# *The National Intelligencer,*

AND

# WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

*Vol. I.* WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, NEW-JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL. *No. CXXXIV.*

*Five Dolls. per ann.* WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1801. *Paid In Advance.*

## CONVEYANCERS OFFICE,

AND

*Office for sale of City Lots,*

On the Pennſylvania Avenue fronting the Preſident's ſquare, near Rhodes's tavern, City of Waſhington,

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the buſineſs of drawing Conveyances of Land, Wills, Mortgages, Leaſes, Bonds, Aſſignments, powers of Attorney, petitions, and every other ſpecies of deed or contract in the profeſſion; that of buying, ſelling and leaſing lots and houſes in the City, negociating loans, &c.

His long experience as a draftſman, and knowledge of the laws relative thereto—the knowledge which he has acquired by reſidence of the ſituation of City Lots, and how their titles have been acquired, or are liable to be affected; together with his impartial and ſtrict regard to the intereſt of thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, will, he hopes, ſecure to him a continuance of public patronage.

Titles to real property inveſtigated, and opinions given thereon when required.

☞ For ſale a great variety of Lots, in deſirable ſituations in the City.

N. B. At the above office may be had, his Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price 6 dollars. Alſo his Digeſt of the Laws of the United States, price 3 dollars. As the Laws of Maryland are in full force on this ſide the Potomack, it behoves ſettlers to avail themſelves of that information which affects their lives, liberties and property. He who is without a knowledge of his "rule of conduct" is like a ſtranger in his native land.

May 4. 2aw4w. tawa

## LAND FOR SALE.

*A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,*

LAYING on Mountain Run, in the county of Culpeper, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing 1130 acres and well improved, with buildings for a large and genteel family; orchards, barns, corn houſes, &c. a large proportion of meadow land, which is now in graſs ſufficient to cut 50 or 60,000wt. of hay annually; 5 or 6 acres of highly improved red clover lots, the firſt cutting this ſpring and very luxuriant; the whole of the cleared land in good farming order and in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement; the tract may with great convenience be divided into two good farms with equal advantages except that of buildings. The buildings on one of them would be ſmall, but might with no great expence be made comfortable for a ſmall family with the neceſſary buildings now on it, with a very productive garden; convenient to church, court houſe and three valuable merchant mills two of them within one mile and an half and the other ſeven and an half miles, immediately on the road leading to Fredericksburg; diſtant 50 miles from Alexandria and the Federal City; 30 miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth. As to its healthineſs of ſituation and agreeableneſs of neighbourhood, I am fully perſuaded no one will be diſappointed in them. Wiſhing to ſell the land to make a more equitable diviſion among my children, and as ſome of them are young, the payments will be made eaſy on paying the intereſt annually; one third or one fourth of the purchaſe money will be expected on giving poſſeſſion, which may take place on or about Chriſtmas next, or perhaps ſooner if required, with the liberty of ſeeding this fall. All kinds of ſtock, plantation utenſils, corn, fodder, hay, houſehold and kitchen furniture, except beds, may be had with the plantation: Alſo a parcel of likely NEGROES in families, who can be well recommended for their honeſty, &c. Any perſon wiſhing to retire from trade and ſet himſelf in the farming line will ſeldom find an opportunity of doing it more to his mind than the preſent one.

One other tract of nearly 700 acres of Land laying on the river, 4 or 5 miles above Fredericksburg, known by the name of Sutherland's Tract of land, the greateſt part of which is now in wood, containing a quantity of valuable timber, and its vicinity to ſo thriving a town as Fredericksburg, will render it truly valuable; there is a ſmall plantation on it now in cultivation and may be converted into a ſmall graſs farm to great advantage. It is needleſs to ſay much on its quality or other advantages, preſuming any one wiſhing to purchaſe, will chuſe to ſatisfy themſelves by taking a view of them. The payments for the laſt tract of land will be one third on giving poſſeſſion on or about Chriſtmas next, the other two thirds in two equal annual payments. The price of each tract may be known on application to the ſubſcriber, either by letter or otherwiſe; the price of the latter tract may alſo be known of Mr. I. Grinnan, of Fredericksburg, or my ſon, living with Mr. Stone, of Fredericksburg.

R. SLAUGHTER, jun.

Culpeper, Virg. auguſt 21. eptat

## 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. 1

*For the National Intelligencer.*

It is ſtated in the Commercial Advertiſer of New York, "that there are gentlemen now in that city from South-Carolina, who were members and preſent in the legiſlature of that ſtate, when they met in December laſt to chooſe electors for a Preſident, and who aſſert it as a fact, publicly, and even mentioned names, that an offer was made by the antifederal (meaning the republican) party, or at leaſt by as many of them, as with the federaliſts, were amply ſufficient to have decided the choice of electors, that they would relinquiſh col. Burr, if the federaliſts would agree to relinquiſh Mr. Adams, and that electors ſhould be choſen in the confidence that they would give in their votes for Preſident for Mr. Jefferſon and gen. Pinckney; but that it coming to the knowledge of gen. Pinckney, he inſtantly gave it as his *opinion* that the offer ought to be and it *accordingly was* rejected."

