permanent felicity of Nations is wisely connected with their virtue, it is incumbent on every good citizen to exemplify in his own character, his respect for religion and morality, that our free government may be established on the only sure foundation ——— Public Order.

JAS. TURNER.

Speech of the Governor of Kentucky, delivered November 6.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

Permit me to avail myself of this, as the earliest and most fit opportunity of expressing to you, and through you, to your and my constituents, the freemen of this state; the grateful sense in which I hold their late and very general expression of confidence, in my election to the chief magistracy; and of assuring you and them, that to deserve their confidence, and to discharge with fidelity the high trust reposed; as it is the object of my first wish, so it shall be the subject of my last and most devoted energies. The functions of the executive however arduous, cannot be deemed unpleasant, when he reflects that the government he administers originates with the people, flows from their will, is structured by their reason, and cherished by their affections. Such, gentlemen, is the government with the administration of which I have been lately honoured. A government which, while it enlists the impulses of enlightened reason in the cause of human happiness, excludes the follies of passion, and the ardor of enthusiasm, as unfriendly to, and subversive of the order and harmony inseparable from human-weal. How essentially variant from the boasted republics of antiquity.—Those of Greece were mere attitudes of social order, of a temporary and accidental kind.

That of Rome, was, it is admitted, of considerable duration, and served to maintain tranquillity at home, while her citizens were engaged in war with surrounding nations: her ambition was to be empress of the world, the current of her efforts was military, not civic; nor did she knew the incompetency of her government, until atchievement in the field had given influence in the cabinet, and the republic yielded to the aspirings of ambition. For America was reserved, the birth of freedom—for her it was reserved to exhibit to the world, a spectacle as astonishing to nations, as felicitating to herself—a people governing themselves. Of this distinguished, this happy people—Gentlemen, the citizens of Kentucky are no obscure—no inconsiderable proportion; and we the functionaries of her government, feel it (no doubt) not less our duty than our inclination to exercise our respective delegations of power, with a proper eye to their source, remembering that we have to answer to the people how we have disposed of the talent committed to our charge; and that to deserve the exclamation of "Well done thou good and faithful servant," while it is the highest, and most rational incentive to duty, is the principal reward conferred by republics.

That information, gentlemen, which it is my duty to communicate concerning the state of the commonwealth, must necessarily be circumscribed from the short time in which it has been my privilege to make the appropriate enquiries—I am happy however, to be able to say, that the commonwealth is in a prosperous and flourishing state—progressing in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce—in harmony with her sister states—pursuing like them, those principles of genuine republicanism which as they minister to good order and social happiness in each state, strengthen the cords of our confederacy, and promote the prosperity and grandeur of the American nation; like them she is emulous of becoming a prominent and weighty link in the Fœderative chain; nor can her pretensions to conspicuity in the union be thought visionary by those who consider her present attainments, and judge of the future, from the past; but a few years ago, within the recollection doubtless of many of you, was this country a wilderness, unvisited by civilization or science—now science, civilization, commerce, and all the arts which facilitate and sweeten human intercourse, not only exist in an advanced state, but are cherished and promoted by our government. Commerce, without which a pacific nation may be wise, virtuous, and happy, but never splendid, has already, notwithstanding the late occlusion of the port of Orleans, and our tenure by curtesy of the Mississippi, unfurled her sails on our rivers, and rode in our harbours—a pleasing presage, now that those obstacles are removed by the late acquisition of Louisiana, may we not expect her amplest influence.

That acquisition while it is important to America, seems to be peculiarly auspicious to the commercial prospects of this country; it gives us for every commercial purpose a title in fee to the channel of the Mississippi and its banks from its source to the ocean, including the island of New-Orleans; it annexes to the nation a prodigious extent of territory and opens to the eye of enterprize, regions yet unexplored—it expands the arms of freedom, and invites to her embrace as many of the human family from whatever clime or country, as relish her charms, and are willing to exchange oppression and consequent abjection for that dignified equality which it is the genius of the American government to cherish and maintain—who prefer order to anarchy—a government of laws to the tyranny of man—and what is peculiarly grateful to humanity and honorable to the government, this attainment is consummated without shedding the blood, or exhausting the treasury of the nation—It is the result of negociation, not of war: and although we are constrained from history and observation to acknowledge that in so vast a transaction as the extension of empires, the destinies take a share, and reserve to be unfolded by their own workings (perhaps in proportion to the share taken) the future bearings of such extension upon the prosperity of the nation; yet, gentlemen, with me I have no doubt, you will acknowledge that so far as human concertion was interposed in that acquisition, it was wise and virtuous, and strongly evincive that our confidence has not been misplaced—That our government is not only good, but well administered—It remains for us to lift a grateful eye, and hope that as the eagle in fable was the bird of Jove, so our eagle, ensign of American freedom, is the bird of the living God, and to implore that its newly extended flight may be the subject of his guardian care.

