this ludicrous struggle in the minds of some of the creatures of Political Justice, is temporary in reality as simple and intelligible, that the work, although stuffing to begin at great length and in very minute detail, was scarcely published when it was every where the theme of popular conversation and praise. Perhaps no work of equal bulk ever had such a number of readers; and certainly no book of such profound inquiry even made so many proselytes in an equal space of time. Perhaps more than half the Island and Scotland; and people of the lower class were then purchasers. In many places, perhaps some hundreds in England and Scotland, copies were bought by subscription, and read aloud in meetings of the subscribers.

Neither the fever Political Justice obtained with the populace, nor the temporary praise occasioned among some of the learned, are subjects of astonishment to him who considers the nature of the work. The fundamental proposition in Political Justice, *that virtue consists in producing the happiness of society.* To deny that sentiment is to abandon all the pretensions on which men found their claim to respect for their moral conduct. The sincere man, therefore, embraces the proposition with his whole heart; he has no need to run to a writer to know its meaning or to inquire if it is consonant with his feelings; to him it is real, if villany is all the world believe. Then time, the hypocrite is entrapped. If he ventures to open his mouth; then he shall acknowledge the truth of Mr. Godwin's sentiment, or formally publish a renunciation of all the pretensions he has till that moment made of the motives of his public or social actions.

Mr. Godwin's scheme of morals is exhibited with such clearness in his work, that we find no difficulty in giving, in a few words, the entire outline in a few words—*Virtue consists in producing the happiness of society, and is the individual interest and the general definition of virtue: for men being governed by intellectual motives: to inform his mind on every subject, to the utmost extent of human perception, would be to give him motives irresistible: would, in him to virtue, as defined above: political freedom is an essential means to the cultivation of his mind in the greatest degree: and political freedom and somebody's property the cause and effect of each other, would carry him on infinitely in improvement of mind and happiness of condition: by the more irrelevant, but very ingenious and universal political freedom, it is possible to make every individual happy, and happy in a higher degree than the most fortunate is at present.*

It is not possible for us, in the limits of this sketch of Mr. Godwin's life, to examine the merits of the respective arguments of their writer and his opponents. The remark is too important to this great question to be omitted. Mr. Godwin's adversaries were incontrovertible in their objections; they represented his system and the picture, as a visionary whole fabrick were to ground to be practised, from the inherent defects of human nature, and as a yet unnatural advocate of politics any and every. We are in dread to treat, with a contempt of his understanding, the person who feelingly contertains the latter of these objections. It would be, indeed, to be guilty of bold and ardent temper, if we were implicitly to believe that man in general will ever answer all the claims that Mr. Godwin's system makes upon the human mind. Perhaps, and time evidence. But we think it may be asserted, without a probability of contradiction from those whose real objects is the happiness of mankind, that it is impracticable to affend into the region of Mr. Godwin's speculations without improvement of the heart and enlargement of the understanding, and we, in carrying about with us into the world, we are obliged to act in, something to purify our conduct, and ameliorate our condition.

(Remainder in our next.)

Was committed on the 20th September, as a runaway, to the jail of Washington county, District of Columbia, a Negro who calls himself DAVID STUART, about 30 or 35 years old, or bright complexion, rather high forehead, and high cheek bones, about 5 feet 10 inches high out of his under face cloth cut, and a small space between two of his upper fore teeth he says he is a free man—his clothes are a brown down waistcoat, double breasted, with pewter buttons, a striped Marseilles dittto, with white and yellow stripes, a white Marseilles ditto, down fast, and strong linen country ditto, a pair of osnaburg trowsers, and a lowley upper jacket—The owner, if any, is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay his charges, and take his away.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshal of the District of Columbia.
Sept. 28. 2aw180

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, October 19, 1801.

For about ten days past the readers of the National Intelligencer must have observed it to have been unusually barren of domestic political events and speculations. This arose from an indisposition of the Editor. As this is now, however, fortunately removed, its usual character will be resumed, and its columns exhibit their wonted variety.

On the 16th inst. arrived General DEARBORN, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM WHANN is appointed Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.

ARCHIBALD ROANE is elected *Governor* of the state of *Tennessee.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

City of Philadelphia.—The Republican ticket for five members, that for Senator, for four members of the Select, and for the whole Common Council, have been carried in favor of the *revolution* in Pennsylvania by a majority of 12?. The number of republican votes were 1740—the number of federal, 1615.

