Anterior taxes in the year 9,	3,000,000	
Securities of receivers general and particular appraisers, notaries, bailiffs of the tribunals, attornies, *huissiers*, charge brokers & those persons employed in the *regie* of united duties,	36,000,000	
Sale of domains,	20,000,000	
Exterior means,	22,000,000	
	84,000,900	
One tenth, as in the year 12, upon the land tax,	20,690 500	
		104,690 500
Total, equal to the ways and means, in the year 13,		684 000,000

The fourth head relates to ameliorations projected for the year 14; and will rise from a definitive organization of public instruction, and upon the organization of the regie of the united duties.

Mr. Arnould then concluded his speech by the following observations:—

"The section of the finances of the tribunate feels a satisfaction in proclaiming the perfect accord which subsists between the prerogative of the throne and the right of the legislative power, at a moment when acclamations welcomed, by the tribunate, have elevated to the empire the great Napoleon. Yes, gentlemen, this is the first time since that memorable period, that you are called on to seal with the legislative power the alliance of the throne under the fourth dynasty, with the free and annual votes of supplies. It is in this chart of emancipation of the property and industry of Frenchmen that consists the guarantee of the glory and duration of the dynasty of the Bonaparte's, who have conquered our hearts in as much as they have cemented our rights.

"Gentlemen, I believe I have clearly stated to you that the present bill regulates the distribution of the returns anterior to the year 13; and provides for the urgent expenses of war, by sufficient receipts to keep up such a formidable establishment by land and sea as cannot fail of giving weight to future negociations for peace.

"Lastly, you will not fail to remark that the concluding heads of the bill will be the means of conducting the financial administration towards a system of amelioration gradually progressive.

"The section of finances of the tribunate, actuated by these considerations propose to the legislative body, the adoption of the present bill."

No orator from the council of state, or tribunate speaking, the discussion was closed.

The members then proceeded to give their votes upon the bill passing into a law, when it was decreed by 260 against 12.

PARIS, February 11.

Yesterday at noon, the great officers of the legion of honor, to whom his Majesty has granted the *grand cordon*, having been convoked by the great chancellor, repaired in *grand costume* to the palace of the Thuilleries, and met in the saloon preceding the hall of the Throne. His majesty being seated on the throne, the princes and grand dignitaries took their places in front of the throne. The great chancellor and the grand treasurer were placed on his right and left. The grand master of the ceremonies having taken the orders of the emperor, then invited successively the princes and grand dignitaries to approach the throne, to receive from the hands of his majesty the decorations which have been presented by the grand chancellor and the grand treasurer.

The princes and grand dignitaries having afterwards taken their accustomed places on the right and left of the throne, the grand master of the ceremonies introduced one after the other the great officers comprised in the imperial decree of the 12th of this month.— They received successively from the hands of the emperor the grand cordon of the legion of honor, and resumed to the right and left the places assigned them, agreeable to the functions with which they are invested.

The grand master afterwards introduced the princess Berghess, who in like manner received the grand decoration from the hands of his majesty.

The emperor, sitting and covered, then spoke in these words:

Gentlemen,

The grand decorations bring you near the throne; without requiring from you new oaths, it imposes on you no new obligations: it is a completion of the institution of the legion of honor. This grand decoration has also a particular object, that of connecting with our institutions the institutions of the different states of Europe, and to shew the regard & respect that I have, and that we have for what exists among the neighboring nations, our friends.

LONDON, April 4.

CONTINENTAL ALLIANCES.

A considerable number of letters were on Saturday received from Holland by a vessel which on Friday arrived at Gravesend. One from Rotterdam, dated on Tuesday, announces, that previous to the departure of the Russian general, Winzingerode, from Berlin, the king presented him his picture on a snuxbox, set in diamonds. His majesty likewise delivered to him, with his own hands, a letter which he had himself written to the emperor Alexander, containing the ultimatum of the Prussian cabinet on the subjects which have lately been in discussion between the two courts. Prussia, it is said, persists in her determination to oppose the military projects of Sweden, while Sweden has demanded the assistance of Russia by virtue of the first and third articles of the treaty of 1799, to vindicate her independence against the menaces of Prussia. These letters, in opposition to previous and more probable accounts say, that Lubec continued on the 29th ult. to refuse the contributions demanded by France, and had applied to the courts of Petersburgh, Berlin and Vienna, for redress.

