

The session which ensued the promulgation of the dispatches of our commissioners, was about to commence. Mr. Adams arrived at Philadelphia from his seat in Quincy. The tone of his mind seemed to have been raised, rather than depressed.

It was suggested to him, that it might be expedient to insert in his speech to Congress, a sentiment of this import; That after the repeatedly rejected advances of this country, its dignity required that it should be left with France in future, to make the first overture, that if desirous of reconciliation, she would evince the disposition, by sending a minister to this government, he would be received with the respect due to his character, and treated with in the frankness of a sincere accommodation.

The suggestion was received in a manner both indignant and intemperate.

Mr. Adams declared as a sentiment which he adopted on mature reflection:—*That if France should send a minister to-morrow he would order him back the day after.*

So imprudent an idea was easily refuted. Little argument was requisite to shew that by a similar system of retaliation, when our government in a particular instance had refused the envoy of another, nations might entail upon each other perpetual hostility; mutually barring the avenues of explanation.

In less than forty eight hours from this extraordinary folly, the mind of Mr. Adams underwent a total revolution—he resolved not only to insert in his speech the sentiment which had been proposed to him, but to go farther, and to declare, that if France would give explicit assurances of receiving a minister from this country, with due respect, he would send one." Page 24, 25.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1800.

The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER is this day presented to the Public. It is the first Paper printed in WASHINGTON; and from the vicinity of the Editor to the Capitol, the seat of the public bodies, he expects to be enabled to furnish the earliest and most correct notices of their deliberations. The crisis of national affairs is deeply interesting, whether contemplated in relation to our internal or external situation. Fully impressed with the sacred duties of the press in such times, and sensible how much good or mischief may be effected by the virtuous or vicious application of the power with which public opinion has invested it, truth and truth only, shall be the guide of the Editor. In many instances he will doubtless be deceived. But in all instances a consciousness of error will be followed by a candid renunciation of it.

The design of the National Intelligencer is to diffuse correct information through the whole extent of the union. From the whole extent, therefore, of the union, it must derive the patronage that shall sustain it; and every friend to its plan is invited to promote it, by making known its nature and character to his fellow citizens in his neighbourhood.

For this sole purpose, not in the unworthy spirit of solicitation, it is intended to forward a few of the early numbers to citizens of respectability in the several States, who are requested to use their good offices, if they consider the Paper worthy encouragement.

In New-Jersey, the Electors of President and Vice President were to have been chosen on the 30th Inst. by the Legislature of that State.

In North Carolina, the election for Electors takes place on the first Monday in November, by the people in districts.

In Virginia, the election takes place on the first Monday in November, by the people, by a general vote.

The result of the Pennsylvania election for Members of Congress, as far as it is yet ascertained, stands thus: Messrs. Jones, Leib, Gallatin, Smilie, Gregg, Brown, Muhlenburg, Stewart, Hanna, Bard, republicans, and Messrs. Hemphill and Edie federalists, are elected.

The election for Members of Congress for the next Congress, takes place in Massachusetts on the 3d day of November.

General C. C. Pinckney has been chosen a Senator in the Legislature of South Carolina, for the district of Charleston. Gen. Pinckney has 623 votes, and Col. Win. Lee 236.

The Third Middle District of the state

of Massachusetts have made choice of Nathan Read, to represent them in Congress March next. The whole number of votes being 2939, 1470 make a majority; Mr. Read the federal candidate had 1567, and Mr. Crowninshield 1364.

ISRAEL SMITH, the republican candidate, is chosen to represent the Western District of Vermont in the Congress of the United States. In the Eastern District of the state there was no choice. The principal candidates were Mr. Morris and Mr. Niles.

ISAAC TICHENOR, is elected governor, and PAUL BRICHAM, lieutenant governor, of the state of Vermont. Majority of votes for governor, 3,700.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has convened the Legislature of that State, to take into consideration the measures proper to be pursued, to ensure to that State an election of Electors of President and Vice President.

The Commissioners of Health of Baltimore, have informed the citizens, that there is in their opinion no danger in returning to that city.

A bridge has been built over Cayuga Lake, (N. Y.) It is one and a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 200 arches, is wide enough for 3 waggons to pass abreast, and cost 150,000 dollars.

