

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1800.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. the Governor's council was chosen, by a joint ballot of the two branches of the general Assembly. The following is a statement of the votes for the different candidates.

FEDERAL.	
Thomas Buchanan,	54
Arthur Shaaf,	52
James Thomas,	49
John Davidson,	48
Samuel Ridout,	48
REPUBLICANS.	
Wm. Kely,	45
Allen B. Duckett,	44
Francis Diggs,	42
John Scott,	40
Dr. R. Gheeslin,	40

In our last we stated that Maryland had elected four republican and four federal Electors. We have since received information from the remaining districts. Mr. Kerfner, a republican, is elected by a Majority of 19; and Mr. Lynchcomb also a republican, is elected. The entire votes of Maryland will, therefore, be 6 republican, and four federal.

Proceedings of PENNSYLVANIA Legislature on the choice of Electors of a President.

On Monday, the 10th inst. a bill directing an election of electors to take place on the 15th inst. by the joint vote of both houses, passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 34; there being for the bill 55, and 21 against it.

On the 12th inst. the Senate rejected the bill directing a joint vote by a majority of two; there being for the bill 11, and against it 13.

Mr. Gurney then presented a new bill, prescribing that eight of the Electors should be chosen by the House of Representatives, and seven by the Senate, which passed by a majority of two, the votes being the same as those on the rejection of the bill from the House of Representatives.

It is said that the new bill has been rejected by the House of Representatives.

JAMES THOMPSON CALENDER has applied to one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia to be released from confinement under the Sedition law by habeas corpus; to which application answer has been made that it is improbable that any relief can be granted under the authority of the General Court of Virginia.

Returns received from forty one counties of Virginia give the republican ticket of electors 12,571 votes, and the federal ticket 2,293.

Concurring accounts from South Carolina, entitled to high credit, state that there is a decided majority of republicans in the new Legislature of that state, and that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr will obtain all the electoral votes of that state.

The best accounts from North Carolina of the elections of electors are, that Messrs. Whitefield, Winn, Winston, Alton, Taylor, Tatom, Hamilton, republicans—and Messrs. McCoy, Martin, Mayo, federalists, are elected.

No correct accounts are yet received from Morganton and Wilmington, which choose two electors.

The Assembly of New-York have elected the following Council of appointment—De Witt Clinton, Ambrose Spencer, Robert Roseboom, and John Saunders, chosen by a majority of 29 votes.

The Legislature of Massachusetts were to meet yesterday at Boston, for the purpose of appointing electors of a President and Vice President of United States.

Massachusetts elections for members of the House of Representatives U. S. viz.

Dr. William Eustis, republican, elected; and Nathan Read and Menaffah Cutler, federal, elected.

In the first Southern District L. Williams had 130 votes from three towns.

Eight towns, in a district, not designated by name, give Mr. Bishop, the republican candidate, 783 votes, Mr. May 237 votes, Mr. Bullock 148 votes, and 33 scattering votes.

In the Second Middle District 14 towns out of 34 give Mr. Varnum, the republi-

can candidate 1007 votes, and Mr. Bigelow 437 votes.

In the Fourth Western district 14 towns out of 28 give Mr. Upham, the federal candidate 836 votes, and Mr. Lincoln, the republican candidate, 825 votes.

Yesterday about 2 o'clock P. M. a fire broke out in Alexandria, Virginia, which consumed six frame buildings.

Arrived here on Monday last, Robert Liston, minister of Great Britain.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bennington, Vermont, to his correspondent in this city, dated November 3.

"The choice of electors of President and Vice-President for this state is just decided. The appointment consists of Elijah Dewey, Jonathan Hunt, general Chamberlain, and Roswell Hopkins, all decidedly federal."

Extraordinary effects of fear.

In the time of the American war, while the army was encamped at West-point, a party of soldiers discovered an eagle's nest half way down the vast precipice of the rock adjacent to the fort. In order to get at the nest, one of the soldiers was let down by a rope, fastened round his middle and made sure above, with two or three men to guide the rope, and to draw him up when he had executed his design.—When he had descended near to the nest, the eagle came upon him with hideous screams, aiming directly at his head. In this dilemma he had no way to defend himself but by taking out his knife, with which he kept her off, by striking at her every time she came at him. In one of the passes he made at her, he had the misfortune to strike the rope, and cut two of the frans, and the other began to untwist—while his companions above drew him up as fast as possible. In this situation, he expected the rope every moment to part, when he must have fallen from the tremendous height, and been dashed to pieces among the rocks. But, when almost every prospect of life had ceased, he was drawn to the top of the rock, the remaining fran of the rope being nearly reduced to a wisp of tow!—The effect of this sudden and extraordinary instance of fear upon this man was such, that, in the course of twenty-four hours, the hair of his head (from a coal black) was turned as white as the whitest wool. The man was about twenty-five years of age.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The appearance of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER has been protracted to this day, by the unavoidable, though unanticipated embarrassments attending the removal of a Printing Office. The vessel, which contained the greater part of the materials, sailed from Philadelphia on the 20th of September; but did not arrive in this City till the 25th inst. owing to her having been driven on shore by the violence of the late storm. This information is given to remove any censure that may have been thrown upon the Editor for his unexpected delay.

