WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1801.

We understand that Mr. Livingston, our minister to the French republic, has received instructions to sail for France immediately. On the 6th inst. the Boston frigate, in which he takes passage, left Boston for New York, from which place he will sail.

The document, we this day present to our readers, stating the present population of the United States, is in many respects highly interesting. It demonstrates the growing prosperity of our country, and shews the intimate connection between moral principle and national advancement. Whilst almost every nation of Europe, from the domination of unfound political principles, and their invariable concomitants of want, famine, luxury and vice, are totally the strength derived from numbers, the Unit d States, under the protection of true political principles, with their concomitants of peace, plenty, frugality and virtue, are gaining numbers in a ratio unexcelled in the annals of any other people, and even surpassing the sanguine predictions of enthusiasm. Were all nations virtuous, it would not perhaps be a blessing, and certainly it would not be essential to the welfare of any one to embrace within its limits a large population. But so long as power is created by numbers, and so long as this power is prone to abuse by nations who profess an undue share of it, unless controlled by other nations of equal power, it becomes deeply interesting to our peace—and to the general prosperity—that we have at our command a physical force that will restrain by its terror those who are deaf to the suggestions of reason. It constitutes our national glory that in our infancy, when our numbers were trifling, the energies of freedom, guided by intelligence, made tyrants, at the head of mighty empires, tremble; and enabled us to establish our rights on the firm foundations of independence and truth. What we atchieved in infancy, claims protection from our riper years. The same spirit which in 1776, animated, shall glow in our bosoms. We then established our liberties independent. By our arms we established our independence. At this day it is our security that those principles which made us independent, are held still more sacred. In addition to the power of those principles, millions of citizens, then unborn, are ready to defend them from all aggression.

By these great accessions of numbers we not only strengthen our own happiness, but we offer a useful example to the whole civilized world. Nothing is truer than that nations will be happy if they can. Point them to the way by convincing their understandings, and they will pursue it. What, then, can be more impressive, what more irresistible, than the example of a nation whose population doubles in 24 years? Will not every man, who knows this fact, and feels its force, cease to doubt the connection between national and individual prosperity and republicanism? When he further learns that these increasing accessions of numbers are accompanied by an increasing love of republican principles, and that, fired regard, daily gaining ground, is our strongest shield, by compelling governments to be pacific, economical, and just, and rendering citizens enlightened and industrious, will he not animated by a holy enthusiasm, raise his voice in the cause of rational reform, and, imitating our example, co-operate with his fellow-men in achieving it? That tyrants may detend from their thrones, that nations may be free, that man may be happy, and that the world may live in peace; these, all these interesting effects depend upon the prevalence of republican principles; and until they do prevail extensively in Europe, her raging volcanoes will continue to menace us.

The total population of the United States, as taken in 1790, amounted to 3,929,328
The present census amounts to 5,064,801
In this statement Tennessee is wanting, the numbers of which state, with those deficient in N. York and Maryland, may be estimated at 150,000
5,214,801
Increase in 10 years about 1,285,473
This increase is at the rate of about one third in ten years, which will double any given number in about 24 years.

In 1790 the SLAVES in the United States amounted to 697,697
In this census they are, exclusive of Tennessee and the other deficient districts, 869,768
Absolute increase 172,071
But though this be the absolute increase, the reader, on calculation, will find that there is a *proportional decrease of slaves* compared with freemen, of about 56,000. This is nearly a fifth part. Some deduction, however, is to be made for the deficient returns.

This result solves a question, which is in itself highly interesting, and which heretofore been very differently decided. It establishes the fact that the relative numbers of slaves are decreasing, and that too with a rapidity that promises the happiest effects. It proves also that the relative moral of blacks, whether slaves or free, is alfo decreasing, though not with the same rapidity as the slaves, as the proportional diminution of the slaves will be seen by the increased relative number of all free persons other than those designated, which principally arises from manumitted slaves.

We have hitherto described the above result in view. The little time devoted to it may not infure to it absolute precision—On some leisure day, it is proposed to refume the fubject.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Republican Electors have been chosen in the counties of Kent, Queen Anne, and Talbot—Six electors are chosen by the counties. The returns as afcertained herefore, ftand thus:

Twenty-fix republican elected,
Two federal elected
Whole number forty.

SAMUEL MERREDITH, Treafurer of the United States, has intimated to the Prefident his intention to refign during the present or enfuing month.

We recommend to the notice of our readers an interesting abftract of the trade of France for the year 1800; by which it appears that the exports of that nation fall fhort of her imports above two millions of pounds fterling; whereas before the revolution the exports exceeded the imports in value nearly three millions fterling.

