The National Intelligencer,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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ADDRESS to CONTENTMENT.

BY LADY MANNERS.

CONTENTMENT, roſy, dimpled fair,
Thou brighteſt daughter of the ſky,
Why doſt thou to the hut repair,
And from the gilded palace fly?

I've trac'd thee on the peaſant's cheek;
I've mark'd thee in the milkmaid's ſmile;
I've heard thee loudly laugh and ſpeak,
Amid the ſons of want and toil.

Yet, in the circles of the great,
Where fortune's gifts are all combin'd,
I've ſought thee early, ſought thee late,
And ne'er thy lovely form could find.
Since then from wealth and pomp you flee,
I aſk but competence and thee."

For Sale and to Rent,

TWO elegant two ſtory Brick DWELLING HOUSES, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Pennſylvania Avenue, a little to the weſt of the Preſident's Square. Each houſe contains two parlours and paſſage on firſt floor; on ſecond, two rooms with fire-places, and well finiſhed garrets, cellars and kitchens. In the front of the buildings extending to the avenue, is a neat yard planted with trees, paliſadoed, &c. The ſituation, in point of health and contiguity to the public buildings, is equal to any in the city, and is well adapted for private families, or to accommodate genteel Boarders. The title is indiſputable. The terms will be moderate for part caſh or ſlaves. For particulars inquire of OWEN ROBERTS, on the premiſes, or of

THOMAS HERTY, Conveyancer.

City of Waſhington, May 25, 1801. 1y

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 7th, 1800.

Regulations for ascertaining and fixing the Pensioners, and payment of pensions on the Navy establishment of the United States.

TO obtain a penſion the party muſt produce to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate from the commander of the ſhip or veſſel on board of which he ſuſtained the injury, which incapacitates him; or in the caſe of a marine from the commanding officer of the marine corps, or commander of a detachment as the caſe may require; in the latter caſe however, if the injury happened on board a veſſel of war, the certificate of the ſurgeon will alſo be required, if on ſhore, that of ſome reſpectable medical character of the place, that the ſame was received while he was acting in the line of his duty, ſpecifying the nature and amount of the diſability, the capacity or ſtation in which he acted, and the monthly pay to which he was entitled at the time of ſuſtaining the injury. On ſuch certificate being produced, and it being aſcertained to the ſatiſfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that the diſability ſtill exiſts and is likely to continue, he will at once direct the applicant to be placed on the books of the Loan Office of the ſtate in which he reſides, and the loan officer will make the payments half yearly, viz. On the 1ſt of January, and 1ſt of July, to the party in perſon or his legal attorney during his life or the continuance of his diſability. But if the penſion is to be paid on a power of attorney, the loan officer muſt have it aſcertained by the certificate of a Juſtice of the peace of the county where the penſioner reſides, that he was living, and that his diſability continued, in the month next preceding that in which payment is to be made every year, and muſt tranſmit the ſame to the Accountant of the Navy with the neceſſary receipts as vouchers for his payments.

Each perſon to be placed on the penſion liſt, muſt receive at the Navy Office a certificate in the following form.

A. B. Seaman, &c. having been diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, on board of the ſhip of war while acting in the line of his duty, is entitled to receive dollars per month, from the loan officer of the ſtate of payable half yearly, on the 1ſt of January and 1ſt of July in every year during his life or continuance of ſuch diſability, to commence from the day of
The ſame will be paid to him in perſon or on his legal power of attorney. But no money will be paid on a power of attorney, unleſs the ſaid A. B. ſhall ſend to the loan officer of ſaid ſtate, the certificate of a Juſtice of peace of the county wherein he reſides, that he the ſaid A. B. appeared before the ſaid juſtice in the month preceding that in which the ill continued to be made and that his diſability ſt payment is

Signed

BENJ. STODDERT.

The foregoing regulations are ſtill in force.—By order,

Ab. THOMAS, P. Clk.

Navy Department, June 17, 1801. } stawam

National Intelligencer.

We have received a Pamphlet printed in London containing the INAUGURAL SPEECH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, with a few REMARKS on its probable effects; which we ſubmit to our readers.

They will be ſurpriſed, as we were, at the bold ſpirit of truth and the ardent love of liberty which appear to animate the writer, and infer from ſo open a declaration of republican ſentiments, that a large portion of Engliſhmen, viewing with admiration the principles, and with approbation the meaſures of republican governments, will feel little heſitation to co-operate, on a fit occaſion, in their eſtabliſhment.

"HAIL LIBERTY! Ye votaries or victims in her cauſe; whether homaging at her profaned altars, or expiring in unwholeſome dungeons, ALL HAIL!!!