The Editor, at the commencement of his duties, considers it as not improper to state the nature of the plan, which he intends to pursue, and concisely to notice the principles by which he proposes to regulate his own conduct, as well as those by which it is expected that Correspondents will regulate theirs.

Various political opinions divide the civilized world. These opinions in some cases are diffused by the press; in others by the sword.

Amidst this collision of hostile sentiments no surer safeguard of human happiness exists, than the liberty of the Press.

There is truth in the declaration the venerable CONGRESS of 1774, who in their address to the Inhabitants of Quebec, speaking of the freedom of the press, say "The importance of this consists, besides the advancement of truth, science, morality, and the arts in general, in its diffusion of liberal sentiments on the administration of government, its ready communication of thoughts between subjects, and its consequential PROMOTION OF UNION AMONG THEM, whereby oppressive officers are shamed or intimidated into more honorable and just modes of conducting affairs."

But while the Editor classes with our dearest rights the Liberty of the Press, he is decidedly inimical to its licentiousness.

As, on the one hand, the conduct of public men and the tendency of public measures will be freely examined, so, on the other, private character will remain inviolable, nor shall indelicate ideas or expressions be admitted, however disguised by satire or enlivened by wit.

No sentiments whatever, on the prevalence of which the general good depends, will be excluded from enquiry and discussion. Guided by this principle, the editor need not caution the public against ascribing to him, a belief in all the opinions which may occasionally be supported, or a disbelief of those which may be opposed. For as he means not to surrender his own sentiments, so he does not expect that those who write for the National Intelligencer will surrender theirs.

In the admission of compiled as well as original articles, it will be his object to be impartial, and to exhibit as they exist, the varying opinions and actions of men. Let it however, be considered, that impartiality does

not consist in the ACTUAL ADMISSION of as much political matter on one side as the other; but in a readiness to insert articles of merit on either side.

Aware of the equivocal character of PROFESSIONS, and convinced that the public judgment will be formed, as it ought to be, from the manner in which the National Intelligencer shall be conducted, the Editor will add only one remark. His Paper will be PURELY AMERICAN. It will be his effort to promote the true interests of his own Country, uninfluenced either by foreign attachments or enmities.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TERMS on which the National Intelligencer will be published, subjoined to which is the address which accompanied the Proposal Papers.

1st. The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER shall be printed three times a week on good emerald paper, and with a new type.

2d. The annual subscription shall be FIVE DOLLARS paid constantly in advance by all subscribers not residing in the City of Washington, and SIX DOLLARS paid by those who reside in the City; in which case the payment shall be half yearly. It being understood that subscribers, residing at a distance from the City of Washington, are invariably to pay for a year in advance, and in every such case the transmission of the Paper will cease as soon as the period shall expire for which payment shall have been made. No paper will be forwarded in any instance until the money is actually paid.

3d. All Letters to be post paid.

The Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, impressed with the great importance of the present crisis, and with the strong necessity of having conducted, at the seat of the General Government, a newspaper, that may claim the reputation of being useful, by diffusing unperverted facts, and correct political ideas, has determined to enter upon the arduous duties which such an object involves. He is well apprised of the expence and exertion which such an establishment requires. But he confides in the prompt and energetic co-operation of the friends of truth and of their country in the different parts of the Union. As it is his firm determination, that nothing shall be admitted into the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, which shall wound national, or calumniate private character, so it is his unalterable purpose freely to inter, and earnestly to invite, whatever shall promote the general welfare. This, and this only, shall be the motive by which his professional department shall be guided.

Hitherto, in the management of the UNIVERSAL GAZETTE, the Editor has confined himself, agreeably to the original plan, to recording events as they occurred, with but little animadversion on their causes or effects; and as far as opinions were involved, to relating those of others rather than his own. The Universal Gazette will still be continued on the same plan; the only change that takes place, will arise from its being printed at the seat of government at Washington, instead of Philadelphia; whereby its value will be appreciated rather than impaired.

With respect to the National Intelligencer, another plan will be pursued. Over a faithful and comprehensive detail of facts will preside a spirit of investigation, a desire to enlighten, not only by fact, but by reason. The tendency of public measures, and the conduct of public men, will be examined with candour and truth.

In addition to the mass of information, formed by domestic and foreign events, and especially by a detailed statement of the debates and proceedings of Congress, as much original matter will be furnished as the exertions of the Editor shall be able to command. And if he be not deceived, he can promise the readers of the National Intelligencer, an organ, which shall communicate the language of truth with accuracy, with dignity, and with spirit.

