"It is his majesty's wish, gentlemen, that you should enjoy perfect freedom of deliberation. You will communicate your answers to us as soon as they are prepared. As to ourselves, we have no more ardent wishes than to be able to inform the emperor, that among his subjects of the Jewish religion there are none whose loyalty is not unquestionable, and who are not disposed to conform to those laws and morals which it is the duty of all Frenchmen to practice and follow."

The following questions, proposed by his majesty, were then read by the Secretary of the meeting.

1. Is the Jew permitted to marry more than one wife?

2. Is divorce permitted by the Jewish religion?

3. Can a Jewess intermarry with a Christian or a Christian female, with a Jew; or does the law prescribe that Jews alone should intermarry?

4. Are the French in the eyes of the Jews brothers or aliens?

5. What in all cases are the connexions which their law permits them to maintain with the French who are not of their religion?

6. Do the Jews who were born in France, and have been treated as French citizens by the laws, consider France as their native country? Are they bound to defend it? Are they under an obligation to obey the laws, and to follow all the regulations of the civil code?

7. Who are they who are called Rabbins?

8. What civil jurisdiction do the Rabbins exercise among the Jews? What power of punishment do they possess?

9. Are the mode of chusing the Rabbins, and the system of punishment regulated by the Jewish laws, or are they only rendered sacred by custom?

10. Were the Jews forbidden by their laws to take usury of their brethren?—Are they permitted or forbidden to do this of strangers?

11. Are those things proclaimed which are forbidden to the Jews by their law?

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The publication of the new constitution of Germany will soon appear. The whole of the plan was projected and matured at Paris, between Talleyrand & the envoy of the confederated courts. Nothing but the ratification seems to have been entrusted to the deliberation of the person they represented.

SUMMARY OF THE FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1806.

Copied from the Moniteur of August 15.

	Dolls.
[illegible]tal receip's, 884,240,[illegible]9 francs, or	170,000,000
Expenditures.	
[illegible] debt, Interest, &c.	18,000,000
[illegible]t, Bonaparte and [illegible] prince,	6,000,000
[illegible]n reserve, at his [illegible]sal,	6,000,000
[illegible] Department,	74,000,000
[illegible]e ditto,	30,000,000
[illegible]ges in negociations,	3,000,000
[illegible]rts of justice, foreign and domestic relations, pensions, &c.	33,000,000
Dollars,	170,000,000

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10.

[illegible]ANTAGES OF UNION, WITH AN IN[illegible]IRY INTO THE COMPATIBILITY OF [illegible]PUBLICAN GOVERNMENT WITH AN EXTENSIVE TERRITORY.

(CONTINUED.)

The circumstances that are likely to ensure duration to our union are also so numerous, that if the enumeration were practicable, it would scarcely fail to fatigue the patience of the reader. We shall, therefore, endeavor to generalise them under a few comprehensive views.

To make the union of any people durable it is necessary that their interests should be homogeneous, that a sense of common interest should be generally felt by them;—that the government which unites them together should itself be sensible of this common interest;—and should take those measures, and those only which conduce to the general welfare.

Are the interests of the American people homogeneous? This is the interesting enquiry, which must be answered affirmatively before we are justified in taking another step in this discussion. If, instead of being homogeneous, they are discordant, and incapable of harmonising together, no patriotism, however pure, no wisdom, however profound, can give permanency to an union founded on a violation of the highest laws which guide the course of human events. The evil may be palliated; but it can never be cured; its root will remain uneradicated, and will eternally continue to send up its fatal shoots. Under such circumstances a state of union would be a forced state, a state of disunion a natural one, the latter of which could not fail ultimately to obtain a complete triumph over the former. Indeed, under these circumstances, it would be madness to attempt to preserve for an hour the duration of a union founded in folly. The sooner its bands were dissevered the better; the less aggravated the animosity, the less numerous the evils. But I trust it will be made to appear that the union of these states is founded in wisdom; that their great interests are, and are likely long to remain the same.

