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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. PHILLIPS ADVANCE

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Under a government founded on the will of the people, and under which rulers are the guardians of their rights and interests, we cannot too frequently require into the effects of their conduct, and the opinion entertained by the people respecting them. Those measures which tend to unite and harmonize the community must ever be wise, while those which tend to division and intimidation, must be proportionally unwise. We view the opinions of individuals of right or wrong may be embraced by a proud mind, it is made certain that the public practical hypocrisy is to be acquired by conciliating and respecting the sentiments of the people. Can they be fully satisfied they think themselves so? As they assume, the only way of rendering them happy is to collect their feelings and wishes and carry them into effect.

It does not follow that a government is to yield implicit obedience to every opinion that takes possession of the public mind. On the contrary, it is their duty to dissipate it, and to inform the people with more correct sentiments; and in this they will seldom fail to succeed, when, actuated by disinterested motives, they diligently promote the public good, and honestly unfold the grounds on which they act. Men possessed of equal information generally agree on the great opinions of common concern, when no particular interest or feeline motive lead them astray; and of such men the great body of the nation is composed. In this consists the merit of the present administration. What have been its effects? It has united and harmonized public sentiment with much astonishing rapidity.

To show this it is only necessary to recollect the sensitive throughs in parts in the year 1800 and in the present year.

We shall first notice the change which has taken place in Congress. This will furnish the important views of the effects of the measures of the present administration on the people, and on the states.

The election of the members of the *House of representatives* will exhibit the former.

Political complexion of the House of Representatives in the year 1800.

	Fed.	Repub.
New Hampshire,	4	0
Massachusetts,	11	2
Rhode Island,	2	0
Connecticut,	7	0
Vermont,	4	0
New-York,	6	6
New-Jersey,	2	3
Pennsylvania,	9	6
Delaware,	1	0
Maryland,	4	4
Virginia,	4	13
North Carolina,	4	6
South Carolina,	4	2
Georgia,	0	2
Kentucky,	0	2
Tennessee,	0	2
	58	—
	21	51

Federal majority 10

Political complexion of the House of Representatives in 1803.

	Fed.	Repub.
New Hampshire,	2	0
Massachusetts,	10	7
Connecticut,	7	0
Rhode Island,	0	2
Vermont,	4	2
New-York,	7	6
New-Jersey, (probable)	0	6
Pennsylvania,	4	12
Delaware,	0	2
Maryland, (probable)	3	6
Virginia,	0	19
North Carolina,	1	11
South Carolina,	2	6
Georgia,	0	4
Kentucky,	0	6
Tennessee,	0	3
Ohio,	0	1
	39	103
		39
Republican majority		64

The following tables formed on the above statement will show the change of each state, arising for a surmise of numbers or alteration of political opinions.

FEDERAL LOSS AND GAIN.

	1800	1803	Lds.	gain
New Hampshire,	4	2	2	0
Massachusetts,	11	10	1	0
Rhode Island,	2	0	2	0
Connecticut,	7	7	0	0
Vermont,	4	4	0	0
New-York,	6	7	0	1
New-Jersey,	2	0	2	0
Pennsylvania,	9	4	5	0
Delaware,	1	0	1	0
Maryland,	4	3	1	0
Virginia,	4	0	4	0
North Carolina,	4	1	3	0
South Carolina,	4	2	2	0
Georgia,	0	0	0	0
Kentucky,	0	0	0	0
Tennessee,	0	0	0	0
			24	4

Republican loss and Gain.

New Hampshire,	0	0*	0
Massachusetts,	2	7	0
Rhode Island,	0	2	0
Connecticut,	0	0	0
Vermont,	2	2	0
New-York,	6	11	0
New-Jersey,	3	6	0
Pennsylvania,	6	12	0
Delaware,	0	1	0
Maryland,	4	6	0
Virginia,	13	19	0
North Carolina,	6	11	0
South Carolina,	2	6	0
Georgia,	2	4	0
Kentucky,	2	6	0
Tennessee	2	3	0
		—	—
		21	11

From this view it appears that federalists have lost twenty members, and gained eleven; that there have been twenty growth of federalists in the states of New-Hampshire and Vermont, which the gain is made. It arises entirely from their increase of members and consequently increase of representatives. On the contrary, in New-Hampshire, there is a relative loss of power arising of a representative: in Vermont it is neither a relative gain or loss; and in New-York there is a relative gain of two representatives.

