WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, June 20.

We have made ſeveral extracts from Miſs Williams "Political and confidential correſpondence of Lewis the Sixteenth." The reader of theſe extracts will have perceived that the author, notwithſtanding the extraordinary viciſſitudes of her life, maintains an unimpaired devotion to liberty. The principles, which ſhe ſo eloquently recommended at the dawn of the French revolution, are ſtill regarded by her as ſacred; and however ſhe may deplore and juſtly reprobate the popular exceſſes that enſued, ſhe has not ſuffered her faith in the great cauſe of human happineſs to wax cold.

It will not excite ſurpriſe that a mind thus firmy devoted to truth, ſhould rejoice in that ſtate of things which exiſts in the United States. Hence we find, in her delineation of the character of the illuſtrious Turgot, a man whoſe ſoul was was identified with philanthropy, and whoſe underſtanding was equal to executing the ſublimeſt conceptions, the following remarks;

"M. Turgot ſoon afterwards endeavoured to eſtabliſh a doctrine which has met with a more favorable reception, that of the continual progreſs of the human mind to a ſtate of perfection, or what is called the doctrine of perfectibility. In this work, which remains unpubliſhed, he ſpeaks of certain events, as haſtening this great amelioration. *One of those events was the American revolution, which he lived to see accomplished. Of the effects of this revolution he conceived hopes, which, under the administration of the wise president who is now called to govern that vast country, seem likely to be realised.*"

Maſſachuſetts Legiſlature.

On Tueſday June 5, Mr. Bidwell moved, in the Senate of this commonwealth, "that a committee be appointed to bring in a reſolve for diſtricting the commonwealth for the choice of electors of Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States." Thurſday June 7th at 11 o'clock was aſſigned for taking the motion into conſideration. After the aſſignment, an order came up from the houſe appointing a committee of five, to wit, Meſſrs. Ely, Spooner (of B.) Mitchell, (of N. Y.) Tuft and Cleveland, on the part of the Houſe, to be joined "to conſider the moſt proper mode of appointing electors of Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, on the part of this commonwealth."

On the queſtion of concurring with the houſe in the appointment of ſuch a committee, the yeas were 21, nays 12. The Hon. Meſſrs. Bigelow, Bringham, Hooker and Preſcott were joined.

Hon. Mr. Bidwell was choſen on the committee but declined ſerving.

On Thurſday June 7th, before the hour of aſſignment, the committee made the following report:—"The joint committee appointed to conſider the moſt proper mode of appointing electors of Preſident and Vice Preſident on the part of this commonwealth, report the following, viz. that the whole number of electors on the part of this commonwealth be choſen by the people thereof, at large in a general ticket, and that one at leaſt of ſaid electors be an inhabitant of each diſtrict of the Commonwealth as eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of chooſing Repreſentatives in Congreſs." Which is ſubmitted. DL. BIGELOW.

It was aſſigned for conſideration on Friday, June 8, at ten o'clock.

The order of the day on Mr. BIDWELL's motion being then moved, it was poſtponed till 11 o'clock on Friday. June 8, agreeably to aſſignment, the report of the Committee was taken into conſideration. After ſome general obſervations, Mr. BIDWELL moved, as an amendment to the report, to ſtrike out all the words after "*thereof*" and inſert—*by Districts*, ſo as to have it, *that the whole number of Electors on the part of this Commonwealth, be choſ by the people thereof, by districts.* The motion was ſupported by the mover, and the Hon. Meſſrs. Bacon, Hill, Bartlett, Howe and Chandler; and oppoſed by the Hon. Meſſrs. Bigelow, Titcomb, Preſcott, Brigham, Phillips (of Suffolk) Quincey, Ruſſell, Brown and Hooker. After a lengthy and animated debate, the amendment was negatived.

NAYS—Hon. Meſſrs. Thompſon, Bigelow, Maynard, Brigham, Hale, Starkweather, M'Lellan, Titcomb, Storer, Cuſhing, Heard, Derby, Hooker, Sears, Ruſſel, Hill, (of Lincoln) Preſcott Brown, Phillips, (of Suffolk) Quincey and Phillips. [of Eſſex]—21.

