and dwelling houses, and for the enumeration of slaves within the United States. Ordered to be on the table.

Mr. HUGER moved that when the house adjourned, it adjourn till 12 o'clock—Negatived.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 1800.

The bill for the relief of Robert Hooper was read the third time, and passed.

An Alexandria paper says, we are informed by authority upon which we can rely, that Mr. Stoddert has at length *negociated* an adjustment of our differences with Great-Britain which has arisen in consequence of the sixth article of our treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with that power. Government, we believe, has not yet received an official copy of the *instrument*, and our knowledge of it is not sufficiently extensive, to state with precision the leading features, or the nature of the claims which are barred by it in future; but we can venture to assert, that as the *solid basis* upon which the future friendship of the two nations is to be founded, it is stipulated that a specified sum or sums shall be paid by the government of the U. States to that of Great-Britain, and in consequence that certain claims of a particular nature shall no be again adduced. The commissioners will then resume the exercise of their functions.

By His Excellency
THOMAS PICKTON, Esq.
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Trinidad, and its dependencies &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

It being made clearly to appear by the representations of the planters, inhabitants, &c. that they have actually done all in their power, to stay the alarming scarcity of all the articles of provisions absolutely necessary for the support of the slaves employed in carrying on the cultivation of the Island; and that the arrival of new settlers, and the daily importation of slaves from the other Islands, operates to increase an evil which already gives cause for a serious alarm—it also appears upon fricti investigation, that the quantity of Rum and Molasses manufactured in the Island, is far insufficient for the payment of the necessary supplies of foreign articles. *I have therefore, thought fit to issue this, my Proclamation,* to publish and declare, that it shall be lawful for vessels, the property of the subjects of the United States of America, coming directly from the said States with provisions and lumber of all kinds, the growth and produce of that country, to take and receive in exchange, the produce of their respective cargoes, and no more, any other article the actual produce of this colony, except Indigo, Cotton, Lignum Vitae, and Dying Wood. And the officers of his Majesty's customs within this island, are hereby required to take due notice thereof. This is to continue in force for six months from the date hereof.

THOMAS PICTON.

Albany, formerly author of the Apollo-local Court, has received the agreeable notice, that his Holiness has conferred upon him the honours of the Cardinalship among the first promotions. This act has been generally applauded, especially by all who know his merit, and the talents which he can very advantageously employ in the service of the Catholic Church.

Extract of a Letter from General WASHINGTON to CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, dated Mount Vernon, 22 of July 1796.

"Although I highly approve of the measures taken by government to place this country in a posture of defence, and even with they had been more energetic; and shall be ready to obey its call, under the reservations I have made, whenever it is made; yet I am not without hope, and I intoxicated so the French are, that they will pause before they take the last step. That they have been deceived in their calculations on the division of the people and the powerful support they expected from their party, is reduced to a certainty; I thought it is something equivocal still, whether that party, who have been the curse of this country and the bane of the peace we have to encounter may not be able to continue their delusion—What a pity it is this expente could not be taxed upon them."

A New York Paper says, Captain Van Antwerp has put into our hands a Halifax paper of the 27th ult. which contains foreign news published in this day's Gazette—it is to the 19th, and was received there by the ship Echo, Captain Kendall, in 27 days, from Barbadoes. The most interesting events, says the editor, are a

Confirmation of Lisn, Philippburgh and Ingolstadt, being delivered upto the French—and the consequent extension of the armistice 40 days—and the preparation for a congress which was immediately to assemble at Lunneville, to adjust a plan of general pacification. The change of monitor at Vienna, by the appointment of Count Lehrback, to succeed Baron Thugut, and the appointment on the part of the Emperor of Count Cobenzel to the Austrian negotiation, are also mentioned.

The French garrison of Malta, consisting of 6000 men, had arrived at Marseilles. All the British forces which could be spared after leaving the necessary garrison in Malta, are ordered to Minorca, thence by Egypt. The Russian troops had once more disappeared, and were on their return to Russia—Formidable preparations were making in Spain for the attack of Portugal. A large French army was again assembling on the coast, to excite a rising of pollitics, in alarm in England; but the vigilance of government and ministers was such as to remove all apprehension from their parading gasconade.

NEW-YORK, December, 10.

Capt. Bell, from Curracoa, informs us, that all the American vessels that were at Curracoa, when the English took that place, are to pay a tavage of 25 per cent. and that all property captured by Americans, either from the French, Spanish, or Dutch, after the 10th of September last, is to be repaid for.

Bell informs, that a very dellrious fever prevailed at Curracoa among the English soldiers—though the natives remained perfectly healthy. Capt. B. lost one man with the fever on his passage.

