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A N D

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1800.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE BEECH TREE'S PETITION.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL,

Author of "The Pleasures of Hope."

Oh, leave this barren spot to me!—
Spare, Woodman, spare the BEECHEN
TREE!

Tho' Bush or Flow'ret never grow
My dark unwarming Shades below;
Nor summer bud perfume the dew,
Of rosy blush or yellow hue:
Nor fruits of autumn, blossom-born,
My green and glossy leaves adorn;
Nor murm'ring tribes from me derive
Th' ambrosial amber of the hive;
Yet leave this barren spot to me—
Spare, Woodman, spare the BEECHEN
TREE!

Thrice twenty summers I have seen
The sky grow bright, the forest green,
And many a winter wind have stood
In bloomless, fruitless solitude,
Since childhood, in my pleasant bower,
First spent its sweet and sportive hour—
Since youthful lovers in my shade
Their vows of truth and rapture paid,
And on my trunk's furviving frame
Carve many a long forgotten name.
Oh, by the sighs of gentle sound
First breath'd upon the sacred ground—
By all that LOVE hath whisper'd here,
Or BEAUTY heard with ravis'd ear,
As love's our altar, honor me—
And spare, oh, spare the BEECHEN TREE!

CONRAD & MUMM

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the
range of buildings formerly occupied by
Mr. LAW, about two hundred paces from the
Capitol, in New Jersey Avenue leading from
thence to the East Branch. They are spacious
and convenient, one of which is designed
for stage passengers and travellers, the other for
the accommodation of boarders. There is sta-
bleage sufficient for 60 horses.—They hope to
merit public patronage.

City of Washington, Nov. 24, 1800.

JUST IMPORTED,

IN the ship Missouri, via Philadelphia, and
now opening for sale at the Subscriber's Store on
New Jersey Avenue Capital Hill, Square 690.

A General Assortment of Ironmongery, Cut-
lery, Saddlery, Brass Wares and Building Mate-
rials.

Among which are the following Articles.
Iron pots, frying pans, chaffing dishes, Brass
iron and Japaned Candlesticks, patent metal tea
kettles and sauce pans; jappaned tea trays, wait-
ers and Bread baskets, Lad irons, wired up Jacks,
Sweeping, scrubbing, hearth and shoe brushes;
Mathematical instruments, mahogany knife cases,
filled with ivory handled knives and forks, Cruet
stands, ladies dress-box cases; mill, pitc and cross
butt Saws, 56, 28 and 14lb Iron weights. Also
scale beams to weigh from 5 to 10 cwt. at an end.
HENRY LAGLE.

November 24th, 1800.

A GENTLEMAN with a small family
wishes to get Lodgings, either in George-
Town, or the City, during the Session of
Congress.

Apply at this Office, or to Mr. Claxton
Door keeper of the House of Representatives.

Nov. 26.

WASHINGTON BOOK-STORE.

RABINE, 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, No-
vels, Romances, Biography, &c. &c.—With a
good assortment of super royal, royal, medium
density, 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, slay-
ing cards, blank books, &c. &c. All which
they will dispose of at the very lowest prices.

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

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1800.

REPLY of the President to the Senate.

Mr. President,
and Gentlemen of the Senate.

For this excellent address, so respectful
to the memory of my illustrious Predecessor,
which I receive from the Senate of the U.
States, at this time, and in this place, with
peculiar satisfaction, I pray you to ac-
cept of my unfeigned acknowledgements.
With you I ardently hope, that permanence
and stability will be communicated
as well to the government itself, as to its
beautiful and commodious seat. With you,
I deplore the death of that hero and sage,
who bore so honorable and efficient a part
in the establishment of both. Great indeed
would have been my gratification, if his
sum of earthly happiness had been com-
pleted by seeing the government thus peace-
ably convened at this place, himself at its
head. But while we submit to the decision
of Heaven, whose counsels are inscrutable
to us, we cannot but hope, that the mem-
bers of Congress, the officers of govern-
ment and all who inhabit the city, or the
country, will retain his virtues in lively re-
collection, and make his patriotism, morals
and piety, models for imitation.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your assu-
rances that the several subjects for legisla-
tive consideration, recommended in my
communication to both houses, shall receive
from the Senate, a deliberate and candid
attention.

