the world had been imposed upon. They determined to open the eyes of their own fellow citizens at least. They began government at the right end. They changed the question of *how money is to be raised*, into *how money might be saved*. And after abridging the expences of the national household, they found that the nation could pay its debts, and keep government in motion, & still not *require new taxes*. Nay, even *old ones* were abolished; and those idlers employed in their collection compelled to seek their livings by more active and beneficial pursuits. Instead of exciting clamor, a good man would suppose that these disinterested proceedings would have filled every mind with gratitude. But human nature is perverse. Some men love money better than their country. Officers who lost salaries by the repeal of a law which benefitted the nation at large, *would* clamor in spite of Right and Reason.

Is it, however, to even the form of decorum, must such clamorous creatures be, when, with a mass of irrefragable evidence staring them in the face, they call upon the people at large to join them. Do they imagine that men who experience all the blessings of freedom; who are oppressed neither by civil nor religious ordinances; and who are not sacrificed to the foul purposes of ambition, will thus, like Judas, upon their political Saviour, and betray them into the hands of their enemies whilst they are heaping benefits on themselves? It is impossible. The people are more true to themselves. They curse not with their hearts what they applaud with their tongues.

To all the clamors, and to all the falshoods, of offended lovers of office and interested party men, the report of Albert Gallatin offers an ample refutation. Upwards of fifteen millions of dollars saved and appropriated towards the extinguishment of the national debt, besides discharging the demands of government, and without laying additional taxes, or even continuing the old ones, exhibits a spirit of economy that has never been surpassed, if it has ever been equalled. Those false prophecies, which must be fresh in the memories of us all, prognosticating ruin and disgrace to our country, have proved ruinous and disgraceful only to a malignant faction.—Even federalists of moderate dispositions begin to turn their affections towards the present administration. They begin to perceive that they have been cheated; and, of course, detest those who have cheated them.

The legislature of Maryland have never been more arduously engaged in the duties assigned it than at present. It is almost inconceivable the variety of business which it transacts. Innumerable regulations, adapted to the several parts of the state, are attended to with a promptness and spirit worthy a public body, a majority whereof are republicans. From among a variety of subjects which have occupied the attention of the General Assembly (and which, although interesting to those to whom they immediately relate, we think would not be interesting to readers in general) we deem the following of primary importance to the community at large, to wit: the incorporation of the *Union* and of the *Farmer's Banks*, and the *improvement of the public roads*. On these subjects we are sensible that a variety of opinions exist: our fervent prayer is, that our legislators may act with prudence, and that the people may be satisfied.

SPARTA, November 17.

The land to the Ocmulgee obtained!!

This highly gratifying intelligence is communicated in the following extract of a letter from Bolling Hall, esq. dated Louisville, November 12.

"I take this first opportunity of informing you of the pleasing information which has this day been laid before us. We are informed by a letter addressed to his excellency by colonel Hawkins that he has concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, by which he has acquired the land lying between the present temporary boundary of this state and the Ocmulgee river; running up said river to the three forks and thence to the high shoals on the Apalachie.

"We have a great quantity of business carried on, and I think of very considerable importance to the state, in which may be included a bill to establish a state bank—a bill more effectually to prohibit the importation of slaves into this state—a bill to carry into effect the lottery, so far as respects the counties of Wilkinson and Baldwin, authorising the judge of the superior court, on application of the fortunate drawer, to issue a writ of possession, and making it the duty of the sheriff to dispossess the person who may be living thereon, and to put the right owner in quiet possession.

"I have laid before the house a resolution for the purpose of calling the sense of the legislature to the necessity of laying out a new circuit, including the counties of Wilkinson and Baldwin, for carrying the lottery immediately into effect, to dispose of the fractional parts of surveys and to apply the money arising therefrom to the building a state house and residence of this executive, and to attending thereto. To-day the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this resolution, after some debate they rose and reported progress, and will on to-morrow sit again—I am at a loss how the house will decide, but flatter myself it will be favorable.

"The Surveyors have not all made their returns, but from those who have, I have been able to ascertain with some degree of precision the quantity of acres contained in the fractional parts, which is 56,820—this land, one half at least lying on the river, will at least sell for three dollars per acre, which will give the amount of 170,460 dollars; so that allowing 30,000 dollars to build the state house and 50,000 to build the penitentiary, there will then be a balance left, exclusive of the money arising from the sale of the lots in the town of Milledgeville, of 90,460 dollars. The accomplishment of these objects I think sufficient to justify the sale of the fractional surveys in pursuance of the former law; but if the money cannot be applied to these purposes, I shall be opposed to the sale and in favor of their being drawn for.

