power to the lowest administrative body, and afterwards to return to the highest authority, is relaxed, clogged, and arrested in such a manner, that the most resolute individual, who beholds himself devoted to labours as endless as fruitless, loses at last his spirit, and despairs when so employed, of promoting the good of his country. After a sketch of this machine, the multiplied springs of which are so strangely and uselessly complicated, the three directors cannot avoid demanding, "if the constitution is any thing more than the work of a party, who, by all the stratagems of a deceitful policy, have endeavoured exclusively to concentrate the administration of public business in the hands of a particular circle of men?" &c.

All these reflections, supported by examples of the impracticability of this same constitution in many points, leads finally to an annunciation of measures which the majority of the Directory believed it necessary to take, of which we shall relate the vicissitudes and successes."

"The first branch of the Representative Body had rejected, the 16th of this month, by a majority of 28 to 26 votes, the invitation which it received from the Directory, and had named a committee of seven members, to propose their previous project, upon the provisionary suspension of the effect of the above cited proclamation, as well as upon the measures to be taken in respect to the Directory itself. At the sitting of the 17th of Sept. a letter was read in the first branch, from the Director Ermerins, the then President of the Directory, in which he made nearly the same declaration, which his colleague Van Swinden had made the evening before; namely, that he had not concurred with his three colleagues, that he disapproved the new plan of a constitution, for reasons which he detailed, at least as far as it regarded the principle of unity.

That the said plan, in respect to the finances and the quotas of public expences, was not as favorable to Zealand (the native place of citizen Ermerins) as the subjoined constitution of 1798. This declaration and the protest, containing his motives, gave rise to a warm discussion on the weight which should be given it. After instituting the nominal appeal, the majority decided that the two points in question should be discussed, and likewise that there should be a further discussion of the declaration of Director Van Swinden, sent the evening before.

Wednesday, 18th of September. Citizen Vitringa made to the same body, in the name of the committee of 7 members, a report, which declared to the Executive Directory, that the Assembly without giving its assent to the proceedings of the Directory, left them entirely to their decision and responsibility. This report was immediately debated; after warm discussion on the nominal appeal, there were 27 votes for rejecting, and 25 for agreeing to it.—This majority of 27 members, who two days before had refused the invitation of the three Directors, were for the greatest part known by their adherence to the principles and views of the revolution of the 22d of January 1798, and even by the part which they had taken in the events of that day. The same majority decided, on a second nominal appeal, "That there should be a provisional suspension of the effects of the above cited proclamation."—At the end of the sitting, citizen Leeuw, one of the minority, was named President of the first branch, as citizen Van Ardel had already been elected President of the second.

These new Presidents have not entered on their functions. The evening of the 18th of September the three directors Besier, Pyman, and Van Hærsolre, went to the hall of the assembly, usually occupied by the directory. But the President Ermerins, being opposed to the sitting, they went to the Hotel of the marine department. The result was, that Director Besier, accompanied by the minister of the police and a double military guard, went in the night and put a seal upon the Halls of the two branches of the legislative body, respecting which the two Presidents received the following resolution."

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

Extract from a register of the resolutions of the Executive Power of the Republic of Batavia.

Wednesday, September 18, 1801, 7th year of the liberty of Batavia.

As, after what has been proposed to the assembly and then taken into consideration, according to the decree of the First Branch passed this day, the people of this Republic would be prevented from expressing their sentiments; as, in consequence the crime of Lese Majeste would be committed against it; and as it is the duty of the government to use every means in its power to prevent and diminish this crime; it has been found expedient and it is decreed, no longer to permit the legislative body to assemble itself, until the people of this Republic, conformably to our proclamation of the 14th of this month, shall have freely declared their opinion. In consequence, the agent of the police is directed without delay to close the Halls of the assembly and the other apartments of the two branches, and to prevent the members of the assembly in the interval from assembling at this place or elsewhere, and likewise that the agent of war shall, if necessary, be ready with an armed force. It is decreed that this resolution shall be notified to the Presidents of the two branches, inviting them in the name of the country and people of Batavia, and upon their own responsibility, to give the necessary orders to the commander of the guards, during the interval to place himself under the direction of the commander of the residence; that this be done in order to prevent the shedding of innocent blood by a useless resistance.

