

separate class in society, but by men who voluntarily engage in it. For this purpose an adequate compensation must be attached to the employment. We thus secure their willing and effective services; and instead of teaching every man a smattering, economy dictates to teach a few only, an adequate few, but these few thoroughly. But the number of these few should always increase or diminish with the exigency of the case, and should in all cases be perfectly voluntary. To this end the soldier should be well paid and encouraged. They should in every instance be men of approved talents and unexceptionable character. Every soldier, in a word, should be a gentleman; and I aver that true economy not only dictates, but reason evinces, that the military should and might be selected with as much discrimination as the judiciary, or any other fiscal department. The absurdity in this way avoided of employing a man by constraint to serve his country, in a business which, of all others, requires the most patriotism and spirit.

#### MILTIADES.

From the Boston Chronicle.

As the Legislature have assembled to transact a business which is considered, by a large proportion of their Constituents, as a violation of their individual rights, it requires the utmost circumspection that intrigue and deception should not become powerful agents in their ultimate decision. The deprivation of this privilege is of that magnitude, as will never be forgotten by the People.

It is a fortunate circumstance, that two books are now in circulation, which develop the measures of men, once high in the confidence of their country. One is written by Alexander Hamilton, and the other is supposed to be the lucubrations of Noah Webster. The two authors are at variance, but their statements serve to inform the citizens of very important transactions.

Noah says—"That as early as the year 1798, a Treaty offensive and defensive with Great-Britain was proposed, and the many influential characters in the government, were zealously engaged in this interest, and among them the late Secretary of State; and the British Minister intimated a wish to receive a proposition for this purpose from our government.

He further says—"That as early as the year 1797, William Cobbett, alias Peter Porcupine, proposed and urged an offensive and defensive Treaty, between the United States, and Great-Britain"—and the writer further says, "that it is now ascertained that Porcupine was an agent of the British Ministry, and corresponded with the under Secretaries of State"—and that it is a known fact, that he had won over to his interest the Government-paper of the U. States."

Noah further says—"that Hamilton, in the Spring of 1798, addressed the People of the U. States, on the necessity of raising a considerable army—endeavoured to convince them of the danger of invasion—a danger altogether chimerical and almost morally impossible—that Hamilton was the principal instrument of exciting an unfounded alarm, and producing measures that put the country to an "unnecessary expense."

Thus far Noah Webster; and while reproaching Hamilton, as the principal instrument in obtaining an unnecessary and expensive army, he at the same time admits, that Mr. Adams, though opposed to his plans, gave his signature to those acts under which the whole system was adopted. Mr. Webster is called on to justify Mr. Adams in thus sanctioning as President, what Mr. Hamilton had devised in his official capacity.—It is but a poor consolation to the People, who have to pay the taxes arising from an unnecessary army, to find that Mr. Noah Webster supposed the President to be deceived by Hamilton. The Constitution contemplates the President above such intrigues and cabals, and though Webster attempts to vindicate his conduct, yet the suggestion, that he was deceived by Hamilton, cannot have a tendency to excite the confidence of the citizens in his future administration. Can Mr. Webster seriously suppose, that if the United States are burthened with an additional debt of millions, in consequence of raising an army declared to be necessary, that they will hazard a four years administration to a man who has been thus far deceived by the intrigues of an individual? If this is the case, it proves so much against Mr. Adams, it is a pity that any friend of his should mention the circumstance.

But it seems, by Hamilton's publication, that the administration has been in some measure under the direction of "Ministers." Who these "Ministers" are, the

Constitution is entirely silent. This Ministerial influence, however, has been very powerful, not only in controlling the conduct, but in electing the President. "It was agreed," says Hamilton, at one time, "that a few votes should be delivered from Mr. Adams to other persons" and, at another, "that it was determined to support Mr. Adams for Chief Magistrate." Hamilton talks a great deal about "Ministers," and a person would suppose he was reading the transactions within the Court of St. James's, rather than those of the President of the United States.

