

in esteem, they seek no other preferment than such as may be obtained that way; and no country ever wanted greater number of excellent men, where this method was established. On the other side, when it is evident, that the best are despised, hated, or marked out for destruction; all things calculated to the honour or advantage of one man, who is often the worst, or governed by the worst; honours, riches, commands and dignities, disposed by his will, and his favour gained only by a most obsequious respect, or a pretended affection to his person, together with a servile obedience to his commands, all application to virtuous actions will cease; and no man caring to render himself or children worthy of great employments, such as desire to have them will, by little intrigues, corruption, scurrility, and flattery, endeavour to make way to them; by which means true merit in a short time comes to be abolished, as fell out in Rome as soon as the Cæsars began to reign.

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 confid, 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 demi 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 unperver-

ted 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. 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 prelide 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.

Public Sale of Lots, IN WASHINGTON CITY.

WILL be sold at public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 10th day of December next, at William Tunnicliff's Hotel, ONE HUNDRED LOTS, situated eastward of the Capitol and near to the Eastern Branch ferry. The terms will be one half cash and the other half at 60 days on notes negotiable at the bank of Columbia satisfactorily endorsed.

An indisputable title will be given by GEORGE WALKER.

Washington, }
November 26. }

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.

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, Cutlery, Sadlery, Brass Wares and Building Materials.

Among which are the following Articles.
Iron pots, frying pans, chaffing dishes, Brass iron and Japan Candlesticks, patent metal tea Kettles and sauce pans; japanned tea trays, waiters and Bread baskets, sad 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 dressing cases; mill, pit and cross butt Saws, 36, 28 and 14lb. Iron weights. Also scale beams to weigh from 5 to 10 cwt. at an end.

HENRY INGLE

November 24th, 1800.

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 Eastern 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 stableage sufficient for 60 horses.—They hope to merit public patronage.

City of Washington, Nov. 24, 1800.

A GENTLEMAN with a small family wishes to get Lodgings, either in Georgetown, 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.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALEXANDER INNES, a Hatter 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 friend 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 GRANDPRE lying in the County of Pickering in the Mississippi Territory, and adjoining land belonging to Adam Bingaman 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 lumpy 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.

JOHN BARNES,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

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

Fresh Teas of the first quality, viz.

Imperial, Large Hyson,
Young Hyson, Hysonskin,
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.

COFFEES.

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 STATIONARY, 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 groce, Wrapping paper per ream, A case of 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linen per piece.

Nov. 14th, 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 stableage for several horses and two good carriage houses.

ROBERT W. PEACOCK

City of Washington,
October 31st 1800.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1800.

By a Gentleman, who left LANCASTER (Pennsylvania) on the 26th ult. we learn that the Legislature had not then agreed on the mode of choosing Electors. No new proposition had been made since the rejection of the amendment of the Senate, as stated in our last.

In our last, it was stated that John Codman was elected a Senator of the United States, for Massachusetts. It is not JONATHAN MASON is the person actually chosen. The error arose from the incorrect statement of a Boston Paper.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following committees have been appointed in the House of Representatives viz.

Of Commerce and Manufactures consisting of Messrs. S. Smith, Walsh, F. Davenport, Huger, Parker, E. Goodrich, and S. Lee.

Of Elections, consisting of Messrs. Dent, L. Williams, Edmond, Muhlenberg, Evans Dickson and Claiborne.

Of Ways and Means, Messrs. Griswold, Powell, Bartlett, Nicholas, Inlay, Nicholson, Taliaferro, Woods and Smilie.

Of Revision and unfinished business, consisting of Messrs. Platt, Evans and Allston.

Of Claims, consisting of Messrs. Macon, J. C. Smith, J. C. Thomas, Gregg, Holmes, and Bartlett.

The Committee of Revision and Unfinished business,

HAVE REPORTED—in part,

That they have, according to order, examined the Journal of the last session, and find that the following Bills and Reports were then depending, and undetermined—to wit,

BILLS

Which originated in the House of Representatives.

Making further provision for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States; May 13, 1800—Postponed by the Senate until the next session. More effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States—April 21, 1800, postponed by the House, until the first Monday in December, 1800.

To revive and continue in force an act, intitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian Tribes;" May 14, 1800—Postponed by the Senate until the next session.

In addition to the act, intitled "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois country, in the Territory north west of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions; May 14, 1800—Postponed until the next session.

For establishing a military academy, and for better organizing the corps of artillery and engineers; April 28, 1800—Postponed by the House until the first Monday in December, 1800.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to lease certain salt-springs, the property of the United States, in the Territory north-west of the Ohio; May 9, 1800. Postponed by the House until the first Monday in December, 1800.

Regulating the grants of land appropriated for the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia; May 14, 1800—postponed by the House, until the third Monday in November, 1800.

To provide for the sale of certain lands between the Great and Little Miami Rivers;—May 10, 1800—Postponed by the Senate until the next session of Congress.

For erecting a Mausoleum for George Washington; May 12, 1800—Postponed by the Senate until the next session.

To provide for the more convenient and effectual administration of Justice in the courts of the United States; May 1st, 1800—committed to a committee of the whole House—Not further acted on.