

The National Intelligencer,

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WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3d, 1800.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

AN ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

From heaven's high concave, where serenely mild
The eye of mercy beams upon the blest,
Look down oh! faintest spirit of my child,
And view the anguish of a parent's breast.

Yet rather turn from misery and woe,
Thou dearest offspring of connubial love,
Nor let a mother's wretchedness below,
One moment dash thine happiness above.

Oh! Nature thou my aching bosom arm
With force of soul to act my trying part,
Thou who with magic art hast fixed the
charm,
That twists a child so strongly round the
heart.

Dear lost Eliza, in thine infant years,
When youthful sweetness prattled o'er its
toys,
One smile of thine would dissipate my fears,
And fill my bosom with a thousand joys.

Thy winning softness and thine artless
truth,
The starting tear from misery has stole,
Supply'd the bury'd husband of my youth,
The first and last possession of my soul.

Thou wert that all which fortune had
bestow'd
To endear this transient and unreal stage,
To smooth life's weary and fatiguing road,
And cheer alike infirmity and age.

What scenes of fancied pleasure would
I trace
Thy little race of prattlers to attend,
And pass the short remainder of my days,
The grandchild's parent and the daughter's
friend.

Delusive dreams! return to glad mine
years
Oh rise again in all your forms so fair,
Dejection now for happiness appears,
And grief array'd by solitude and care.

Pardon, just heaven! but where the heart
is torn
The human drop of bitterness will steal,
Nor can we have the privilege to mourn
Till we have lost the faculty to feel.

Religion, come thou daughter of the
skies,
And quickly lift thy salutary rod,
Nor let the daring argument of sighs
Too boldly tax the justice of my God.

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
20 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 pur-
chase money. For terms apply to the sub-
scriber 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 Pennsylv-
ania 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.

I. K.

November 17, 1800.

CONRAD & MUMMUN

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the
range of buildings formerly occupied by
Mr. LAW, about two hundred paces from the
Capitol, on New Jersey Avenue leading from
thence to the East-rn Branch. They are spaci-
ous 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.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The citizens of Washington have paid
an heavy county tax amounting to sever-
al thousand dollars per annum, without
having it expended towards the improve-
ment of the Streets; they therefore rejoice
at the prospect of being relieved from that
imposition. The establishment of a Police
is very desirable, and many salutary regu-
lations may be enacted to promote the
prosperity and happiness of the Inhabitants
of Columbia.—George Town, which at first
refused to be annexed to the City, has it now
in contemplation to become incorporated,
that the influential characters there may
direct every thing in the City—and the
inevitable result will be, that their mea-
sures will be biased in favour of that cor-
ner. "Where the treasure is there will
be the heart be also." Congress last ses-
sion granted 8000 dollars to make foot-
ways to the President's house, and for the
accommodation of the members; a great
part of that sum has been appropriated to-
wards a footway from the President's house
to George Town, and for an unnecessary
Bridge over Rock creek, although one had
been before erected and a causeway formed
with the Public money—from this judge-
ment of the future.—If there is a scarcity of
buildings around the Capitol, it can be
solely attributed to the little encourage-
ment given. The Commissioners held
their Office at a distance, the Record Office
was held in George Town, the Bank of
Columbia, expressly established for the ben-
efit of the City, is fixed there, nay at-
tempts have been openly made to remove
Congress to the President's house—take a
compass and by drawing a circle, the
Capitol will be found to stand as near as
possible in the centre. It would have been
wise in the first instance, to have placed
the public buildings in the vicinity of each
other, but as that cannot be now remedied,
Congress will of course adopt every pre-
caution to prevent any possible counter-
action or impediment to the growth of
buildings near the Capitol.

JUSTICE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIVE or Six gentlemen can be accommodated
with Good Board and Lodging, in a good
and comfortable House, on New-Jersey Avenue,
at Mr. Law's former residence. Also good
table, wherein twenty horses can be accommo-
dated by,

SAMUEL BOOLES.

Nov. 26th, 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 Representa-
tives.