The following are the *Representatives* elected:

Samuel Wetherill,
Hugh Ferguson,
James Gardiner,
Robert Porter,
Philip Oldenbemer.

The SENATOR is chosen by the city, united with the county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware.

The votes given are thus:

	For Dr. *Porter.* Republican	*James Ash.* Federal.
City,	1,740	1,615
Philadelphia County	1,026	237
Delaware,	668	703
	4,394	2,955
	2,955	
Repub. maj.	1,439	

County of Philadelphia. The *republican* ticket prevailed without opposition. The following are the gentlemen elected:

William Penrose,
Elisha Gordon,
John Goodman, jun.
Jacob Holgate,
James Engle,
George Ingles.

Delaware county. The *federal* ticket for two Representatives prevailed by a majority of 130.

The Election for the City thews, we believe, more votes than have ever been given before. The council, undoubtedly, was conducted on both sides with vigor, and from all that we hear with unimpeached fairness. It is the first instance in which the republicans have carried their Representatives Tickets for 13 years. It must be viewed, therefore, as a great political event. Its cause it is easy to discern. The same spirit of vigilance, animated by a devotion to republican principles, which has awoke from its slumbers from the north to the south, has in Philadelphia produced the same results with those produced in almost every other district of country. Under this effort, no local, no personal motives hold ascendancy. The plain and bold principles of a republican government, and the resolution to support those who administer it, were the true, the only motives.

This event is an evidence, whose force cannot be evaded, that the measures of the administration of the General government, however they may be misrepresented, will, the more they are investigated, continue the more to receive the approbation of the People, while those measures are promotive of national interest. It proves that even in those places, where the most copious streams of certain perpetually flows, those measures are not only approved, but actually acquire a gradual accession of approbation.

We trust, and we believe, that the effects of this Election will be to heal those unfortunate divisions, which have so long infracted the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and distilled it from doing much, which it had the power to do, from its great resources, to improve the internal condition of the State, and thereby effectually to advance the industry and happiness of her citizens. That party truly republican effectually flow from this event; that science and the arts may be lifted to the highest eminences in their favourite seats, and universal unity may prevail where, it is hoped, there will be really nothing to divide; must be the fincere wish of every good man and genuine patriot.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Republican.	
Thomas S. Dowty,	123
William Rose,	121
Edward Lloyd,	117
Nich. Martin, jun.	113

The Federal ticket had but two votes.

Caroline County—Robert Orrell, Thomas Mason, William Douglass, John Tillotson—Republicans.

Queen Ann's County—Charles Frazier, Joseph Thompson, Stephen Lowry, and Samuel Burgett—Republicans.

Kent County—James Houston, Benjamin Hanson, John Thomas and Alexander Stuart—Republican.

Baltimore City—John Scott and Thomas Dixon, both republicans.

Harford—County—John Montgomery Dr. Elijah Davis, James Lytle, John Forwood, jun.—Republicans.

Though we are unable to state the number of the members of the House of Delegates of Maryland, we are authorized, on good information, to say that one of 8-members of which the house consists,

5 are republicans, and
26 federal.

which will give to the republican interest rather more than two-thirds of the members.

It is to be hoped that the members of the legislature of this state will acquit under the auspices of a spirit of patriotic intelligence and moderation. Much is certainly required to be done. No confirmation in the union more urgently calls for revision. But while its defects are acknowledged, they should be demanded a vigorous hand to extract them, too much caution and forbearance cannot accompany the operation. Prejudice by age acquired, and habits which might not to be wantonly sported with. Those mechanisms are almost always the best whole effects a gradual; and the greatest good is generally effected by the reformer who, instead of attempting to do a great deal badly, succeeds in doing a little well.

On the 13th inst. the CONVENTION of the state of NEW-YORK was to adjourn at Albany, for the purpose of explaining and amending the Constitution of that state. A decided majority of that body is republican.

On the 8th inst. the legislature of Connecticut convened at New Haven, and the House of Representatives chuse John Clark for their Speaker, and William Edmond and Elizur Goodrich, for Clerk—by great majorities.

On the 10th were counted the votes for a Representative in Congress, for Connecticut, in the place of Mr. Edmond, resigned. The following is the state of the votes:

	Federal. Benj. Talmadge.	*Democrat.* 7021. G. Granger,	4185.
Scatt. Fed. votes,	607		
	7628		
Republican	4185		
Fed. majority	3303		

This majority, though considerable, is by far the smallest which for many years has attended the federal ticket; from which it may be rationally inferred that the politics of Connecticut are not intentitle to the spirit of reform, whose effects are discerned in every quarter of the union.