This morning a mail from Gottenburgh and Lisbon arrived. By the former, government has received dispatches from Petersburgh, which are said to contain positive assurances on the part of the Emperor Alexander, of an immediate and powerful co-operation against France. Orders are stated to have been issued from the Russian war department to prepare for actual service a force little short of 180,000 men.

April 6.

Dispatches received yesterday from Petersburgh, are confidentially stated to contain intelligence which is the subject of much uneasiness to government, and is extremely different from that understood to have arrived by the Gottenburg mail. They were brought by Mr. Parsons the messenger, who was also charged with interesting communications from the court of Stockholm. A very considerable alteration with respect to his becoming a zealous and vigorous co-operator in the prosecution of hostilities against France, is said to have taken place in the sentiments of the Emperor Alexander, who, it is now asserted, declines all decisive or active interference in the war, and contents himself with offering his assistance for effecting the restoration of general tranquility. No inconsiderable degree of credit is given to this statement by persons of very high political connexions; and we understand that to the sensation excited by it, is to be attributed the depression felt yesterday by the funds. Private accounts from Petersburgh, which reach to the 12th ult. do not scruple to say, that any powerful co-operation on the part of Russia cannot be expected.—*Traveller.*

April 8.

By the arrival of the Hamburgh mail, we have received the following intelligence from our correspondent:

Hamburgh, April 2.

"The closest harmony now subsists between the courts of Prussia and France, and the former is very actively employed in adjusting differences between the latter and Russia. Letters from Petersburgh of the 16th ult. even mention that Monsieur de Novasilzow will shortly be sent on an extraordinary mission to Paris. Bonaparte has, it is said, as the price of reconciliation, offered to evacuate the electorate of Hanover. The number of the French troops in the electorate has already been considerably diminished.—The great changes, however, in the fate of Upper Italy, and the critical state of the kingdom of Naples will probably prevent this intended approximation.

"The various regiments lately drawn from the French coast of the channel, have received orders to re-occupy their former positions. Every officer and private absent on furlough, have been ordered to join their respective regiments, even though the leave of absence should not have expired. All the generals are also to repair to their respective stations on the coast. Massena is to have the chief command of the army of England, Augereau, that of Ireland, and Marmont that of Scotland.

"Berlin letters of the 30th ult. mention, that the Russian ambassador extraordinary will quit that city with the answer of his Prussian majesty on the 3d or 4th inst. Both he and his Secretary received as presents snuff-boxes, worth five thousand crowns each. Gen. Zarstrow is to go as minister plenipotentiary and extraordinary to the court of Petersburgh."

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, May 24.

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

[*Continued.*]

Proceeding to the periods for which the officers of the respective states are appointed we find the terms of office to be as follows:

The Chief Magistrate is elected in

New Hampshire—for one year.
Massachusetts—one year.
Rhode Island—one year.
Connecticut—one year.
New York—three years.
New Jersey—one year.
Pennsylvania—three years.
Delaware—three years.
Maryland—one year.
Virginia—one year.
North Carolina—one year.
South Carolina—two years.
Georgia—two years.
Vermont—one year.
Tennessee—two years.
Kentucky—four years.

We also find the legislative bodies chosen for the following periods:

The Senate, or the smaller branch, is elected in

New Hampshire—for one year.
Massachusetts—one year.
Rhode Island—one year.
Connecticut—one year.
New York—four years.
New Jersey—one year.
Pennsylvania—four years.
Delaware—three years.
Maryland—five years.
Virginia—four years.
North Carolina—one year.
South Carolina—four years.
Georgia—one year.
Tennessee—two years.
Kentucky—four years.

The House of Representatives is elected in

New Hampshire—for one year.
Massachusetts—one year.
Rhode Island—one year.
Connecticut—6 months.
New York—one year.
New Jersey—one year.
Pennsylvania—one year.
Delaware—one year.
Maryland—one year.
Virginia—one year.
North Carolina—one year.
South Carolina—two years.
Georgia—one year.
Vermont—one year.
Tennessee—two years.
Kentucky—one year.

And we find the judiciary appointed for the following periods:

In New Hampshire—not fixed by the constitution.
Massachusetts—during good behavior.
Rhode Island—one year.
Connecticut—not fixed by constitution.
New York—during good behavior.
New Jersey—seven years.
Pennsylvania—during good behavior.
Delaware— Do.
Maryland— Do.
Virginia— Do.
North Carolina— Do.
South Carolina— Do.
Georgia—three years.
Vermont—not fixed by the constitution.
Tennessee—not fixed by the constitution.
Kentucky—during good behavior.

