genius and of Catharine's ambition, lurks in the remotest fold of Alexander's heart, they must be convinced that he will act for Austria. We have, however, some facts which may guide our speculations in this respect;—the recal of Romanzoff from Paris, the change in the foreign department, the negociation with Talleyrand, the journey of their Prussian majesties to St. Petersburg, and the measures bordering on actual hostilities he carried into execution on their return; these facts, which, at any other period, would be considered as unequivocal proofs of a total change in the policy of that court. We must acknowledge, we are among the number of those who anticipate that event; and, when we look back the short space of two years, when Alexander displayed so much loyalty, good faith, and magnanimity, we fondly and pertinaciously adhere to the hope, that a monarch, who stood once, & so deservedly, high in the esteem of his country, will soon rank again among the most ardent of our supporters in favor of universal freedom. Denmark follows of course in the vortex of Russian politics.

Lower Rhine, March 12.

A dreadful storm is again gathering over the continent of Europe, and I doubt whether at any time before such numerous corps of troops were at once in motion as at this present moment. The armies of France and her allies, which are actually already marching against Austria, may without the least exaggeration, be estimated at 500,000 men. It is not equally easy to ascertain the real military force of Austria; but there cannot remain a doubt of its being also very formidable.

Leipsic, March 8.

The last hopes of the preservation of peace are vanishing fast away. All the measures adopted by our government point at any thing but peace, and it seems to be finally decided, that the fruitful fields of Germany are again to be inundated with blood. The Castle of Weissenfar is fitting up for the reception of certain exalted personages in case of war.

The last letters from Vienna state, that all the general officers who were in the metropolis have left it to join their different corps.

Lower Elbe, March 6.

According to intelligence from Sweden, the king has forbidden the introduction of English newspapers into his dominions, not on account of any hostile disposition towards England, but because some of the English newspapers express themselves in a style concerning Swedish affairs, which the king fears may produce unpleasant effects upon the minds of his subjects.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

The American Press could not, perhaps, have conferred a higher benefit on the public, than has been done by the recent publication of *Malthus's Treatise on the principle of population.* However divided men of science and observation may be on the accuracy of the inferences deduced by the writer, there can be no division on the importance of the subject discussed, on the candor with which it is treated, and on the diligence with which facts have been collected. A more vigorous, original and practical work has not for a long time been penned. Few men will peruse it without profit; for should it fail in adding to their stores of knowledge, it will indisputably succeed in given new and useful directions to their reflections. If we are not mistaken, the principles it establishes will hereafter irradiate the page of history, by the clear light which they are calculated to shed on many of the most obscure and otherwise inexplicable events that befall nations.

The leading principle, assumed by Mr. Malthus, is, that the great mass of misery and vice prevalent in the world, has been the result of a too rapid increase of the human species, which by outgrowing the existing limits of subsistence have principally given birth to the wars, diseases and famines which have successively desolated the earth, and have consigned the greater portion of its inhabitants to indigence and wretchedness. Having conclusively established, as he thinks, this principle, he exposes the absurdity of all those attempts, which have been made from time immemorial, to accelerate the natural increase of the human species; and not satisfied with enforcing this position, he recommends to moral and religious instructors the inculcation of a forbearance to marry until the parties possess the probable means of maintaining their children. He contends that nothing has been so fertile in the creation of misery as early marriages in communities where the means of subsistence have not been previously obtained; and infers that it is our duty so to regulate our conduct and passions, as to avoid a step which cannot fail, when these means do not exist, of not only making ourselves wretched, but likewise of entailing wretchedness on our children. And, notwithstanding the strength of the passions, he thinks that our own reflection, co-operating with public opinion, may have a great effect in repressing imprudent marriages, or an early sexual intercourse.

These inferences, if drawn from correct principles, however they may hereafter apply to this country, are happily at present in a great measure inapplicable. For the means of subsistence are so prodigally produced among us, as invariably even to exceed the unprecedented growth of our numbers.

There is, however, one inference drawn which is not altogether inapplicable to our state of society. It relates to the mode of providing for the support of the poor. This inference explodes as unjust and insufficient all the public institutions established in Europe for their maintenance; and goes to shew that so far from mitigating, they have constantly tended to aggravate the evil. If this view be just, if it ought not at present materially to influence our conduct, it should, at least, be steadily kept in view as our state of society approximates to that of Europe.