With you, Gentlemen, I sincerely de-
precate all spirit of innovation, which may
weaken the sacred bond, that connects the
different parts of this nation and govern-
ment, and with you I trust, that under the
protection of divine providence, the wis-
dom and virtue of our citizens will deliver
our national compact unimpaired, to a free,
prosperous, happy and grateful posterity.
To this end it is my fervent prayer, that
in this city, the fountains of wisdom may
be always open, and the streams of elo-
quence forever flow. Here may the youth
of this extensive Country forever look up
without disappointment, not only to the
monuments and memorials of the dead,
but to the examples of the living, in the
members of Congress and officers of gov-
ernment, for finished models of all those
virtues, graces, talents, and accomplish-
ments, which constitute the dignity of hu-
man nature, and lay the only foundation
for the prosperity or duration of Empires.

JOHN ADAMS.

City of Washington }
Nov. 26, 1800. }

Answer of the House of Representatives to
the President of the United States.

To JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

The House of Representatives have re-
ceived with great respect, the communica-
tion which you have been pleased to make
to the two Houses of Congress, at the com-
mencement of the present session.

The final establishment of the seat of na-
tional government, which has now taken
place, within the District of Columbia, is
an event of no small importance in the po-
litical transactions of our country: and we
cordially unite our wishes with yours, that
his territory may be the residence of hap-
piness and virtue.

Nor can we, on this occasion omit to
express a hope, that the spirit which animat-
ed the great founder of this city, may de-
pend to future generations, and that the
wisdom, magnanimity and steadiness which
marked the events of his public life, may
be imitated in all succeeding ages.

A consideration of those powers which
have been vested in Congress over the Dis-
trict of Columbia, will not escape our at-

ention; nor shall we forget, that in exer-
cising these powers a regard must be had to
those events, which will necessarily attend
the capital of America.

The cheerfulness and regularity with which
the officers and soldiers of the temporary ar-
my have returned to the condition of private
citizens, is a testimony, clear and conclu-
sive, of the purity of those motives, which
induced them to engage in the public ser-
vice; and will remain a proof on all future
occasions, that an army of soldiers, drawn
from the citizens of our country, deserve
our confidence and respect.

No subject can be more important than
that of the judiciary, which you have again
recommended to our consideration, and it
shall receive our early and deliberate atten-
tion.

The constitution of the United States hav-
ing confided the management of our foreign
negotiations to the control of the executive
power, we cheerfully submit to its decisions
on this important subject. And in respect
to the negotiations, now pending with
France, we sincerely hope that the final
result may prove as fortunate to our country,
as the most ardent mind can wish.

So long as a predatory war is carried on
against our commerce, we should sacrifice
the interests, and disappoint the expecta-
tions of our constituents, should we for a
moment, relax that system of maritime de-
fence, which has resulted in such beneficial
effects. At this period it is confidently be-
lieved, that few persons can be found with-
in the United States, who do not ad-
mit, that a navy, well organized, must con-
stitute the natural and efficient defence of
this country against all foreign hostility.

The progress which has been made in
the manufacture of arms, leaves no doubt
that the public patronage has already placed
this country beyond all necessary depend-
ance on foreign markets, for an article so
indispensable for defence; and gives us assu-
rances, that under the encouragement which
Government will continue to extend to this
important object, we shall soon rival foreign
countries, not only in the number, but in
the quality of arms, completed from our
own manufactories.