We have received the following among our late communications from France.

(TRANSLATION.)

Bordeaux, 5th Floreal, 9 Year The counsellor of state, prefect of the department of the Gironde, to the consul of the United States of America at Bordeaux.

The prefects of the Central School of this department, whole morality and abilities are well known to me, have formed a private boarding-school.

Perfuaded that this eftablifhment may appear advantageous to families of the United States, whofe children are brought up at Bordeaux, they with the *Prospectus* of their inftitution to be accompanied by your wifh.

Seeing in this with, views of public utility, it is with pleafure I tranfmit to you their requeft.

I have the honor to falute you,
(Signed) DUBOIS.

(TRANSLATION.)

The Agent of the United States of America for the port and district of Bordeaux to citizen Dubois, counsellor of state, prefect of the department of the Gironde.

Citizen Counsellor of State, Prefet,

I will, with great pleafure, contribute by all the means in my power, towards the fuccess of the private boarding-fchool of the profeffors of the Central School, whom you addreffed to me.

Each day of your adminiftration, Citizen prefect, is marked by a paternal follicitude for the re-eftablifhment of inftitutions of public utility. Your recommendation alone, ought then, to infure the fuccess of this one.

I will haften to make it known to my fellow-citizens.

I have the honor to falute you
refpectfully:
(Signed) I. COX BARNET.
Bordeaux, April 26, 1801, the 25th year of the independence of the U. S.

CENTRAL BOARDING SCHOOL *of the Department of Gironde, in the city of Bordeaux.*

This feminary, eftablifhed at Bordeaux under the auffpices of the French government, is under the direction of the profeffors of the Central School.

The building affigned for the reception of ftudents is fpacious and in a healthy, airy fituation; they will be taught

Languages: Reading, Writing, The French, Latin, Greek, Italian, English, Spanish, German,

Book-keeping, Navigation, Mathematics, General Grammar,

Dancing, Fencing, Riding, and Swimming.

The price of tuition for the above, boarding included, is twelve hundred francs per ann. Books, paper, pens and ink, will be furnished without additional expence.

Every care will be taken to provide the ftudents with whole-fome and fufficient food; attention will be paid, likewife, to keeping them in habits of cleanlinefs, one of the moft effential to the preferveation of health.

Youths from foreign countries fhould have correfpondents in Bordeaux, or at Nantz, to act in France.

* *About one hundred and twenty dollars.*

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE period is approaching when, according to the original and indifpenfable terms of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, each fubfcriber will be required to pay Five *dollars* in advance for his second year. As the chief fupport of the paper depends upon fubscriptions, it is confidently hoped that fubscribers will be punctual in their remittances, which may be made in any bank paper, or in Gold, the poftage being paid.

A confiderable number of fubscribers have neglected to remit, or have acquainted with their charges, have requefted papers, which have been accordingly forwarded, under the impreffed idea, that no remittance fhould be prefent. This, in many cafes, has not been done, unlefs payment be foon made, a difcontinuance of thefe papers will be unavoidable.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MANY enquiries have lately been made refpecting the Washington Association and United States Infurance Company, and fome obfervations have escaped from perfons of refpectability, which, proceeding from erroneous impreffions, have rather tended to miflead than give real information with regard to the objects of the inftitutions, and the principles on which the eftablifhment is founded. The design of this paper is to inform the virtuous part of the community, and to guard them against crediting the malevolent infinuations of men who, through jealousy, may endeavor to fafhen the public confidence in a company whofe objects muft be deemed praiffeworthy by every well-wifher to this city, and, in fact, not contrarable by any well-wifher to his country.

It becomes not the affociation to defcend to perfonality, and to expofe the individuals who malign them; it would have given juft cauffe of complaint, had the operations of the company been in any refpect interrupted; but the perfons interefted are not unentitle to calmnay, from even the meanefl fofpicions, and it becomes my duty to clear from afp rion the characters of the members, by making known the objects of the affociation, and the basis of its eftablifhment.

The objects have been fet forth in the public prints, as fuppofed to tend generally to the intereft of the United States, and the Washington Columbia particularly. It would be fuperfluous to point out the utility of promoting a fecurity against loffes, to which every one is liable, and by which many now wander in mifery without hope. Mutual infurance companies are useful; but the returns not being direct, are too remote to induce fubscriptions.—Many other infurance companies are eftablifhed, which have very juftly commanded great confidence, and the advantages reaped by the community have not underfervedly made very great returns to the fhareholders; but ftill the extent of infurance has not equalled the demand for infuring; and no office having yet been eftablifhed in the metropolis of the United States, it has been thought an object not unworthy of notice and extenfive patronage.

