The National Intelligencer,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, NEW-JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL. No. II.

FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 3d. 1800. PAID IN ADVANCE.

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 libety 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 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 emi 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 actualy 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 expence 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 deportment 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.

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 renunciation 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.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR Apprehending and ſecuring in any Goal, ſo that the Subſcriber gets him again A NEGRO MAN named NACE, ran away ſome time in the month of October, aged Thirty years, about five feet high, light complexion, wears his hair queued, a well ſet truncky fellow. I have cauſe to believe he is in the City of Waſhington. It is unneceſſary to deſcribe his Clothing as he will have it in his power to change them. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS if ten miles from home, THIRTY DOLLARS if twenty miles, and the above reward if a greater diſtance

ZACHARIAH SOTHORON.

Charles County near Benedict, October 31.

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.

WANTED

A CARRIER TO DELIVER THE

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

INTERESTING VIEW.

The Supreme law of a Republic is that the will of a majority ſhould prevail. It is on the obedience of the citizen to this will, when clearly and unequivocally expreſſed, that the public welfare entirely depends. Its tranſgreſſion always occaſions the neceſſity of coercion, and coercion too invariably produces evils in themſelves incurable. The application of force is generally dangerous. For if it be ſucceſsfully applied, however it may for a ſeaſon controul a refactory diſpoſition or ſubdue illegal actions, it ſeldom permanently reforms the heart. And if it fail, the inevitable and dreadful reſult is the eſtabliſhment of anarchy, the ſubverſion of the ſacred pillar on which alone republicaniſm can reſt, and the overthrow of every principle of right. In ſuch a ſtate of things, he who conſults his individual welfare, is compelled to abandon the *right*, and cling to the *expedient*. Principle is loſt, and every one is forced to conſult his own ſafety by the beſt means, however bad, in his power to adopt. The injuſtice of one man is only to be oppoſed by the injuſtice of another man; and he ſucceeds the beſt, who has at his command the moſt cunning and the deepeſt fraud.

If theſe ideas be true, how ſacredly ought every American (for I perſuade myſelf that every American is in heart a republican) to cling to the principle that the will of the majority ſhould prevail.

In ſome trivial caſes a violation of this principle may not be attended with fatal effects, though the influence of ſuch a precedent muſt always be malignant. But in caſes, in themſelves deeply momentous, which the people feel to be all important, and whoſe iſſue agitates the whole nation, a violation of this principle may be followed by the moſt mournful conſequences.

Let theſe remarks be applied to the election of a Preſident.

The event is certainly in itſelf of the greateſt magnitude. It is viewed by the PEOPLE as of importance little ſhort of infinite. The remarks made ſhew that it is equally important that the election, when made, expreſs the will of the majority.

Let us enquire whether this will is not already clearly and unequivocally expreſſed?

The Conſtitution, the ſupreme law of the land, directs that the election ſhall be made by a body of men, who ſhall be the repreſentatives of the whole population of the United States, and repreſentatives, by equal vote, of the States themſelves. On this principle it gives the following electors to the ſeveral ſtates.

To New Hampſhire	6
Rhode Iſland	4
Maſſachuſetts	16
Connecticut	9
New-York	12
Vermont	4
New-Jerſey	7
Pennſylvania	15
Delaware	3
Maryland	10
Virginia	21
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	8
Georgia	4
Kentucky	4
Tenneſſee	3
	138

Thus it appears that the entire number of Electors, who chuſe a Preſident, is 138, of which 70 conſtitute a majority. Whoever can be ſhewn from the *moſt recent* expreſſion of the public mind to be entitled to this laſt number of votes ought to be Preſident.

The ſentiments of the ſeveral ſtates will moſt diſtinctly appear from the elections made of their repreſentatives in their reſpective legiſlatures, or by their election of federal officers.

New Hampſhire has expreſſed itſelf favorably to Mr. Adams.

Rhode Iſland is conſidered as doubtful.

Maſſachuſetts favourable to Mr. Adams.

Connecticut favourable to Mr. Adams.

Vermont unaſcertained.

New-York favourable to Mr. Jefferſon.

New-Jerſey favourable to Mr. Adams.

Pennſylvania favourable to Mr. Jefferſon by a great majority. Out of 13 members of Congreſs choſen Oct. 14th, 11 are republican.

Delaware favourable to Mr. Adams by a ſmall majority, viz. no more than 300 votes in the whole ſtate.

Maryland favourable to Mr. Jefferſon by a large majority. Out of 80 members of her Legiſlature choſen on the 13th of October, 48 are republicans.

Virginia, favorable to Mr. Jefferſon. Four fifths of her legiſlature are republicans

North Carolina, favorable to Mr. Jefferſon by a large majority.

South Carolina likely to be favorable to Mr. Jefferſon, but claſſed among the doubtful ſtates.

Georgia favorable to Mr. Jefferſon.
Kentucky favorable to Mr. Jefferſon.
Tenneſſee favorable to Mr. Jefferſon.

From theſe data, let us aſcertain the *bona fide* votes, which ought to be given to Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Adams; by *bona fide* votes I mean ſuch as truly declare the will, either of the States, or of the people, which they repreſent. For one or the other of theſe they muſt repreſent; and they can only be conſidered as legitimate votes in the degree in which they are the fair repreſentatives of the ſtates or the people.

FIRST, let them be viewed as repreſenting the States. In this caſe the votes of each ſtate are indiviſible, and muſt be given excluſively for one man.

They will ſtand thus:

	Jefferſon.	Adams.
New Hampſhire		6
Maſſachuſetts		16
Connecticut		9
New-York	12	
New-Jerſey		7
Pennſylvania	15	
Delaware		3
Maryland	10	
Virginia	21	
North Carolina	12	
Georgia	4	
Kentucky	4	
Tenneſſee	3	
	81	41

Doubtful.	
Rhode Iſland	4
Vermont	4
South Carolina	8
	16

By this view it is *demonſtrated* that that portion of the public will repreſented by 81 Electors out of 138, which conſtitutes a large majority, is *at preſent* decidedly and undeniably in favour of Mr. Jefferſon. Theſe 81 votes are derived from 8 ſtates, which form one half the number of all the ſtates, and are repreſented in our Federal Councils in the ratio of 81 to 57, which is as 3 to 2. Let it be remembered too that this mode of choice is the favourite one of Mr. Adams's friends, and that of conſequence the reſult produced by it *ſhould be acquieſced in without a murmur by them.* To prove this, it need only be ſtated that New Hampſhire, Rhode Iſland, Maſſachuſeetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jerſey, Delaware, and South Carolina, including every ſtate whoſe votes are not above given to Mr. Jefferſon, and including every ſtate in which, under this mode of election, Mr. Adams could get a ſingle vote, all elect in this identical way.

We will now in the *Second* place, enquire into the reſult of the Election, in caſe the Electors were choſen in all the ſtates in diſtricts. In this view, as well as in the former, our ſtatement will be derived from the lateſt expreſſion of the public will in each ſtate.

The votes would ſtand thus: