the whole legation; that all hostilities should from that moment cease with Russia; that every armament, fortification, and erection of batteries, should immediately be suspended at Constantinople; that the treaty of alliance with England should be renewed; that a treaty of alliance with Russia should be concluded; that an English and Russian garrison should be established at the Dardanelles and in the castles of the Bosphorus; that an English garrison should be established at Alexandria, and a Russian garrison in one of the Morea; and lastly, that there should be put immediately at the disposal of the English admiral, to be employed in the service of Great Britain 15 ships of the line and 10 frigates, victualled for one year.

After having announced that Mr. Arbuthnot's mission was at an end, and notified the blockading of Constantinople, the English admiral declared that if the above preliminaries were not accepted he would forcibly enter the port, set fire to the town, &c. He has not obtained any thing of his demands and he has returned well convinced, no doubt, that he would not be able at present to come to dictate conditions to the Sublime Porte, with a naval armament of forty sail.

This success is wholly owing to gen. Sebastiani; and it is easy to perceive, by the conditions which the English had come to dictate, from what misfortunes and opprobrium he has preserved the Turks. He has given proof, in this instance, of a courage, presence of mind, character and resolution above all praise. Every Frenchman has more or less seconded him; each of them, on this occasion, made himself an engineer, a cannonier, or a mechanist.

The day after the appearance of the English, a captain du Génie and two captains of artillery of the army of Dalmatia, very opportunely arrived at Constantinople. They immediately went to work and were of great help.—Chance brought also the next day a fresh cannonier that had been driven away from Bagdad through the intrigues of the English; he was immediately put in the way to avenge himself. Every Frenchman was night and day at the batteries.

The Grand Seignior, the ministers, the janissaries, the cannoniers, and the whole of the inhabitants loudly acknowledge that it is to the French they owe their salvation. And in truth they are treated at this moment with a deference, a friendship, and even a kind of respect, not common on the part of the Turks.

It is not justice also to say, that after the first moment of uneasiness and consternation was over, the attitude of the Turks was very remarkable for its calmness and courage. As soon as the Grand Seignior had manifested the intention of resisting the enemy to the last extremity, all the ministers, all the grandees of the state, took the immediate resolution to repair each of them to [illegible] to encourage and excite the [illegible]. They at first stood in the open air, then under small tents, some of them under old sheds, during 6 days, night and day, without leaving it for an instant.

French engineers and officers have just set off for the Bosphorus, for the purpose of determining upon proper spots for batteries. They will go from thence to the Dardanelles for the same object. The Grand Seignior has given the formal order that every thing determined by the French ambassador should receive an immediate and punctual execution. From this disposition of his highness, gen. Sebastiani will cause the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, which are the two keys of the capital, to be put in a state capable of resisting every aggression on the part of England and Russia.*

The Grand Seignior, during the six days the English have been here, has given an example of courage and devotedness the most absolute. He has not gone to rest one single night. Every morning he would go to encourage the people at work, and would kindly smile on every Frenchman he met. He caused the gardens of the Seraglio to be opened, to have batteries erected there, and had even offered, if it had been judged necessary, to have batteries placed in his Haram.

The city of Constantinople offered on every point an extraordinary spectacle. From the dispositions and the sort of exultation with which the inhabitants were observed to be animated, it would have been a desirable thing that the English should have persisted in their enterprize. Their fleet would never have repassed the Dardanelles.

WILLIAM MARBURY

HAS just received, via Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now for sale at his store, next door above Mr. Elisha Riggs, Bridge street, an elegant assortment of

Fancy & Spring Goods, viz.

4 4th, and 7 8th Irish linens	Thull net, do.
5 4th Irish sheeting	Silk and cotton hosiery
Linen cambricks,	Figured Florence
Thread and cotton lace	Do crape
Fancy ginghams	Plaid and plain Mantuas
Do. gauze muslins	White and coloured kid gloves
Sceded mull do.	Parrasoles, plated mounted
Tamboured do.	Ladies, misses and childrens morocco slippers
Fancy tamboured mull mantles	blue, plain and coloured nankeens
Leno do do.	Cotton cassimeres
Leno long shawls	Marseilles waistcoating
Do. tamboured veils,	India and cambric dimities
8 8th and 6 4ths cambrick muslins	London hats, &c. &c.
4 4th silk chambrays	
Cotton do.	
7 4th cotton damask shawls	

Georgetown, May 15—tf.wam

WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

DR. EWELL's communications shall appear in our next number.