One thing we are happy to find, as it confirms an opinion which we have long entertained; in the judgment of Mr. Malthus, the condition of the poor is most successfully to be ameliorated by the education of their children, which he strongly recommends as a substitute for their pecuniary maintenance. This he inculcates as a duty incumbent on every society, as in every respect unexceptionable, and as a blessing which cannot be too widely extended.

At present we are a happy people. The gifts of fortune, as they are unjustly called, are indeed, as they must be, unequally distributed among us; but the career to comfort, to wealth, and even to power, is open to all, and there is no one among us that perishes with indigence. How long we shall remain so must depend on ourselves, if the immutable laws of nature do not imperiously, as it is believed they do not, destine us to the same round with those nations whose memorials only exist on the page of history. If we avoid the wreck which has befallen other nations, it can only be by shunning the causes which led to their destruction. To those, who wish distinctly to perceive these causes, and have the ambition of exploring the path by which they may be avoided, we warmly recommend a perusal of this able work.

Tennessee Election.—The poll for a member of Congress, for the district formerly represented by G. W. Campbell, (being the only one from which we have heard) was as follows, in the county in which Knoxville is situated:

P. M. Miller 475
Scattering 6

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The following circular is to be forwarded by the Governor of this commonwealth, to the officers commanding its detachment of the requisition of 100,000 troops, for the use of the U. States:—

Richmond, May 5th, 1809.

Sir,

I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the enclosed communication from the Secretary of War, and have to request that the wishes of the President of the U. States, therein contained, may be fully complied with: to that end I send you a copy of the said communication, for each of the commandants of regiments, within your brigade.

Accept my hearty congratulations on the late happy change of prospect with respect to our foreign relations; and permit me to hope that on all occasions similar to the one which produced the late call for a portion of our citizen soldiers to be held in readiness to take the field, the militia of Virginia will, as they always have done, promptly step forward in vindication of her national rights and honor: effectually to do so, it is necessary that no relaxation of effort to obtain military knowledge should be permitted to take place in consequence of present pacific appearances. I have therefore (and I trust it will not be deemed unseasonable) to exhort my fellow citizens of the militia, zealously to employ themselves in the acquisition of a knowledge of that art which may be their greatest security in the day of battle.

I am, with great respect,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN TYLER.
To BRIGADIER GENERAL ——

[CIRCULAR.]

His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia.

War Department, 29th April.

Sir,

I am directed by the President of the U. S. to inform your excellency that the detachment of 10,198 militia made in pursuance of a communication to your excellency from this department, bearing date the 29th day of Oct. 1803, is no longer required to be held in readiness for actual service.

In the orders which your excellency will give for discharging the troops from that service, it is requested by the President, that his thanks may be presented to the corps whose patriotism has induced them to volunteer their services to the United States.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. EUSTIS,
Secretary for the Department of War.

Alexandria, May 2.

Yesterday the President of the U. States and Heads of Department honored the citizens of Alexandria with their company at a public dinner, agreeable to an invitation given them. The President was met at the foot of the Potomac bridge (which he passed in his carriage) by the officers of the second legion of militia on horseback, accompanied by an escort from captain Dangerfield's troop of cavalry, and a number of the citizens on horseback.—He was conducted into town down Washington street, into King street, where he was received by col. M'Kinney and the different uniform companies of militia, who saluted him as he passed, and when he had alighted at Mr. Caton's Hotel, the military fired a federal salute. The President was received at Mr. Caton's by the committee of arrangement, and the citizens of the town were introduced, and paid their respects to their respected and welcome guests. The military officers also waited upon the President and his suite and were introduced by col. M'Kinney.

At 3 o'clock the company sat down to an elegant dinner, provided by Mr. Caton. *William Herbert, Esq.* Mayor of the town, presided, supported by by the *hon. Judge Fitzhugh* and *Col. Simms* as vice presidents. After dinner the following toasts were drank, interspersed with songs and music; and we are happy to say that on no former occasion have we seen a more numerous and respectable company, and the greatest cordiality and cheerfulness pervaded every countenance.

1. The United States, their Union the basis of their strength, peace and happiness.

2. The Constitution of the U. S. the cement of their union.

3. The people of the U. S. too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender their own.

4. The Congress of the U. S. may their deliberations result in their country's welfare.

5. The Judiciary of the U. S.

6. The advancement of science and the diffusion of information, the best aliment to true liberty.

7. Internal improvement and facility of intercourse.

8. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions.