Appointments by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Bryan, Comptroller-General of the Commonwealth, in the room of John Donaldson, resigned.

George Duffield, Register General, in the room of Samuel Bryan, promoted.

The Vermont papers state the re-election of J. TICHENOR, as Governor of that state, by a very large majority.

In one of the Charleston (S. C.) papers, fever is said to "rage" in that city with fatal violence, but to be principally confined to strangers.

From the Aurora of October 16.

The cause pending since January 1800 on the prosecution, *Hollingsworth* vs. *Duane*, for an article published in this paper on the 9th of January 1800; came yesterday in the Circuit Court, before judges Tilghman, Bassett, and Griffiths.

On the part of the plaintiff the following counsel were employed, Messrs. *Ingersoll, E. Tilghman and Lewis.*

The defendant appeared without counsel.

Mr. E. Tilghman opened the case.

The defendant replied.

Particulars at large on a future day.

The evidence being examined, and Messrs. Ingersoll and Lewis having closed their arguments

Judge Tilghman delivered a discriminate charge to the Jury, and it being half past four o'clock, adjourned the court requiring the Jury to deliver their verdict without separating, at nine o'clock ! ! night.

Nine o'clock Thursday Evening—the court met, and the Jury appearing, were asked if they had agreed upon their verdict. The foreman replied they had not, nor was there a prospect of it.

After some observations from the court, the jury were informed they might adjourn to their chamber until they should have agreed, and the court would receive their verdict at nine o'clock in the morning.

The human heart, in one hour, beats 3600 times; discharges 7200 ounces of blood, and forwards through it the whole mass of blood in the body not less than 24 times. In the space of four-and-twenty hours the whole blood in the body circulates 700 times through the heart.

A curious controversy has arisen in Paris on the subject of yoking dogs in carriages. This question is entirely in the French manners, and with singular display of party spirit. A dogma in religion agitated, or a theory in politics, could not more powerfully call forth the respective opinions of the *philosopher* and the *Anti-Sinnis*, the French-Jacobins and the good Catholics of the present day, than does the dispute about the life, dignity, and importance of dogs in a commonwealth. Our country-men, perhaps, have no right to be exempted from labor, and that it is very ridiculous to whiten about the inhumanity of putting dogs in harness, when many an honest man is obliged from morning till night to toil at the plough, or hammer at the forge. On the other hand the advocates for the dogs contend that they are too delicate to be employed in such rude labors; that they are humble companions of men, and not to be degraded to the rank of working cattle. We know not how far this controversy may be carried; but to much *heat* and animosity prevails in both partizans, that it is evident the *dog* has no little influence upon them!

The king of Prussia is about to introduce a very salutary regulation in favor of the Jews in his dominions, by which they will henceforth be received as citizens or burghers, and permitted to learn every handicraft and art. Should the Christian masters refuse to take Jews as apprentices or journeymen, they are to form shops of their own, and all the Jews will then be ordered to employ them in preference to the Christians.

Citizen Depaulmenave, of Paris, has discovered a method of rendering linen impenetrable to water and water; and embracing buckets therewith, to force ingleed of being made of leather usually employed in extinguishing fires. He has provided with this kind of fire-bucket, the police of the Pantheon and the Theatre of Arts, &c. These have been kept full of water, and one cannot perceive that the floor on which they stand has received from the leaf mark of moisture. To the advantage of being the most durable, the buckets unite that of being the cheapest. Labour, commerce and arts will be much benefited by this important discovery.

The finest glass manufactory in Europe is St. Ildephonsi. The largest mirrors are there made in a brafe frame, 162 inches long, 92 inches wide, 6 inches deep, and weighing nearly 9 tons.

The fraternity of Freemasons at the Hague have voted a gold medal, of 50 ducats, for the best refutation of the charges of Barruel, Proffessor Robison, &c. against that order. The writers, in Dutch, English, French or German, "must briefly, but forcibly, exhibit the proofs that the fraternity had no share whatever, either in overturning or promoting the religious and political schisms which have defolated Europe."

The following is an account of the curious experiment for lifting ships in dock to put in a new keel, which was tried for the first time on the Canopus, of 84 guns, in Plymouth dock left Friday, by Mr. Sibbins, the builder's first assistant—By means of wedges driven against the blocks on each side the keel, and the ule of the capstains & battering ram, applied to them, she (in) was lifted out much earlier and with less