"The wiſhed for event, in which philoſophy and the lovers of human kind are intereſted, has occurred. Jefferſon has been elected Preſident of the United States of America; but which is more, an inauguration Speech, by way of addreſs to the Senate, the members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the public officers, and a large concourſe of citizens aſſembled on the occaſion, proclaims thoſe ſentiments and diſpoſitions his friends and admirers have long obſerved him to cheriſh. Yes, ye lovers of freedom and juſtice, this well-timed promulgation will prove a denunciation to every abettor of tyranny, whether in America or Europe, and why may we not add Aſia and Africa; for commerce reſembling Pandora's box, which contained the evil as well as the good, like that too contains Hope, and its fruit at the bottom. It ſpreads knowledge, it diffuſes reaſon, it promotes intercourſe between nation and nation, and makes men (who alas, will, in ſome reſpects reſemble leſs rational animals) unwilling to live in ſtrife with their fellow-men, with whom they have once had an intercourſe. The conſtitution of America is obviouſly the moſt free one we know of; the government of that New World is *stronger*, becauſe *juster*, than any we witneſs in the Old. Men of all deſcriptions have no objection to be governed; they muſt ſubmit to controul if they would live in ſociety; but freemen will have a voice in the laws by which they and their affairs are to be ruled, their property and their lives to be diſpoſed of. Is this deſire rebellious? Shall the ſound of the word *Jacobin*, like the baſiliſk's eye, infatuate us to forego our rights? Shall we "be puſhed from our ſtools" by a mere phantom? No more of theſe air-drawn daggers to frighten us from our purpoſe. Let us ſet about peaceably reforming our own abuſes, let us endeavour to be happy and free; we muſt be free to be happy. The race is begun, the glorious contention, who ſhall be moſt uſeful, moſt beloved, ſeems to have taken poſſeſſion of a new race of men. The Titans are overcome, the giant rebels of nature and heaven, who would have braved the ſkies, are thrown down by the thunder of *Reason*, that ſecond Jupiter. Changes may not be ſo dreadful, they may change the preſent iron age into a golden one.

"The language of the new tranſ-atlantic Preſident may confirm the wavering patriot on this ſide the ocean. It may have a good effect on the great Buonaparte himſelf.—It may make him, whom we have no reaſon to doubt, honeſt in intention, ſtill more ſincere. The now confirmed government of America will be, perhaps, to the framers of conſtitutions, henceforward a normal ſchool, a model for ſtateſmen to work by.—Let the countrymen of Jefferſon then, who are a part of ourſelves, give him the confidence he aſks, there can be no danger in ſo doing; while his actions correſpond with his declarations, continue to give him confidence, never forgetting (nor ſhould he, and all men in ſimilar ſituations, ever forget) that whatever country has a CAPITOL has alſo a TARPEIAN ROCK."

CHARACTER OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

By the late Earl of Chesterfield.

I MUCH queſtion whether an impartial character of Sir Robert Walpole will or can be tranſmitted to poſterity: for he governed this kingdom ſo long, that the various paſſions of mankind mingled, and in a manner incorporated themſelves with every thing that was ſaid or written concerning him. Never was man more flattered or more abuſed—and his long power was probably the cauſe of both. I was much acquainted with him both in his public and private life. I mean to do impartial juſtice to his character, and therefore my picture of him will perhaps be more like him, than it will be like any of the other pictures drawn of him.

In private life he was good natured, chearful, ſocial, inelegant in his manners, looſe in his manners; he had a coarſe ſtrong wit, which he was too free of for a man in his ſtation, as it is always inconſiſtent with dignity. He was very able as a miniſter, but without a certain elevation of mind, neceſſary for great good, or great miſchief. Profuſe and appetent, his ambition was ſubſervient to his deſign of making a great fortune. He had more of the Mazarin than of the Richelieu. He would do mean things for profit, and never thought of doing great ones for glory. He was both the beſt parliament-man, and the beſt manager of parliament, that I believe ever lived. An artful rather than an eloquent ſpeaker; he ſaw, as by intuition, the diſpoſition of the houſe, and preſſed or receded accordingly. So clear in ſtating the moſt intricate matters, eſpecially in the finances, that whilſt he was ſpeaking, the moſt ignorant thought that they underſtood what they really did not. Money, not prerogative, was the chief engine of his adminiſtration; and he employed it with a ſucceſs, which in a manner diſgraced humanity. He was not, it is true, the inventor of that ſhameful method of governing, which had been gaining ground inſenſibly ever ſince Charles the Second, but with uncommon ſkill and unbounded profuſion, he brought it to that perfection which at this time diſhonors and diſtreſſes this country, and which (if not checked, and God knows how it can be now checked) muſt ruin it.

Beſides this powerful engine of government, he had a moſt extraordinary talent of perſuading and working men up to his purpoſe. A hearty kind of frankneſs, which ſometimes ſeemed imprudence, made people think that he let them into his ſecrets, whilſt the impoliteneſs of his manners ſeemed to atteſt his ſincerity. When he found any body proof againſt pecuniary temptations, which, alas! was but ſeldom, he had recourſe to a ſtill worſe art: for he laughed at and ridiculed all notions of public virtue and the love of one's country, calling them "the chimerical ſchool boy flights of claſſical learning;" declaring himſelf, at the ſame time, "no ſaint, no Spartan, no reformer." He would frequently aſk young fellows at their firſt appearance in the world, while their hearts were yet untainted, "Well, are you to be an old Roman? A patriot? You'll ſoon come off of that and grow wiſer." And thus he was more dangerous to the morals, than to the liberties of his country, to which, I am perſuaded, he meant no ill in his heart.