1. One common language is spoken by a vast majority of the American people. Those who speak the English language, without knowing any other, undoubtedly constitute at least nine tenths of the whole nation, and of those who speak other languages not one tenth, perhaps not a hundreth part, are ignorant of the English language. The Germans are the only people whose prejudices have heretofore been opposed, with any success, to the substitution of the English language in the place of their own; these prejudices are now fast dying away, and the German language will soon cease to be in popular use in any part of the United States. We may therefore be said to have but one common language. The powerful influence of this circumstance on the union of confederacies or of consolidated governments need not be dilated on. All the other extensive confederacies, which have heretofore existed, have embraced people who spoke different languages. The Roman empire was made up of nations whose languages were extremely various, and the Greek cities spoke dialects of the same language so very different that the people of one district could not understand the language of those of another. In more modern times the same circumstance has attended the successive unions of distinct nations which have taken place. Let us not then be surprised that they have all shared the same fate.

We then constitute the first instance of a confederacy of different sovereignties, of any considerable extent, in which the same language was spoken. The effects of a similarity of language ought not, perhaps, to be so lightly passed over. Always great, their importance has increased since the art of printing has been so extensively cultivated. A similarity of language facilitates an intercourse of business and friendship between the most extreme parts of a nation. This intercourse, when men see each other in their true colors, to which a common language eminently conduces, invariably tends, by destroying the prejudices of ignorance or misrepresentation, to unite them. They find in each other more points of agreement than they expected, and, generally, many more than of disagreement. In a civilised nation too, the popular sentiment is in the most part guided by men of information and reading. Where all speak and read the same language, the same writers are deemed authorities, and the same writings models of taste. Drawing our literature from one common source, our young men in the north read the same works which are perused in the south. Their education is so far the same. Hence the same principles are instilled, the same impressions made, the same ideas received. All, by acknowledging one common standard, are formed in nearly the same mould. Should, however, the moral or political maxims of such writers be questioned, the numerous presses, established in every part of the union, present the ready means of bringing them to the touch-stone of examination. The talent that suggests a new idea, or the eloquence that enforces it, are displayed in the face of the whole nation, whose reasoning powers, being equally acute, whether exerted in the north, or the south, give the same general award, which thus pervades the whole union. It is thus, through the medium of the press, itself the organ of every thing interesting that is published, that ascendant talent finds a legitimate channel for the peaceful exercise of its powers, and is enabled to effect, without turbulence or convulsion, the revolutions in public opinion to which it aspires. Under other circumstances these revolutions have been the work of the sword, and the flow of human blood in copious streams has invariably attended them.

2. Our people are almost all the offspring of the same stock. Some of our forefathers, it is true, were Germans, some Dutch, and a few French. But so inconsiderable is the number of these, that they cannot be counted at a tenth part of the whole population. The residue emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland. A variety of character, it is true, exists between the inhabitants of these islands; but by no means that hostility that is displayed in the character of different nations. They speak nearly the same language; their religious tenets are marked by nearly the same characteristics, and they have long been accustomed to consider themselves the same people.

3. Like causes produced their emigration, and when settled in the new world, cemented their union. Political despotism and religious bigotry impelled them to cross the Atlantic. To protect themselves against these evils became the chief object of their greatest and most persevering efforts. Each community, weak in itself, naturally sought the good will of its neighbors, and pursued the only effectual way of obtaining it, by an interchange of good offices. The progress of other communities, if not their origin, has been marked by early and systematic strife and hostility; the origin and progress of these communities were formed and have proceeded on the principles of brotherly love, on mutual confidence, & on comprehensive views. Freemen cleared the wilderness, freemen cultivated the earth, freemen passed laws for their own government from the day on which they set their feet on our shores. Can the same be said of any of the pigmy or gigantic confederacies which have hitherto existed among men?

