ravage a state, but before it can subdue such an extensive country as the United States, or mould it to its will, it must march above a thousand miles, move an equal distance in many a parallel or diverging line, pass a hundred bold rivers, traverse mountains almost inaccessible and totally unproductive of means for their subsistence ; and all this before an enemy, who, either conscious of his strength, will *victoriously* repulse the rash valour of its legions, or *prudently* retire on their approach, and let them waste themselves. In the mean time, be the invading force ever so large, the numbers of our countrymen will increase much faster than the loss sustained by the conflict, be it ever so sanguinary.

It will not be denied that this power is perfectly compatible with the most extensive territory. The more extensive the territory the farther removed from the interior, will be the frontiers, ordinarily the seats of war, and the smaller the proportion which these seats bear to the whole territory. In the same ratio the necessity for a standing force will be diminished. The weak points will be fewer. This is one of the principal causes of the weakness of a small state. It is all frontier. All its citizens are obliged to fly to arms, and to neglect their occupations, on every attack that is made or menaced. It follows that it is kept in a perpetual state of alarm ; its resources are constantly exhausted by war or the apprehension of war, and they are impaired by frequent interruptions, until it is deemed a lesser evil to submit to the sword of a military chief, or become the fief of a powerful empire. Such was the fate of the Greek republics. This necessity can never be imposed on the United States, so long as they maintain their union.

(To be CONTINUED.)

The Albany Register makes the following remarks on the numbers recently published in this paper, entitled "thoughts on the subject of a Naval Power in the United States of America."

"This subject has always appeared to me pregnant with the fate of our country. It is one of the essential points on which the great contest between republicans and federalists turns. The object of the republicans is to preserve the nation free from every thing which in European governments is oppressive and not essential to the maintenance of independence and the purposes of internal policy. The federalists take on trust and as essential to the public welfare all the principal maxims of European politics. The republicans contend that the adoption of a great part of these maxims would be ruinous to our happiness and necessarily destructive of our liberties ; that they would require exertions which no government established on principles of freedom can make, and that therefore their direct tendency and inevitable consequence must be the abolition of our present constitution and the introduction of one that shall concentrate powers adequate to the object in view. Federalists, on the contrary, treat with contempt every thing that does not mount up in dignity to the European standard. Standing armies and navies are by them considered as essential to the respectability and existence of the nation ; but by the republicans neither are estimated to be of such consequence. They do not think that the existence of the nation, or the preservation of its rights, depend on them. But that if the federalists should succeed in procuring their introduction the country would be subject to intolerable burdens, and that a change of government, the establishment of a despotism and national misery, would be the consequence.

"The publication to which I have alluded undertakes the discussion of this subject in a cool, dispassionate manner. It is certainly of the utmost consequence to every citizen to understand it. Every man who wishes not to be led by names & sounds but to form his conduct from a clear view of the real distinction of parties ought to investigate it, examine it in all its bearing, contemplate its aspect with attention on every side, view it in every shape in which prospective reason can trace it, dwell with deliberation on all the minutia of its origin, growth and maturity, and then dropping all the paltry considerations of local politics and the prejudices of party, decide which way to lend his influence. In order to aid those who are inclined to judge for themselves on an affair of such primary importance, I wish every printer in the United States would republish such temperate discussions of it as may appear in print, and especially that which has produced these remarks. It bears the stamp of no ordinary capacity and evinces a diligent research into what may affect the highest interest of the nation."

Lord STANHOPE, who is always directing his mind to some object of utility, has lately circulated among his friends a small work, entitled, "Principles of the Science of Tuning Instruments with fixed tones." In this little treatise the nature of musical temperament is investigated, and explained in a novel, interesting, and satisfactory manner. That disagreeable sound, technically called the Wolf, which musicians have always been anxious to get rid of, is proved to be of great advantage in modulation, when distributed according to the *Stanhope temperament*. His lordship objects to the expression, the Wolfe, in the singular number, and shews that there are in fact *five Wolves* in the quints and major thirds ; and clearly demonstrates, that so far from being imperfections, "it is precisely the proper distribution of those five Wolves which produces that charming and essential variety of character between different keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well tuned instrument. This work is printed at Mr. Wilson's Stereotype Press, and it is a most beautiful specimen of the high degree of perfection to which the art of printing by fixed types has been brought, under his lordship's direction and patronage. An iron press, of a most ingenious construction, also invented by his lordship, was used in working off all the impressions which have been taken from the Stereotype plates of the treatise we have just notised. The largest sheet can be printed on this press by a single pull, and it is calculated to produce a great saving both in time and labor.