He was the eaſy and profuſe dupe of women, and in ſome inſtances indecently ſo. He was exceſſively open to flattery, even of the groſſeſt kind, and from the coarſeſt bunglers of that vile profeſſion—which engaged him to paſs moſt of his leiſure and jovial hours with people whoſe blaſted characters reflected upon his own. He was loved by many, but reſpected by none, his familiar and illiberal mirth and raillery leaving him no dignity. He was not vindictive, but, on the contrary, very placable to thoſe who had injured him the moſt. His good humour, good nature, and beneficence in the ſeveral relations of father, huſband, maſter and friend, gained him the warmeſt affections of all within that circle.

His name will not be recorded in hiſtory among the beſt men, or the beſt miniſters, but much leſs ought it to be ranked amongſt the worſt.

CHARACTER OF MR. PULTENEY.

BY THE SAME.

Mr. Pulteney was formed by nature for ſocial and convivial pleaſures. Reſentment made him engage in buſineſs. He had thought himſelf ſlighted by Sir Robert Walpole, to whom he publicly avowed not only revenge, but utter deſtruction. He had lively and ſhining parts, a ſurpriſing quickneſs of wit, and a happy turn to the moſt amuſing and entertaining kinds of poetry, as epigrams, ballads, odes, &c. in all which he had an uncommon facility. His compoſitions in that way were ſometimes ſatyrical, often licentious, but always full of wit.

He had a quick and clear conception of buſineſs, could equally detect and practice ſophiſtry; he could ſtate and explain the moſt intricate matters, even in figures, with the utmoſt perſpicuity. His parts were rather above buſineſs, and the warmth of his imagination, joined to the impetuoſity and reſtleſſneſs of his temper, made him incapable of conducting it long together with prudence and ſteadineſs.

He was a moſt complete orator and debater in the Houſe of Commons, eloquent, entertaining, perſuaſive, ſtrong, and pathetic, as occaſion required; for he had arguments, wit, and tears at his command. His breaſt was the ſeat of all thoſe paſſions which degrade our nature and diſturb our reaſon. There they raged in a perpetual conflict, but avarice, the meaneſt of them all, generally triumphed, ruled abſolutely, and in many inſtances, which I forbear to mention, moſt ſcandalouſly.

His ſudden paſſion was outrageous, but ſupported by great perſonal courage.

Nothing exceeded his ambition but his avarice: they often accompany and are frequently and reciprocally the cauſes and effects of each other, but the latter is always a clog upon the former.

He affected good nature and compaſſion, and perhaps his heart might feel the miſfortunes and diſtreſſes of his fellow-creatures, but his hand was ſeldom or never ſtretched out to relieve them.

Though he was an able actor of truth and ſincerity, he could occaſionally lay them aſide to ſerve the purpoſes of his ambition or avarice.

He was once in the greateſt point of view that I ever ſaw any ſubject in. When the oppoſition, of which he was the leader, in the Houſe of Commons, prevailed at laſt againſt Sir Robert Walpole, he became the arbiter between the crown and the people: the former imploring his protection, the latter his ſupport. In that critical moment his various jarring paſſions were in the higheſt ferment, and for a while ſuſpended his ruling one. Senſe of ſhame made him heſitate at turning courtier on a ſudden, after having acted the patriot ſo long, and with ſo much applauſe, and his pride made him declare that he would accept of no place, vainly imagining, that he could by ſuch a ſimulated and temporary ſelf-denial, preſerve his popularity with the people, and his power at court. He was miſtaken in both. The king hated him almoſt as much for what he might have done, as for what he had done; and a motley miniſtry was formed who by no means deſired his company.

The nation looked upon him as a deſerter, and he ſhrunk into inſignificancy and an earldom.

He made ſeveral attempts afterwards to retrieve the popularity he had loſt, but in vain—his ſituation would not allow it—he was fixed in the Houſe of Lords, that hoſpital of incurables, and his retreat to popularity was cut off—For the confidence of the people, when once great, and once loſt, is never to be regained. He lived afterwards in retirement with the wretched comfort of Horace's miſer;

Populus me sibilat, &c.

I may perhaps be ſuſpected to have given too ſtrong colouring to ſome features of this portrait, but I ſolemnly proteſt, that I have drawn it conſcientiouſly, and to the beſt of my knowledge, from a very long acquaintance with and obſervation of the original. Nay, I have rather ſoftened than heightened the colouring.

The ſchooners Dolphin & Kitty, now lying at Mr. Young's Wharf will conſtantly take freights every three weeks from this to Annapolis or Baltimore. For terms apply to BROHAWN and BOYS.

Waſhington July 15, 1801. ‡