YEAS—Hon. Meſſrs. Bacon, Coffin, Maynard, Ellis, Deane, Hill, (of Middleſex) Hildreth, Bidwell, Woodman, Howe, Chandler, Morton and Bartlett.—13.

Mr. BIDWELL then moved another amendment, to ſtrike out all the words after "*that*," and inſert—"ſeventeen of ſaid electors be choſen by the people in the ſeventeen diſtricts eſtabliſhed by law for the choice of Repreſentatives in Congreſs, and that two of ſaid electors be choſen by the people at large." After a few obſervations in ſupport of this amendment by the Honorable mover, the queſtion was taken on it by yeas and nays, which were the ſame as on the other amendment. The amendments being loſt, the queſtion was then taken on the report, which was accepted, 21 to 13. On this queſtion, the yeas and nays were the reverſe of thoſe on the two laſt votes. Gen. HULL was abſent, attending the Court of common pleas at Concord.

BOSTON, June 12.

ANSWER OF THE SENATE TO THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

May it please your Excellency,

The Senate are impreſſed with a deep ſenſe of the obligations which reſult from the conſtitution, and of the indiſſoluble connexion between its principles and thoſe of "piety, juſtice, moderation, temperance, induſtry and frugality." On this account, it is a ſource of high ſatisfaction to them, that your Excellency is again placed at the head of this Commonwealth, and that the principles and virtues inculcated by the Conſtitution, ſhall yet continue to gain illuſtration from the precepts and example of the Chief Magiſtrate. On this event ſo auſpicious to virtue and liberty, they cannot refrain from congratulating themſelves and their fellow citizens.

The opinions expreſſed by your Excellency, touching the perfection of civil liberty, its oppoſition to licentiouſneſs and its conſiſtency with the reſtrictions of law and juſtice are entirely in uniſon with the ſentiments of the Senate and with the principles of the Conſtitution. The dangers to liberty, from the indiſcretion of miſtaken, and from the artifices of ambitious men, cannot be too frequently deprecated.

In all free ſtates the tyrants who have ultimately wreſted from the people their liberties, have commenced their machinations under "the garb of patriotiſm," and have riſen into influence by employing "their talents to inflame the paſſions of the people and excite their contempt of decency and order."—Whenever therefore, in any country, a claſs or deſcription of men ariſes, making loud and excluſive pretenſions of friendſhip for the people, yet ſupporting thoſe pretenſions by no rare inſtances of private or public virtue; when ſuch a claſs or deſcription of men ſet themſelves aſſiduouſly to deceive and corrupt the people, ſtriving by ſubtle inſinuations and by the circulation of anonymous falſhoods to deprive honorable and virtuous men of the fair rewards of their talents and integrity, it becomes all thoſe who have a real regard for the people and who poſſeſs a juſt and noble zeal to perpetuate the bleſſings of liberty, order and religion to be vigilant, active and inſtant to maintain the fundamental principles of a free government, "piety, juſtice, moderation, temperance, induſtry and frugality;" and "to have a particular attention to all thoſe principles in the choice of their officers and repreſentatives."

The Senate fully concur in ſentiment with your Excellency that public happineſs is founded on order, and that to maintain it injuſtice muſt be reſtrained, life and property guarded againſt outrage, the ſimple and innocent placed in ſecurity from artifice and fraud, and ſuch a ſtate of tranquility produced, as that the moſt defenceleſs may be ſafe under the protection of government. And your Excellency may reſt aſſured that in all our deliberations concerning public or private rights and intereſts, they will keep conſtantly in view thoſe great, juſt and conſtitutional principles of *rational liberty* and *practical equality* which your Excellency has been pleaſed to elucidate. And as on the one hand it ſhall be their aſſiduous ſtudy to preſerve and cheriſh the equality of rights, which conſiſts in aſſuring protection to each individual, in the amenability of all men, of every deſcription to juſtice, in equal government and impartial laws, ſo on the other it ſhall be their ſolicitude to reſtrain that injurious and diſgraceful ſpirit of equality—falſely ſo ſtiled, which would proſtitute the honors and preferments of the people, due only to merit and capacity, to criminal ambition and intrigue; a ſpirit which never fails to ariſe in a republic "when manners are exceedingly depraved, when upright magiſtrates are no longer reſpected, and parents and public inſtructors are treated with rudeneſs and inſolence, when the child behaves himſelf proudly againſt the ancient, and the baſe againſt the honorable, and the natural and neceſſary diſtinctions in ſociety are diſregarded."

