BY CITIZENS.

South Carolina—possessed of 50 acres.
Georgia—who pay taxes.
Vermont—no constitutional qualification.
Tennessee—freeholders.
Kentucky—free white males.

The smaller branch of the legislature is elected

BY CITIZENS.

In New Hampshire—who pay taxes.
Massachusetts—possessed of freehold of 3l. income, or estate of 60l.
Rhode Island—no constitutional qualification.
Connecticut—possessed of freehold of 2l. income, or estate of 40l.
New York—possessed of freehold of 100l.
New Jersey—worth 50l.
Pennsylvania—who pay taxes.
Delaware—do.
Maryland—do.
Virginia—freeholders.
North Carolina—possessed of 50 acres.
South Carolina—possessed of 50 acres.
Georgia—who pay taxes.
Vermont—no constitutional qualification.
Tennessee—freeholders.
Kentucky—free white males.

The governor is elected in

BY CITIZENS.

New Hampshire—who pay taxes.
Massachusetts—possessed of 3l. income, or estate of 60l.
Rhode Island—no constitutional qualification.
Connecticut—possessed of 40s. freehold, or estate of 40l.
New York—possessed of freehold of 100l.
New Jersey—by the legislature.
Pennsylvania—who pay taxes.
Delaware—do.
Maryland—by the legislature.
Virginia—do.
North Carolina—do.
South Carolina—do.
Georgia—do.
Vermont—no constitutional qualification.
Tennessee—freeholders.
Kentucky—free white males.

When we perceive the opinions of our purest patriots, whose integrity in most instances had gone through the crucible of a revolution, so discordant on this interesting point, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion, that the discovery of political truths is so arduous, and the lights of human wisdom so imperfect, that no common unvarying principle is yet to be found by which we shall decide peremptorily, without a liability to error, what plans are the wisest for securing ends on the importance of which we are all agreed; or we are led to the conclusion that different communities, however alike in their habits and their wants to the superficial observer, require for the accomplishment of the same ends the application of very different means.

The writer of these remarks is firmly impressed with the conviction of the superiority of those political structures which rest on the universal suffrages of freemen. He believes that time will not only develope the expediency, but the necessity of universally adopting this principle. He believes, that in the inevitable approaches of our communities to luxury and an unequal distribution of riches, this right will be found to be the only palladium of liberty. But, however enthusiastic his veneration for this principle may be, he is not so blind to passing events, nor so insensible to the prosperity of many of the states, in which a different principle prevails, as not to allow that good and wise men may differ on the subject; and that they actually do differ most widely; and that consequently there is no reason to distrust the genuine republicanism of either description of men. From the view we have taken, it appears that in many of the most republican states the right of suffrage is very differently modified; that, for instance, in Pennsylvania taxation is the only requisite, while in Virginia, a certain portion of property is necessary; and yet the politics of both of these states are decidedly republican. It also appears that in some of the states, whose prevailing politics are considered anti-republican, the right of suffrage is as little restricted as in those states whose politics are republican.

The same remarks may be applied with equal force to the degrees of responsibility of rulers to the people existing in the different states. This responsibility depends upon the manner in which officers are appointed; upon the periods for which they are appointed; and upon the mode of removing them.

Let us examine each of these points. Independently of the use, proposed to be here made of this information, the intelligent mind will derive from it interesting materials for reflection.

First, with regard to the mode of appointing officers.

From the view we have just taken it appears that the chief magistrate, in whom is invested the executive power, is chosen in the states of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina & Georgia by the legislature; that in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, and Vermont he is elected by the great body of the citizens; that in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Tennessee he is elected by free holders.

It also appears that the modes of choosing the legislature in the several states, not only differ in many cases from those adopted for the election of governor, but also differ equally among themselves.

The judiciary are appointed as follows:

In New Hampshire—	By governor and council.
Massachusetts—	Do.
Rhode Island—	Governor and assistants.
Connecticut—	Legislature.
New York—	Council of appointment.
New Jersey—	Legislature.
Pennsylvania—	Governor.
Delaware—	Do.
Maryland—	Governor and council.
Virginia—	Legislature.
N. Carolina—	Do.
S. Carolina—	Do.
Georgia—	Do.
Vermont—	Do.
Tennessee—	Do.
Kentucky—	Do.