We are not less happy, gentlemen, in our civil than in our commercial and other relations, there seems to exist a love of order, a prevailing respect for the constituted authorities, and a growing disposition to support and aid them in the due execution of their respective functions—The laws in the general assembly seem to have been competent to their purposes, no very signal infraction of them has marked the present year.

Criminal offences have not been multiplied, on the contrary, it is believed they have been more rare in the present than in former years; may we not hope that by a continued vigilance of legislation, the catalogue of offenders will be gradually diminished, and that description of people taught, that their best policy and truest interest is, in a strict observance of the laws, moral and municipal. This object so important in a political, and so desirable in a benevolent point of view, cannot I am persuaded be promoted by any means, so effectual as by the attention of the legislature to the judiciary establishment, and those laws which direct the mode of proceeding in criminal as well as civil cases; of this subject, gentlemen, let me solicit your particular consideration, it is one of primary importance, for I am persuaded it is essential to the well being of any government that its judiciary be enlightened virtuous and independent; that its system of jurisprudence be not only well concerted, but stable in its texture, and of such durable aspect as to conciliate confidence—That the power of the judges be well defined, and their salaries competent. Let me not be misunderstood, I am equally opposed to the extremes of profusion and parsimony, I mean that liberal competence of salary which secures judges of the first talents, forms an ample equivalent for their services, heightens their responsibility, places them above the influence of a base but wealthy litigant, and stimulates to vigilance and assiduity in the discharge of their duties—this if I mistake not would be dictated by good policy, required by justice, and approbated by reason.

Next to the judiciary in point of importance and perhaps in point of complicacy too, is our system of revenue laws; the poverty of the treasury, and the reduced value of state paper during the three last years, would seem to indicate the necessity of legislative attention, to that subject—while it is believed that the existing laws contemplate a revenue equal to the wants of government, it is regretted that their provisions should be defeated with impunity by the cunning and fraud of collectors, and others from and through whose hands the money should reach the treasury. I have no doubt but this subject will meet the consideration it merits.

Gentlemen—believing as I do that in a government like ours, it is essential as well for the purpose of quelling faction, and enforcing the laws, as repelling invasions, to have a well organized militia—let me also solicit your attention to the laws on that subject.

The law authorising the executive to proclaim a reward for the apprehension of criminals in certain cases was enacted before the penitentiary establishment, and limits his power to offenders in capital cases, most of the offenders which were then capital, are now punished by confinement in the jail and penitentiary; of course the executive has not the power of proclaiming a reward for the apprehension of a convict who shall have escaped from confinement.

Whether good policy dictates the vestiture of such a power, is submitted to your consideration—it would seem that in proportion as punishments are softened, their certainty should be increased.

Under that part of the revenue law, which requires the proprietors of land under pain of forfeiture, to list them within a limited time for taxation, many forfeitures have accrued, and numerous applications no doubt will be made to the executive for remissions, some of them perhaps so circumstanced as to render his interposition indispensable, for cases can easily be conceived, and it is believed many exist in which the failure to list is ascribable not to the will or negligence of the proprietor, but to circumstances imperious in their nature, and not within his controul: it is therefore submitted to the legislature, whether it would not be good policy to revest the lands so forfeited, upon condition that they be listed within a limited time, and all arrearages of tax paid up, or upon such other conditions as you in your deliberations may think proper to annex.

The secretary of state of the United States has notified me, that the amendment proposed during the last session of Congress to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for a President and Vice-President, has been ratified by the legislatures of thirteen states, and consequently is become a part of the constitution.