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 will 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 4th ult. owing to her having been driven on shore by the violence of the late storm. This information is given to remove any apprehension that may have been thrown on the Editor for his never ceasing delay.

The Editor, at the commencement of his undertaking, is not prepared to date the nature of the plan, which he intends to pursue, and carefully to notice the principles by which he proposes to be guided. He will only say, that he will shape his conduct by which it is expected that Correspondents will regulate theirs.

Two political opinions divide the civilized world. Both opinions in some cases are diffused by the press; in others by the sword.

A small class of liberal sentiments with fuller sphere of human happiness exists, than the liberty of the press.

There is a term 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 article, 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 consequents, a free and universal intercourse among the people, whereby oppressive officers are flowed or intimidated from 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 opposed to its licentiousness.

As on the one hand, the conduct of publicmen and the tendency of public measures will be freely examined, so, on the other, private character will remain inviolable, nor shall intellectual ideas or expressions be admitted, however dignified by fashion, or endeared by wit.

No sentiments whatever, on the prevalence of which the general good depends, will be excluded for inconsistency and difficulty. Guided by this principle, the editor need not contain the public against admitting to him, a decided in all the opinions which may occasionally be happened, or diffident of those which may be opposed. For as he means not to intermeddle in any sentiments, he does not expect that those who write for the National Intelligencer will forbear their.

In the discussion of compiled as well as original pieces, it will be his object to be impartial, and to exhibit as they exist, the varying opinions and actions of men. Let it be remembered, that the impartiality does not consist in the ACTUAL ADMISSION of as much political matter on one side as the other; but it is confined to strict articles of merit on either side.

Aware of the equivocal character of PROMISES, and knowing that the best intentions may well be formed, and ought to be, from the moment in which the National Intelligencer shall be established, the Editor will addiously one remark.

His Paper will be PURELY INDEPENDENT. It will not pretend to promise, that it will please, a Human Country, unmollascated either by bribery or inclinations or entitles.

THE FOLLOWING are the TERMS on which the National Intelligencer will be published, subjoined to which is the address which accompanies the Proposal Papers.

1st. The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER shall be printed three times a week on good-sized paper, and will be given out at Noon.

2d. The annual subscription shall be FIVE DOLLARS paid constantly in advance; all sub-scribers 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 is hereby understood that subscribers, residing at a distance from the City of Washington, are invariably to pay for a year in advance, and in every little safe the transmission of the Paper will cease as soon as the period shall expire for which payment shall have been made. 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 political Paper, and with the strong motives of having conducted, at the seat of the General Government, a newspaper, that may claim the public attention, by diffusing superior intelligence, ideas, and correct political ideas, has determined to enter upon the arduous duties which such a project involves. He is well appreciated the expence and exertion which such an establishment requires. But he confides in the prompt and liberal patronage of the friends of the Union, and of their country in the different parts of the Union. Axit is his firm determination, that nothing shall be admitted into the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER which shall wound national or can limmate private character, but it is his unalterable purpose freely to insert, and carefully to notice, whatever shall promote the general welfare, this, and thisonly, shall be the motive by which his political importance 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 possible, to exhibit the ideas of writing those of others rather than his own. The Universal Gazette will still be continued on the same plan; although the Editor has to pay, will arise from, in his home printed at the seat of government at Washington, instead of Philadelphia; whereby his venue will be appreciated rather than impair'd.

With refpect to the National Intelligencer another plan will be purfued. Over a faithful and comprehensive detail of facts will preside a fpirit of investigation, a desire to enlighten, not only the fact, but by reaſon. The tendency of public measures, and the conduct of public men, will be examined in the impartial Paper.

In addition to the mass of information, formed by domestic and foreign events, and especially by the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress, as most original matter will be furnished to the exertions of the Editor shall be directed to the ascertain of the truth. And if he be at liberty, 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 31th, 1800.

Kid, Elliot & co.

HAVE received by late arrivals, a general assortment of Hard ware and Ironmongery, which they offer for Sale at their store opposite the Great Hall.

They have also on hand

Madeira, Sherry & Lisbon Wines.
Cognac Brandy.
Jamaica rums,
Holland Gin,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.

Wallingford, Dec 18. tf.

JUST IMPORTED,

IN the Ship Midlaint, via Philadelphia, and now opening for sale at the Subscriber's store on New Jersey Avenue Capitol hill, square 600.

A general assortment of Ironmongery, Hardware, Saddery, Brass Wares and Building Materials.

Among which are the follo sing Articles.