It therefore appears that republicanism has not in any state lost a single member, or portion of a member, which is not fully made up by gains elsewhere. It further appears that a combination of reason and feeling has taken place in every state, not before unanimously represented.

Political complexion of the Senate in 1800.

	Fed.	Repub.
New-Hampshire	1	1
Massachusetts	2	0
Rhode Island	2	0
Connecticut	2	0
Vermont	2	0
New-York	1	1
New-Jersey	2	0
Pennsylvania	2	0
Delaware	2	0
Maryland	2	0
Virginia	0	2
North Carolina	0	2
South Carolina	1	1
Georgia	0	2
Kentucky	0	2
Tennessee	0	2
	21	11
Federal majority	10	

Political complexion of the Senate in 1803.

	Fed.	Repub.
New Hampshire	2	0
Massachusetts	2	0
Connecticut	2	0
Rhode Island	0	2
Vermont	0	2
New-York	0	2
New-Jersey	1	1
Pennsylvania	0	2
Delaware	2	0
Maryland	0	2
Virginia	0	2
North Carolina	0	2
South Carolina	0	2
Georgia	0	2
Kentucky	0	2
Tennessee	0	2
	9	25
		9
Republican majority		16

Wednesday, October 12, 1803.

WAS considered to the good of the Union the opinion of a monarchy, on the 18th ult. a page, sent by the name of WILLIAM GRAHAM—is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high a deep black complexion, thin visage, black hair, and has no one low or two upper front teeth, and has a fear on the back part of his left shoulder, occasioned by the cut of an axe; he has on a round about new cloth jacket with Brass, light coloured cloth roll, nankeen shirt and trowsers and an old wool hat—he says he belongs to Mr. John Cooke, at Great Wilson creek, Virginia, within 15 miles of Dumfries—and is about 17 years of age—has been sold for his expenses in coming to the

James Wilson, Sheriff.

September 13. 1w18

IRISH INSURRECTION.

The following account of the late insurrection is contained in a private letter from DUBLIN, which we copy from a London paper:

DUBLIN, AUGUST 12.

"Various conjectures prevail here as to the opinion of the existing conspiracy, from which so much is still upon record. Among the best informed political circles it is said to have commenced long after the State prisoner has expected the plans of the French, and that it has for the most part been the wicked and turbulent of the deluded Catholics, who have formed a society, and which afterwards formed a society of ten, and each of these ten formed a society of a similar number; each non-similarly these accomplices from among those chiefters with which he was acquainted—Strictly of course for his own protection, the who held proved their fidelity to the cause, and to the principles of conspiracy. The inscriptive appointment of societies in this way, seemed to proceed very well, and it was expected a number of the old veteran sifugents. Then every yolitical activity was exerted to induce proselytes among orangemen. In this point, fact they were unfortunately too forcible for the conspiracy. Hence the rise and by the manner in which the union was effected, and the manner in which it was conceived. The six clients referred to on that occasion and notoriously the conspiracy, which was, and diminishing the number of the loyalists, and which consequently tended to infeeble the resolution of the disaffected. It was conducted by the one as a mere military task, and by the other as a British exhibition, while it was felt by the loyalists as a political business, and by the disaffected of this measure, therefore, the progression of the project was accelerated, and the ranks of the orangemen are said to have conferred with the Catholics, and the Catholics have, and it is even supposed that some of them have taken a decided lead. This conduct of the Catholics is to be comprehend a deliberation of the perform, and to be indeed on both principles as to escape the odium (however their objects may be considered in other respects) which attached to the conspiracy, and, namely, that of being the contrivance of a mere military task. The unexpected and extraordinary union of the contending parties, who by their conduct has for long manifested that Ireland Ireland will love to be; you that the evils, which, perhaps, in the mass, appeared perhaps by our party, are ever worst felt by all. Their evils it is unnecessary to describe; they are already known to the world and to mariners, and they are fresh as a bed of sore, difficult to generality or pulse would be known to remove. Severity, however, as they might have expected, particularly first the union, I allure you the friends of the people feeling was confidently aggravated by the disappointment of our expectations, that Lord Moira would have been appointed to the lord lieutenancy of this country. Had this our old, silver and able advocate been first to govern us, his prudence would have afforded an simple and satisfactory guarantee that no injustice would be done to Ireland, that no severity would have been even mentioned. The expectation of relief and improvement which has appearance among us would excite, would have been tolerated to other, and, that, if even health it would be impossible to perhaps any memorial of the people to Ireland his firmness. I will admit that the present government have not exposed themselves to the charge of severity; but merely suspension of habitations against the people cannot produce a conscious rigorousness of a mere minister cannot produce him popularity.