Upon the whole, we are furnished from these documents, with the following particulars, viz. 1st, that a treaty, offensive and defensive was urged by influential characters in government, with Great Britain.—2d, That Peter Porcupine was under pay of the British government.—3d, That the said Peter had won over to his interest, the GOVERNMENT-PAPER of the United States.—4th, That the army was unnecessary, and adopted by the intrigue of Hamilton.—5th, That the President gave it his sanction, though he disapproved the measure.—6th, "That a party has ever been controuling our elections for president and vice-president, and that "ministers" had so far assumed the reins of government, as to consider it "a dangerous and degrading system not to consult them."

This is the picture drawn of our administration by Hamilton and his opposer. This being a fact, is it not best to place the government in the hands of those, who have openly borne testimony against the machinations of Hamilton? As Jefferson has never been deceived by him, and during his political elevation, he has viewed Hamilton and his satellites, as the enemies of the liberties of the people, Hamilton could not have persuaded Jefferson to sign an act for raising an army, unless he had been convinced of its utility.

One thing however is evident, that the man whom Hamilton recommends, must be obnoxious to the friends of this country. Mr. Pinckney is the object contemplated by him and the Essex Junto: of consequence if he is chosen, he must be the mere tool of the individuals who elect him. A question then arises, if Hamilton under the administration of President Adams, was able to deceive the government so far as to obtain a needless and expensive army, and thereby throw a land tax and other enormous expenses upon the people, what may we not apprehend if Pinckney should be chosen, who would become the mere automaton of the party who supported him?

#### NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

By the brig Commerce, arrived here yesterday, we learn, that on the 24th of September she left at Gibraltar 50 sail of the line and 50 transports, with 22 000 troops on board, under the command of Lord Keith. They were taking in water and provisions; and it was expected they would sail in a few days—destination unknown.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

ALEXANDER INNES, a Matter by trade, was sometime ago on board the Constellation frigate and was in 1798 in Norfolk, Virginia. He has not since been heard off. His friends would be thankful if any persons who know anything of his situation or residence, would communicate it by letter, per post, addressed to Robert Innes, jun, merchant Easton Pennsylvania.

P. S. Printers to the Southward of Pennsylvania are requested to give the above a place for a few times.

November 28, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that two Tracts of land belonging to CHARLES GRANDERS lying in the County of Pickering in the Mississippi Territory, and adjoining land belonging to Adam Bigaman, are attached by a Foreign attachment at the suit of Joseph Calvet for a debt of 2063 dollars 50 cents

JOSEPH CALVET.

Nov. 28, 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.

#### 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 Stabling for several horses and two good Carriage boxes

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.

City of Washington, October 31st 1800.

#### 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 unexcused 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 consequent 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 dear 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 indecent 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, subscribed to which is the address which accompanied the Proposal Papers.

1st. The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER shall be printed three times a week on good emu 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 expense 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 insert, and earnestly to invite, whatever shall promote the general welfare, his, 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.

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 enunciation 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.

Oct. 31st, 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 Hyloin,  
Young Tyson, Hyloiskin,  
Souchong and Sohea.

#### SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace,  
Cianamom. 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 cates well assorted STATIONERY, consisting of writing paper of different qualities, Quills, Wafers, and Ink powder, in packages from 20 to 120 dollars on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved notes.

English and American playing cards, Patheboard per groce, Wrapping paper per ream, A cate of 7 3 and yard wide Irish Linen per piece.

Nov. 14th, 1800.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In George Town & the City of Washington.

#### VIZ.

A BRICK HOUSE & LOT near the Union-tavern; the terms of payment as follow, one half cash; the balance in 6 and 9 months, the purchaser giving notes with approved indorsers.

#### —ALSO—

A number of Lots unimproved; one lot adjoining the above, 47 feet front, 120 back; one lot on the causeway, near Mr. Joseph Peck's building, 26 feet front by 125 back; one fourth of the square in Thomas Beall's addition to George Town, on an elegant eminence, it being part of that square improved by Mr. William Smith; also, a lot in said addition, it being at the diagonal corner from the place of residence of Joseph Nourfe, Esq. one lot in the City of Washington, square 164, fronting North K. street 66 feet 4 inches by 80 feet 10 inches on Connecticut Avenue, containing 8295 square feet, with a spring of excellent water running through said lot.

All the above property will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, and indisputable titles will be given on the purchase money being paid.

JONATHAN JACKSON.

November 12, 1800.