"The banking system I am too little acquainted with to give any decisive opinion, but that they are productive of great profit to the share holders is sufficiently proved by the number established in the United States. It is contemplated for the state to subscribe 100,000 dolls. If the profits arising from this sum can be appropriated for the use of establishing a free school at Milledgeville I shall be in favor of it; and hope I shall be enabled to accomplish this desirable object.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kercheval from the select committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as respects the opening of a road through the lands of the Cherokee Indians to the state of Georgia, made the following report, viz.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message, as respected the letter from the secretary at war, covering articles of agreement made between the United States, and the chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, respecting the opening a road through the lands of the said Indians, from the state of Tennessee to the state of Georgia, have according to order had the same under consideration; and have come to the following resolutions thereupon, viz.

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that a road from this state to the state of Georgia, through the Indian lands, in this state and the state of Tennessee, would be very beneficial to the citizens of this commonwealth, inasmuch as it will in the opinion of your committee make a very great saving in the distance: and if a road should be obtained, would greatly facilitate the exportation of our live stock, and other produce, and give to the citizens of this state, the advantage of another market, which, from the circuitous rout they now have to travel to it, prevents their receiving that benefit they would if a road on a more direct rout was opened.

Your committee further report, that from the papers from the secretary at war, it appears that the United States have by agreement with the Indians, obtained permission to open roads from the mouth of Clinch river and Tellico in Tennessee, to Jackson county in Georgia, with permission to view and mark a road from this state, to intersect the former roads at the mouth of Clinch river or Tellico, if a road should be practicable, and if not, to intersect at some other point on a practicable rout, and that so soon as a road is locked out, and designed, that measures will immediately be taken by the general government, to procure from the Indians, permission to open said road. Your committee are of opinion, that a road on the direction provided for by the general government, will be much nearer to the seaport towns in the state of Georgia, than the present road, and that it will be of high importance to the people of this state; and that a law should pass providing for looking out and designating said road, and that a bill ought to be brought in to that effect.

Leave was given to bring in several bills.

Mr. Kercheval read and laid on the table the following resolutions, viz.

Whereas it appears to the general assembly, that the general court now established by law, does not answer the valuable purposes expected by the establishment thereof:

Resolved therefore, That the state be divided into two districts: all on the north side of the Kentucky-river including the counties of Madison, Franklin, and Gallatin, shall compose one district, and that a court be holden therefor at Paris, in the county of Bourbon, to be composed of one half the circuit judges; and the residue of the state shall compose the other district, and a court therefor shall be holden at Bardstown, in the county of Nelson and be composed of the other half of the circuit judges; which courts shall have the same jurisdiction in their respective districts, as the general court now have: and all suits now depended in the said general court, be removed to the Paris district for trial.

Mr. F. Grundy read and laid on the table the following resolutions:

Whereas, owing to the manner of appropriating lands on the western waters, adopted by the state of Virginia previous to the erection of the state of Kentucky into an independent state, there are many conflicting claims to land, and the titles to real property in this state are thereby rendered precarious and unsettled; and inasmuch as many claims to lands in this commonwealth are held by non-residents, who have it in their election to have their suits tried in the state courts, or the courts of the United States, which gives the non-resident a decided advantage, the resident having no such election; which advantage is more manifest, when it is considered that different principles of decision may be established by those different tribunals, and the non-resident has it in his power to resort to that court where former decisions favor his particular case. And this is not the only inconvenience which the citizens of this commonwealth are subject to in consequence of our particular situation; the artful and wealthy land claimant who is an inhabitant of this state, by a transfer of his title to a non-resident, may give jurisdiction to the court of the United States, and thereby put it out of the power of his indigent opponent to pursue or support his claim with success. This is sufficiently evident, when we recollect the great distance which many of our citizens live from the district court of the United States for the Kentucky district, and their inability to prosecute an appeal at the Federal City;

And whereas the act of congress prohibiting an assignment of promissary notes, or other *choses* in action to nonresidents for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the federal court, is rendered ineffectual in this state by reason of the practice which prevails in the said court, and thereby our citizens are burthened unnecessarily with vast expence which attends the administration of justice in said court:

And whereas, serious and alarming consequences may ensue, from the contradictory adjudication in the supreme federal court and the court of appeals in this state:

And whereas the judiciary of each individual state ought to be considered as best qualified to decide upon the laws enacted by the legislature of that state, more especially when the subject to be adjudicated on, is of such a nature as to require an intimate knowledge of the history of that state, and the particular mode of acquiring that property which is the subject of dispute:

Resolved therefore, That the senators in Congress from this state, be and they are hereby instructed, and our representatives in Congress are also requested to use their best endeavors to procure such amendment to the constitution of the United States as will confine the judicial power of the courts of the United States, to cases in law and equity, arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and treaties made and which shall be made under their authority; cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls; cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states.