Nov. 26.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALEXANDER INNES, a Blatter by trade
was sometime ago on board the Confella-
tion frigate and was in 1798 in Norfolk, Virginia.
He has not since been heard of. His friends
would be thankful if any persons who know any
thing of his situation or residence, would com-
municate it by letter, per post, addressed to Ro-
bert Innes, jun. merchant Easton Pennsylvania.

P. S. Printers to the Southward of Pennsylv-
vania 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 belong-
ing to CHARLES GRANDPRE lying in the County
of Pickering in the Mississippi Territory, and
adjoining land belonging to Adam Bingham,
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 particu-
lars that I know. About thirteen hands, high
about twelve years old, very heavy made and in
good order, FOUR DOLLARS reward and rea-
sonable charges paid if left either with the
subscriber, or at JAMES TIMMONS Liberty
Street Baltimore,

By JAMES USHER,

Greenleaf's Point
Washington City, Nov. 15, 1800.

CHARACTER OF Mr. FOX.

[By Dr. Parr.]

Extracted from Preface to Bellendenus.

Mr. Fox possesses a mind great and lofty,
and at the same time full of candor and
simplicity; who alone claims the singular
merit of excelling in every species of elo-
quence.

But as on this subject there are a variety
of sentiments, both amongst the vulgar,
and amongst men who have obtained some
small tincture of learning; I shall discuss
it somewhat more at large, and with all
the perspicuity I am able.

I have seen many orators discomposed
and distracted from their extreme solicitude
in the choice of words. But the mind of
Mr. Fox is so continually exercised in the
contemplation of various subjects, that the
expressions most appropriate to each, seem
to present themselves spontaneously. He
well knows that there is no word with-
out its peculiar force and propriety; so that
many which, abstractedly considered, may
seem mean and vulgar, acquire, from his
application of them, consequence and beau-
ty. If the occasion demand it, he can at
pleasure adopt ornament, or energy, with
every variety of modulation. He has the
faculty of expressing the most difficult
things with a certain ease and perspicuity,
which does not appear the result of previous
meditation. Whilst he speaks, he commu-
nicates universal animation. Every one
who hears him, participates his spirit; and
is impressed, not as by the mere image and
representation of things, but as if interest-
ed by the view of present and new-created ob-
jects; the qualities therefore of ardor and
of energy no one can deny him. Some
there are, however, who, from a disposi-
tion hard to be satisfied, declare that he is
entirely destitute of those happier powers of
oratory, which skillfully select and display
the more florid beauties of eloquence; but
these inferior, though pleasing ornaments,
he avoids from judgment, not from their
difficulty of attainment. Those sentiments
which are introduced with propriety, and
expressed with a force which captivates at-
tention and impresses conviction, have, upon
recollection or perusal, an appropriate
beauty; not perhaps gaudy or meretricious,
but what Cicero admires as genuine and
permanent.

Mr. Fox possesses one admirable distinc-
tion; he is never known to violate the pu-
rity of the English idiom. Many who, in
their attempts to shine, introduce foreign
expressions—and, disdaining the unaffected
language of simplicity, acquire a strange
and offensive dialect—are overpowered by
his raillery, conveyed in the chaste terms of
his own language. He well knows that
the oratory which is obscure, can never be
admired; he knows also, that those expres-
sions which convey most information, have
always most dignity, and frequently most
beauty. He is sensible, withal, that the
luster of his eloquence can never be suc-
cessfully employed, unless under the direc-
tion of a certain regulated force; for which
reason he sometimes uses such full continui-
ty of expression, as seems in a manner to dis-
tain the preciseness of connection, but in
reality defies the torture of the severest cri-
ticism. Sometimes he separates his speech
into minuter sentences, which have never-
theless a certain order and rhythm. In these
instances he may be thought negligent, but
they excite no prejudice against him; they
mark a man more solicitous to satisfy the
judgment, than captivate the ear. Yet is
he particularly careful not to maim or weak-
en his sentences: he never violently inserts
pompous but unmeaning words, to fill up,
as it were, some cavity. He never fatigues
and oppresses the attention by vain and id-
ling ornaments; a subtlety which the judg-
ment rejects with all possible disdain. His
sentences are consequently neither diffuse nor confused,
neither impotent nor disjointed.

