FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

On the MAUSOLEUM proposed to be erected to the memory of General WASHINGTON.

ALTHOUGH I was among the number of those who concurred most cordially in the proposal for erecting a monument to the memory of the late Gen. Washington, and at first saw no other objection to the mausoleum which was proposed by the committee, than the incalculable expence with which such a monument might be attended, in a country where such edifices have as yet been unknown; yet I confess that a single expression which lately fell from a member of Congress in the debate on that subject, has given a very different turn to my sentiments respecting the best mode of transmitting to posterity the grateful and affectionate tribute which all are sincerely disposed to pay to that illustrious character. This has led me to some reflections on the subject of monuments, which may serve to illustrate my reasons for preferring that mode which I am now about to propose.

The most stupendous monument attempted to be erected by man, is that of which no trace now remains but in the records of the Scriptures—I mean the Tower of Babel, intended as a monument to commemorate the event of the universal deluge, and vainly designed as a place of refuge from Almighty wrath, should it again manifest itself towards mankind in a similar mode. Although this monument may be presumed to have surpassed the pyramids of Egypt in magnitude, as much as these do the size of the proposed mausoleum, no vestige now remains of it that is known to man; and had not letters preserved the memory of it, the world would have been as ignorant of it as it is of the name of him by whom such a wondeful fabric was proposed, or erected.

The pyramids of Egypt claim our notice in the second place; they remain, but the names of their founders, and of those to whose memory they were erected, have for ages been buried in oblivion, as perfectly as if their bones had been deposited in the confused mass of an Indian barrow.

Moses, the oldest and greatest legislator and founder of a nation that the world has ever known, died and was buried, no man knoweth where, without any sepulchre or monument. Had the Israelites testified their devotion to his memory in that mode, the place would probably be as little known as the scite of the Tower of Babel.—When the prophet Esdras collected the books of the Pentateuch, he thereby erected a monument to him, which will endure so long as letters shall be known amongst men.

The psalms of David and the books of the wisdom of Solomon, have survived the city and sepluchre of the kings of Judah, and the temple therein, near two thousand years, and will probably survive them as much longer. Such has been the fate of the greatest attempts to perpetuate the memory of men and their actions, by means of sepulchral monuments.

When Lycurgus travelled into Asia Minor, and there collected and transcribed the poems of Homer, he erected a monument to his memory, which grows with ages, and with the progress of civilization and taste among mankind.

A celebrated statuary proposed to Alexander the Great to cut a statue of him out of a mountain, holding in one hand a river, and in the other a city. Could Alexander have seen this monument (in comparison of which the proposed mausoleum would be but as a dirt-dauber's nest under the cornice of the capitol) finished as highly as Phidias himself could have made a statue of the ordinary size, of marble, would he not willingly have exchanged it for a faithful memorial of his exploits and vast designs, recorded by the pen of a Xenophon, or blazoned by that of an Homer?

When Julius Cæsar was compelled to save his life in Egypt, by swimming to his ships, he held his commentaries in one of his hands, carefully preserving them from injury, by extending his arm above the water. Cæsar by that action demonstrated, that if he could have looked forward to this day, he would have been better pleased to find those commentaries the school-boys guide, and the manual of generals and statesmen throughout the civilized world, than to have found all the statues erected to him throughout the Roman empire remaining unimpaired by time, accident, or Gothic barbarism.

To come nearer to our own times—Had France erected a monument to the memory of Henry the Fourth, equal in magnificence to the Louvre, or Versailles, would such an edifice have inspired posterity with a veneration for his virtues and talents, or conveyed an idea of the gratitude, affection and grief of the nation for their loss, equal to that which has been transmitted to them in the memoirs of his faithful and illustrious friend and minister, Sully? Such is the train of reflections produced by that admirable observation of Mr. Macon, "that if we wish to demonstrate our affection and gratitude to the name of Washington, we should make his life a school-book for our children." The most laboured panegyric from the lips of a Tully or a Demosthenes, could not have conveyed a more exalted eulogium to my apprehension.

Pursuing this excellent hint, I would wish that it might be proposed in Congress to appropriate the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (or more if necessary) to the purposes of purchasing, printing and publishing, at the expence of the Union, all the memoirs, journals, plans, communications, letters and correspondence of a public nature, which were left by the late General Washington: That a superb edition of one or two thousand copies be distributed and deposited in every public library in the United States, in Europe, and every other part of the civilized world: That a less costly edition of one hundred thousand copies be likewise printed at the common expence, and distributed among the several states of the Union, in proportion to the census; and that no monopoly of the copy-right be ever admitted in the United States.

This would, I conceive, be a monument.

——"*Quod nec Jovis ira, nec Ignis,*
"*Nec poterit Ferrum, nec edax abolere Vetustas.*"

A DISTANT SUBSCRIBER.

Review of the present State of France, (Published by order of the Chief Consul on the 22d of November.)