Information of the same shall likewise be given to the minister of the French Republic, also to general Angereau, specially enjoining him to give all such orders as are necessary to preserve the order and tranquility of the Republic, and which shall leave to the people the full liberty of expressing their opinion without restraint. And lastly it has been resolved by a proclamation to inform the people of these proceedings, as has been accordingly decreed at this sitting, and signed,

BESIER, S. P.

In our next we shall give a translation of this proclamation, and shall only previously mention, that this new revolution has taken place without the least disorder; that all is peaceable even at the *Residence*; and that the nation awaits the definitive result with perfect calmness and tranquility. The guard of the legislative body, has already placed itself under the orders of col. Dury, commander of the garrison.

On Tuesday last, a number of citizens met at the City-Tavern in Albany to receive a report of the committee appointed on the preceding Wednesday, to devise a plan for forming a company to construct a Turnpike Road between the cities of Albany & Schenectady, the hon. Chan'lr Lansing in the chair. The committee reported a plan, by which the stock of the company was proposed to be divided into two thousand shares of 50 dollars each; which plan having been approved, it was determined that a subscription should be immediately opened for 1400 shares (the remaining 600 to be subscribed at Schenectady)—it was accordingly opened, and the whole 1400 shares subscribed for, under regulations calculated to restrain the exclusion of any person disposed to subscribe not more than ten shares, and with other restraints to prevent subscriptions with a view to a profitable disposition before the company should be completely organized—among which was the incapacity of the holders to transfer any shares until one year after an act of incorporation should have been passed. The meeting was uncommonly numerous and respectable, and it must be gratifying to every friend to his country to see so much respectability, public spirit and wealth united in the prosecution of an undertaking of extensive utility to the community: this reflection must be the more pleasing, when it is recollected that not five years ago not a share was subscribed, though a legislative act invited an association to effect this valuable object.

(N. York pap.

BOSTON, November.

On Sunday evening a little past nine o'clock, a most remarkable Meteor was observed in this and several adjacent towns. It made its appearance a little east of the meridian and passed in a westerly direction almost down to the horizon. It was larger in size and longer in duration than perhaps we ever have had an instance of the kind. We hope it did not escape the observation of the curious.

To be Rented.

THE subscriber will rent by the year, or during the session of Congress, four large, convenient three-story BRICK HOUSES—they are well calculated for Boarding Houses, being all situate on the Capitol Hill, and the nearest houses to the Capitol; two of them adjoin the well known Tavern occupied by Mr. Stille the other two are situate equally convenient to the Capitol. Any person qualified to keep such houses may know the terms by applying to

DANIEL CARROL, of Dud'n.

Sept. 28. cptf

The subscriber respectfully acquaints the public,

that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and E streets, where he continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontispieces Metal Sashes, &c. which may also be had at his store No. 51, Barclay street, New-York, and to Mr. WILD's store, Market street, Baltimore.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

Who has gold leaf for sale by the package or book.

May 8, 1801. 1y

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Amariah Frost and Esther his wife, to the subscriber, dated the 13th day of August, 1800, will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction on the 1st day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Stelle's Tavern in the City of Washington, a Lot of Ground, being a moiety of No. 17, contained in square 634, fronting 27 feet 4 inches, on north Capitol street, in said city, adjoining the south wall of the buildings lately erected by general Washington. This spot of ground is considered very valuable from its nearness to the Capitol and pleasant situation commanding an extensive prospect of the city and its vicinity. The title will be made indisputably good, and the terms of sale made known at the time and place before-mentioned.

JOHN G. LADD.

