

temple of Virtue or grand conference room.

Eternity was represented by the Romans by a woman with the sun in one hand, and the moon in the other.—Her symbols a Phoenix, Globe and Elephant. She had neither temples nor altars. I would represent her with a girdle round her waist containing the signs of the Zodiac, and round her neck a rattle-snake biting its tail.

In forming a monument every thing ought to be avoided that might be offensive to the most pious, and in approaching to sublime representations, we should avoid rendering divine honours; for we ought not to forget that between the highest mortals and Divinity there is an infinite distance: at the same time we should not lessen our subjects by any common devices. Pedistals with brafs relief figures and mottos will do very well in common cases, but in the present case there is nothing common, and we may rise as high in our representation as mortals ought to go.

* This was written with a supposition that the Monument was to be erected in the Dome of the Capitol.

† The snake in this act was not only an emblem of Eternity among the ancients of the old world, but also among the ancient Mexicans; and of the species I prefer the rattle-snake, the Crotalus horridus being peculiar to this country, and the finest emblem of the United States that can be found. It never acts but defensively—it never strikes without giving due warning,—but when it does strike it is fatal!

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

There is not a subject more worthy of the attention of every enlightened citizen than the situation of this country in regard to her diplomatic relations with foreign powers. While they continue on their present establishment, there can be no doubt of the perpetual accumulation of power in the hands of the executive magistrate; not merely of executive power, but power which partakes of every character, and which is at once legislative, executive and judiciary.

The treaty-making power is now invariably exercised, as embracing every feature of legislation, that connects either the nation in its corporate capacity with other nations, or the citizen individually considered of one nation with another.

The stand made by the house of representatives at the period of the British Treaty, though it gave an exposition to the treaty-making power, which made it in several important respects, dependent upon the sanction of the national legislature, appears to have lost the salutary energy which, at that day, appeared to characterize it; and the President now enjoys the unmolested power, in conjunction with the Senate, of legislating, by the formation of treaties, for the nation.

I will not say that this power has been abused, but I will not hesitate to affirm that it may be abused. And if it may be abused, and if its abuse be likely to produce effects the most hostile to our liberties and happiness, does it not become every patriotic citizen to view the subject with the most dispassionate attention, to examine the nature and tendency of the delegated power, to enquire whether the power as at present exercised does not admit of limitation or modification, and if it does, to deduce from a comparison of ideas the most eligible remedy.

The greater the difficulties, the more intricate the embarrassments, that attend the subject, the higher the necessity of taking it up immediately, of making it in its various relations familiar to our minds, and of aiming, from a collision of ideas, and a concentration of facts, to adopt those principles, which while they remedy an existing evil, secure us from embracing one that is still greater.

That the subject is deeply interesting to our internal peace, that it involves the most delicate exercises of power in relation to foreign nations, cannot be doubted by any man. Discordant opinions divide our citizens. Different, nay hostile decisions have been made by the different departments of the government. Which decision is correct? who shall decide?—Shall the President be a judge of the legitimacy of the power which he himself exercises; without an appeal to any other tribunal? In doing this he will act in opposition to the decision of the house of representatives, the immediate and enlightened representatives of the people.—Shall Congress be the judge? If they are, shall the power be exercised by the House of Representatives alone, or in conjunction with the Senate?

If by the house of Representatives alone, will not the Senate protest against the exclusive exercise of legislative power by that body? and if in conjunction with the Senate, will not the extraordinary spectacle be exhibited of a body called upon to pronounce upon its own acts?—If the power be exercised by the House of Representatives and Senate, either jointly or separately, shall the exercise of power be in the form of an affirmative sanction; or shall their interposition only be required when they disapprove the particular provisions of a treaty.

In short let the subject be viewed in whatever light it may, it is embarrassed and involved. To free it from embarrassment, to obviate existing doubts, to harmonise clashing constructions, requires immediate and serious attention.

A FRIEND TO HARMONY.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK December 2.

By the ship rose, in 41 days from Liverpool, which vessel arrived here last evening, we have received London Papers to the 18 of October—ten days the latest. At present we have only time to make a few extracts. The papers upon the whole are barren. Great complaints of the scarcity of grain in England continue and partial tumults prevail. There are great talks of Peace, and continual preparations for war; neither of which events can be calculated on with any degree of certainty.

LONDON, October 12.

The Proclamation for the meeting of parliament is expected to be published in to-morrow night's Gazette.