Few events could have been more plea-
sing to our constituents, than that great and
rapid increase of revenue, which has arisen
from permanent taxes. Whilst this event
explains the great and increasing resources
of our Country, it carries along with it a
proof which cannot be refuted, that those
measures of Maritime defence, which were
calculated to meet our enemy upon the
ocean, and which have produced such ex-
tensive protection to our Commerce, were
founded in wisdom and policy. The mind
must in our opinion, be insensible to the
plainest truths, which cannot discern the
elevated ground on which this policy has
placed our Country. That national spirit,
which alone could vindicate our commo-
n rights, has been roused, and those latent
energies, which had not been fully known,
were unfolded and brought into view, and
our Fellow Citizens were prepared to meet
every event, which national honour or na-
tional security could render necessary. Nor
have its effects been much less important in
other respects. Whilst many of the nations
of the earth have been impoverished and
depopulated, by internal commotions, and
national contests, our internal peace has not
been materially impaired—our commerce
has extended, under the protection of our
infant navy, to every part of the Globe—
wealth has flowed without intermission into
our Seaports, and the labours of the Hus-
bandman have been rewarded by a ready
market for the productions of the soil.

Be assured, Sir, that the various and im-
portant subjects, recommended to our con-
sideration, shall receive our early and deli-
berate attention, and confident of your co-
operation, in every measure which may be
calculated to promote the general interest,
we shall endeavour on our part, to testify
by our industry and dispatch, the zeal and
sincerity with which we regard the public
good.

To which the President made the follow-
ing reply.

Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

Compelled by the habits of a long life,
as well as by all the principles of society
and government, which I could ever under-
stand and believe, to consider the great
body of the people as the source of all legi-
timate authority, no less than of all effi-
cient power, it is impossible for me to re-
ceive this Address from the immediate re-
presentatives of the American people, at
this time and in this place, without emo-
tions, which it would be improper to ex-
press, if any language could convey them.

May the spirit, which animated the
great founder of this city, descend to fu-
ture generations, and may the wisdom,
magnanimity and steadiness, which marked
the events of his public life, be imitated in
all succeeding ages.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your assu-
rance, that the judiciary system shall re-
ceive your deliberate attention.

With you, Gentlemen, I sincerely hope,
that the final result of the negotiations,
now pending with France, may prove as
fortunate to our country, as they have been
commenced with sincerity, and prosecuted
with deliberation and caution. With you
I cordially agree, that so long as a predat-
ory war is carried on against our commerce,
we should sacrifice the interests and disap-
point the expectations of our constituents,
should we for a moment relax that system
of maritime defence, which has resulted in
such beneficial effects. With you I confi-
dently believe, that few persons are to be
found within the United States, who do not
admit, that a navy, well organized, must
constitute the natural and efficient defence
of this country against all foreign hostility.

Those who recollect the distresses and dan-
gers, to this country, in former periods,
from the want of arms, must exist in the
assurance, from their representatives, that
we shall soon rival foreign countries, not
only in the number, but in the quality of
arms, completed from our own manufacto-
ries.

With you, Gentlemen, I fully agree
that the great increase of revenue is a proof
that the measures of maritime defence were
founded in wisdom. This policy has raised
us in the esteem of foreign nations. That
national spirit and those latent energies,
which had not been and are not yet fully
known to any, were not entirely forgotten
by those, who had lived long enough to
see in former times, their operation and
some of their effects: Our fellow-citizens
were undoubtedly prepared to meet every
event, which national honour or national
security could render necessary. These, it
is to be hoped, are secured at the cheapest
and easiest rate. If not, they will be secured
at more expence.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your assu-
rance, that the various subjects, recom-
mended to your consideration, shall receive
your deliberate attention. No farther evi-
dence is wanting to convince me of the zeal
and sincerity, with which the house of re-
presentatives regard the public good.

I pray you, Gentlemen, to accept of my
best wishes for your health and happiness.

JOHN ADAMS.

Washington, Nov. 27, 1800.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, 1800.

The House went into a committee of
the whole on the Reply to the President's
Speech, Mr. PARKER in the chair, which
was read by paragraphs, and reported to
the house without any amendments.

The report of the committee was imme-
diately taken up, and on the question to a-
gree to the Address, Mr. NICHOLAS
rose and observed that he regretted