4. The people of the U. States indulge no strong or latent attachment to their parent nation. They can, indeed, scarcely be said to have a *parent* nation. It was the persecution of that nation which ought to have protected them, that impelled them to fly from her tyranny. Some regard they undoubtedly feel for their forefathers, for it is inseparable from human nature to cherish such a sentiment; but it is not that blind affection that obscures the perception of the understanding, and which renders those who cherish it the slaves of dangerous errors. It is, on the contrary, the sentiment of compassion for the mistakes and misfortunes of those whom we regard; and so far from being connected with any wish to imitate their conduct, it is expressly founded on a conviction of its impropriety.

It has been the lot of other nations, who have been severed from the parent stock, to look back with mournful regret on the period of their union, and to dwell with a kind of melancholy delight on times, which, contemplated through an obscure medium, offer to imaginations depressed by misfortunes scenes of departed pleasure. A people in whose hearts this sentiment is predominant, constantly cherish the hope that the period will arrive in which they may be restored to their former situation. Such a sentiment necessarily renders them dissatisfied with their present condition, and ready to yield to every flattering suggestion that ambition or folly may offer. Such a people, too, looking forward to the halcyon days so ardently desired, are satisfied to pass their days in inglorious indolence, and accordingly refrain from those great, vigorous and systematic exertions, either of mind or body, on which their improvement and happiness would depend. Things, therefore, instead of advancing, according to the usual laws of nature, go backwards, and dissatisfaction and misery are rapidly multiplied. This is, probably, the principal reason why the forced coalitions of nations have been so evanescent, and have, while they lasted, been so replete with rebellions and distress. Happily for us, it has in the U. S. no existence. We feel no immoderate regard for the inhabitants, the manners or the institutions of any foreign nation whatever. They have all our general good will, but this is all. Experience has convinced us that the most fortunate circumstance attending our situation is its remote position from the European world, and that the vast ocean that rolls between will eternally separate us. The American people are in truth, in this view of the subject, the same as if they had sprung into existence without owing their origin to any pre-existing nation whatever.

5. Their union is one of consent, and not of force. Let those, whose sickly imaginations consulting the oracles of history, foresee our fate in that of the other confederacies which have existed, say whether any other great confederacy of states has existed, whose union was not coerced? If they cannot refer us to a single instance, let them recollect that it is only to like causes that we are to trace like effects, and acknowledge that, in this instance, the causes being dissimilar, it is irrational to expect like effects.

6. The states which compose our confederacy have never had any serious quarrels with each other. The little disputes, which, before the era of independence, occasionally divided them, have long since disappeared, and the record of their existence is scarcely to be found on the memory of our oldest citizens, while our young men are as ignorant of them as if they had never been.

7. There exists in all the states a perfect freedom of religious worship. The same sects, with various strength, are to be found in all. In none is there any one sect, whose strength can lead it to cherish the hope of building up its tenets on the subversion of the rest. It must, perhaps, be acknowledged that there is no religious sect whatever, be its professions what they may, that would not, if it had the power, establish itself by the exertion of force on the ruins of the rest. If this be a truth, our safety against the fate of the old world lies in the great number of sects that exist among us, and, perhaps, still more in the existence of a large body of men who belong to no sect whatever. It would not, it is believed, be incorrect to say that this last description of men exceeds in point of numbers any one sect. There can then be scarcely a doubt that our exemption from religious establishments will long, if not forever endure, as it may be calculated upon as certain that this class of citizens, united with all the religious sects, other than the one aspiring to a dominion over the rest, will command the physical force of the nation, as well as guide its moral decisions on this point. From persecution, therefore, the greatest scourge of humanity, and cause of discord, we are entirely free, and may calculate on long remaining so.

8. Other contiguous states, united under one common alliance, have frequently had disputed boundaries. Of the causes of war among men, this has been among the most fruitful. It is in vain that reason no less than humanity have recommended a decision by an impartial umpire; the sword has invariably settled the dispute. The U. S. have fortunately, among themselves, no such causes of division. Their boundaries are all, except in a single instance, settled; and this is so unimportant that there need be no fear of other than a pacific result.