Congress at Luneville.

The Congress will be opened immediately. Carnot, who has resigned the situation of minister of war to Berthier, and Joseph Buonaparte, who conducted the negotiation with the American ministers, are to be the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic. It is supposed that the deputies of the empire will not be admitted to the congress on the part of Prussia. Amidst these pacific appearances Austria has not relaxed in her preparations for war, and the Emperor, upon his return to Vienna, published a proclamation, recommending redoubled zeal and ardour in every thing necessary for the defence of the country.

It is said, and we have no reason for disbelieving it, says a London paper, that peace has been concluded between France and Portugal, through the medium of the court of Madrid.

The French funds have risen.—The *tiers* *Corsolide* is at 37 livres, 10 cents.

Price of flour—Fine Flour per sack 90s to 95s. Seconds, 84s to 86s.

On the 12th about mid-day the American Ministers took leave of the Chief Consul, to whom they were presented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ellsworth, in the name of his colleagues, said, that, "he hoped the convention signed on the ninth, would prove a basis of a lasting friendship between France and America." Mr. Murray added that "the American Ministers would neglect nothing to promote this desirable object." The Chief Consul replied, "that the differences between the two nations being adjusted there should no longer remain any trace of them; that the liberal principles, with regard to navigation, considered in convention, ought to be the basis of growing intimacy, and that in the present circumstance it was more than ever the interest of the two nations closely to adhere to them."

We are assured that Carnot will be charged with Joseph Buonaparte with the interests of France, at the Congress at Luneville. Perhaps this report, generally spread abroad, is without foundation."

OCTOBER 16.

Paris papers have at length arrived. We received them late last night to the 12th instant.

It was not perhaps to be expected that they would communicate to us any information upon the subject of the correspondence between the English and French governments. The official paper preserves the most profound silence, and the Chief Consul has not thought proper to publish any account of the progress of the termination of the negotiation. The resignation of Baron Thugut, and the appointment of the Count de Lehrbach to succeed him, have been of-

cially notified to the French government.

Mr. Liston, our ambassador to the United States of America, is, it is said, on his return. Mr. Adams, the President, has, it is stated, for upwards of a twelvemonth, made complaints to Mr. Liston, of the conduct of British cruizers capturing American ships and property at the mouth of their own harbors.—Mr. Liston, we are informed, transmitted these remonstrances to this government, but he did not find that they were sufficiently attended to, and his situation at Philadelphia became very irksome and unpleasant.

LONDON, October 18.

There are letters in town from Gibraltar, dated on the 25th September.—On that day the troops under Sir Ralph Abercromby and Sir James Pulteny began to embark, and they expected to be ready to sail on the following day. The account of their having sailed on the 24th was incorrect. It was probably the 26th or 27th that they sailed, and no doubt was entertained in the army, of Egypt being the place of their destination.

Messrs. Rich, Macdonald, and Guille-mard, the American Commissioners, were on Thursday introduced to her Majesty at the Drawing Room, by Lord Grenville, and kissed hands on their return.

At the Corn Exchange yesterday, the prices of wheat and flour experienced very little variation from the prices on Monday and Wednesday. Fine wheat was from 132s. to 140s. per quarter, and fine flour from 95s. to 100s. per sack.

We find the following extract from a private letter from Paris, in the Courier de Londres of last night:—"The camp at Amiens is daily receiving fresh reinforcements; it is now supposed to amount to 80 thousand men. The building of new ships, and preparations for a naval armament, carried on with great activity all along the Dutch and Flemish coast.—A Squadron, consisting of one ship of the line and six frigates, is already fitted out in the ports of Middleburg and Flushing. The same activity prevails in the Texel, and also at Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys and Amsterdam. All the Armaments on the Flemish and Batavian coasts are under the direction of the Marquis Ducrest, the friend of the Duke of Orleans, who has lately been sent out of England by an order of the Duke of Portland. Every thing is in preparation for two expeditions; one is destined to the coast of England; the other, more considerable, to proceed to Ireland, where the French Government expects a powerful co-operation on the part of the inhabitants.

"The marquis Ducrest has lately been called to Paris by an express of the Chief Consul, with whom he has had several conferences.—They no doubt relate to these projected expeditions. Buonaparte is said to have a private confidential agent at Mit-tau. Four members of the Polish committee that used to hold its sitting at Paris, have set out for Russia Poland, where formidable insurrections are expected soon to take place."