General Wilkinson has arrived, in the teeth of the hardiest assertion of federalism. "He will not, he dare not meet Burr," has for months rung through the land. The falsehood of the declaration adds another to the thousand pre-existing testimonials of the little reliance that ought to be placed on the organs of faction. It is not among the least extraordinary incidents of the times, that while the friends of Mr. Burr and the enemies of the administration have denounced the least freedom of stricture on the accused, they have been most busily engaged in ascribing to general Wilkinson every trait of depravity that can sink the human character. Without investigation, they have not scrupled to charge him with treasonable purposes, with a violation of his oath of fidelity to his country, with being a pensioner of Spain, with the basest ingratitude to a bosom friend, with perjury, and with every species of folly. We shall now see how far these men will be able to substantiate their accusations. *Prima facie*, and as far as it goes, the appearance of general Wilkinson invalidates the accusation. Had he felt conscious of guilt, he might have been expected to have stood aloof from investigation. On the contrary he meets it where the severest ordeals are in preparation, which able and cunning men can devise. Let his accusers remember that the eyes of the world are upon them as well as upon him, and that justice will, without partiality, pronounce the final award.

The official statement of the whole number of votes given in New-York for governor is published from which it appears, that

Mr. Tompkins had	35,074
Mr. Lewis	30,989
majority	4,085

A VISION.

Reflecting on the unrivalled progress of the U. States in internal improvements, in wealth, and in power, my mind was transported to a period when, together with most of the existing race, I shall be translated to another world. What, said I, will be the situation of my country a century hence? I felt pleasure in contemplating the scene, presented by my fancy; and supposing others possessed of the same feelings with myself, I offer a sketch of my reveries.

In the first place, I laid it down as the foundation of the whole superstructure, that our attachment to the principles of liberty, and a pacific course, would continue to regulate our conduct. Is this calculating upon too much? Is there not every reason to hope that these principles have already passed the severest ordeals to which they will ever be exposed? The state of infancy, from which we have just emerged, rendered us *physically* more vulnerable than we ever shall be at any future stage of our existence. In this state, in war as well as in peace, we demonstrated our competency to resist external force, aided by no mean portion of internal co operation. We did this too, under a system of government, compared with the present, in the highest degree inefficient. We were likewise exposed to all the evils and dangers of inexperience. All these perils we met and vanquished with a success that gave distinction to the American name. Can greater ever present themselves? Our population is doubled—our wealth is quadrupled—our systems of government are fully organized, and a confidence is reposed in the national government, which would, whenever necessary, enable it to draw from the national resources to almost any extent.

On these grounds then the nation is completely safe. If there be danger, it will come from another quarter. It will be the result of our prosperity.—Wealth and luxury will be our ruin. But have we any just reason to consider our situation, in this respect, as likely to be analogous to that of the nations of the old world? Why have wealth and luxury been fatal to them? Because, riches and power, instead of being diffused widely through the various classes of society, and distributed throughout the several sections of nations, have been confined to a single class, and centered in a single spot. And whence has this arisen, but from the iniquitous monopolies and establishments created or reared by those in power? What are hierarchies, nobility and monarchy, but monopolies of power & wealth? It is to these mighty monopolies, together with the laws passed to fortify and extend them, that the world is indebted for a concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few, which has given birth to that luxury, which has been so destructive of public virtue and private morals. On the other hand, our institutions, laws and manners, so far from fostering or creating such monopolies, are so many obstacles to their creation or limitations of them. The *hereditary* principle, both in its application to property and political power, being forever annihilated, there is not the slightest ground for apprehending those dangers in this country from either power or riches, which have so fatally scourged other nations. The door to office and the acquisition of property being alike open to universal competition will forever frustrate the concentration of either in the hands of any particular classes for any considerable length of time.—It is the opinion, indeed, of well informed men, that property at the present day, is more equally divided in the U. S. than it was 20 years ago. This constant tendency of property to equalization will have two effects. It will prevent the existence of any considerable number of overgrown fortunes, and it will maintain a powerful and numerous yeomanry, possessed of moderate property; sufficient to render them independent and happy, but not sufficient to justify their indulgence in habits of luxury, and totally incompetent to the exercise of a dangerous influence on the lower orders of society.