9. The memory of Gen. Washington.

10. The Sages and Heroes of the glorious revolution.

11. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

12. The militia of the U. S. well regulated, the firmest bulwark of the republic.

13. The army and navy of the U. States.

14. The American fair.

By the President of the U. S.

Prosperity to Alexandria.

By the Secretary of State.

Institutions for the diffusion of knowledge—may they be patronised as objects of primary importance.

By the Secretary of the Treasury.

The District of Columbia.

By the Secretary of War.

The second legion of the militia of the district of Columbia.

After the President and Head of Departments had retired—

James Madison, Esq. President of the U. S.

The Heads of Departments.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Merchants.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

By the officers of the second Legion.

The Secretary at War.

By James Keithe, Esq.

May this day terminate all party distinctions.

By Mr. Hopkins.

The Chief Justice of the United States.

Knoxville, April 29.

The Legislature of this state adjourned at 12 o'clock at night on Saturday last. The act concerning executions and for other purposes, passed the Senate, eight to four.

Mr. White moved an address to the President of the U. States, which was unanimously agreed to. As soon as we can procure a copy, it shall be inserted.

Boston, May 6.

The fortifications now erecting on Governor's Island, in this harbor, are, a Circular Work for heavy cannon on the extreme point of West Head, in the water, and adjacent to the main channel, commanded by a battery, to be built on the summit of West Head, which battery will be commanded by Fort Warren, the work erected last summer. These, with a battery of fifteen 24 pounders on the South Point, constitute the works on Governor's Island.

By the schr. Maria, capt. Grant, from St. Bartholomews, we learn, that on the 15th of April, the French fleet were blockaded in the Saints by adml. Cochrane's fleet—that on the 16th they slipped their cables, and on the 17th they got into Bassaterre, where they landed their stores, &c.

At the west precinct in Bridgewater, on Tuesday last, a cow belonging to Mr. Thomas Ames, of that place, calved four calves, three of them were alive, and like to do well, when our informant saw them. *Boston Gazette.*

Windsor, (Ver.) May 2.

On Friday last, about 12 o'clock at noon, a gentleman arrived in town, with the joyful news which is communicated in the preceding columns of this paper. The glad tidings immediately spread through this vicinity; all party animosities were laid aside; the bell was rung; the United States' flag was hoisted; the citizens assembled; formed a procession in the main street, and preceded by a band of music and a field piece, marched on to the court house common, when the cannon was discharged a number of times, accompanied with the shouts of the citizens. After which the procession returned to the place from whence it moved, and the citizens dispersed. At no one time since party spirit has made its appearance in our country, has there been that appearance of union of sentiment in any one act of the general government as the present time.

Philadelphia, May 9.

General Bright, and the other citizens of the militia, who were sentenced to fine and imprisonment, for resisting the execution of the laws of the United States, in the case of Olmstead, were yesterday evening released: the President of the U. States having in special form remitted both species of penalty, considering the law as satisfied, as far as relates to those citizens, who acted under the erroneous orders of the governor of the state.

Baltimore, May 10.

A passenger in the ship United States arrived at Alexandria, informs, that before he sailed from St. Bartholomews, a gentleman came on board and informed, that a vessel had just arrived from St. Thomas, which brought accounts of the capture of St. Domingo by the British. It was expected that Guadaloupe would not stand out long; the British had commenced the bombardment.

The Felucca built schooner, Swift, captain Watts, belonging to this port, built on a new model, performed her passage from the Capes of Virginia to St. Jago de Cuba, in the extraordinary short passage of eight days.

Baltimore, May 10.

"We are informed that the Spanish Consul in this city, has received an official communication from the Intendant General of the Island of Cuba, dated the 20th April, in which he is informed, that for the present, the Havanna, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba, and Trinidad, are the only ports in said island where neutral ships and those of the allies of Spain can be admitted; that to further the introduction of flour from New Spain, a duty of eight dollars per barrel is laid on American flour when brought in American vessels, and five dollars for the same, if brought in Spanish vessels—but may be transported from one to another of the above ports, without further contribution; and if exported to a foreign court, will pay one per cent. on said duty, though it be only removed from one vessel to another.