PARIS, OCTOBER 6.

Citizen Joseph Buonaparte, President of the committee of Ministers Plenipotentiary, charged to negotiate with the envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary of the United States of America, gave a very splendid entertainment to these ministers on the 3d inst. at Morfontaine, in celebration of the return of good understanding between the two states. The first Consul went to Morfontaine with his family at 3 o'clock, where he was joined by the two other Consuls, all the ministers, the members of the *corps diplomatique*, the counsellors of state, the presidents of the Senate of the Legislative body and Tribunal, and several persons formerly in the service of the United States, among whom we observed general La Fayette.

At six o'clock the minister for Foreign affairs delivered to the first Consul the convention signed the 1st of October, between the French and American ministers, and this delivery was announced by a discharge of cannon. The dinner consisted of 180 covers, was served up on three tables, in three halls, communicating with each other. The first was the *Hall of Union*. The second and third, which bore the names of Washington and Franklin, were ornamented with the busts of the great men.—The first was by far the most brilliant in decorations, the devices being all emblematic or indicative of the prominent events of the American revolution.

After dinner several toasts were drank; the first given by the first Consul, was

"To the heroes of the French and Americans, who did on the field of battle for the Independence of the New World."

The second by the Consul Cambaceres, "To the successor of Washington."

The Consul Lebrun— "To the union of America with the Powers of the North, to enforce respect to the liberty of the seas."

After dinner were fire-works, emblematic of the occasion, which were succeeded by a concert, and that was followed by a spectacle, which closed the night.

The Count de Lehrbach has informed Citizen Talleyrand, minister for Foreign Affairs, that he has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the place of Baron Thugut, who has obtained his resignation from his Majesty the Emperor. Count Cobentzel has been appointed by the Emperor to conduct the negotiation with France.—(Official Article)

October 9.

General Berthier has been appointed Minister of War, in the room of Citizen Carnot, who has given in his resignation

The American Envoys arrived at Havre from Paris on the 8th, and were to sail about the 16th of October for the United States.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

A letter has been received in town from the Havannah, of a later date than the intelligence from that place, published in our last, corroborating the account of the capture of Trinidad by a French and Spanish fleet; the letter adds that this event was announced officially at the Havannah, that the fleet consisted of 14 sail of the line, with a large number of troops on board; and that they were immediately to proceed to Jamaica.

The Managers of the WASHINGTON DANCING ASSEMBLIES inform the Subscribers that the SECOND Assembly will be held at MR. STILLE'S HOTEL, on Tuesday Evening next the 9th Instant half after 5 o'clock, and that an Assembly will be held at the same time and place every two weeks thereafter.

NOTICE.

The 27th. instant being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the members of Federal Lodge No. 15 are requested to meet the master and wardens of the said lodge at their lodge room in the dwelling house of Mr. Cunningham in the New-Jersey Avenue, from whence they will walk in procession to the Church of the Rev'd Brother Andrew Thomas McCorrick, who will deliver a discourse Suitable to the day.

By order of the Lodge
ALEXANDER COCHRAN Sec'y.
City of Washington, 8th December, 1800.
N. B. all master Masons are Invited to attend.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MAY be had for Three or Four gentlemen during the session of Congress by applying to Mr. Claxton, or at the Three Buildings 4 doors East of the Navy office, to
W. M. O'NEAL.
City of Washington Dec. 8, 1800. 3*

TO BE RENTED.

FOR a few months, a Two story brick house with 4 rooms, together with mahogany chairs, bureau, sofa, bedstead, looking glasses &c. enquire of HENRY INGLE, New-Jersey Avenue, Capitol hill. Who has just received a few Coal Grates in addition his assortment of Hardware.

H. INGLE.
Dec 8, 1800. 2w

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 Tunnick'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. }

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, Brafs Wares and Building Materials.

Among which are the following Articles.
Iron pots, frying pans, chaffing dishes, Brafs, iron and Japan Candlesticks, patent metal tea kettles and sauce pans; japanned tea trays, waiters and Bread baskets, sad irons, wind up Jacks, Sweeping, scrubbing, hearth and shoe brushes; Mathematical instruments, mahogany knife cases, filled with ivory handled knives and forks, Croc stands, ladies dressing cases; mill, pitt and cross cut Saws, 56, 28 and 14lb. Iron weights. All scale beams to weigh from 5 to 10 cwt. at an end.
HENRY INGLE.
November 24th, 1800.