This interesting Paper sets forth in forcible language the weakness of the Government, previous to the 8th year of the Republic; the Western Departments, it says, were desolated by intestine broils, there was no energy in the state; the Police was without power, the Tribunals were without activity, the public coffers in the utmost disorder; the Citizen was taxed beyond measure, and still the income of the nation did not answer the demands made upon it; the armies of Austria from the Alps and the Appennines threatened Liguria and France; the neutral flag was banished from the seas, through the terror of the then existing laws; America, who owed her independence to France, was taking up arms against her; it was under these circumstances that the eighth year commenced. Peace was the first object, the most cherished wish of the nation; two letters, written by the First Consul to the Emperor of Germany, and to the King of England, explained to them (without weakness but without duplicity) the desire of the French people and the wish of Humanity.

This wish (continues the State Paper) was rejected by the Ministers of Austria and of Great Britain; the Cabinet of Vienna blended some hopes with its refusal; the Cabinet of London first mingled ill-nature and reproaches with its correspondence, and soon after its public discussions, in consequence of the proposals made by France, became illiberal and abusive.

The British Ministry (this Paper states) gained nothing by the acrimony of its language; the French People saw that their First Magistrate was sincere in his professions to obtain peace, and their indignation was roused against the enemy that refused to accede to his honest proposals; in fine, they felt that they had nothing to expect, but from their efforts and their courage; hence our splendid success; hence our important victories; hence, perhaps in the hearts of Englishmen, a sentiment of justice for a people who, after so many exploits, such a harvest of glory, breathed only for Peace, and in the hearts of other nations a return of good wishes for the independence of France, and for her liberty.

The paper before us then proceeds to state the situation of the Departments, the capture of Malta, the measures which Government is adopting for the establishment of hospitals and alms-houses, for the perfection of Manufactures, the encouragement of the arts and sciences, &c. —It concludes as follows:

A Convention, founded upon common interests and the most perfect reciprocity, will renew the ties by which the States of America were bound to France. These ties shall last for ever, because there is no unequal condition to alter their force and purity. The French nation does not desire any exclusive privilege, nor partial favour. She merely demands from the nations in friendship with her, the rights of equality; that no nation be more favoured than herself, and that she herself be not favoured more than others nation. Such are the pretensions and interest of all States which may contract engagements with her.

All nations who are sensible of their rights will rally around these principles. The North will take off the tyranny which oppresses its commerce and its seas. It will feel that our interests are the interests of the human race. Russia, in particular, will remember what is due to her dignity and the ancient relations by which she was united with France. She knows that France is a necessary counterpoise in the maritime balance of the world.

The Government had offered peace before the opening of the campaign. It made that offer on the field of battle, and in the bosom of victory. It offered a peace worthy of the grandeur, but also worthy of the moderation of the French people, and on conditions which should have guaranteed to us both its acceptance and its stability. On the slightest hope of drawing near to so desirable an epoch, it suspended those successes which ensured the position of our armies and the ardour of our warriors.

If we do not yet enjoy it, we have to accuse only that Power, which, unaffected by the disasters of the Continent, is anxious only to cement, with the blood of nations, its empire over the seas, and its monopoly in every part of the world.

To conclude, an Austrian negociator is now at Luneville; a man who merits the esteem of Europe. If he possesses the perfect confidence of the Sovereign who has sent him, he will display that frankness which the French Government has a right to expect from its own frankness, and which is promised by his personal character.

Austria will cease to sacrifice the repose and interest of the Continent to the ambition of the despots of the seas.

Yet, in the present uncertainty, prudence prescribes to France not to permit herself to be amused by an empty shew of negociation. She will support her propositions with all the force of her arms.

The conduct of the Government has shewn, that it has not carried to too great a height the pretensions of the Republic; nor sacrificed to the madness of ambition the interests of humanity. The crimes of the war will all fall upon those who are the real authors of them; upon those governments which are so weak and so blinded as to become subservient to the mercantile designs of a single nation, and to sell to its gold and its intrigues the blood and the industry of the nations who obey them, and the freedom of the seas, which is the property of the whole human racce.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, two Three story Brick Houses, adjoining each other, 28 feet front each, by forty feet deep, on Capitol Hill, Lot No 6 Sq. 6 6—A fine commodious lot 61 feet front, by 196 feet deep, running back to an alley 30 feet wide, and may be occupied as one or two tenements, they are finished in a plain, but substantial manner, and built of the best materials—a credit of three, six, and nine months, on giving approved notes, negotiable at the bank of Columbia, or Baltimore —apply to Daniel Carrol, or in Baltimore to

HENRY H. CARR LL.