Iron pots, frying pans, claffing cloth s, Brass ers and Japan Candlesticks, patent metal tea kettles and tinc pans; japanned tea trays, waiters and bread baskets, tid irons, wind up Jacks, sweeping, furbishing, hearth and fore brushes, Mahoganied infusions, mahogany knife cases filled with ivory handled knives and forks, Crutch handy, ladles, grefling cates, mill, pile and crosses saws, 6d, 8d and 10d. Iron wedges, Spanish beans to weigh from 5 to 10 cwt. steam pad

HENRY EAGLE

November 24th, 1800.

LOTS FOR SALE,

In the City of WASHINGTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable Lots beautifully situated between the Capitol and the Eastern Branch, on a few Lots to be let on lease for ninety years on the vicinity of the Navy yard.

WILLIAM PROUT.

City of Wallington, December 12, 1800.

N. B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, and Kilns of Bricks, at Jones Cord Wood.

W. P.

LOST

ON Sunday evening last, between the Capitol and Mr. Smith's Printing office, a red Morocco pocket book, with a broken clasp, containing several papers and ninetten dollar note.—Whoever ins found, and will deliver it at Mr. Smith's Printing office —New-Jersey Avenue, shall receive a liberal reward.

THOMAS TOWN.

Dec. 12th 1800.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALEXANDER INNES, a Matter by trade, was inscribed upon board the Confederation frigate and was in 1798 in Norfolk, Virginia. He has not since been heard off. His friends would be thankful if any persons who know any thing of his situation or residence, would communicate it by letter, per post, addressed to Robert Innes, pin merchant Falls Pennsylvania.

P. S. Printers to the Southward of Pennsylvania are requested to give the above a place for a few times.

November 28, 1800.

CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE.

THOMAS HERTY has opened an office a few yards from the Capitol, on the New Jersey avenue, where he will attend daily till 4 o'clock during the sitting of Congress, and in the at ennon, at his office opposite the Eastern Branch, for the purpose of writing, mortgages, leases, assignments, e partnership deed, and all actions, marriage settlements and separations, letters of attorney and composition, bills of sale of vessels, slaves, and other chattels, bonds of conveyance, and other bonds, powers of attorney, warrants, mandamus, petitions, caveatsgeo, petitions, annuities, post obits, Women's wills and testaments, and all other instruments in the notarial line, are done according to the Rules imposed on the same respectively, with the utmost dispatch, accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch, and on moderate terms.

Titles investigated, and opinions given where required.

N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland, approved and fanctioned by the Chancellor and Judges of Maryland, may be had at at the above office, price Six Dollars nearly bound and lettered; also Herty's Digest, by the Author, price Three Dollars, nearly bound and lettered.

December 5, 1800. twf.

JOHN MINCHIN,
HOOP MAKER
FROM PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC, that he has removed his SHOP and CO. HOUSE MANUFACTORY from near the Eastern Branch, to New Jersey Avenue, on the hill near the Capitol, where he makes Mahogany Tubs, Buckets, Stools and undertakes Shoes on the shortest notice, at the most moderate, and of the best materials.

December 5th. gw.

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

WANTED, a number of Journeymen Shoemakers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

JOHN BARNES,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Has just received on his Store the following articles at his store opposite Mr Stimson's tavern, in Georgetown, a general assortment of

FRESH TEAS of the first QUALITY viz.

Imperial, Large Hyson,
Young hyson, Hyson skin,
Souchong and Bohea.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Four kegs fresh almonds.

LIQUORS.

Madeira, six years old, Dry Sherry & Port.
Brandy, 4th proof Jamaica Spirits, and Holland Gin.

COFFEE.

Pennington's best refined sugars.

With a handsome assortment of gentlemen's fashionable London Leaves and trimmings.

A very large assortment of Ironmongery, Hardware, Saddery, Brass Wares and Building Materials.

Among which are the follo sing Articles.

Iron pots, frying pans, claffing cloth s, Brass ers and Japan Candlesticks, patent metal tea kettles and tinc pans; japanned tea trays, waiters and bread baskets, tid irons, wind up Jacks, sweeping, furbishing, hearth and fore brushes, Mahoganied infusions, mahogany knife cases filled with ivory handled knives and forks, Crutch handy, ladles, grefling cates, mill, pile and crosses saws, 6d, 8d and 10d. Iron wedges, Spanish beans to weigh from 5 to 10 cwt. steam pad

Nov. 14th, 1800.

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. Cuningham in the New-Jersey Avenue from whence they will walk in procession to the Church of the Revd. Brother Andrew Thomas McCormick, who will deliver a discourse suitable to the day.

By order of the Lodge
ALEXANDER COCHRAN Secty.

City of Wallington, 8th December, 1800.

N. B. all matter Masons are invited to attend.