The Senate entirely coincide in the ſentiments of your Excellency that "in ſome nations the genius and habits of the people ſeem not to admit of a free government, and that they appear to be incapable of that juſt and reaſonable obedience which is neceſſary in a free ſtate." A wiſe people therefore, like that of the United States, engaged ſincerely and heartily in the great experiment of aſcertaining the capacity of the people to enjoy perfect liberty with moderation, ſhould admit with great circumſpection, the ſubjects of ſuch nations to a free participation in their political rights and privileges;—and ſhould alſo at all times patronize "thoſe inſtitutions which form the manners and morals of the people and which tend to inſpire them with veneration for the Supreme Being, with reverence for juſt authority and reſpect for themſelves.

The communications made by your Excellency, relative to the choice of Electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident and to the Judiciary Department ſhall receive that attention which the high nature of thoſe ſubjects demands. The Senate have a deep conviction of the importance of an impartial diſtribution of juſtice: to the attainment of which a practicable and convenient ſyſtem, as well as independent Judges and enlightened and upright Jurors is eſſentially neceſſary.

Your Excellency may always rely on the zealous co-operation of the Senate in all meaſures which tend to render the ſtate reſpectable, to promote juſtice among our fellow citizens and ſecure to them a life of quiet and tranquility."

From the New-Hampshire Gazette.

PORTSMOUTH, June 12.

New-Hampshire politically regenerated.

We rejoice in communicating to our fellow citizens the happy iſſue of the election. The Houſe and Senate are decidedly republican. The hon. JOHN LANGDON was appointed Speaker of the Houſe, & NICHOLAS GILMAN, Eſq. Preſident of the Senate. It is true the federaliſts have got a governor, but republicans have limited his power, and ſet bounds to the ambition of an uſurping faction. It is more than probable that this ſtate will approve of the amendment of the conſtitution, and that one more effort will completely ſecure the full triumph of reaſon over blindneſs and folly. What more grateful to the feelings of every well-wiſher to his country, than to witneſs the return of an apoſtate and prodigal? Such has been the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, but convinced of her error, ſhe has once more returned to her allegiance and is now ready to greet with fraternal ſmiles her long loſt ſiſter ſtates. We dare pledge ourſelves that no efforts whatever will induce the citizens of this ſtate again to ſacrifice their freedom and happineſs at the ſhrine of federaliſm, ſo called, but taſting once more the bleſſings of republicaniſm, they will riſe ſuperior to tory craft and cheerfully contribute to maintain and protect the government of the Union no leſs than that of the ſtate. We do not enlarge, but in common with others rejoice that we have thus ſo favorable an account of this ſtate to preſent to our readers.

The old republican spirit of New-Hampshire revived, or the delusion of false federalism dissipated by the light of truth.

SUMMARY

Of New Hampshire Election.

On Wedneſday the 6th inſtant the conſtitutional day for the organization of the various branches of the government. The members elected for legiſlation the enſuing year, aſſembled at Concord. In the afternoon the Houſe proceeded to the choice of a Speaker—when, on counting the ballots it appeared that Mr. LANGDON, the republican candidate, had 83, and Mr. PRENTICE, the former Speaker and federal candidate, had 71 votes—Mr. Langdon, of courſe was declared Speaker. It appearing that only 11 Senators had been elected by the people, viz. 6 republicans and 5 federal. The legiſlature, in convention proceeded to fill the vacancy in the diſtrict in which there had been no choice, when it appeared that Mr. *Waldron*, the republican candidate had 94 votes, and Mr. *Wingate*, the federal candidate 75 votes—the republican candidate was therefore declared duly elected. Several members having ſince taken their ſeats, it appears that the Houſe of Repreſentatives now conſiſts of 159, of whom 89 are republicans & 70 federaliſts. The Senate is compoſed of 7 republicans and 5 federaliſts—of courſe the legiſlature has a republican majority in both branches. On Thurſday the votes for governor were canvaſſed, when it appeared that there were returned in *season* for Mr. GILMAN,