Washington, Jan 5 1801.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he has opened a Beef-steak and Oyster House, on Capitol Hill, City of Washington, in the House lately occupied by Brown and Snowden as a Printing Office, a small distance from the Capitol, where Gentlemen may be accommodated at any hour in the day or Evening, with Beef stakes, Oysters, Sausages &c. at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms Likewise the Subscriber has taken particular pains to lay in a stock of Good Liquors, and flatters himself that by paying strict attention to the business to Merit the favour of the Public in General.

WILLIAM TONKIN.

December 28. sept.

Sarah M'Karaher,

Mantua-Maker and Seamstress,

RETURNS her thanks for the encouragement she has met with from the Ladies of this city, and informs them she has removed to the house of Mr. DE FRANCE, within one door of Mr. *Smith's* Printing-Office. She will either attend Ladies at their own houses, or take in Mantua-Making, or Plain Sewing.

City of Washington, Jan. 16, 1801.

Mantua-Making.

MRS. DEMPSEY,

FROM NEW-YORK,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Public in general, that she has commenced business in the City, on the New-Jersey Avenue, five doors from Mr. *Smith's* Printing-Office, where she makes Ladies' Dress on the shortest notice, and of the newest fashion.

January 16, 1801. 2w

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. Also a few Lots to be let on lease for ninety-nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.

WILLIAM PROUT.

City of Washington. December 12, 1800. tf

N B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, one Kiln of Bricks, and some Cord Wood.

W. P.

CHEAP LUMBER,

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, on reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, at his Lumber Yards, the north end of Lamberton, and at the old Sturgeon Pond, above Richards's wharf,

A QUANTITY OF

ASSORTED LUMBER, *viz.*

One and 1-4 inch, 1 1-8, and 1 do. Yellow pine heart boards—1 inch pannel, 1 1-4 do. for floors, 1 do. common, white pine do—2 do. 7 1 4 and 2 1-2 do planks, 1 do. 5-8, and 2-8 do. boards, black walnut—2 do. plank, 3 do. 1-2 do. pannel boards, bedstead setts, poplar the whole of the above are well seasoned and fit for use]—Clear heart pine, and sap pine white oak, and bilstead, hemlock and white pine scantling, assorted—best kind three feet cedar shingles, dressed and undressed, do two feet white pine do.; do. 18 inch cypress do—cedar rails—Also, white pine sawed rails—shingling and plaistering laths, best kind; white oak waggon timber—sap pine planks sap pine one inch boards, 3 4 cedar, best kind, 3-4 white pine, 3-4 sap pine, seasoned weather boards—A quantity of handsome chesnut pailings, sawed 1 by 3 inches and from 4 to 16 feet long, for garden fence, &c. A quantity of chesnut oak posts, dressed and undressed; a quantity of cherry boards, a quantity of large white oak joice, a quantity of chesnut posts—5000 feet of neat beach scantling for tool stocks—5000 feet of sickamore scantling for bedsteads; 2 inch white oak plank; 1 inch white oak boards, 3 4 do. do. do.—25,000 feet superior cherry boards and plank, 3,000 do very clear 2 inch white pine plank, 3,000 do. handsome beaton wood bedstead setts seasoned, 100,000 prime North Carolina shingles, a quantity of ash plank, 150 tons plaister Paris, warranted, 3,000 bushels best Virginia pit coal, 200 bushels clean house sand.

The subscriber intends, establishing a Lumber Yard at the Federal City of Washington, which he will keep regularly supplied as above—Any quantities may be agreed for by contract, deliverable, as the purchaser may wish, provided that the place of delivery may be comeatable by water with a navigable vessel—Any quantity that may be ordered for shipping abroad, shall be supplied with punctuality and dispatch, agreeable to order.

Gentlemen who are or may be building—as well as carpenters who may be under or may enter into contracts to build and furnish the materials, will find it well worth their attention to apply as above—Applications may be made by letter (post paid) or otherwise, to the subscriber, or left with Wm. and Anthony M. Buckley, or Benj. W Morris and Co. merchants, Philadelphia.

Also for Sale or to Let.

A large commodious Dwelling House, with out buildings complete, and from three to seven acres of land—Two small do. with lots thereto. Also a small Store near the river—All laying in the village of Lamberton

NATHAN COMBS

N. B. A Screw Jack to let, that raises from 10 to 40 tons by hand—a constant supply of plaister and Smith's Virginia coal.

Lamberton, New Jersey, (on Del)

January 13, 1801. twtf.

For Sale.

TWO NEAT GIGS.

Also a superior carriage Horse.

Apply at Conrad and M'Mun's.

January 14, 1800. 3t

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WILSON AND HANDY,

HAVE commenced the above buness at their shop on New Jersey Avenue between the Episcopal church and Sugar House. As they are confident from the experience they have had in the principal shops in Europe and America, that they shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who will please to favour them with their custom. They have on hands, viz.

Secretary Desks,
Portable Writing Desks,
Dressing Chests,
Card Tables, &c.

N B Orders from country or city thankfully received and faithfully executed.

December 30. 3tiw