London Print.

At a meeting of a number of the democratic republicans of the townships of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, at the house of George Peters in Germantown, on Tuesday the 28th of October, 1806.

Thomas Forrest was appointed chairman, and George S. Bensell, secretary.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this meeting, entertaining the highest sense of the patriotism, virtue and rectitude of Thomas Jefferson, Esq. President of the United States, and influenced by the salutary effects of his administration and undeviating republican principles ; do further resolve, that Aaron Levering, Jacob Peckey, Jacob Holgate and Dr. Samuel Betton, be a committee to meet the delegates appointed by the county of Delaware and the county of Philadelphia—to meet the city committee at the district court room, on Saturday, the 1st of November, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of preparing a respectful address to Thomas Jefferson, Esq. requesting him to permit his name to be again placed on the list of candidates for the office of President of the United States.

THOMAS FORREST, Chairman.
GEO. S. BENSELL, Sec'ry.

Trenton, Nov. 3.

The following is a statement of the votes given for the twelve highest on the return of the late election for Representatives to Congress—by which it will be seen that the republican ticket has prevailed by a large majority :—

William Helms,	14,672
Thomas Newbold,	12,195
Henry Southard,	12,131
Ezra Darby,	11,876
John Lambert,	11,520
James Sloan,	10,959
Aaron Ogden,	5,769
George C. Maxwell,	5,733
Ebenezer Elmer,	5,703
John Beatty,	5,311
Adam Boyd,	5,311
Jonathan Dayton,	713

Chillicothe, October 30.

Extract of a letter from one of the commissioners appointed to fix the most eligible route for a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the Ohio river, to the editor, dated

Wheeling, (Va.) Oct. 25th, 1806.

"The commissioners are progressing in their view of the country between the Potomac and Ohio, and will, in all probability, be able to determine the points on each of the rivers, and the intermediate points, against the first of December, and then begin to locate. I think it doubtful whether they will be able to complete the location this fall or winter ; however, that will depend on the weather, if they have their health.

"There are many conjectures here respecting Mr. Burr's late visit through this and that country. Both provision and boats are wanting here, by people supposed to be in that party ; but nothing has transpired to discover their intention."

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.

On Saturday arrived the schooner Emily, Lauderbrun, from St. Thomas, with whom came passengers capt. Sulgar and Mr. Thomas, merchant, both late of the sloop Rising Sun of this port, which vessel they sold at St. Thomas. By the attention of capt. S. we are furnished with a newspaper giving the following account of the fire at that island—to which he adds orally, that there were in the conflagration 252 houses and stores destroyed, with a great variety of European, East and W. India goods, the loss estimated from 2 to 5 millions of dollars. The loss of the stores and goods we are told, has chiefly fallen on the European factors and merchants, and that capt. Vanneman and Mr. Totten, who have lost their all, are the only Americans who have materially suffered.

ST. THOMAS, *Oct.* 14.

The quick re-establishment of the town of St. Thomas had scarcely made the inhabitants forget the disastrous night of the 22d of November, 1804, when a fresh fire has renewed that painful scene, and consumed a rich quarter of the town.