9. The forms of government of the several states are, in all important respects, alike. So likewise are their codes of laws. They are every passing year becoming more so. Political experiments are tried by them with a boldness and success which the world has never before witnessed; and more important problems are solved in a year than have heretofore been decided in a century. A successful experiment by one state is sure to be followed by a like experiment by the rest; and whatever is found to stand the test of full examination is universally adopted. In no other part of the world does there exist such an enlightened and honorable spirit of rivalry. Man, left to his own unperverted judgment, here employs those energies in the promotion of his felicity, which are elsewhere exerted in forming and executing schemes which issue in his misery.

(*To be Continued.*)

The Rev. Dr. KOLLOCK, late Professor of Theology in the College of New Jersey, having resigned his office, the functions of that Professorship devolve, for the present, on the President of the College. Instructions in this science, and the same advantages to students of Theology which have already been held out to the public, will always be continued in this institution.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

Princetown, October 4, 1806.

☞ Such Editors of public papers in the Southern and Western States as are friendly to the College, will confer a favor on it by inserting the above notification, at least once in their respective gazettes.

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.

So great is the apprehended scarcity in several counties of Virginia, that a proposition has been made to stop the proceedings of the courts of justice. According to the Raleigh Minerva it has been actually carried into effect in Brunswick county; for "the magistrates refused, at the time fixed for the last term, to go on the bench and open court; alledging that to give judgments at this period, against many individuals would be their ruin." Some of the southern and western counties, unwilling thus to suspend the administration of justice, have deliberated upon the expediency of petitioning the legislature to enjoin all executions, and to suspend the collection of taxes during the ensuing year. Such a measure is said to have been adopted within a few years past in regard to some of the counties of this commonwealth.

"Our crops, of every kind (says a gentleman in Brunswick county) are astonishingly short. Nothing less than 5 dollars per barrel is spoken of, for corn from the stack. I am confident, that unless our demand can be supplied from abroad, the next summer will exhibit many distressing scenes of extreme want." Let the corn merchant, therefore, seriously consider, whether it would not be extremely to his interest, to supply the southern parts of Virginia with corn, from the more abundant markets of South-Carolina and New-Orleans.

Enquirer.

Account of a woman speaking well without a tongue.

This woman was a native of Monferray, in the territory of Elva, in Portugal; the case was attested by Wilcox, bishop of Rochester, then chaplain to the English factory at Lisbon, in a letter dated from that city September 3. 1707, and was laid before the Royal Society in London. The following is an extract from the letter:

'The conde d'Ericeyza, a nobleman of letters, and curious in natural knowledge, brought from the frontiers of this country a woman without a tongue who yet speaks very well. She is 17 years of age, but in stature exceeds not one of seven or eight. I was with her at the conde's house, and made her pronounce every letter of the alphabet, which she can do distinctly. She hath not the least bit of tongue, nor any thing like it, but has teeth on both sides of her under jaw, which turn very much inward, and almost meet. She finds the great want of a tongue in eating; for as others when they eat move their meat about with their tongue, she is forced to use her finger. She pretends to distinguish tastes very well, but I believe doth it imperfectly. Her voice, although very distinct, is a little hollow, and like that of old people who have lost their teeth.'

Lon. pap.

A letter from Haddington, dated the 10th inst. relates the following remarkable circumstance:

"A young boy of this place, with some of his school fellows, having frequently discovered an owl on the top of our old church steeple, and not doubting of its having a nest there, attempted, by climbing the wall in the day time, to get at it, but his attempts proved fruitless. The impression, however, of such a precious prize being yet attainable, continuing to actuate this boy's mind, even in the most profound sleep, he arose in the night, ascended the Gothic edifice, carried off the favorite object of his most earnest desire, returned by the window through which it appears he had sallied, placed the nest upon a chair and went to bed. In the morning he recollected a pleasant dream of a wonderful adventure, and was altogether astonished, as well as overjoyed, to find it realised, in the discovery of the owl's nest! The boy does not exceed ten years of age."

London Paper.

There is now exhibiting in London, as a show, a man of monstrous size, whose name is DANIEL LAMBERT, aged 34 years, a native of Litchfield. He weighs 700 pounds; measures three yards four inches round the waist, and one yard one inch round the leg. He eats little, drinks nothing but water, enjoys perfect health, and appears to be at ease and in good spirits.