When he is about to conclude he varies
his powers with uncommon dexterity; and
is either open, or reserved, as circumstance
requires.

So much has Mr. Fox been benefited by
thought, & by experience, that his knowledge
appears suited to every place; and he not on-

ly perceives in a moment what is worthy his
pursuit, but he discerns where it is to be
obtained: to which we should add, that he
is perfectly familiar with all the forms of
law, the subtleties of logic, and the appli-
cation of both. Whenever any subject in-
volving them is to be discussed, we have to
admire his genius and sagacity; he can ei-
ther explain or discuss them copiously, or
dispute minutely and perspicuously concern-
ing them. What is separate and disjointed,
he can connect and contract; what is ab-
stract and obscure, he can scientifically un-
fold: not with imperfect, unconvincing he-
sitation; not by the aid of pompous and o-
tentatious language; but in a manner
prompt, clear, satisfactory; and in terms
adapted to every judgment, and intelli-
gible to the meanest capacity.

If he does not forcibly impress his audi-
ence at the commencement of his speech,
his strong and varied power, as he proceeds,
progressively rouses and fixes attention. His
introductory skirmishes, if we may so term
them, are so contrived—not for insulting
parade, in imitation of the Samnites, who
did not use in battle the spears which they
brandished before—but so as to be of the
greatest advantage to his purpose, when he
appears more particularly anxious after vic-
tory. When strenuously pressed, he retreats,
not, not as if he had thrown away, or even
dropt his shield; but he seems wholly col-
lected in himself, and merely to be making
use of a feint, whilst selecting a better situ-
ation. When his object is to refute his
opponents, he accumulates all his powers.
Sometimes he applies the more compressed
weapons of logic, and with their extreme
acuteness harasses those who are most
verberated and most obstinate in contest. Some-
times he expands himself, and lets loose all
he reins to that species of eloquence, which
is more diffusive, more magnificent, and
more splendid. But all the superior great-
ness of his genius is then apparent, when
he describes the opinions and manners of
mankind; when he applies examples; when
he alarms his adversaries with apprehensions
of the future; when he denounces ven-
geance against crimes, or renders praise to
virtue; when he passes the limits which re-
strain ordinary speakers; when he expresses
the emotions of supplication, of hope, of
detestation.

The complacent respect of an audience
is principally excited by the dignity of the
speaker, his actions, and his moral reputa-
tion. The great opponent of Mr. Fox, al-
though in this respect he possesses no actual
superiority, is yet so circumspect in the re-
gulation of his conduct, as to appear an hon-
est, upright, moral, character. However
this may be, Mr. Fox possesses all the perfec-
tion and wisdom of eloquence; he never
wastes his time in idle disputations, but has
wholly employed his abilities in the study of
political business. When he has once fas-
tified his mind on the rectitude of an ac-
tion, he directs, with vigilance and propi-
ety, all the talents of his mind, all the
powers of art, to the accomplishment of
his purpose; for which reason he always
appears to me to feel himself, with all im-
aginable force, the impression he endeavors
to communicate.

Wisdom, as of all other arts, is the
foundation also of eloquence; but the man
whose scientific attainments have received
the maturity of experience, will not be re-
tained where the obscure streamlet of elo-
quence meanders, but rushes forwards to
where the full torrent of the tide bursts
forth. But Mr. Fox, and in a manner
which exceedingly becomes him, frequently
assumes the humbler part of minutest expla-
nation. Whenever he condescends to this,
he obtains all that he can wish; but he can
in a moment resume his dignity, and ascend
through every gradation, to the height of
all which claims admiration. His oratory
is at times so very rapid, that it appears some-
what obscure, from its extreme acuteness
and celerity; but it still would not be easy
to adopt expressions more significant, or
more full of meaning; yet, in all that he
says, there is an obvious vigor and beauty,
peculiar to himself. He seems withal to
exhibit that artificial shade, which makes
such beauties more conspicuously observable:
he possesses, in common with Demosthene,
the faculty of keeping his object constantly