Alexandria, Nov. 2, 1801. 3tw

. Also will be offered for sale at the same time and place, the remaining part of said Lot No. 17, being of the same dimensions as the above, and lying contiguous thereto, unless previously disposed of at private sale, by

AMARIAH FROST.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1801.

A meeting of the Branch Bank established in the City of Washington was held on Saturday last, at which JOSEP CARLETON, of George-Town, was chosen President, JOSEPH SAUL of Norfolk, Teller, Mr. PATTON of Philadelphia, Book keeper, and GEORGE BOYD, of George-Town, Discount Clerk.

For sale, or to be rented.

A House and lot on the Capitol Hill—the lot is 20 feet 2 inches on Delaware Avenue, and about 190 feet deep extending back to a 30 feet Alley. The House is a handsome well furnished convenient three story brick house, containing 2 sealed garrets, 5 chambers, 2 parlours—kitchen with a pantry and cellar.

It is directly opposite to the Buildings of WASHINGTON, occupied by Gen. Dearborn, near adjoining to a number of houses belonging to Mr. Carroll, rented to Mr. Dalton and others. From its vicinity to the Capitol, it is well calculated for a private family; or a person attached to the offices of the Federal Legislature.—Adjoining is a lot of about 40 feet front on same Avenue, and running same depth back, (the whole under a good post and rail fence) which, if required would be sold at same time. If rented, the Tenant may have the use of the whole of the lot, which would make an excellent garden, having a South and Eastern exposure, as long as convenient to the proprietor. This property would be sold a Bargain for satisfactory payments, or well situate property in Philadelphia would be taken in exchange.

Apply to Benjamin Burch, New Jersey Avenue, or to the Editor of the National Intelligencer—or to Karrick and Percival, Philadelphia.

Nov. 21. tf.

CHARLES RICHTER,

HAIR DRESSER, FROM BALTIMORE,

HAS taken a house on Capitol Hill, opposite Mr. Tunicliff's Hotel, and begs leave respectfully to offer his services in the above line, to the ladies and gentlemen of the City of Washington and George Town. His long experience and attention to business, he hopes, will merit their favors. Ladies sending their orders will be waited on in any part of the City, or in George-Town.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

A number of Frizetts of the newest fashion and of different colors; also hair powder, shaving soap, soft and hard pomatum, Hopkins's Razor Strops of different sorts, with paste, &c.

Nov. 20. 3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Washington & Dowson, did by mutual consent dissolve on the 10th day of October last. All those indebted to the said concern are requested to make immediate payment to Baily Washington, living on the Capitol Hill, New-Jersey Avenue who is authorised to settle the business of the concern.

BAILY WASHINGTON.
JOSEPH DOWSON.

Nov. 11. 1aw3t

In Chancery, October 31, 1801.

ORDERED, that the sale made by Henry Whetcroft, as stated in his report this day filed, of a Lot of Ground, in the City of Washington, the property of Abraham Young, deceased, for the sum of 1150 dollars, subject to the right of dower, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 15th day of December next: Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper of the said City, or of George-Town, before the end of November next.

TEST,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

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 specie 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. 1awa

Charlotte Hall School,

October 29, 1801.

IN consequence of the resignation of the rev. Mr. Ralph, the present principal of Charlotte Hall School, notice is hereby given, That the trustees will, on the 30th day of November next ensuing proceed to the appointment of a person to succeed him for the ensuing year—The salary will be 800 dollars per annum, paid half yearly. The person to fill the vacancy must produce recommendations as to his moral character, as well as the other necessary qualifications for so important an office.

N. B. A thorough acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, is among the essential qualifications.

Nov. 16. 1aw3t

Address to Subscribers

ONE year has elapsed since the first appearance of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. During this period domestic events of the first importance have occurred. The political scene, so far as it relates to persons, has been completely changed, and so far as it relates to principles and measures materially altered. Public opinion, decisively expressed, has called for a reform, and a reform has been made.