Thus then it appears that the mode of appointing the several departments of each government is essentially different in the different states. In some states the chief magistrates are elected directly by the people, according to an enlarged right of suffrage, while in other instances they are elected according to a more limited suffrage, and that in some states they are elected by the legislatures.

It further appears that the manner of electing the several legislative bodies is very different.

And it further appears that the judiciary department is constituted in the several states in a manner equally various.

Nor do these varying features appear to have characterised, in any material degree, the general policy of the governments. There is found the same difference between republican states, as between those which are republican, and those which are federal. And under all these varying modifications, as wise and upright men have been called to office, as good laws have been enacted, and justice has been as impartially administered, in one state as in the other. What are we to infer from the existence of these different institutions all attended with a like result, but that the road to happiness is very broad, and is far from being confined to the little tract marked by the practice of a particular community or designated by the theory of a great name. We should certainly err, if we were to pronounce that all these dissimilar modes are equally good in reference to the same society; but we are justified in saying that our best and wisest citizens, having, in times exempt from party violence, differed widely on them, the same indulgence should be allowed at present; and that consequently we have no valid reason for suspecting the republicanism of the citizen who holds one or the other of these modes to be the best.

[*To be Continued.*]

Mr. Smith,

Please to publish the following ticket for Councilmen in your useful paper and oblige a citizen.

Saml. Hamilton,	Cor. Coningham,
Wm. Emack,	John M'Gowan,
Alex. M'Cormack,	S. H. Smith,
John Dempsie,	Timothy Caldwell,
Wm. Prout,	Joseph Hodgson,
Peter Miller,	Charles Jones,
John Sinclair,	Lewis Clephan,
Ben. King,	Joseph Bromley,
Griffith Coombes,	James Davidson.

The *amusement* of bull baiting has been abolished in Spain.

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Tunis, dated January 16th, 1805.

"A courier has arrived here from Tripoli, who left it on the 12th inst. He brings no letters from the American officers, but Mr. Mason, says in his letter to me, that they were all well and in good spirits."

The following curious and interesting extracts are from the summary which regularly adorns the Salem Register, and which condenses in a small compass a great mass of original and compiled information, animated by a vigorous and liberal mind.

The visits of his Holiness in Paris not only serve to explain the constant homage paid him by the French in that seat of the arts, but, by the exhibitions, to explain the progress of the useful arts in that great nation. On the first of February, his Holiness visited the Imperial press. As he passed along the Galleries, 150 presses furnished him as he passed, a sheet, upon which was given the Lord's Prayer in some different language or dialect. We recite the names as they are mentioned. In Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee, ancient Syriac, Rabinical, ancient and vulgar Arabic, Armenian, Persian, and so in the languages and letters of the Crimea, of the Malay, of Java, of Indostan, of Mogul, of China and in the Tartar dialects. In all 46 dialects of Asia. We cannot recite all the European languages and dialects, but they amounted to 75. Africa furnished twelve, and America the remainder. The reputation of the French press is well known, and the attention to every thing curious in the art of Printing enabled the French to pass before the eyes of the Holy Father, whatever had been employed to improve or enrich the most useful art of man.

The present Emperor of Russia is pursuing a policy very different from that which characterised Peter the Great, when he directed his ambition to enrich Petersburg. He has given orders at the public expence, to clear the channel of the Dwina, and to construct new canals in the neighborhood of Archangel. The Dwina empties into the White Sea. It is called Double, because it is formed from a union of the Suchona and Yug. It is navigable to a great distance, and furnishes Archangel, which is on its banks, six miles from the White Sea.—Archangel rose from a castle built by Basilowitz II. to protect the trade, and after the English used the trade it became known to all the European nations. This foreign trade was prohibited by Peter the Great, in order to enrich Petersburg, and Archangel was confined to neighbouring provinces. Commerce is in all countries deriving advantages from that enlightened policy, which continues to give it freedom, and by it to bless mankind.

Commerce carries with it the arts. We are told that the English are exhibiting to the Eastern world all the beauties of architecture, in the Palace at Calcutta. The expences have been liberal, and the contributions of genius have been as liberally sought as they have been employed. Rome and Greece live still in the arts which their genius, refined by the love of liberty, produced.

Dr. Samuel Williams, the author of the valuable history of Vermont, has proposed to publish by subscription an original work, entitled, "Philosophical Essays on the Constitution, Duty and Religion of Man." Much is expected from his attention to this subject.