Resolved also, That the governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward the foregoing resolution to each of the senators and representatives from this state in the Congress of the United States; also to the executive of each state in the union, that the same may be laid before their several legislatures, with a request for their co-operation in procuring the said amendment.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, December 21.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

There frequently occur events of great importance, which, from peculiar circumstances, do not command the attention to which their intrinsic merit entitles them. In public affairs, no less than in private concerns, those results excite the deepest interest, and awaken the liveliest feelings, which have hung in suspence, and have depended upon the predominance of powers nearly balanced.—Under these circumstances events of a subordinate character animate the whole nation; while those, of the first dignity, without them, often struggle into existence amidst apparent apathy and indifference. Hence, while two great parties claimed an ascendancy with pretensions nearly equal, whatever respected the election of a chief magistrate was sought for with avidity, and the final result received with the deepest interest. Our readers cannot have forgotten the tremulous and universal sensibility which accompanied the strenuous contest of 1800;—nor can they, without surprise, contrast the present tone of the public mind on a repetition of the same act. America is the same great nation it then was, nay, greater, by the accession of nearly a million of inhabitants; and Thomas Jefferson has not in the estimation of his friends, or of the world, forfeited any claim to confidence, which he then possessed. Still he is again elevated to the first office in the power of six millions of freemen to confer, without awakening either the rapturous exultation of his friends, or the angry passions of his enemies.

We might, in correspondence with the general feeling, content ourselves with the formal record of this event.—But this, with the impressions we entertain of its magnitude, would be a dereliction of duty. We shall, therefore, without indulging in expressions of triumph, which the occasion would well warrant, proceed to extract from it the sound and rational inferences of which it is susceptible.

All the writers on government, who have given their ideas to the public, unite in the opinion of the extreme and paramount difficulty of so organizing the executive power of the government of a free nation, as efficaciously to promote the public interests without endangering the liberty or peace of the nation. Many good men, guided by the experience of those who went before them, have not hesitated to pronounce as impracticable the application of the *elective* feature to the designation of the chief magistrate; and have consequently recommended an hereditary chief.—This they have done on *two* grounds; *first*, that the body of the people are incapable of making a judicious choice, if left to the exercise of their own judgements; and *secondly*, that the act of selecting one man for the discharge of executive functions, is so momentous as inevitably, by awakening the fiercest passions of the human breast, to produce disorder, and an eventual resort to violence.

Candour compels us to admit that these are the lessons of Transatlantic experience. Whence then is it that a nation, more dignified than the world has heretofore presented, and of course more likely to be sought with an eagerness equal to its eminence, has, for five successive periods, and in times not remarkable for tranquility, been gained not only without bloodshed, or violence, but by means legal, regular and rational? Whence, it is repeated, this astonishing difference? Are the interests, the feelings, the passions of the new world exempt from all that depravity and fierceness which so often characterise those of the old? No; lively as is the devotion of an American is to his country, it were arrogance to assert this pre-eminence of character. The cause of this sublime phoenomenon is the *representative* principle of our political institutions. This is the gravitating principle of our politics. Its mighty influence, like that kindred power which holds the universe in concord, adjusts and harmonises the complicated machinery that composes the various systems of government that unite the respective portions of the nation. Why the ascendance of this principle? The reason is obvious. Its vortex embraces the whole physical force of the nation, and gives it a moral direction. At one instant of time, the representatives of six millions vote that Thomas Jefferson shall be their President. To the force of such a vote, what is an army of one hundred thousand veterans, or the combined artillery of stratagem, fraud, or seduction? Let us then, fellow-citizens, hallow in our hearts this sacred feature of our rights and liberties; a feature as new to the world, as propitious to us.

The rational part of mankind, that attentively contemplates this event, must admit one of two things; either that the United States do not contain those turbulent spirits that seek their own glory in the anarchy or slavery of the people; or that the American people are too enlightened or virtuous to be made their tools. Either alternative reflects a rare credit upon the great body of the people.

Of the numerous views which this subject admits, this is perhaps the most instructive. But there is another, which ought not to be passed without notice.