"It is further stated that some alteration in the duties of other articles of provisions is about to take place whenever the supplies from New Spain can be ascertained, of which due notice will be given."

Richmond, May 9.

Extract from the proceedings of the President and Professors of William and Mary College, April 14, 1809.

RESOLVED, That JOHN S. BARBOUR be, and hereby is, forever expelled from this college, for giving a challenge to fight a duel, and other conduct contrary to the rules for the maintenance of good order.

Signed, J. MADISON, *President*

From the Boston Patriot.

EPILOGUE TO WHO'S THE DUPE!

Scene—a Street—*Head Quarters of Good Principles.*

The gay Editor, a grave Senator, and Supernumeraries, (two Republicans.)

Ed. Great news, your honor—glad tidings from Washington.

Sen. Yes, and very ill-timed too.

Ed. Earlier would have been better—but better late than never.

Sen. Hush—not so fast, major. 'Tis too soon by a month or so. There's our election for representatives, you know, and—

Ed. Yes, your honor, and I think this will tend to unite the peop—

Sen. Fie! The wrong way I am—

Ed. (softly.) These gentlemen are demos, sir.

Sen. A word with you alone, major. (*Aside.*) We must try to turn this in our favor, if pos—

Ed. A tougher job than John Bull's victory at Corunna—besides you see even the populace of England can be no longer deceived. Our friends there are evidently on their beam ends.

Sen. So shall we be here, if we don't trim our sails, so as to turn this unlucky breeze from Washington to our account.

Ed. I profess some skill in trimming—but this flaw is dead against us at every point.

Sen. Courage, major—"*Nil desperandum.*" You know we have one advantage—there's the blind side of the populace, and—

Ed. But we have chafed the blind side already till—

Sen. Courage, I say, my good major. I'll prepare for your paper a long representat—

Ed. (*parting.*) Representative catcher—wer—but I had rather it would be short, as things are—you may try the experiment in the Repertory and Palladium first—I'll wait a week or so—and then, if your plan takes, your honor may furnish up something, and I will publish.—

JOTHAM SOILTILLERS.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET,

Next door West of *Mrs. Doyne's Boarding House*, Pennsylvania Avenue.

MAY 12—3t.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JAMES BUTCHER,
Governor of Maryland

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the thirty second article of the Constitution and Form of Government, "that upon the death, resignation, or removal out of this state, of the Governor, the first named of the Council for the time being shall act as Governor, and qualify in the same manner, and shall immediately call a meeting of the General Assembly giving not less than fourteen days notice of the meeting, at which meeting a governor shall be appointed in manner aforesaid for the residue of the year." And whereas his Excellency ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq. late Governor of this state, resigned the said office on Saturday, the sixth inst. I have therefore, in virtue of the above power and directions, appointed Monday the fifth day of June next, for the meeting and holding of the General Assembly of this state, of which the several Sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, *Clk. of the Council.*
May 12—Jun5

NOTICE.

HAVING agreeably to the laws of Maryland, attached Fourteen Hogsheads of Tobacco, inspected at Bladensburg Warehouse, as the property of John Goulding, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to me, I hereby warn those who may be disposed to purchase the Inspector's Notes therefor, that I shall prosecute the writ of attachment to final issue agreeably to law. The following are the marks, numbers and weights of the said Fourteen Hogsheads of Tobacco:

B E C	7	1131	92	1039
—	8	1032	96	936
—	9	1129	96	1033
—	10	1028	98	930
—	4	1209	107	1102
—	5	1197	98	1099
—	6	1073	100	973
I I	271	1076	104	972
—	272	1062	101	961
—	274	1053	98	955
—	129	1046	108	938
M B	325	1076	100	976
I R H	211	1083	118	965
R R	270	1105	97	1013

BALEY E. CLARK.

City of Washington, 12th May 1809—3t.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON FRIDAY the 19th day of MAY at 3 P. M. near the Capitol Hill, at the house of Mr. PEARSON; HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention—and also 400 or 500 bushels of Oyster Shells. Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

SAML. SPEAKE, Auc.

May 12—3t.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given to any person who will give satisfactory evidence against the person who SHOT the subscribers HORSE on the Commons of this City, between the evening of the 2nd, and 8 Clock of the evening of the 3d instant.

ROBERT KING.

May 5—