Hartford, May 16.

The votes for governor were as follows:

For Trumbull,	12,700
Hart,	7,810

The votes of seven or eight towns were rejected—If none had been rejected, Trumbull would have had about 13,000 and Hart about 8,300. The republican votes for governor have increased upwards of a thousand since the last year, and there are five more Republican Representatives than were chosen in Sept. last. Still it must be confessed, that our progress has fallen short of the public expectation. We however, derive consolation from the circumstance that in a great number of towns the federal majorities were extremely small, and in many instances obtained by the misconduct and corruption of the presiding officers. There are in this state, beyond a doubt, upwards of ten thousand republican freemen, and we hope and trust that at the next election they will arouse from their lethargy, and convince the friends of liberty that they need not "despair of the commonwealth." It wants only exertion equal to that of our opponents to gain a complete triumph over them in a short time.

A letter from G. Baron, *one of the editors of the* Mathematical Correspondent, *to the Rev.* Thomas P. Irving, *Newbern, North Carolina, announcing the publication of an English edition of a celebrated analytical work.*

SIR,

I have just received from London, a copy of the *Analytical Institutions* of the very learned Italian lady Donna Maria Gaetana Agnesi, late professor of the mathematics and philosophy in the University of Bologna. This work, well known and justly valued on the continent of Europe, was published at Milan, in the year 1748, when the celebrated author was about 28 years of age. The learned and ingenious John Colson, M. A. F. R. S. &c. who was well acquainted with what had appeared, on the same subject, in the works of those ingenious men, Emerson, Maclauran and Simpson, found, after all, the *Analytical Institutions* of Agnesi, to be so excellent, that he was at the pains of learning the Italian language, at an advanced age, for the sole purpose of translating that work into English, for the benefit of the British youth. This great design he lived to accomplish, and had actually transcribed a fair copy for the press when death put an end to his labors. Mr. Colson's manuscript remained many years in obscurity, and might probably have been consigned to eternal oblivion, had it not been for the active and liberal spirit of Baron Maseres, the great encourager of Mathematical learning in England.

Vir in rem mathematicam promovendam natue.

This noble patron of science and generous rewarder of mathematical merit, resolved to bear the whole expence of the handsome English edition of the Institutes lately published; and to render the work as correct as possible, he employed the Rev. J. Hellings, a man eminent for mathematical knowledge, to superintend the printing of the same. To delineate the merits of this work, and the handsome manner in which it is executed, would far exceed my present limits; I shall therefore only inform you that the work contains 623 large quarto pages, bound in two volumes, and that in my opinion it is, without exception, one of the best and most useful treatises on the subject now extant. The first volume treats of Algebra, and contains a vast number of ingenious geometrical constructions, designed to exhibit and illustrate the nature and resolution of Algebraic equations; the second includes the doctrine of fluxions, applied to a great variety of useful and sublime subjects. Convinced that this excellent work might be of great benefit to yourself and to the public, I have been induced to write through the medium of the public papers.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
G. BARON.

New-York, May 14th, 1804.

N. B. The editors of papers, who are friendly disposed to the promotion of science, will confer a public benefit by noticing the work abovementioned.

Paris, March 27.

The Emperor has issued a decree, appointing the 23d of May for his coronation at Milan. The different public bodies, in addressing Napoleon I. now style him "Emperror and King."

On Sunday last, Prince Napoleon Louis was baptised. After which a splendid dinner was given to the royal family, nobility, &c. &c.

Frejus, the place where the Emperor landed on his return from Egypt, is to be transformed into a very handsome port.

MILAN.—Immense preparations are making at Verona, for the reception of the two great monarchs, who, according to public report, will arrange their journeys so as to meet in that city.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated, March 3.

"Plots and arrests are once more the subject of conversation: The M. M. Polignacs hav been transferred from their prison to the Temple, and several other persons have been arrested. Some say that new branches of the late conspiracy have been discovered. Others pretend that it is the funeral sermon of the Duke of Engheim, printed at London, and privately circulated in France, that has caused these arrests. The police have hitherto sought in vain to seize all the copies, and to discover the persons who have circulated the article."

Constantinople, Feb. 9.