There is something so interesting, and even sublime in a Nation, now composed of millions, and destined hereafter to be unrivalled in numbers, shaking off by Herculean efforts the chains of foreign despotism, and then with unexhausted vigor defending the rights of its citizens from internal invasion, that the mind cannot too often pause, and trace the admirable connection between cause and effect whereby the interesting spectacle is produced.

To obtain distinct views of the nature of our government, to discern its necessary connection with true national glory and personal felicity, it the basis of the only correct patriotism that can animate the human heart. Such sentiment, founded on the immutable principles of reason and truth, once embraced, becomes a permanent rule of action, and republicanism finds an impregnable fortress in every breast.

European philosophers have told us "That man, to be free must be virtuous"—They have mistaken the cause for the effect; and should have said, "That to be virtuous he must be free." For if virtue be a moral principle, and man be a free agent, can that be virtue which does not flow spontaneously from the heart? Can that be virtue, however specious, which slavery compels? Away then with the false, the dangerous dogma the constant plea of tyrants, and the perpetual terror of slaves. It is the interest of all nations to be virtuous, and all nations would pursue their interest, did not political fraud lead them astray. To detect this political fraud, to guard against machinations, to inspire man with a consciousness of his dignity and his power; these are the great ends which true wisdom ought incessantly to pursue, undismayed by adversity, unelated by prosperity. Her means should be reason and truth. These are the only irresistible weapons that rational agents can wield. The sword may subvert an Empire. But reason alone can re-establish and give stability to its glory.

The distinctive feature of American governments is the representative principle. It is by the operation of this principle, that the nation can at any time express its opinion of public men and public measures, and will their continuance or suspension. It is by the operation of this principle that they have expressed such opinion and by its expression have silently and tranquilly produced a reform, which in other states would have been denominated a revolution, whose achievement could only have been imperfectly effected by the sword. Cherish, then, fellow-citizens, a sacred regard for this holy principle.—Let every heart habitually feel its value. Let every mind frequently reflect on the inestimable good that it produces. And when the wreck of other governments, falsely styled republican, are held up as evidences of the perishable nature of all political systems, and it is inferred that ours too must go to decay, recollect that our system is the only one that has ever existed, whose basis is a true representation of the people.

To uphold this great principle, to recommend whatever tended to render its application more general, and to make it more the object of popular affection, has been the leading motive, which has decided the character of the National Intelligencer. Those men have been supported with reason, with truth, and with moderation, who have often, and it is believed sincerely, professed their attachment to this principle, and whose whole political career has demonstrated a hatred of arbitrary power, and a regard to the public welfare. And while such men and measures have received support, their opponents have been treated with invariable respect and candor. For, it is the belief of the Editor that neither exclusive virtue or talent are to be found on one side, and it is his hope, fortified by numerous recent illustrations, that the great mass of each party only requires a temperate and rational disclosure of its errors to abandon them.—From the accumulating triumphs of republicanism, he hails with joy the dawn of national harmony, and does not despair of reaching the period, when the nation will be undivided in political opinion. We cannot, it is true, expect to be exempt from the occasional intrigues of ambitious men; but the great body of the people may be so enlightened as to pursue their true interests, unmoved by the turbulence of ambition.

The same auspices, under which the National Intelligencer has hitherto been conducted, will still preside over its character.

While it fears not to examine with intrepid calmness the measures of public men, it will disdain to notice the foibles or the vices of private life.

From the encouragement which the Editor has received, and from his desire to render the paper a more comprehensive vehicle of information, its size will be from this day greatly enlarged.—The original plan of the Paper will be preserved with this addition that its maturity will enable the Editor to furnish the earliest notices of many of the most interesting domestic events, and of foreign events connected with the measures of the United States, in a shape of unquestionable authenticity. It will accordingly contain, beside the ordinary contents of a newspaper,

I. The official acts of the General Government, including the acts of Congress

II. The debates at large.

III. As far as a scrupulous adherence to truth will admit, an exposition of the motives of the most important legislative and executive acts of the government.