To the prosperity and happiness of a country in which I have spent the prime of my life, and which I fondly hope to make the asylum of my declining years, I cannot feel indifferent—and although the aspect of things at present is flattering, and ought to awaken gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of events, in whose hands is the destiny of states. Yet, gentlemen, feeling the importance of harmony among the co-ordinate departments of government, as well as in each department to its advancement, I cannot forbear to recommend an accommodating and mutually forbearing spirit of discussion; confiding that the only warmth which will mark the present session, will be that of an emulous zeal for the public good.

Accept the assurance of my most prompt and cordial concurrence in all measures of public interest.

CHRIST. GREENUP,

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, December 3.

It is with pleasure we are enabled to state that the citizens of Alexandria, duly sensible of the importance of co-operating with the other sections of the district of Columbia, have appointed six delegates to the convention now sitting in this city. The gentlemen appointed are Walter Jones, Henry Rose, Presley Gunnel, Francis Peyton, Abraham Faw, and Lewis Summers. The whole district being now represented, there is no doubt but the convention, which has heretofore from delicacy to their brethren of Alexandria, refrained from coming to any important result, will proceed with dispatch in the transaction of business. The next meeting will be held at the Council chamber on this day week at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. *Monroe* is appointed Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, dated Alicant, 18th Sept. 1804.

"SIR,

"It is now about three weeks since the appearance of some slight bilious fevers was observed at this place; it has not only become more general but has taken the appearance of the contagious yellow fever; it is not however highly malignant, the greatest number of deaths having been eleven in one day, and of one hundred infected persons, from eighty to ninety recovered."

Extract of a letter from Wm. Higgins, Esq. dated Malta, 20th Aug. 1804, to Mr. Gavino, Consul of the United States, at GIBRALTAR.

"I have a letter from Commodore Preble of the 15th inst. He had made an attack on the Barbarians with his six gun and two mortar boats, against twenty-one large gun and several smaller boats full of men. Three of the largest carrying each a twenty-six brass gun, were taken, one sunk, and several others rendered useless for service. The Commodore was meditating another attack."

The enlightened friends of liberty, they who, not confining their views to the narow limits of their own day, aspire to the distinction of laying the foundations of a republican government on undecaying principles, will rejoice perceive the growing attention paid to diffusing the blessings of knowledge. We had recently occasion to notice, with no ordinary approbation, the energetic and patriotic advice of *Governor Lewis* of New York on the important subject of education. In the speech of *Governor Turner*, of North Carolina, inserted in our paper of to day, we remark the avowal of similar sentiments:

"It is a truth (says he) founded on the experience of ages, that knowledge is one of the firmest pillars of national strength. And believing that nothing would tend more to the advancement of the character and respectability of this state, than a general diffusion of learning, I am desirous of seeing a plan of education introduced, which shall extend itself to every corner of the state. It is true, that many very respectable academies have been instituted in various parts of the state; but it is also true that several of them have failed for want of sufficient support, and others are in a languishing state. Since the prosperity and happiness of a nation depends so much on a proper education of its citizens, individual exertions ought to be seconded by public patronage. Were this the case, our schools would be placed on a solid foundation, and the children of the poorest citizen might have access at least to necessary instruction. The best method of effecting this desirable end will be devised by the general assembly. It cannot, I know, be accomplished without an addition to our revenue; but certainly every citizen will be willing and desirous of contributing towards an expense so well applied."

May these hopes and anticipations be realised! To insure their accomplishplishment, let us hope that the zeal of some legislator, duly impressed with the magnitude of the subject, will awaken the attention of the citizens, to full and serious enquiry, and place before them the materials required for correct decision. Let him not shrink from difficulty or danger; but strong in the purity of his motives and in the greatness of the cause, not desert it, until the most invincible perseverance shall have exhausted all its powers. Let him constrain the people to realise the great and solemn truth, that a nation, to preserve her freedom must be enlightened.

James Turner, is re-elected Governor of North Carolina.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The result of the election of Electors, is as follows:

The joint Committee appointed to examine the Votes reported, That the

Whole number was	55,000
Necessary for a Choice,	27,501

That James Sullivan, Eldridge Gerry, James Bowdoin, Esqrs. John Hathorne, Thomas Kittridge, James Warren, Josiah Deane, John Davis, Timothy Newell, John Whiting, John Bacon, William Heath, John Woodman, Charles Turner, Thomas Fillebrown, John Farley, James Winthorp, Jonathan Smith, jun. and Edward Upham, are chosen. ☞ *The highest on the Republican list had* 29,310 votes, 1809 more than a choice.—The lowest on the federal ticket had 25,126.