		12216
By Piermont ſet aſide, being given on the wrong day,		38
By Stratford not duly returned,		10
Whole number given by the people for Gilman,		12264
For Mr. Langdon, returned in ſeaſon,	12039	
By Society-land, returned but not ſeaſonably,	20	
By Piermont, ſet aſide as above mentioned,	71	
By Stratford, not returned,	31	
Whole number of votes given by the people for Langdon,		12161
Scattering votes,		27
Making in all given by the people,		24452

Of which 12227 were a majority, leaving Mr. Gilman eleven leſs than a majority of the whole number of votes given by the people—But as from the aforementioned delinquencies of ſeveral towns, there were but 12216 votes for Mr. Gilman counted by the Legiſlature—and 12039 counted for Mr. Langdon, and ſcattering votes, - - 27 making in the whole that were counted but - - 24282 of which the majority was 12142; Mr. G. of courſe had a majority of 74 votes of thoſe that were counted by the legiſlature—Mr. G. was therefore declared Governor, duly elected by a majority of 74 votes—tho' had all the votes given, been returned and counted, there would have been no choice by the people; who then would have been declared Governor, would not be difficult to predict.

The votes for Councillors were then canvaſſed, when it appeared that two republicans were elected by large majorities, and 3 federaliſts, two of them by very lean numbers.—The convention afterwards proceeded to the choice of a Secretary of the State, when the Federaliſts, ſuſpecting that the venerable and upright Secretary Pearſon, who had ſerved the public in that department more than 20 years, was not ſufficiently devoted to their views, oppoſed the whole federal phalanx to his election in favour of another candidate—but the republicans, grateful for paſt ſervices, re-elected the man, who had grown grey, tho' not like his coadjutors, rich, in the public ſervice—Mr. Peabody, the late federal Treaſurer was diſmiſſed, and Mr. Nathaniel Gilman, brother to the Governor, but a republican, elected in his ſtead——Thus ends the hiſtory of the firſt week of the firſt ſeſſion of the firſt republican legiſlature of New Hampſhire, ſince the late attempts to erect a monarchy on the ruins of our republican government.

There could be no ſtronger evidence of the firmneſs and independence of the republicans in our legiſlature, than was exhibited in the election of Mr. Gilman for treaſurer in the room of Mr. Peabody. As the popularity of Mr. Peabody is ſo extenſive, and the attachment to his perſon ſo univerſal, that many who voted againſt him, did undoubtedly ſacrifice private feelings, to the rectitude of political principles.—And ſuch men, we may preſume, did the intereſts of the people require it, would like the virtuous Brutus, immolate the deareſt objects of their affections, as victims on the altar of their country.

From THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Serious Questions, and true Answers.

Why do the Federal papers attack the *private characters* of men in office?

Becauſe their *public conduct* is ſo wiſe and juſt as to be invulnerable; and a ſlander on *private reputation* is leſs likely to be refuted than one on public conduct; the latter being within the reach of every man, while the former can be known to comparatively but few.

Why do the Federal papers, in treating of public meaſures, reſort to *misrepresentation* and *falsehood*?

Becauſe if thoſe meaſures were *fairly* and *truly* repreſented by them, every honeſt reader they have, would become a ſupporter of the adminiſtration.

Why do the Federal papers ſubſtitute *assertions* and *abuse*, for *facts* and *arguments*?

Becauſe *facts* and *arguments* all make againſt them, and would, if uſed, effect their own deſtruction.

Why have the Federaliſts, poſſeſſing as they ſay they do all the Talents of the country, and employing as we know they do, every means in their power to carry their purpoſes, been defeated in almoſt every quarter of the Union by the *illiterate* and *half witted* democrats (as they contemptuouſly ſtile the republicans)?

Becauſe the cauſe of Federaliſm IS A BAD ONE, and all the *talents* in the Univerſe could not ſuſtain it for any length of time among an enlightened people;—while the cauſe of republicaniſm IS A GOOD ONE, and *truth*, even without talents or learning, or in oppoſition to both, can ſupport and proſper it.

PLAIN TRUTH.

ATTENTION!

The officers of Col. BRENT'S Legion not having met, according to Notice, on Monday evening laſt, owing to the extreme badneſs of the weather, the buſineſs upon which they were called is deferred until THURSDAY NEXT the 21ſt inſtant at 6 o'clock P. M. at Mr. RHODES'S Hotel; when and where a punctual attendance is expected.