Two great parties have for a number of years past divided the nation; the republican, and the federal. Their measures having been in direct hostility, it is not uncharitable to consider their views different. The former, by profession and act have legitimised the distinctive name they assumed. They are in truth *republicans*. They are the friends of the people. As such they are the friends of a government of *limited powers*, derived at short periods from and at all periods *responsible* to the people. On the other hand the measures of the federalists have indicated a distrust of republican principles, and an indisposition to take public opinion as their guide; and hence they have strove to extend the powers of the government, so as to increase its influence over the people, instead of increasing the influence of the people over it by limiting its powers. On this great point, the two parties have been at issue. In the year 1796, Mr. Adams's election to the chief magistracy marked the ascendancy of federalism; and he, who had deliberately in the closet pronounced the English system the most perfect devised by man, sustained a career worthy of such a conviction. That career was dark and gloomy, rapid and evanescent. It roused the revolutionary feelings of whiggism into action; and as they had once, so they again triumphed. But the issue was long doubtful, and the triumph, though great, far from decisive—Mr. Jefferson reached the presidential chair by a majority of only eight electoral votes. Federalism refused to acknowledge itself defeated. Instead of retiring from the contest, it threw itself into the thickest battle, and appealing to the people, predicted, at the next trial of strength, its victorious restoration to power. Every mean was used to insure success: An incessant opposition was sustained on the floor of Congress, in the state legislatures, and in the public prints. On these great theatres of investigation they were met. Enquiry was challenged. Both sides were heard. The nation was enlightened; and what is the result?—Thomas Jefferson, who in 1800, was elected by a majority of but eight votes out of 138 is in 1804 elected by a majority of 14* out of 176.

Deeply interesting is the aspect of this event on the developement of republican principles. It shews that the more faithfully and completely these principles are transfused into the measures of a government, the more does it consolidate the affections of a free people. It shews that what the visionary statesmen of Europe have considered as the elements of anarchy and dissolution, are, under a wise direction the very elements of union, harmony and stability.

Superficial minds have deprecated as fatal the divisions subsisting among us; and, in consonance with their fears, have predicted the early downfall of our political structures. Let them learn, from this proud result, that a republican government, founded on the representative principle, like the vast rock whose deep rooted basis has never been reached, is strengthened by the tempests that surround it; and that, while other systems sink into the chaos from which they rose, it preserves, in every vicissitude, its solid, uniform and simple characteristics.

Our country has heretofore, at different periods, been treated with injustice, under the idea that we were a disunited people. The event of this election will dispel the illusion. Let us hope that, by manifesting the full confidence of the nation in Thomas Jefferson, it will teach European powers that the government and the people are one, and thus impress them with the policy of cultivating that friendship which is offered to all.

* Though this majority is not ascertained, there is almost a moral certainty of it.

Congressional Register.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 19.

A memorial of sundry manufacturers of refined sugar in the city and state of New-York, was read, praying that a drawback of duty may be allowed on the exportation to foreign countries, of sugar refined within the United States, equivalent to the duty on raw sugars employed in the manufacture of the refined sugar so exported, under such regulations as will tend effectually to secure the public revenue from injury in the amount and collection thereof.

The said memorial, together with the memorial of sundry merchants, ship-builders, farmers, planters and other persons concerned in navigation, residing in St. Mary's county, in the state of Maryland, presented November 23d, 1803, and praying "that the office of the collector of the district and port of Nanjamoy, may be removed to some convenient place on St. Mary's river, in the said state;" and also, the memorial and petition of sundry merchants, farmers, planters, masters of vessels, owners, ship husbands, and others of the district of Nanjemoy, in the state of Maryland, in opposition to the prayer of the said recited memorial presented the tenth of Jan. last, were ordered to be referred to the committee of commerce & manufactures.

A memorial of Anne Ledyard, of the state of New-York, widow and administratrix of Isaac Ledyard, deceased, was read, praying to be allowed the commutation of half pay due for the services of the deceased, as an hospital surgeon and assistant purveyor in the continental army during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, to which she conceives the legal representatives of the deceased are justly entitled by resolutions of Congress under the former government, and also, that a mistake made by the commissioner of army accounts, to the injury of the deceased in a settlement of his claims against the United States, amounting as is suggested by the memorialist, to a sum between eight hundred and one thousand dollars, may be rectified.

Referred to the Committee of Claims.

The memorial and petition of Wm. T. Smith, of the city of Philadelphia, praying "that certain certificates of funded debt may be granted to him, in lieu of two loan-office certificates heretofore issued in favor of the memorialist,