make every exertion their duty enjoins, to procure an acceptable peace. His Majesty at the same time expressly declares, that all conduct prejudicial to the service, or neglect of duty, from officers of the highest rank to the private soldier, shall meet with the severest punishment as an example to others; and every meritorious act he honourably rewarded, in the view of the whole army. Should there be any one in the army, whether general, staff, or subaltern officer, who shall be unable to fulfill the strict orders, either from ill health, or any other cause, it is the will of his Imperial Majesty that he should leave the army, that his Majesty may not be under the disagreeable necessity of inflicting punishment."

From the London Observer, Sunday, Oct. 5.

PRICE OF CORN.

It is with sincere concern we state, that with the exceptions of 1793, the price of all descriptions of grain in the Metropolis, experienced, during the last week, a further advance. In the country, the prices have fluctuated greatly, there being no fixed principle for their government, and the markets depending on the whim or villany of the dealers. In some places, there has been a fall in the price of wheat to the amount of 10 or 12s. per quarter, while in the immediate neighbourhood it has been an advance to still greater sums; did there exist any real cause to warrant the exalting fictitious scarcity, such indecision in the dealers could not prevail.

At Northampton, Wheat has advanced 20s. upon the prices quoted in our last; at Devizes 12s.; at Stamford 12s. (in consequence of which the bitting bread has been reduced from 3lb. 4oz. 2dr. to 2lb. 13oz. 4dr.; at Lynn the price of wheat has fallen 13s. per quarter; at Lincoln 4s.; at Chelmsford 12s.; and yet at this place the loaf of 4lb. 4oz. fells as stiff as it did at Shrewsbury wheat is nearly 8s. per quarter cheaper.

At Norwich, flour fells 10s. per sack during the week, in contrast to what fell the thrilling loaf has been encreased 3oz.; at Cambridge, flour has advanced 4s. and the price of the quartern loaf was on Friday raised a halfpenny; at Canterbury the quartern loaf continues at 19d. fifteen pence; but at both places in its neighbourhood it fells at 14 pence; at Bath, it fells at 16 pence 3 farthings.

During the month of August and September, the averaged weekly returns of the price of wheat throughout England have been as follows: Aug. 2d. 121s. 11d.; 9th, 107s. 10d.; 16th, 90s. 2d.; 23d, 92s. 5d.; 30th, 99s. 6d.; 6th Sept. 107s. 3d.; 13th, 108s. 1d.; 20th, 107; and 27th, 10s.

Oatmeal is cheaper than it has been for many months, viz. 66s. 10d. per boll.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 6.

Monday last being the day appointed by the constitution for the annual meeting of the legislature of this state, the members of legates accordingly met, and after qualifying, adjourned till the next morning when they made choice of Edward Hall, as their Speaker.

A sufficient number of Senators to compose an house attending on Tuesday morning, they met, and chose the honorable John Thomas, Esq. their president; the general assembly then proceeded to business.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.

It is said that accounts are received by the America, that new orders have been issued by the British government, to seize and bring in for *Adjudication, alias condemnation*, all American vessels bound to or from an *enemy's* port—and that the rules of appeal have resumed their sittings, and *condemn* in every instance, without exception. So much for the beloved effects of our treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain, consequent on the convention between the United States and France. We shall not be surprized to see an attempt to seize and capture all our frigates and vessels of war, without any declaration of war, or hostility, on the part of the British government.

GEORGE-TOWN, Oct. 31

In South Carolina the electors of President and Vice President, are appointed by the Legislature, according to a law of that state passed in '92, which direct that "The electors shall be appointed by ballot, on the Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday of December."

The legislature, of South Carolina are directed by their constitution, to assemble on the fourth Monday of November at Columbia, which is only 10 days preceding the time limited by Congress for choosing electors.—

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, November 12th, 1800.

The cause of the fire in the War office has not been yet fully ascertained; but there is the lest reason to believe that it arose from the inattention of some person in the adjacent building, the owner of which had died that day. His corpse still remained in the house, in which a fire was kept up. From this house it is supposed to have been conducted into the private office of the Secretary at War by some pieces of joint that communicated from one building to the other.

Among the citizens, who first reached the buildings, was Mr. Wolcott, who hesitated for a moment whether he should burst open the door of the appartment, which was in flames, or attempt in the first instance the removal of the papers in the adjacent rooms. He, however, thought it best to force his way into the appartment, in hopes of extricating some of the papers, and accordingly did so. The act was soon followed by the hoped for effect, as the flames had already confumed every thing in the room. They extended themselves with rapidity to the other parts of the building, which were soon in a general blaze.

Fortunately all the papers of the accountant were saved, to that little, if any derangement will take place in the accounts of the War department.

A very valuable library of books that treated chiefly of tactics were entirely confumed. This loss is the greatest, as many of the bell works cannot be replaced.

It is also stated, that the papers, in relation to the disposition of lands, are among those burned.

The most active exertions were made to subdue the flames. But they proved unavailing from the want of water.—Among those who distinguished themselves mostly we mention with pleasure Mr. Wolcott.

On Monday the ELECTORS of President and Vice President were chosen in Maryland.

In George Town District T. Duckett the republican candidate had 152 votes, and J. F. Deakins, the federal candidate had 138 votes.

At Montgomery Court house Mr. Deakins had three fourths of the votes given.

At Marlborough the votes were nearly equal.

At Bladensburg, including Washington City, Mr. Deakins had 201 votes, and Mr. Duckett 91 votes.