"Ireland, Ireland, Ireland, the wretch which I let out. It is said that the criminal society of ten confessions the discovery of the infamous conspiracy from them all other, and are commutated to the lenity of transportation, and pardon intentionally by whom the expiration was promoted—You will perceive from a confirmation of this plan that it is from intuitively from that of the United Irishmen, as defined by O'Connor and Emmet before the committee of the Irish parliament. Under the former from these was a much more intensive and extensive of all the members of the conspiracy, and so was frequently in the [illegible] under the present, it is impossible or not to give information against any considerable number of individuals, for he has no opportunity of knowing more than the society from which he emanated, and in which he is flattered. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to procure information to any great extent. It is even fabricated that you government knows nothing very precise on the subject.

"This at once renders the alarm and renders satisfaction more extensive—In rate Dry indeed, in completely to intervene the frank intercourse which previously to the 23d ult. existed between man and man. Formidable in this conspiracy may appear, it could give the much lighter pleasure to be informed that it is indeed not an encouragement to the traditional views of Bonaparte on the country, to whom its prospects profile the most determined hostility. It was the hope to accomplish a separation without any foreign aid; and though happily disappointed in this, the confidence was, we have reason, also wrecked to complain of the sufferings of their countrymen, and to justify their own counsels, full speak in terms of honour of the idea of belonging to the political professions of the French government."

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A committee, consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament was appointed February 10, 1786, to take into consideration the state of the Coin of this kingdom, and the committee having recorded the confidential Mr. Hutchett, Mr. Cole appeared to have fulfilled which, and the committee being desirous to ascertain whether this fall was occasioned by any secret either in the quality of the standard gold, or in the figures and imperfection of the coins, received Mr. Henry Cavendish, Mr. Cole, R. S. and Charles Hutchett, Esq. F. R. S. would examine by a series of experiments, whether any of these defects really existed.

This important enquiry was professed and with great affability by their gentlemen; and Mr. Hutchett has lately shewn to the gentlemen of the Royal Society a detailed and curious account of the experiments, with the reflections Mr. Hutchett's extensive knowledge, as they all, and the celebrity for accuracy of subjects, render his communication on this subject peculiarly valuable.

Two questions seem to be principally decided:

1st. Whether very fair and faithful gold, or gold of modern mint is in reality with the proceeds of coining, suffer the mint by wear, under the various circumstances of friction to which coin is subjected in the course of circulation?

2dly. Whether coin with a fine, smooth and broad surface, wears less than coin which has certain prominences and rolled shape the ground or general level of surface?

The experiments undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining these points were made on a large fine alloy of his majesty's mint in the mode of which many coins from the wear advertised.

"It was proved that in the extremes of difficility and handiwork were equally objectionable, gold of moderate difficility is that which is the best adapted for coins; and that, from various trials with all the alloys, it was found that neither pure silver or copper can be employed to alloy gold which is intended to be coined.

"It appears also from the experiments made, to which a solution of the friend gauge, that there is not any remarkable difference in the comparative wear of the three kinds of standard gold, all of which suffer attrition slowly, and with much difficility. For which reason, and from the consideration of every other circumstance, it might be evident, that the extraordinary lofty which the gold coin of this kingdom is fitted to have fulfilled which is certain fineness of fine standard, with even a shallow of probability, be attributed to any important defect in the composition or quality of the standard gold; and all that can be said for the fineness of the standard gold of this kind may have been caused by the rough impression and milled edge given to the coin, which each piece of coin is fitted and is affed on by the others, in the manner of a die.

"There is every reason to believe that our gold coin suffer but little friction against itself; and the chief cause of natural and fair wear probably of a form extraordinary and nearly partial which may occasionally be exposed in the course of circulation. But still it must be remembered that the united effects of every species of friction during their circulation cannot produce any other wear than that which is extremely slow and gradual, and such as will by no means account for the great and rapid diminution which has been observed in the gold coin of this country."

If the reports of gold coined at the mint from 1777 to 1797, be only taken at thirty millions, (which is under the mark) and supposed that the 1, 2, 3 may be in circulation, we have every reason to believe that no millions of guineas have been melted down and exported.

London, August 26.

One of the most extraordinary events we have lately received, contains the following account:

We little expected that the revolutionary scenes which so long agitated the Western Hemisphere, would have extended their influence even to distant and so far from a government in the Atlantic—The principles which drive the rebels in this quarter, will be found to be in exact accordance with those which produced the French revolution—the progress therefore to be inevitable, and if we view the character of the nation and the prepossessions genius of revolution is more particularly, that the result will be the time pushe the fabrication of the absurd government of the Chinese.

The following interesting account of the Chinese, we have received from a correspondent:

There has lately up within these years been a great and rapid body of men, of a description very familiar to what we have known for few years fall by the name of the Illuminati. They are known to one another by peculiar figures—the bond of allegiance is communicated to any one who is desirous with a known and approved, by a friend, by drawing blood from some part of the body, and including a little of that of one who is already initiated—the ceremonial literature of blood takes place—the ceremonial is strictly observed, we alarmingly numerous—the Emperor of the Chinese or viceroy of Canton has ordered to be assembled the whole imperial troops in period, and has joined four legal informers—it was said, indeed, at one time, that he was on the wave, but by late accounts there is great probability of further commotion.

It is prophesied that some person will pop up before the year 1804, who will dispute the perfect Tartar race of emperors, and relume that of the ancient Chinese.

The Russian messenger, who lately arrived in this country from Petersburgh, some days ago at Berlin, having likewise changed with dispatches to Count Mock, and proceeded in that capital a detention of fourteen days, highly offended his court. Count Tolstoy, Russian Minister, has been dispatched for this country, and from some indication of intelligence, strongly apprehend to them, in order to delay them neglected to furnish the necessary passport for the messenger's departure. M. Dolgoroukow, the Russian chargé d'affaires, immediately wrote a strong remonstrance on the subject to the minister, who excused himself by representing the affair as unnecessary, and attributed it to the negligence of official arrangement. After ten days detention, however, in Paris (or rather two days, a large sum was extorted from M. d'Oubril, as tees of office, before he could obtain the dispatch.

Translated from the American.

AN ACT OF THE GOVERNMENT,

Paris, the 18 of Mesidor (June 19) Year 11.

The government of the republic—using then the report of the minister of the interior, decrees as follows:

Article I.

No colonial commodities, wares or produce brought from English colonies, or any merchandise conveyed on ship or directly from England shall be admitted into the ports of the republic.

Colonial produce, wares and merchandise, being of British manufacture, coming from her colonies, shall be confiscated.

II.

Neutral vessels clearing out for the ports of the republic must be furnished with a certificate from the consuls of or agent of foreign nations of the republic, at the port of clearing in which certificate the name of the ship, that of the captain, the quality of the cargo, the number of men composing the crew, and the destination of the ship shall be specified.