A MEETING

Of the 14th Regiment of the Militia of Maryland, is requested at Mr. Stille's tavern, in the City of Washington, on Friday the 21st inst. at eleven o'clock, in order to appoint an officer to wait on the General Assembly, to obtain amendments to the Militia law.

It is expected that the Commanding Officers in this state will request a meeting of their respective Regiments, to appoint Deputies to meet at Annapolis on Monday the 24th inst. in order to carry the above laudable undertaking into perfect effect.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

FOR SALE,

Lot No. 9, in Square 122.

THE above is inferior to few lots in this city, being but two squares west of the President's Square, commanding an extensive view of the Potomac, it is a corner lot, and fronts 155 feet 10 inches on F. Street, and 59 feet and an half inch on 20th Street.—An indisputable title will be given on receiving the amount of the purchase money. For terms apply to the subscriber a few doors east of the Little Hotel.

JOHN KEARNEY.

N. B. I will also sell Lot No. 4, in Square No. 491, fronting 55 feet 3 inches on the Pennsylvania Avenue, and extending back 150 feet to an alley of 30 feet wide, with the advantage of a 15 feet alley along side of it; and Lot No. 24, in Square No. 378, fronting 51 feet 5 inches on Ninth street, and running back 107 feet 2 inches to a 30 feet alley. West India goods will be taken in payment for a considerable part of the above property.

November 17, 1800.

L. K.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18th.

The following members appeared in addition to those enumerated in the proceedings of yesterday, viz.

Messrs. Wm. Cooper, Lucas Elmendorf, Jas. H. Inlay, Franklin Davenport, Robert Waln, Elijah Goodrich, Wm. Edmond, Roger Grifwold, Samuel Smith, Henry Lee, Thos. Evans, John Trigg, R. D. Spaight, Jonathan Dickson, Benj. Telfiaro, which amounted in the whole to fifty nine, and constituted a quorum.

John C. Smith, a new member from Connecticut, was sworn.

A committee of elections, consisting of seven members was appointed, pursuant to the standing rules of the house—viz.

Messrs. Dent, L. Williams, Edmond, Mughlenburg, Evans, Dickson, Claiborne.

A committee of commerce and manufactures, consisting of seven members, was appointed, viz.

Messrs. S. Smith, Waln, F. Davenport, Huger, Parker, E. Goodrich, S. Lee.

It was resolved that each member receive three news papers, to be paid for by the house.

WEDNESDAY Nov. 19, 1800.

The Senate not having made a quorum, the House adjourned without transacting any business.

SENATE.

TUESDAY November 18.

In addition to the members stated as present yesterday, Messrs. Mason and D. Foster appeared.

But there not being a sufficient number to constitute a quorum, the Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY November 19.

No additional members appeared, adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON BOOK-STORE.

RAPINE, CONRAD, & CO.

Corner of South B. Street and New Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

HAVE just received, and for sale at the above store Letters from Alexander Hamilton, concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, Esq. President of the United States

Also, just opening, a choice assortment of books in History, Law, Medicine, Divinity, Arts and Sciences, Classics, School books, Novels, Romances Biography, &c. &c.—With a good assortment of super royal, royal, medium, demy, and foolscap writing paper, thick and thin post, blue & common wrapping paper, best Dutch quills, wafers, sealing wax, ink powder, red and black ink, black lead pencils, parchment, playing cards, blank books, &c. &c. All which they will dispose of at the very lowest prices.

Public officers and others, who will please to favour them with their custom, may rely on having the strictest attention paid to their orders. Nov. 17th, 1800.

JOHN BARNES.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Has just opened for sale the following articles at his store opposite Mr. Semmes's tavern, in Georgetown, a general assortment of

Fresh Teas of the first quality, viz.

Imperial, Large Hyton, Young Hyton, Hytonkin, Souchong and Bohea.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Four bags fresh Almonds.

LIQUORS.

Madeira, six years old, Dry Sherry & Port, Brandy, 4th proof Jamaica spirits, and Holland Gin.

COFFEE,

Pennington's best refined sugars. With a handsome assortment of gentlemen's fashionable London HATS and trimmings. He has likewise for sale, ten cases well assorted STATIONERY, consisting of writing paper of different qualities, Quills, Wafers, and Ink powder, in packages from 80 to 180 dollars on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved notes.

English and American playing cards, Pasteboard per gross, Wrapping paper per ream, A case of 7 8 and yard wide Irish Linen per piece. Nov. 14th, 1800.

STRAYED OR STOLEN A BLACK MARE with a white Streak down her face, with a bunchy Mane and tail. No other particular marks that I know. About thirteen hands high, about twelve years old, very heavy made and in good order, FOUR DOLLARS reward and all reasonable charges paid if left either with the Subscriber, or at JAMES TIMMONS Liberty Street Baltimore.

By JAMES USHER, Greenleaf's Point.

Washington City, Nov. 10, 1800.