We believe there is no doubt of the election of the federal Candidate, Mr. Deakins.

It is said though not from authority, that the federal candidate has succeeded in the district composed of Frederick Town and Frederick County.

In the town of Baltimore seven wards out of eight gave the republican candidate G. Duval 1157 votes, and the federal candidate J. T. Chase 384 votes. There is no doubt of the election of G. Duval.

In Baltimore county, in the district held at Murray's Tavern, the republican candidate, N. R. Moore had 242 votes, and the federal candidate T. C. Hunt 14 votes. There is no doubt of the election of Mr. Moore.

From the most correct information we can obtain, it appears probable that Maryland will elect five republican, and five federal electors.

In *Virginia*, the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Chesterfield, Caroline, Brunswick and Dinwiddie, and the borough of Norfolk have given 2,091 votes for the republican, and 252 votes for the federal ticket of Electors.

NEW-JERSEY.

On the 29th ult. the legislature of the state finished their sittings, by appointing the following gentlemen to be electors of President and Vice Presidents, viz.

Lewis Johns, Esq. of Salem, President of the Supreme Court for Newcastle county; Captain Samuel White, for Kent county, and General Nathaniel Mitchell, for Suffex county—All good Federalists.

In the Fourth Western District of Massachusetts there has been no choice of Federal Representatives. Judge LINCOLN only wanted *ten* more votes to give him a majority over all other candidates.

Lunneville, the appointed seat of negotiation between France and Austria, a considerable town in Lorraine, 12 miles S. E. of Nancy, and 62 W. of Strasburgh. The Dukes formerly held their Court at this place.

Washington, 30th Oct. 1800.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE a list of men, who allledge they are American citizens, born in the state of Maryland, and who are detained on board of British ships of war, for want of proof of their being such. I request you therefore to take such measures as you may deem most practicable and effectual to discover their relations or friends; and, in communicating to them respectively, the cause of the detention of the men, to acquaint them, that this Department will receive the proofs of their being citizens, and pursue the measures proper to procure their liberation. Proof of citizenship should be in every case, accompanied with a description of the man's person to whom it relates.

I am, Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) JOHN MARSHALL.

To the Collector
of the Customs
of Baltimore.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Names.	*Places of nativity.*
John Davis,	Baltimore, (F. P.)
Wm. Floyd,	Baltimore,
Richard Walker,	do.
Andrew Craig,	do.
Archibald Hunt,	do.
John Stuffell,	Baltimore, (F. T.)
Wm. Moore,	Eastern Shore,
James Smith,	Baltimore,
Wm. Ford,	Unknown,
Henry Fisher,	Baltimore,
John Shields,	Sussex county,
John Somers,	Dorfet county,
John Simmonds,	Unknown,
Thomas Butters,	Baltimore,
Wm. Fisher,	do.
Wm. Hallon,	do.
Edward Carter,	do.
Benjamin Harris,	do.
Wm. Daley,	do.
Henry Long,	do.
Wm. Screvern,	Queen Ann's county,
John Horner,	Unknown,
George Rumfey,	do.
James Hillman,	do.
James McLaring,	do.
Horatio Gates,	do.
Wm. Stanford,	Caroline county,
John McDonald,	Unknown,
Henry Clay,	Harford county.

THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
PROPERTY.

In George Town & the City of Washington.

A BRICK HOUSE & LOT near the Union tavern; the terms of payment as follows, one half cash. On 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 dwelling, 26 feet front by 150 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 Mountz, 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 5292 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.

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 weekly, which contained the greater part of the materials, failed 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 storm. This information is given to remove an error that may have been thrown upon the Editor for his unexcelled delay.

THE Editor, at the commencement of his cities, conceives it is not improper to have the nature of the plan, which he intends to purtue, 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 fixed safeguard is human happiness exists, than the liberty of the Press.

I have 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 easy 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 claims with our dearest rights the Liberty of the Press, he is decidedly inimical to its licentiousnesse.

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 fiction or enlivened by wit.

No sentiments whatever, on the prevalence of which the general good depends, will be excluded from the paper, lest diffusion. 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 difbelief of those which may be opposed. For as he means not to forreuder his own sentiments, so does he not suppose 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 aim to be impartial, and to exhibit as they exist, the varying opinions and actions of men. Let it, however, be confidered, that impartiality does not confist in the actual admission of as much political matter on one side as the other; but in a readiness to infert articles of merit on either side.

Aware of the equivocal character of PROPRIETORS, and considering that the public judgment will be formed, alst ought to be, from the manner in which the National Intelligencer shall be conducted, the Editor will not impute any such. 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, as joined to which is the address which accompanied the Proposal Papers.

1st. The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER shall be printed three times a week on good cemi paper, and with a new type.

2d. The annual subscription shall be Five Dollars paid constantly in advance by all subscribers who shall be living 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 if they think cafe 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 anxiety of being conducted, at the fat of the Federal Government, a newspaper, that may claim the reputation of being useful, by diffusing unperverted facts, and correct political ideas, he determined to enter upon the arduous duties which such an object involves. He is well appriled of the expences and exertions of mind, which an undertaking requires. But he confides in the prompt and energetic co-operation of the friends of truth and tranquillity in the different parts of the Union. As it is his firm determination, that nothing shall be admitted into the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, that shall be found seditious, or calculate private character, so it is his unalterable purpose freely to inlert, and carefully to invite, whatever may 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 his little inconvertion on their causes or effects; and so far as opinions were invoived, 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 the increased scope, for the rendering 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.