TERMS.

1st. The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER shall be printed three times a week on Super Royal Paper.

2d. The annual subscription shall be five Dollars, paid constantly in advance by all subscribers not residing in the City of Washington, and six Dollars paid by those who reside in the City who do not pay in advance; in which case the payment shall be half yearly. It being understood that subscribers, residing at a distance from the City of Washington, are invariably to pay for a year in advance, and in every such case the transmission of the paper will cease as soon as the period shall expire for which payment shall have been made. No paper will be forwarded in any instance until the money is actually paid.

3d. All letters to be post paid.

In consequence of the laborious duties of the Editor of a public Print, and from the necessity of recruiting health, unavoidably impaired by a constant devotion to business, the transmission of the National Intelligencer to distant subscribers will every year, at the close of the summer, be suspended for four weeks; unless some very interesting events should occur, in which case an extra paper will be published.

As during the proposed period of suspension there is usually a stagnation in foreign as well as domestic politics, but little interesting matter will be lost.

During the four weeks a small paper will be regularly issued, on the usual days, and delivered to the subscribers in the City and in George-Town, containing advertisements, and a concise notice of intelligence.

NOTICE.

The following slaves have been committed to the jail of Washington County in the District of Columbia, viz.

JOHN MAYNARD—Twenty-nine years old, a bright mulatto, 5 feet 10 inches high, says he was formerly the property of David M'Mechen, Esq. of Baltimore, who sold him to a Mr. White, a Mr. Bingham, and a Mr. Sargeant from Georgia.

JIM WILMER—Twenty-six or 27 years of age, very black complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, says he was formerly the property of Mr. Cumberland Dugan, of Baltimore, who sold him to the said White, Bingham and Sargeant—Both of these men have on coarse negro cloathing, not much worn.

CHARLES—25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, and has a good countenance; says he belongs to a Mr. Tubman, of Benedict, in St. Mary's county, Maryland—has on coarse negro cloathing, a good deal worn.

The owners of the above slaves are desired to come and take them away, or they will be sold to pay their prison expences, according to the provision of the law respecting runaways.

DANIEL CARROLL BRENT,
Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Washington, October 21, 1801 tf

For Sale,

At the Store lately occupied by Mr. F. MAHONY, on Water-street, opposite Messrs. King & Daugherty's Lumber Yard,

Cogniac brandy, Holland gin,

West-India and N. England rum, Spanish brandy, cherry rum, brown, loaf and lump sugars, gunpowder, imperial, hyson, hyson skin and souchong teas, green coffee, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, ground ginger, fig blue, indigo, starch, Spanish segars, mould and dipt candles in boxes, white and brown soap in ditto, soal leather, molasses, best table codfish, a few thousand weight best Rhode-Island cheese, mens' coarse shoes, apples in barrels, a quantity of onions, &c. &c.

George-Town, October 21. 1aw3w

WANTED,

A person who can come recommended for his honesty, sobriety, and attention; and who can give good security for the faithful discharge of the duties of the Office of JAILOR.

November 11.

TO LET,

On Capitol Hill, adjoining Mr. Tunicliff's HOTEL,

A convenient two story brick dwelling house, with good cellar, garret, kitchen and servant's rooms, a carriage house, and stable for three horses, &c. For terms apply to the subscriber at his store, north F street, near the President's square.

JOHN KEARNEY,

Who has for sale some valuable building lots on said street, and on square 491, Pennsylvania Avenue. He has as usual a general assortment of wines, groceries, liquors, &c.

November 18. 1aw3t

For Sale or Rent,

Two three story brick houses in Alexandria, completely finished, on King and Columbus street, with sundry valuable property near the same, possession whereof may be had immediately. The situation for the flour and grocery business is equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry Thomas Moore, Alexandria, or to the subscriber.

NICHOLAS VOSS.