A fire broke out (about half past 7 in the evening of the 1st inst.) in a store situated in the market place which is about the centre of the town. Notwithstanding the quick succour which the civil authorities brought in conjunction with the inhabitants, it was impossible to confine the flames ; they extended in such quickness to a pretty large circumference that scarcely any thing was saved. The houses of Messrs. Lange and Suffren, constructed with bricks and not yet covered, put a stop to the flames in the eastern quarter ; and those of Messrs. Murphy and Peneke, the latter being a brick house & fire proof, happily succeeded in the western quarter. A light breeze springing up about 11 o'clock caused the flames to break out in the northern quarter and spread themselves to a considerable extent. The ravages did not stop in this quarter, but for some vacant lots and the demolition of some buildings, which being inconsiderable, were soon pulled down. It is supposed that more than a fourth part of the town has been consumed. The two extremities are fortunately saved, but the centre which was newly and handsomely built, now discovers but the standing walls, and a space covered with the ashes of merchandizes, furniture and precious effects to a very considerable amount.

The fire lasted till about 10 minutes past twelve, and was perceived at St. Croix.

The greatest order reigned during this unfortunate night ; the rest of the town owes not less its safety to the exertions of the civil authorities, and inhabitants, than to the favorable circumstances by which they were seconded.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

DIED.—At Chiswick the Right Honorable CHARLES JAMES FOX, third son of Lord Holland, in the 57th year of his age. He received the rudiments of his education at Eaton school, over which the celebrated Dr. Bernard then presided.—Here he first manifested those extraordinary talents which afterward blazed with such uncommon effulgence in the British senate. At this early age his declamation was remarked for its energy of thought and facility of expression. Here also young Fox was remarked for a fondness of pleasure too often the concomitant of genius, and which connected itself to his habits by too strong an attachment to be easily surrendered in the evening of his life. He finished his studies at Oxford. In 1763 he made his first entrance into Parliament as representative of the borough of Midhurst, and on the 6th of May, 1772, through the interest of his father, who at that time possessed great influence in the British councils, obtained a seat at the treasury board, from which place he was soon afterwards dismissed under circumstances which were calculated to excite the resentment of persons less irritable than himself. At the close of the American war, which he had always opposed, Mr. Fox, then member for Westminster, occupied the place of secretary of state with lord Shelburne, but soon afterwards retired in disgust—however, forming a coalition with Lord North, he again brought both that gentleman and himself into power—but was soon necessarily obliged to relinquish the administration, having lost his weight in the house and his favor with the crown, by the introduction of his famous India Bill. From this period he continued out of power, until the late compromise between the Grenville party and the old opposition, when he was sworn of the privy council, and appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and a member of the board of controul. He was 38 years member of parliament—his integrity was equal to that of any statesman whatever, and his eloquence has perhaps never been surpassed. He was born January 13, 1749, and died September 13, 1806.

The Subscribers take this method of requesting DAVID DUNCAN late Collector of the port of Machiase, to remit them on or before the month of March next the amount of their bond given to the United States as judgment hath been obtained against them on said bond.

ROBERT ABBOTT,
JNO. DODEMEAD.

Detroit November 10—1m

P. MAURO'S
NEW GROCERY AND CROCKERY WARE STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of the city of Washington that he has lately received from New York and Philadelphia, a large & complete assortment of Grocery's, Liquors, Fruits, and Crockery ware,—that he expects with the first arrivals from Baltimore, a supply of the above articles, and that he has opened store opposite the SEVEN BUILDINGS, where he flatters himself that he will be able to accommodate his customers not only with the best and choicest kind of goods, especially fresh Teas, and Liquors, but on as low terms as elsewhere in this vicinity.

P. MAURO.

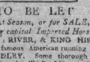
P. MAURO, Professor of Music, begs the inhabitants of Washington and George Town, to accept of his hearty thanks for the encouragement he has been favored with, informing them that he does not intend to decline his profession, but that he shall continue as formerly to instruct on the Pianno Forte, German Flute, and Guitar.

Washington city, November 10—tf

Stop the Thief.

ON the night of the 4th inst. was stolen from my plantation, a BRIGHT BAY GELDING, 14 and an half hands high, 10 years old next spring, a small white spot on his nose, one of his hind feet white, which includes a remarkable black spot about the compass of a dollar, some white hairs under the fore top, a switch tail, not very long, which he carries erect when galloped, is somewhat rubbed on his hind parts, occasioned by the waggon gears, trots and gallops with good spirit—Whoever delivers said horse to me, living in Prince Georges county, near Queen Ann, state of Maryland, SHALL receive 20 DOLLARS reward, and by securing the thief in any goal in the union, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction SHALL receive 150 DOLLARS, paid by THOMAS SOPER.