The funds of infurance companies in general, have been either in fluctuating fhock, or mutual bonds, or both. The fociety of Pennfylvania for fupporting the hospital, have, to make their fund less liable to fluctuation, purchafed lots, which they have by degrees let out on ground rents; that which nothing can be more permanent and fafe. The Washington association have therefore refolved to eftablifh their fund in lots in the city of Washington, to the extent of one half their capital, and the other half is to be paid in cafh—the whole 2,000,000 dollars, payable in five annual inftalments—the fhares 10 collars each.—The lots are taken at fuch a medium price, that thofe who poffefs lots complain of the injury they fuffain by the low rate at which they are valued and admitted by the company; while thofe who poffefs none, complain of their being over-rated. The property fubfcribed is of various prices, but none exceeds the medium price fo fixed.—Some of it has already been let on ground-rent, producing above 10 per cent. per annum on the price of admiffion. Though no individual will fell property at a less rate in fimilar fituations, on a reafonable credit, than the property has been received at, yet the fociety, to prevent any poffible risk, refolved at a late meeting, that every fubfcriber in lots fhould be held responfible for any deficiency, if through accident by fire, or any very extenfive loffs, any of the property fhould be diftroyed; and, if a forced fale, be fold to a difadvantage; and as a collateral fecurity, no perfon fubfcribing property fhould be permitted to take out more, than the ftock, though he would receive dividends on the whole, until his property fhould actually be let at the intereft of the admitted price, or fhould command by fale the principal; and in addition, as ftock fhould be relected, from time to time, as the principal by fale, or on ground rent, would exceed the original or ftock valuation, till all the fhares be relected—no ftock can be delivered till the company are convinced of the validity of the titles to the lots, or have them well guaranteed.

The company have been animadverted upon for receiving fame property of Mr. Blodget, faid to be twice mortgaged. It is so nominally, as originally ftated to the company by him, and the perfon who poffeffed the property, fhewed to them the circumftances rendering it nominal; for the firft lottery has long been paid, and only one claim now in dispute, is made, for which ample fecurity is given. Of the tickets of the fecond lottery, one fourth only were fold, and thefe are fo nearly redeemed by payment of the prizes and recalling the undrawn tickets, that few remain to be cancelled. Thefe, the only ben on the property, deeded to the company by Mr. Blodget, being depofited in their hands, fhew the titles unexceptionable, as to the amount of thefe tickets, and entitle him to their value in ftock, fubject nevertheless to the rule for fecuring the original price of the lots, as already mentioned.

Another object of the affociation, is to eftablifh a bank, as foon as the building now in forwardnefs is ready, in this city, which it is conceived will facilitate its progress, and confequently add to the convenience of the officers of government, the Congrefs, and the public.

WILLIAM THORNTON,
President.

By virtue of a decree from the Chancery Court of Maryland, will be expofed to

PUBLIC SALE,

To the highefl bidder, at Mr. William Rhodes's Tavern, on the 24th day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (the time being part of the real eftate of Abraham Young, deceafed)

A LOT of ground fituate in the DISTRICT of Columbia, adjoining the City of Washington; whereon is erected a two story brick houfe 32 by 36 feet, unfinished; one fmall frame houfe in good repair about 12 by 16, one meat houfe 12 by 12, and one large long houfe, for the widow's right of dower. A credit of 12 months will be given to the purchafer or purchafers, on giving bond with approved fecurity, on interest.

On the ratification of the fale by the chancellor and on payment of the purchafe money, a deed will be made to the purchafer or purchafing, conveying all the right, title, interest and eftate, belonging to the heirs of Abraham Young deceafed.

A Plat of the premifes will be fhewn on the day of fale.

HENRY WHETCROFT,
Trustee.

Washington City, Auguft 24, 1801. 5tp

☞ The fale of the above property is postponed until the 29th September.
Sept. 14. H. W.

VARDEN & CARPENTER,

TAYLORS,

Gratefully acknowledge the favors of the public, whilft carrying on bufinefs oppofite Mr. Stille's Tavern, and inform, that they have removed to the next houfe eaft of Mr. Tunnicliff's Hotel, where gentlemen and ladies will be ferved in a ftile of fafhion and elegance which it has ever been, and ever will be, their ftudy to execute, and they prefume, equal to the moft populous cities in the Union.

Regimental and Ladies Habits made in the eafteft manner.

May 15, 1801. wtf