On the 15th of December last, the Beys obtained a decisive victory near Minie, two days journey from Cairo, over the Arnauts, or the Albanese, commanded by Mahomed Aly. Ibraham Bey engaged their attention in front by a vigorous attack, whilst Berdist Bey attacked their flank, and Elsy Bey in the rear. The Albanese have lost 3000 men in this affair, some by the sword, and some in the river. The safety of the roads and the navigation of the Nile suffer much by this circumstance; nothing can arrive at Cairo or at Alexandria, and the scarcity is extreme.

DANCING SCHOOL.

Mr. Duport Professor of Dancing
FROM BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of George Town and Washington, that his School will commence on Tuesday the 27th inst. at Mr. J Barney's tavern, where the particulars may be known.

☞ New Cotillions and Country Dances with accompanyments for the Piana Forte, composed by Mr. Duport may be had of him at the above place.

May 23—3t

Notice to Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. It may be proper to remind subscribers, that the indispensible term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.

A new Fount of Type having been engaged for the National Intelligencer, *the type on which this paper is now printed is offered for sale.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY SAMUEL H. SMITH.
—PRICE TWO DOLLARS—

THE
TRIAL OF
SAMUEL CHASE,

An associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, impeached by the House of Representatives, for high crimes and misdemeanors, before the Senate of the United States, taken in short hand by

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
AND
THOMAS LLOYD.

The second volume will probably contain between three and four hundred pages.

The first volume will be sold only to those who subscribe for the whole work.

VOLUME I.

This volume contains,—

1. Measures preliminary to the trial, including the proceedings of the House of Representatives and Senate antecedent to the trial.
2. The answer of Mr. Chase and the replication of the Managers.
3. The speech of Mr. Randolph on opening the impeachment.
4. The evidence on the part of the prosecution.
5. The speech of Mr. Harper on opening the defence.
6. The evidence on the part of Mr Chase.
7. The speech of Mr. Early.
8. The speech of Mr. Campbell.

The advertisement prefixed to this edition will enable the public to form some opinion of its accuracy.

"The following report of the trial of Samuel Chase has been drawn up with the greatest care. To guard against misconception or omission, two individuals, one of whom is a professional stenographer, were constantly engaged during the whole course of the trial; and the arguments of the managers and counsel have in most instances, and wherever it was attainable, been revised by them. It is with some satisfaction that the editor of this impression is enabled, under these circumstances, to submit to the public a tract whose fidelity and comprehensiveness, he hopes, will amply reward the interest so deeply excited by the progress and issue of this important trial.

"The second volume is in the press, and will be published in a short time."

COPY-RIGHT.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit:

[Seal.] *Be it remembered, that on this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and five Samuel H. Smith of the said district, hath deposited in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the district of Columbia, the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit: "The "trial of Samuel Chase, an associate "justice of the supreme court of the "United States, impeached by the House "of Representatives for high crimes and "misdemeanors, before the Senate of the "United States, taken in short hand by "Samuel H. Smith and Thomas Lloyd," in conformity to the act of Congress of the United States entitled an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned.*

G. DENEALE, Clk. Dist. Col.

100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

RANAWAY, two months ago about the middle of November, a Negro Man, named TOM DANIEL, five feet ten inches high, black complection, has lost some of his jaw teeth, very knock kneed, about 45 years of age. It is supposed that he has made to the northward, and has a free pass. He took with him a grey mare, and is very fond of driving a cart— Apply to

RALPH LANE, Centreville,
Fairfax county, Virginia.

wtf

NOTICE.

CHRISTOPHER HILBOURN, who formerly resided in Loudon county, state of Virginia who is said to have removed into some other part of that state, is hereby informed, that by the death of his aunt Elizabeth Limebacker of Northampton in the county of Bucks and commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he is entitled to a considerable estate in lands and cash which will be delivered to him on application to Gerardus Wynkoop or Leffert Leffert's, executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Limebacker, deceased.

May 1—w3t

Valuable Land for Sale.

The executors of the last will and testament of Anthony Holmead deceased, will sell at private sale about forty-acres of Land adjoining the city of Washington at the northern extremity of 20th street west. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handsomest situations near the city, having a beautiful prospect of nearly the whole of the city of Washington, Alexandria and George Town, and any person inclinable to purchase this valuable property, will be shewn the same, and know the terms by application to the subscriber near the premises

JOHN HOLMEAD.