If monstrosity is the effect of water drinking, the present age, generally, has not much to fear on this score.—*ib.*

A large fresh water pond well stocked with eels on the south side of Staten Island, on Mr. Lake's farm, and which has not been brim full of water for these 23 years past, overflowed in the late heavy rains. The torrent broke its way through fields of corn and grass, pursuing a course more than 2 miles in length till it reached the bay. When the water had ceased to flow, and not before, the people in the neighborhood were astonished to see the eels come out of the pond, and to follow without deviation the track marked by the late stream all the way to the sea. This spontaneous emigration consisted only of full grown fish. Many were knocked on the head; but the number lost was very small if compared with the vast multitude that succeeded in its object.

Extraordinary as the above circumstance may appear, we believe it to be strictly true, and we insert it for its novelty, and to gratify those who may deem it an important fact in natural history not unworthy of preservation.

N. Y. paper.

A threshing mill, invented some time ago, in Scotland, is brought into use in Pennsylvania, by a Mr. Whitmer. It threshes and cleans 35 bushels of oats in an hour; and 100 of wheat in eight hours.

Instance of early proficiency.

Torquato Tasso spoke plain at six months old; at three years went to school; at seven understood Latin and Greek, and made verses; before 12 he finished his course of rhetoric, poetry, logic, and ethics; at 17 received his degrees in philosophy, laws and divinity, and printed his 'Rinaldo.'

FROM THE REPUBLICAN SPY, OF SEPT. 24.

On Friday and Saturday last, the trial of Andrew Wright, late publisher and proprietor of this paper, was had, for a libel on his Excellency Caleb Strong. On Saturday, the jury pronounced a verdict of Guilty——and the Court pronounced his sentence viz. imprisonment for six Months, in the common jail, to pay costs of prosecution, and find bonds for good behaviour for three years from the expiration of that time. With such an example before us, our readers will not expect that we should presume to comment on the trial or the sentence. It is perhaps a stretch of temerity, to dare to mention the fact. Our republican friends, we hope, will duly appreciate the blessings of their situation. We hardly know how to write on the subject. In such dangerous times, silence is the safest policy. We mean to be understood (and we give this notice literally, and most fervently petition the federal gentlemen, who so fairly and impartially represent the commonwealth, in this country, not to indict us with an inuendo, "meaning ironically")——we mean to be understood as not contesting the justice of the decision, or complaining of the hardships of Mr. Wright's fate; and for the best reason in the world, because we dare not——With all the terrors of prosecution and an imprisonment hanging over our heads, we shall not be expected to write very pointedly or very connectedly. If the learned and able and venerable Judges of our Supreme Court, understand precisely the legal doctrine of libels, we confess, we have not that advantage, and are unable to decide what we can justify as proper, and what will expose us to the horrors of a tedious confinement. Like men who grope in the dark, fearing to stumble we tread with feeble and hesitating steps.

We may, however, we humbly hope, be permitted to state, that this indictment was found for having charged governer Strong with speculation—with soliciting the clerk's office for his son, and with having made from timidity an improper appointment of sheriff in Worcester county—that the *truth* of these charges, on trial, was attempted to be proved. As a report of the evidence in the case will be published apart, we shall not pretend to say, how far the defendant succeeded. We hope too to be allowed to say, that at the time of finding this indictment, *originally*, a set of federal papers printed by Butler, which charged Mr. Jefferson with *adultery, cowardice, treachery in his office, licentiousness, political imbecility, and want of private and political integrity,* which charged judge Sullivan with *knavery, peculation, and official misconduct,* and which charged a citizen of this county with *associating with robbers,* and with *treason;* federal papers of this kind were presented to the same Grand Jury which found the indictment against Wright. Mr. Butler was not indicted. We merely state this fact—but for the very cogent reason, stated before, *we do not complain.*—We state, too, that an application to postpone the trial, in order to obtain further exculpatory evidence deemed