Relying then on the adherence of the people of this country to their republican and pacific principles, I carried myself forward a century hence.

The first thing that arrested my attention was the alteration in the state of the country. Wherever I cast my eyes, I beheld (for it was about the season of harvest) the most luxuriant production. Not a spot, within the scope of my eye, but that was in the highest state of cultivation. Extensive fields of grain, and more extensive pastures announced the united influence of industry and intelligence. Spots, originally sterile and altogether unproductive, now vied in the luxuriance of their crops with those on which nature had been the most bountiful.—Astonished at this wonderful change, I enquired how it had come to pass. "Look," said the individual I addressed, "at yonder canal. It is but one mile from the ground on which you now tread; a good road, that may be easily travelled the whole year, leads you to it; and, once on its banks, you are directly and easily carried to the grand canal that connects, by a direct route, the whole Atlantic board. These canals and roads are the life of our agriculture and manufactures. They give a value to every product of human industry; and more than all, they have rendered every acre of ground, however situated and however barren, worthy the cultivation of the husbandman. The towns situated on these canals and roads furnished us in the first place with sufficient manure to bring our poorest lands into tolerable heart; and that end once attained, all that followed was easy; for the ground subsisted cattle enough for its constant and gradual amelioration, until it attained the state in which you now behold it."

Who, said I, with eagerness, is the great magician that produced this astonishing transformation?

"Jefferson, said he, one hundred years ago laid the foundation stone. He devised the system; recommended it to his countrymen, and insured its adoption."

I knew, said I, the man of whom you speak. He was a great man—

"But, what is more to his honor, he was a good man."

How so, said I, is virtue so rare among you that you set so much value upon it?

"No, thank Heaven, the example he set, and the way in which he administered the public affairs have had the happiest effect on private morals—But, it is a *rare thing*, the history of the whole world proves it, for a man so great to have been likewise so good."

Do you, said I, prize virtue in a public man at a higher rate than talents?

"Infinitely higher. Indeed we will not allow any man to be great, who is not good."

Happy, thrice happy state of society, exclaimed I, in which such sentiments prevail! But, recollecting myself, I observed that the general prevalence of such principles implied more knowledge than the people can possibly lay claim to. Ignorant, as most of them must be, their admiration is more excited by the displays of power than virtue.

"Ignorant! No—thank God—whatever our enemies may upbraid us with, they cannot reproach us with ignorance."

What portion of the people can read and write?

"There is not a man among us who can't do both. And what is more; there is not one in a hundred that does not spend a part of the day in this occupation—Reading is our pleasure—it is the way in which the poorest man passes his evening in the midst of his family. He reads while they work."

How, said I, is this possible? Where do you get the means of educating your children, and of procuring books to read?

"The nation supplies them most liberally. Nay more—It compels every parent to send his children to the best schools, supported at the public expence; and as for books every small district has a library, maintained in the same way, and accessible to all. You see, therefore, it would be our own fault if we were ignorant; and as every parent knows it would be an indelible disgrace to his child, not to possess the advantages of education, he takes care, by the utmost attention, to awaken his curiosity, and excite his thirst for information. Hence it is that every branch of business is pursued, not only with industry, but also with skill and intelligence, the consequence of which is that the whole mass of labor is made in the highest degree productive, and nothing is lost. All that is done is well done. Work is done for perpetuity. Our mansions, and barns and outhouses, instead of tumbling into ruins every twenty or thirty years, are fitted to last for ages; the fencing of our farms is made in a style of the like permanency; (casting my eyes around I observed nothing but hedges, principally made of the white thorn) and manure is applied in such a way as with a proper succession of crops to insure the constant fertility of the soil. It is owing to this that no man is so poor as not to be able to devote a few hours of the day to reading and writing and social intercourse. Hence, likewise, it is that we have few crimes committed among us, and few controversies between our citizens."