The republicans of South-Carolina, ſatisfied with their ſucceſs, diſpoſed to conciliation, and too little reſentful to deny to the feelings of their adverſaries the balm of deluſion, have hitherto regarded ſimilar reports with a generous tenderneſs or at leaſt with dignified indifference.—But when the ſame aſſertion is ſo often repeated, and when it is declared that names have been mentioned publicly; a charge is advanced againſt the republicans of treachery to each other, ſo direct and injurious that it is high time it ſhould be denied and refuted. It is time alſo to ſcrutinize the motives and tendency of theſe aſſertions, and to diſcover, if poſſible, what they really are. Are they intended to ſoothe the ſenſations of the unſucceſsful candidates? In republics, where the paths of preferment are equally open to all who are qualified to tread them, diſappointment ought not to be conſidered as defeat and diſgrace. It is more characteriſtic of arrogance than of humility, to betray a mortification ſo diſproportioned to the evil—the evil of being obliged to ſubmit to the will of a majority of freemen, who are entitled to think and act for themſelves.

Are they intended to promote an idea that the federaliſts ſtill have a majority in South-Carolina?

The elections which have taken place in Charleſton and ſome of the neighbouring pariſhes, where the ſocial ariſtocracy of this ſtate formerly predominated, contradict the fact. Or are they intended as preludes to another election four years diſtant; and is it true that the provident federaliſts have already marked out their candidates? If this is true, it will account for the demonſtrations which are made in the ſouth. An affectation of ſpirit and fidelity in the leaders, often begets ſpirit and confidence in a broken and lukewarm party, and a pretenſion to ſtrength in one place gathers real ſtrength in another.

It ſhould appear from the Commercial Advertiſer that all the federaliſts of Carolina were excluſively attached to the intereſt of general Pinckney, and as many of the republicans as would have inſured his election there, were indifferent whether he or Mr. Jefferſon ſhould be *Preſident*. Conſequently had the federaliſts availed themſelves of the offer made by the indifferent republicans, the United States might have had an equal chance at Columbia, for a federal preſident, but for the delicacy of general Pinckney.

That they are miſtaken with regard to the republicans will be ſhewn hereafter; but it is reaſonable to aſk whether (if their calculation was juſt) they would have allowed general Pinckney's ſcruples to outweigh the intereſt of their whole party which it certainly was to have, at all events, a federal chief magiſtrate?

Would they all have broken the compact their leaders entered into with the commiſſioner who was ſent from Maſſachuſetts? It appears by their own confeſſion that they were all ready to do ſo, but general Pinckney; "he gave it as his *opinion* that the offer ought to be and it *accordingly was* rejected."

It is believed, however, that the ſubordinate federaliſts knew nothing of this bargain which had been made, and it is preſumed that the moderate part of them, who had made no engagements, would not have deſerted Mr. Adams. Moſt certain it is, that a number of the republicans would have preferred him in a compromiſe, and for the ſake of reconciling parties would have been well content to accept him as vice-preſident. But all compoſition was inſtantly thrown out of view, when it was perceived that none could be attempted without endangering the ſucceſs of Mr. Jefferſon; which was evidently the unconditional wiſh of every man of the eighty-two who voted excluſively for the republican ticket, and we may fairly infer it was alſo the *ſecret* wiſh of the five members who culled a ſet of candidates from the two opponent liſts, though from their local ſituation and perſonal attachments they were counted on by the federaliſts. Theſe five gave the only votes which can be called indifferent or doubtful, and make up the numbers between 64 and 69, the loweſt and higheſt for the federal candidates, and the numbers between 82 and 87 the loweſt and higheſt for the republican candidates.

Hence we may ſtate—

64 As the votes decidedly for the federal ticket.

82 As the votes decidedly for the republican ticket.

5 As the votes apparently indifferent.

151 As the total number of both branches, of which 76 was the majority neceſſary to carry either ticket wholly.

The Republicans, then, had 6 *above* the majority neceſſary to carry their *loweſt* elector. The Federaliſts, had 12 *leſs* than were neceſſary to carry their loweſt, making a difference of 18 excluſively in favor of the *whole* Republican ticket. But the ſtatement may be better comprehended in figures.

| | Votes | | Votes. | Total. | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Republican Ticket.* | A, 87 | *Federal Ticket.* | H, 64 | 151 | 23 |
| | B, 87 | | G, 64 | 151 | 23 |
| | C, 85 | | F, 66 | 151 | 19 |
| | D, 85 | | E, 66 | 151 | 19 |
| | E, 84 | | D, 67 | 151 | 17 |
| | F, 82 | | C, 69 | 151 | 13 |
| | G, 82 | | B, 69 | 151 | 13 |
| | H, 82 | | A, 69 | 151 | 13 |

The Republican votes are warranted to be accurate—the other alſo in the higheſt and loweſt numbers, and if there is any incorrectneſs, it is in favour of the Federaliſts, as it is thought only 2 of their candidates had 69 votes, and we have allowed that number to 3 of them, for the purpoſe of bringing out the true reſult 151, when the higheſt and loweſt numbers of oppoſite votes are added together. The letter H on each ticket, ſhews the number of votes given excluſively for the whole of the Electors of each party, viz. 64 and 82, which added together, give 146, and the 5, neceſſary to make up the total 151, are diſtributed among the electors of both parties, raiſing ſome of the Federal candidates to 69, and ſome of the Republican to 87 votes.