The Directors of the Waſhington THEATRE, are requeſted to meet at STELLE'S Hotel *this evening* at 7 o'clock P. M.

MECHANIC'S HALL
Is to lett for a term of three

years. The ſubſcriber being proprietor of the above premiſes and having latterly met very unexpectedly with troubles of a domeſtic nature which has greatly diſconcerted him and conſequently injured his buſineſs.

The public in general, and his friends in particular are notified that he gratefully acknowledges the liberal ſupport they have given him ſince he commenced the tavern line, and begs they will not forſake him, as he has a larger and better aſſortment of liquors than he ever had before, and in addition thereto he has ice and fruit, alſo a variety of newſpapers. He pledges himſelf to double (if poſſible) his exertions to pleaſe and accommodate all who may call on him, until a ſuitable tenant can be had.

A deſcription of the property is thought needleſs as it is known and preſumed that no one will rent without viewing the premiſes.

ANDREW M'DONALD.

George Town, June 20—3tawaw

TAKE NOTICE.

THE ſale of thoſe lands, lots, and houſes in the city of Waſhington and diſtrict of Columbia on which the direct tax and coſt has not been paid is poſtponed until Friday the 20th of July, at Mr. Rhodes's tavern Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M and continue from day to day until the whole are ſold—any perſon wiſhing to examine the liſt of the property may by calling on the ſubſcriber living in George Town.

GEORGE MAGRUDER, Collector 6th collection diſtrict.

June 18—td of ſ.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

By order of the court of Calvert county, will be exposed to Public Sale the following lands, the property of the heirs of captain Walter Smith, deceased.

ON Monday the 20th day of Auguſt next, will be ſold on the premiſes the plantation on which the ſaid capt. Walter Smith formerly reſided, containing by actual ſurvey, 1225 1-8 acres of land lying adjoining on Patuxent river, bounded on the ſouth weſt by the ſaid river, on the eaſt by a fine navigable creek, called Saint Leonard's creek, ſo that one and a half miles of fencing will incloſe the whole land—The ſoil of this land is equal if not ſuperior to any on Patuxent, either for farming, planting or grazing, and in their ſeaſon the greateſt plenty of fine fiſh and oyſters may be had either from the river or creek—A great part of the above land is covered with Red Cedar, fit for poſts or fencing.

On Tueſday the 21ſt on the premiſes, will be ſold one other plantation in the Forreſt at about two miles diſtance from the former containing by ſurvey 627 and one half acres of land, the greateſt part of which is covered with hickory, cheſnut and oak wood, and a great proportion of ſwamp land, which at a trifling expence might be converted into valuable meadow, belongs to this land.

On Thurſday the 23d on the premiſes, will be ſold one other plantation lying adjoining on Cheſapeake Bay, bounded on the north eaſt by the ſaid bay, on the north by a creek called Parkers creek, containing by ſurvey 536 1-2 acres of land, on this land there are a good proportion marſh and meadow land and a great abundance of fine timber.

It is thought needleſs to give a fuller deſcription of the above lands, as it is preſumed that thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe will view the lands previous to the day of ſale—and on application to Mr. John Turner who reſides near the two firſt mentioned tracts; they may ſee the platts of the different tracts of land, and will ſhew the lands contiguous to him; and Mr. Richard Hance who reſides on the laſt mentioned tract, will ſhew the outlines of the ſame to any perſon wiſhing to view it.

The above lands will be ſold either in the whole, or be divided into parcels as may appear moſt advantageous for the heirs. The purchaſers to give bonds with approved ſecurities for the purchaſe money, to be paid in three annual payments, the intereſt to be paid yearly, and on the ratification of the ſale by the court, and a full payment of the purchaſe money and intereſt thereon a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchaſer agreeably to an act of Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, by

J. WILKINSON,
JAMES HUGHE,
JOHN TURNER, } Commiſſioners,

Calvert county, June 8—tawt20Aug.

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.

A perſon whoſe affairs have been deranged by unexpected events, is deſirous of being employed as the aſſiſtant or partner of ſome legal profeſſional gentleman, to which profeſſion he has been regularly bred in Europe. Particular information will be given by application at the office of the National Intelligencer.

June 8.