On the period, therefore, of office, we discover a great diversity of opinion, as well in the republican as in the federal states. Indeed it appears that the periods are in general shorter in the latter than in the former states.

It follows from this view that, altho' a republican is the enemy of all political establishments under which permanent offices are created, and filled by individuals irresponsible to the nation, yet that as to the degrees in which a departure from this principle is expedient, great diversity of opinion exists. Whether the period of office shall be for six months, for a year, for two years, for three, for four or six, seems to have been viewed by the framers of our constitutions as a matter of detail, and as not affecting the great and vital principle of responsibility to the people. Indeed, in many of our constitutions, the judiciary hold their offices by a tenure only limited by life, and alone subject to abrogation on impeachment for misbehavior. Nor have there been wanting, among our ablest statesmen, advocates of this institution. Indeed a recurrence to the time of adopting the federal constitution will shew that this feature of it was as boldly extolled by republicans as well as federalists, as any which it contains; and it will be likewise perceived, that taking it as their model most of the states, who subsequently changed their constitutions, introduced into them the same principle. This does not prove the principle to be correct; it can only be tested by a full experience of its effects; but it does prove that men, with the best motives and most enlightened minds, have sanctioned it, and that, however erroneous it may be, it is to be considered as an error of the head, and not of the heart. That it is erroneous would seem to appear from the dangerous assertions of power made by the judiciary, which, if carried into full practice, could not fail to prostrate all the other departments of government; from its anomalous nature to every other political institution established among us; and from its natural tendency to lead to innumerable abuses. Still, though we may admit these remarks to be accurate, and agree that this organization of the judiciary requires radical alteration, when we come to details, how various shall we find the provisions, either in existence, or as suggested by theoretical writers. In some of the states, the election of the judges is annual, in others they are chosen for a number of years. In some states they are chosen directly by the people; in others by the chief magistrate, and in others by the legislative bodies. In some states their compensations are not liable to diminution; in others they may be varied at legislative discretion. If we consult the theories of political writers, we shall perceive a still wider difference of sentiment.

What can we infer from all these facts, but that the organization of the several political departments admits of varieties so endless, and is a work so delicate and difficult, as naturally, if not necessarily, to create great diversity of opinion in minds equally enlightened and virtuous? It will be seen that this diversity has existed from the earliest periods of our national existence until the present day; nor can it be expected to cease until a long lapse of years shall have solved many political problems by a more extensive experience than the American people have yet had.

In the mean time what monition do these considerations more emphatically dictate than an amicable toleration of opinions, however various? If my object is reform: if it is my sincere conviction that a change is required in the constitution under which I live, I have a right, it is my duty to open my mind to the freest enquiry, and to enlighten, as far as is in my power, the minds of my fellow-citizens; to expose what I deem error, however venerable by time or the weight of authority. But let me not forget that the right I claim is common to others; and that they who hold different opinions from me may demand the exercise of it with the same justice that I do. Let it also ever be remembered that a mere difference of opinion, so far from being an evidence of hostility, is often the strongest criterion of friendship, and that the interests and attachments of individuals may be the most indissoluble and sincere, although their opinions on speculative points widely differ.

With regard to the mode of removing officers, though there does not exist so wide, there still exists a considerable difference. Under most of the state constitutions, as well as under the federal constitution, the chief magistrates and members of the legislature hold their appointments for limited terms, during which they are not removable by those who appointed them. They can only be dismissed from office by an expulsion from the body of which they are members, and in some instances by impeachment. The greatest existing diversity on this point appears in the different judiciary provisions in force in the respective states. The Judges are removable in

New Hampshire—By impeachment.
Massachusetts—Do. or address to Governor of two Houses.
Connecticut— No const. provision.
Rhode Island— Do.
New-York— By impeachment.
New-Jersey— Do.
Pennsylvania— By impeachment, or address to governor of two thirds of both Houses.
Delaware— Do.
Maryland— For misbehavior, or conviction in a court of law.
Virginia— By impeachment.
N. Carolina— Do.
S. Carolina— Do.
Georgia— Do. or by address to governor of two thirds of both houses.
Vermont— By impeachment.
Tennessee— Do.
Kentucky— Do. or by gov. on address of two-thirds of both Houses.