Thus then to prove the aſſertion of the Federaliſts, they muſt ſhew that at leaſt 12 of the 82 who voted excluſively for the Republican ticket (12 being the number they require in addition to their 64 excluſive votes, to make the neceſſary majority 76) offered to vote equally for Gen. P. and Mr. J. negligent which of them ſhould be *Preſident*. This would certainly be ſtrange—when we ſee that the loweſt Republican elector had 18 ſuffrages more than the loweſt Federal elector, and 13 more than the higheſt, who received the aſſiſtance of the 5 indifferent votes. They muſt ſhew too, that every man of their party would have deſerted Mr. Adams, which we doubt, for reaſons heretofore aſſigned; and to which we may add, that Gen. Hamilton's ſchiſmatic pamphlet, had an effect upon both parties, oppoſite to what he intended—ſtimulating the Republicans to greater exertions for their own candidates, and preſſing the moderate federaliſts cloſer to Mr. Adams. The great ſuperiority of excluſive votes, in favour of the Republican ticket, muſt afford concluſive proof that that party never harboured, for a moment, the thought of putting to the riſk, Mr. Jefferſon's election to the *Preſidency*. If the Federaliſts would be content to ſay, that ſome of them would have conſented to accept a Federal Vice-Preſident, (no matter who) for the purpoſe of ſecuring the *Preſidency* to Mr. Jefferſon, it might be believed, and if any of them expreſſed any willingneſs to tolerate a compromiſe, it muſt have been in this ſenſe, but aſſuredly in no other. A ſtrong corroborating evidence of their devotion to their principles, and ſteady adherence to Mr. Jefferſon, may be found in their conduct towards the Federaliſts, who kept a vacancy on their electoral ticket till the very eve of the election, to be filled by ſome Republican, who they hoped might be tempted to deſert his party, for the viſionary, though alluring, honour of being made an elector. It is notorious, that two gentlemen did openly reject a nomination to this vacancy; and it is probable that others did ſo privately. Can it then be credited, that men, acting apparently ſo firmly and ſo conſiſtently, were ſecretly treacherous? it will not until they themſelves ſhall make the ſhameful acknowledgment. If it were neceſſary to fortify the evidences already given of the fidelity of the Republicans, and farther to refute the aſſertions of their adverſaries, a ſtrong preſumptive ground of proof might be taken from their determined proceedings at the firſt meeting of the ſeſſion. On the firſt day the Houſe of Repreſentatives choſe, by a conſiderable majority, a Republican as Speaker. On the ſecond evening a meeting of the Republicans took place, and they choſe 8 electors, who, it was known, would vote for Mr. Jefferſon and col. Burr, and ſigned their names, 69 in number, to a reſolution of ſupporting them under a declared condition that they would neither offer or accept a compromiſe; they had no ſecond meeting; and will it be ſaid that any of theſe men unauthorized and treacherouſly made the offer? They will anſwer for themſelves. But beſides theſe 69 ſubſcribers, it is well known that there were ſeveral unqueſtionable Republicans in Columbia on that evening, who did not attend the meeting, and that ſeveral arrived within 24 hours of the election. Who then could have made the offer? and what are the motives to theſe wild aſſertions? Perhaps they will be aſcertained when the queſtion is reſolved, "Have the Federaliſts already deſignated their candidates for the next preſidential election?"

A CAROLINIAN.

N. B. Many inattentive readers are led to infer, that had Gen. Pinckney obtained an equal vote with Mr. Jefferſon in South-Carolina, he woud have gained the Preſidency. But let it be remembered, that while the heads of the party in Carolina were reſtrained, as they ſay themſelves by Gen. P. from breaking their compact with the Federaliſts of New-England, the latter, who are older hands at the buſineſs, did actually trick them out of one vote; ſo that Mr. Jefferſon would ſtill have been Preſident.

## ANTHONY SAWYER,

*Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser.*

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a ſhop oppoſite the Little Hotel, in the City of Waſhington. Turban wigs of the neweſt faſhion are made for the ladies, fillets, &c. He will wait upon any lady with the patterns. Any other buſineſs in his line ſhall be ſtrictly attended to.

F Street Auguſt 19, 1801. ¶1m

## VARDEN & CARPENTER,

*TAYLORS,*

Gratefully acknowledge the favors of the public, whilſt carrying on buſineſs oppoſite Mr. Stille's Tavern, and inform, that they have removed to the next houſe eaſt of Mr. Tunicliff's Hotel, where gentlemen and ladies will be ſerved in a ſtile of faſhion and elegance which it has ever been, and ever will be, their ſtudy to execute, and they preſume, equal to the moſt populous cities in the Union.

Regimental and Ladies Habits made in the neateſt manner.

May 15, 1801. wtf