You have not then, I presume, said I, so many lawyers as you otherwise would have.

"We have neither lawyers or physicians, in the true sense of the terms. Our state of society supplying neither of the professions with an honorable maintenance, they have gradually dwindled into insignificance so far as regards their numbers. The few offences perpetrated, and the certainty and severity with which they are punished, as well as all violations of pecuniary engagements, and the general conviction of the enormous expence of feeing lawyers, has long since turned the tide of public opinion against this order of men; and as to the physicians, we live so temperately, and are so exempt from those inquietudes of mind that are so productive of physical disease, that they have likewise become an almost useless profession. Those that remain are principally surgeons, and men of high scientific endowments, whose exertions are chiefly employed in exploring the arcana of nature, and exposing its treasures to the general view. Some advocates remain among us; but they are generally men of independent fortunes and minds, who are impelled by motives of humanity or justice to take up the cause of the oppressed. Their voice is never raised but in the cause of truth and to shield the poor and feeble from oppression; and when heard, it is rarely heard in vain."

In raptures with this portrait of the times, so different from the degenerate days of their ancestors, when even justice was in a degree venal, I passed into a spacious hall, where I beheld convened a large body of men, clad in the neatest though plainest attire, & where the greatest order reigned.

"This," said my companion, "is the House of Representatives of the U. S.—This is the body to whom is confided the great interests of the nation. It is here that you hear the brightest displays of eloquence, and behold an habitual temperance and singleness of view to the public good, that distinguish it beyond every deliberative body that ever before existed. It is here that a hundred millions are annually disbursed on objects of general utility, and principally on roads, canals and schools. It is here that for a hundred years there has not been a dollar devoted to frivolous or mischievous purposes."

What, said I, have you had no wars?

"No! it is our pride, our boast, that for a whole century we have remained in a state of profound peace, without any blot upon the national character—War has often been proposed on this floor, but it has been as often overruled. Our young men have frequently strove to embroil the nation; but the good sense of this body has always crushed the attempt, and the good sense of the nation has invariably supported their decision. As often as headlong and unreflecting zeal has urged us to arms, we have lifted the shield, left us as an inheritance, by the immortal Jefferson, who was the first to demonstrate the practicability of maintaining peace without sacrificing honor."

Our attention was here arrested by a debate which sprang up in the House of Representatives—Such was the information and eloquence, dignity and zeal, which characterised all the speakers, that I fancied myself in the midst of an assembly of superior beings. There were two members particularly, who took opposite sides in the discussion, that inspired me with the highest delight, and that equalled all my ideas of eloquence. Who are these men, said I?

"They are," said my companion, "both of them young men, educated at the public expense. Indeed, more than half the members are of this description. It is to the universal provision made on this head, that the dignified character and correct conduct of this body is owing. Those who elect are thus qualified to make a judicious selection, and possess a wider field from which to make it; and hence the national award, ultimately made on any important subject, is seldom erroneous, and never dangerously so."

A message was at this time announced from the chief magistrate. It was received apparently with the highest respect, and listened to with the most profound attention. It was an expose of the state of the nation, and so interesting that it made an indelible impression on my memory and feelings.

"Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives," said the chief magistrate, "Liberty, peace and prosperity are still the lot of this favored people. May these solid and distinguished blessings, acquired by the valor and wisdom of our ancestors, descend to the remotest generations! May, we, particularly, to whom are confided their great interests, unite in their maintenance by manifesting a zeal tempered by wisdom, and a firmness supported by moderation. It gives me great satisfaction to be enabled to say with confidence that at no antecedent period of our national existence have there existed surer indications of internal happiness and external respect. The commerce of our citizens, almost co-extensive with the globe, has not, during the past year, been disturbed by a single act of violence or injustice committed under the auspices of any foreign nation; and I have received from every nation of the old world assurances of respect and friendship towards the U. S. The general Congress have at length established a system of universal law among nations, which you will feel an honest pride at finding in perfect coincidence with the enlightened sentiments of the great Franklin, from which we may rationally hope, not only for the undisturbed enjoyment of our own rights, but likewise for the general prevalence of just principles among nations, so long accustomed to test right by force.