[*To be Continued.*]

The Council of the Territory of Orleans have passed an act for the incorporation of a Marine Insurance Company, with a capital not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Ossian's Poems.—The long disputed manuscripts of the Poems of Ossian, in the original Celtic, are now in the press under the auspices of the Highland Society, to be accompanied by a latin translation by the late Mr. Macfarlane. The whole, says the London Monthly Magazine, will form two large volumes octavo.

Morn. Chron.

Departed this life on the 20th inst. Mr. JOSEPH HODGSON, a member of the City Council, a man much lamented by a circle of friends and acquaintances, as being a worthy member of society, an affectionate husband and tender parent.

His funeral discourse will be delivered by the Rev. *John Chalmers*, on Sunday the 2d of June at 10 o'clock at the Methodist meeting house in George Town.

The French drama L'Abbe de L'Epee was lately performed at Lindau in Germany in a manner altogether new. The part of Theodore was played by a child of 13 years, who had been really deaf and dumb from his birth: and that of the Abbe by the tutor who had taught him to read and write.

One of the Parisian projectors has published a scheme for uniting the Rhone and Seine, and making Paris a central depot for the commerce of the two rivers. He proposes, of course, to call this the Navigation Bonaparte.

A Shower of Snow Balls. On Friday last, about 4 o'clock, a small cloud appeared in the northwest, that arose rapidly to the zenith and commenced a discharge of snow balls about the size of walnuts. Ten of them weighed an ounce, after being considerably dissolved. They were more perfectly in a globular form than I ever saw any hail—were quite dry when they fell, and easily broken between the thumb and finger. When the cloud appeared the mercury in the thermometer stood at 60° of Fahrenheit's scale. The volley of snow balls cooled the air so much that it immediately fell to 43°. And in a few minutes after the cloud had passed the zenith it rose again to 72°. They have beaten a considerable part of the buds off the trees, and I think it likely have injured the fruit trees considerably. It extended over about five or six miles square, and fell about an inch deep.

Walpole paper.

A curious fact in natural history has been observed by Dr. Gabriel Anselmi, professor of anatomy at Turin. A snake, called in Italy Serpe Nera, the Coluber Natrix of Linnaeus, is said to be extremely fond of milk; and the country people even pretend that it makes its way into the dairies to gratify its inclination. They even assert, that it is sometimes found entwined round the legs of cows, sucking their teats with such avidity as to draw blood when their milk is exhausted. Of this fact, which by many had been considered as a popular tale, the Doctor had himself an opportunity of being an eye witness. "Walking, according to custom (says he) one morning, on the road called the Park, bordered by pastures, containing a great number of sheep and horned cattle, I observed an old, but vigorous cow, separate from the others, and lowing, with her head raised in the air, her ears erect, and shaking her tail. Surprised at the noise she made, I seated myself on the banks of a stream, and followed her wherever she went with my eyes. After running for some minutes, she suddenly stopped in a sequestered spot, and began to ruminate. Inquisitive to discover the cause I went to the place. After going into a pond to drink, she came out, and waited on the brink for a black snake, which crept from among the bushes, and approaching her, entwined himself round her legs, and began to suck her milk. I observed this phenomenon two successive days, without informing the herdsman. The third day I acquainted him with it, and he told me that for some time the cow kicked at the approach of her calf, and that she could not, without difficulty, be compelled to suffer it to suck. We took away the snake, which we killed. On the succeeding day the cow, after in vain waiting for her suckling, ran about the meadow in such a manner that the herdsman was obliged to shut her up." Dr. Anselmi has discovered that if the teats of the cows be washed with a decoction of tobacco, the ravages of these extraordinary depredators may be effectually prevented.

The following article translated from a French paper, received at the office of the Philadelphia Register, is more explanatory than any thing that has yet appeared of the policy of the Turkish government in permitting the Russian armaments to pass the Dardanelles, and of the probability of those armaments acting in concert with the Grand Expedition, which, by the last advices, was on the point of sailing from England, and supposed to be destined for the Mediterranean.

The French Ambassador M. Brune, previous to his departure from Constantinople, communicated to the Reis Effendi the copy of a note, which the minister Talleyrand had addressed to the Turkish

231