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Bourdeaux, to a respectable house in New-York, received per the Benjamin Franklin, arrived at Philadelphia, dated August 30, 1800.

"The envoys of the United States continue in Paris still. The negotiation is, I believe, pursuing with more celerity than heretofore, and authorizes the expectation of a speedy and favorable result."

The Freemasons in Prussia, have submitted their book of laws to the King, who has approved of them.

Among the greatest misfortunes which have befallen this country, is the violent ill-will existing among men who entertain different moral principles. The evils which this ill-will produces are so numerous and so widely extended, as to interfere with the usual intercourse of society, to disturb the peace of families, and to calumniate, and in some cases destroy the reputations of the most virtuous citizens. A life, rendered illustrious by acts of public utility, and endeared by offices of private worth, is often blasted by the malignant breath of this demon. Viewing the man who differs from me in certain political tenets as my enemy, his virtues are at once ascribed to hypocrisy, and his foibles converted into crimes; while, on the other hand, the profligacy of him, who coincides with me in opinion, is either denied, or palliated on the ground of the imperfection of human nature. Of course virtue and vice become convertible terms. They cease to depend upon the open, undisguised actions of men. They exclusively attach themselves to classes of individuals who profess certain speculative tenets!

Citizens of America! is this right? Is it your wish to be happy? If this be your wish, can it be realized any other way than by making virtue your directress? And is virtue of any party? Does she attach herself exclusively to those men who entertain certain beliefs; does she fly from those who entertain different beliefs? Believe me this is not the case. Men, equally good, and equally great, hold sentiments unequivocally hostile. Their views of national policy differ in every point.

This difference may be a subject of regret, but ought it to be a source of hatred?

What is the first duty of every good citizen? Clearly, to promote the general good. This he does in the surest way, by the industrious pursuit of his private occupation, and by co-operating in the formation and execution of those measures, on which the peace and welfare of his country depend. With respect to personal employment, we all agree to leave men entirely to themselves. A shoemaker does not quarrel with a taylor for pursuing a business different from his own. Every man is acknowledged to be the best judge of his own talents for any particular calling, and so far at least, "all nature's difference is all nature's peace."

But when men meet together in their political capacity to devise means for securing their present, and extending their future happiness, they are found essentially to differ. And from what does this arise?

It arises undoubtedly in some degree from the sinister motives of a few men, who would pursue their own interests at the expense of those of their fellow men; but it arises in a still greater degree from the different portions of information possessed by different men. By the great mass of mankind the same objects are sought; it is only respecting the means they disagree.

Now, is there any reason, is there any virtue, in my calling a man a knave, who at worst only deserves the epithet of a fool? Farther, is it not still more irrational for me, who may be but moderately informed myself, to calumniate, by ascribing to him corrupt motives, an individual, whose strength of mind or acquired knowledge, qualifies more correctly to discern the true path of national glory?

Is there a citizen, who reads these remarks, and does not acknowledge their truth? If there be such an one, let him blush for his want of understanding. He is a weak man, whose vanity cherishes the belief that he governs others, while in reality he is the slave of his own prejudices.

COMMUNICATION.

Result of late Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTIES,	REPUBLICAN,	FEDERAL.
Philadelphia City	1,698	1,684
County	2,742	765
Delaware	546	752
Montgomery	2,012	1,240
Bucks	2,177	1,654
Lancaster	1,926	2,275
Dauphin	1,736	468
Northampton	2,344	147
Westmoreland	1,093	0
York	1,376	629
Adams	621	857
Allegheny	949	555
	19,220	11,026

These counties being those from which returns have been received contain about one half of the citizens of Pennsylvania. In the remaining counties, it is probable that the republican tickets will succeed by larger majorities.

NEW-JERSEY.

COUNTIES,	REPUBLICAN,	FEDERAL.
Gloucester	755	1,446
Bergen	852	1,151
Essex	1,666	12
Middlesex	812	1,589
Meriset	413	1,410
Huntingdon	1,217	1,281
Burlington	520	2,806
	6,235	9,695

Of the remaining counties, two are almost unanimously republican, and others doubtful, from which it is probable that the above proportion of votes in the remaining counties will be changed favorably to the republican interest.

DELAWARE.

COUNTIES,	REPUBLICAN,	FEDERAL.
New-Castle	1,247	1,030
Kent	720	811
Suffex	373	963
	2,340	2,704
Majority for federal ticket		364

MARYLAND.

COUNTIES,	REPUBLICAN,	FEDERAL.
Montgomery	565	1,171
Prince George	901	1,015
Baltimore	2,035	995
Annapolis	184	119
Washington	196	
Frederick	60	
	3,941	3,298

From the foregoing statements, which have been condensed from scattered accounts, it appears that the republican ticket has prevailed by bold majorities in the large States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and that the federal ticket has succeeded in New Jersey by a considerable majority, and in Delaware by the small majority of 364 votes out of 5,044.

The above accounts are incomplete, inasmuch as they relate to Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Maryland. But they unequivocally establish the great change which has taken place in public opinion, and prove that Pennsylvania is unshaken in

her republicanism. A majority, comparatively small, gave victory to the democratic ticket one year ago, on the election of Mr. McKean; that majority was not more than a tenth part of the total number of votes. The result of the election this year, gives to the republican ticket two votes to one for the federal: the result in respect to Members of Congress will probably give the democrats 11 Members out of 15: and the two federal Members succeeded, the one only by a majority of 349, and the other by a majority of about 370.

Maryland in her election, has made a bold stand. The existing law vests the election of electors of a President in the PEOPLE. It was attempted by the friends of Mr. Adams and Mr. Pinckney, to divert the people of the choice by placing in the State Legislature Representatives, who would abrogate the present mode, and assume it themselves; thereby expecting to insure to the federal ticket for President and Vice President all the votes of Maryland. They have been foiled. The people have elected 48 republicans out of 80, the whole number of Members. What was the motive? Was the opposition given to the proposed change an opposition barely to the mode? No; common sense dictates that it was to the substance. It was the effect intended to be produced that roused the people. The question was Jefferson or Adams; and the citizens of Maryland voted in the proportion of 48 to 32, that is of 3 to 2 for Mr. Jefferson.

The result of the Delaware election is federal. But the tenor by which federalism is held in that State must be viewed as precarious when it is observed that Mr. Bayard's majority was only 364, and when it is recollected that both its neighbours, Pennsylvania and Maryland, are decidedly republican.

If it be wished to form an opinion of the political complexion of these four middle States in the aggregate (and on that complexion will almost every case of National importance depend, owing to the balanced state of Eastern and Southern politics) it will appear that the total votes as above stated are

	REPUB.	FEDERAL.
Delaware	2,340	2,704
Pennsylvania	19,220	11,026
Maryland	3,941	3,298
New-Jersey	6,235	2,695
	31,736	26,723
Whole number	58,459	

These four States have 37 electors. If the whole number above be divided by 37, 1580 votes will be entitled to an elector: and dividing each of the above total votes for the republican and federal tickets, it follows that the public spirit of those States, if fairly expressed, would give Mr. Jefferson 20 votes, and Mr. Adams 17 votes. In this event Mr. Jefferson would undoubtedly be President, without a single vote from South Carolina, and with no more than six votes from North Carolina, which his opponents allow him.

The PRESIDENT of the United States left Philadelphia on Monday last, and is expected to arrive here this day.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR Apprehending and securing in any Goal, so that the Subscriber gets him again A NEGRO MAN named NARR, ran away some time in the month of October, aged thirty years, about five feet high, light complexion, wears his hair queued, a well set trunked fellow. I have cause to believe he is in the City of Washington. It is unnecessary to describe his Clothing as he will have it in his power to change them. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS if ten miles from home, THIRTY DOLLARS if twenty miles, and the above reward if a greater distance.

ZACHARIAH SOTHORON, Charles County near Benedict, October 31

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the members of the ensuing Congress and the Public, that he has taken the two houses in square No. 690, on the New Jersey Avenue opposite the house at present occupied by Thomas Law, Esq. where he can accommodate either single Gentlemen or those who have families. The houses were finished last spring, so that no danger can be apprehended from damp walls. He has Stableage for several horses and two good Carriage houses.

ROBERT W. PEACOCK, City of Washington, October 31st 1800.

WANTED

A CARRIER TO DELIVER THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.