THE GENERAL RESULT

May be thus stated,

For the Federal Ticket,	25,777
For the Republican, do.	29,310
	3,533

House of Representatives Nov. 21.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the votes for Electors, was received from the Senate, where it had been accepted. A motion was made to re-commit the report, for the purpose of deducting those which are not certified by the town Clerks. On this question the Yeas and Nays were taken, and were, Yeas 79, Nays 112. The House then concurred with the Senate.

Our readers will perceive that an attempt was made in the legislature of Massachusetts, to reject a large portion of the votes given for Electors under the pretext of their not being certified by the town clerks. We believe this requisition entirely unprecedented. Whether it was meant to reduce the votes given for the republican ticket so low as to bring the choice before the legislature does not appear. If this was the motive it merits and will receive the severest reprehension.

The Council of *Virginia* have declared the following gentlemen to be chosen Electors of a President and Vice President:

Richard Evers Lee,
John Goodrich,
Edward Pegram,
Doctor Richard Field,
Thomas Read,
Creed Taylor,
William H. Cabell,
George Penn,
George Wythe,
John Taylor,
Larkin Smith,
John Minor,
William Ellzey,
William Dudley,
Mann Page,
John Taliaferro, jun.
Richard Brent,
Hugh Holmes,
James Daily,
James Allen,
Archibald Stuart,
James M'Farlane,
Gen. John Preston,
William M'Kinley.

The following gentlemen are chosen Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States for N. Carolina—They are all republican.

Messrs. Felix Walker, Peter Forney, Jos. Williams, Montfort Stokes, Soloman Graves, Joseph Taylor, J. J. Allston, Robert Cochran, Lemuel Sawyer, James Jones, Reading Blount, Bryan Whitfield, Samuel Ashe, sen. Gideon Allston.

From the True American.

Result of the New Jersey Election.

As it may gratify our readers in this & other States, we publish the number of votes given at the late Congressional and Electoral election in this State for each of the Candidates agreed upon at the Republican convention—also, the votes given for each of the Candidates for Congress which the Federalists were to have run, had not their plot been discovered and their hopes frustrated.

Republican Congress Ticket.	
Henry Southard,	13,228
Ebenezer Elmer,	13,212
John Lambert,	13 185
William Helms,	13,157
James Sloan,	13,068
Ezra Darby,	13,060
Federal Congress Ticket.	
Aaron Ogden,	136
Peter D'Vroom,	117
James H. Imlay,	107
Franklin Davenport,	108
Lambert Cadwallader,	101
William Colefax,	101
Republican Electoral Ticket	
Phinehas Manning,	13,119
Alexander Carmichael,	13 109
Thomas Newbold,	13,100
Solomon Freleigh,	13,095
William Rossell,	13 094
Jacob Hufty,	13,066
Abijah Smith,	13,062
Moore Furman,	13,039

No other Republican Candidate had more than 6 votes.—It appears that no Federal Ticket for Electors was formed—the highest federal Candidate having but 19 votes.

A declaration of war, it is said in the Charleston Courier, has been issued against Spain by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Hayti.

Congressional Register.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 30.

Dr. Leib presented a petition and remonstrance from a number of the citizens of Washington county, state of Pennsylvania, against the election of John Hoge, recently returned as a member to this House. Referred to the committee of Elections.

A message from the President of the United States, covering the treaties with the Delaware and Pehankishaw Indians, recommending provision to be made by law for carrying the same into execution.

Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

A letter from the Reverend Mr. Parkinson to the Speaker, declining to accept the office of Chaplain to the House was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Nicholson from the committee on that subject reported a new bill, for preserving peace in the ports and harbors in the United States, and waters under their jurisdiction. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next, and in the mean time ordered to be printed.

General *Varnum* presented a petition and memorial from the agents of the company and others on the Yazoo claim.

Referred to the committee already raised on that subject.

Mr. Crowninshield called for the order of the day on the bill allowing a drawback on goods exported from New-Orleans, &c. and the same went through the committee of the whole [Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.] The bill was afterwards ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The order of the day on the bill to regulate the clearing of armed merchant vessels was called for, but upon the request of Mr. Nicholson, who stated the subject to be one of the highest importance now before the House, and wished