"Agreeably to the act passed by you at your last session, a census has been taken of the inhabitants within our limits, who, you will perceive, amount to one hundred and twenty millions, of which eighty millions are on this, and forty millions on the further side of the Mississippi. Among the latter, the English language has become substituted almost entirely for the languages previously in use, and a general and strong conviction prevails of the superiority of their present to their past condition when under the government of other nations.

"The receipts of the treasury for the last year amount to one hundred and ten millions, of which sixty millions are derived from tolls paid on roads and canals, and the residue derived principally from imports on articles of external commerce.

"Of this sum fifty millions have been applied to the support of schools and academic and collegiate establishments, libraries, agricultural and mechanical societies, and various other institutions and objects connected with education and the arts. Fifty millions have been applied to the making new roads and canals, and keeping those already made in repair. Five millions have been applied to the civil and military establishment, leaving in the treasury an unexpended balance of five millions."

Here the illusion ceased. I have since calmly surveyed the picture delineated by my imagination; and it is my honest belief that it is a just representation of future times, provided we have sufficient wisdom and firmness to persevere in the course we have taken.

The astonishing revolution of sentiment that has marked a new and glad era in the annals of Massachusetts, is no little encouragement to the faithful few in our sister state of *Connecticut*, who remain undaunted by the *"host of terrors"* that are set in array to impede and appal them. The prospect of republicans in this Commonwealth was once as gloomy and disconsolate as theirs.—The cheering rays of hope seldom burst upon their sight, and to sport in the sunshine of prosperity was an happiness both distant and uncertain. The influence of pride and wealth, of boasted talents and an ostentatious display of religion, was a barrier not to be forced by the vigorous efforts of a moment, but to be assailed by unwearied application & undismayed firmness. Let us look back to our situation a few years since and admire the resolution that has maintained such an arduous conflict. In the year 1802, there were only *forty seven* democrats in our House of Representatives, while the federal numbers *exceeded* those of the *present year*; and in the Senate only *four or five* could be found to step forward as champions of the people's rights. There are now about *two hundred and fifty* republicans to *one hundred* Federalists in the lower House, and in the upper *twenty-one to nineteen*. In the years 1802 and 1803 the majority for *Strong* was about *fifteen thousand*: we have now the pleasure of seeing the patriotic SULLIVAN elevated to the chair of state by a majority of *two thousand*, and trust the next election will exhibit an almost unanimous acquiescence in the principles of his administration. Can there be a more powerful stimulus to exertion in our Connecticut brethren, than the consideration of these facts must afford them? Their progress has been more gradual than even *ours*, but that progress has been sure. A good foundation is laid for future triumph. Victory has been long espied afar off. She approaches near and will soon put to flight the medley group that have assumed the style of federalists. Hypocrites and pretenders must yield the citadel of authority, and *one more instance* will confirm the maxim—*"Truth is mighty and will prevail."*

Nat. Ægis.

A magnificent statue of peace, to be placed in Napoleons Hall of Audience, now occupies the time and talents of an eminent Parisian artist. The goddess is represented in a sitting posture, on a base of bronze, richly ornamented with rich gold, and a variety of embossed figures, emblematical of commerce and agriculture. The height of the figure is almost seven feet, and said to be composed of solid silver. A galloon of gold, fastened with silver studs, adorns the back part of her robe. The laces of her buskins, and the prickly crown of Mula, which invests her temples, are of solid gold. In one hand the goddess holds a caduceus of silver, inlaid with gold, and in the other a cornucopia of the same costly material. This elegant figure was designed by Chaudet and is to be executed by Cheret.

The famous bronze horses, with the statue of Fame, late in the front of the Brandenburgh gate at Berlin, arrived a few days ago at Hamburgh, from whence they are to be transported to Stadt, in Hanover, and from thence conveyed to the Museum Napoleon at Paris. As the Elbe is quite free from ice, they will probably soon arrive at their destination, unless some British cruizer shall charitably interrupt their passage.

Gen. Victor Leopold Berthier, chief of the first corps of the French army, and one of the commanders of the Legion of Honor, died at Paris, on the 24th March, after a month's illness.