Nov 10—tf.



TO BE LET

For the next Season, or for SALE, the following capital Imported Horses,

CLIFDEN, RIVER, & KING HIRAM,

Also the famous American running horse, WILD MEDLEY. Some thorough bred Colts, some broad tail'd RAMS and SHEEP for sale. Applications by letter must be post paid.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

City of Washington, Oct. 10—

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Various erroneous statements respecting the expiration of the British treaty having been lately circulated through the newspapers, we think it may be useful to repeat what we observed on a former occasion, that according to the limitation expressed in the 28th article, it expired on the 1st of October, 1803, except as to the ten first articles, which are permanent. All the articles except those ten and the 12th article, were limited to a term of twelve years from the date of the ratification ; but the 12th art. (which was only partially ratified) was to expire two years after the signing of preliminary or other articles of peace, and it was provided that if in the intermediate time no new arrangements on the subject of this article should be concluded between the two nations, the whole treaty except the ten first articles should expire with the 12th art. No such arrangements however were substituted, and, the condition taking effect, all the articles, except the ten first, ceased two years after the signing of the preliminaries of the late general peace, that is to say, they ceased on the 1st of Oct. 1803. It may not be amiss to add that this construction has been acquiesced in by the British government.

ATTENTION!!

A GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TIBER CREEK,

IS requested at *Thorpe's tavern*, on F street north, on Wednesday evening the 12th inst. at SIX o'clock, as the time of the present Managers is expired, they wish to lay before the subscribers their receipts and expenditures. The delinquent subscribers are requested to pay their balances to Thomas Thorpe previous to that date.

All Subscribers and Gentlemen friendly to the institution are requested to attend.

By order of the Managers.

November 7—3t

NOTICE.

DR. BENSON purposes returning to England very shortly, he therefore requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts without delay.

The books and accounts are put into the hands of THOMAS HERTY, attorney at law, for collection and suit—no indulgence can be given after the 20th inst.

Washington city, Nov 7—3t

JAMES S STEVENSON,
DRUGGEST, &c

Having purchased of Dr. John Bullus his Medical establishment, and having just received an extensive supply of articles in the Drugg line. Now offers for sale at the Drug store near the Navy Yard (lately occupied by Dr. John Bullus) a compleat assortment of every article usually kept in a drug store, which he warrants to be of the first quality, and pledges himself to supply both city and country customers, on as reasonable terms as any other person in the district will do. His stock consists of,

Drugs,	Spring Lancets,
Medicines,	Thumb do.
Shop furniture,	Elastic steel tresses,
Patent medicines,	Silver mounted lancet cases,
Dye stuffs,	Surgeons needles,
Perfumery,	Splints for broken limbs,
Paints of every kind Ground and dry,	Glasses for bathing inflamed eyes,
Flaxseed oil,	Marble mortars and pestles,
Window glass,	Reeve's water colors,
Paint brushes,	Hair powder,
Sash tools,	Wafers & sealing wax,
Spices of all kinds,	Copal varnish,
Surgeons instruments, among which are	Maccabo snuff,
Amputating,	Segars by the box,
Trepanning,	Gold leaf,
Cupping,	Fine rose and orange flower water, in pint bottles,
Dissecting.	Noyou cordial,
Pocket and teeth instruments,	Camel hair pencils,
Elastic catheters,	India ink, &c. &c.
Bougies,	
Mudges inhalers,	
Flesh brushes,	

Orders from country Physicians and Druggests, will receive particular and immediate attention. Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared.

washington, November 3—eMtf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young Mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas who keeps the middle ferry to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curly hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in jail shall receive from me the above reward, or as soon due information thereof is given to me or to Dr. N. P. Causin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Maryland Charles County,
January 29—wtf