he be indifferent? No fellow citizens; while we are moderate let us be vigilant; while we limit ourselves to truth, let us embrace that truth with zeal; and while we desire the happiness of our opponents, let us take care of our own.

So long as the National Intelligencer is conducted on these principles, it may, without presumption, claim the support of the enlightened patriot. That support it already possesses in an eminent degree. But an extended subscription, while it rewarded the Editor, would enable him to improve the plan of the Paper, and to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. Under this impression, and with this view the Editor requests the person, who shall receive the accompanying specimen papers, to obtain as many subscribers as shall be in his power, on one condition, which experience has proved to be indispensable, the actual payment by each subscriber of five Dollars in advance.

On Monday the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES arrived in this City from Monticello. His fellow citizens will hear with pleasure that he is in good health.

Attempts are perseveringly made by the opposition prints to persuade the people that they are miserable. But the people are sceptical. They have been so completely juggled heretofore, that they have undertaken to think for themselves, and thinking for themselves, they dare even to act for themselves. They displace those from authority who have forfeited their confidence, and replace them by those who have gained it.

The period of popular delusion and ignorance in this country is past. Tyrants may keep a nation ignorant that has never been enlightened, but they cannot eradicate information when it has once struck its roots and extended its branches.

Such, at present, is the moral state of the people of the United States. They are the only people on earth that are not governed by a few ambitious men. The reason is obvious. It is because these ambitious men in other countries have more knowledge and more power than the nation they rule. By playing on their prejudices, fears and passions, they do with them as they please. How different is our situation? Here the people are acknowledged, not only by public opinion, but by our constitutions and laws as the source of all power; they are in the actual and constant exercise of a right of suffrage that dictates or controls every national measure; and they possess a greater mass of talent than their rulers.

While, therefore, other nations are convulsed by the collisions of ambition, while the sword of one usurper opens the way to the throne of another, at the expence of the blood of millions who ignorantly side with one or the other, the people of the United States, enlightened to their own interests, have wisely resolved to preserve all power in their own hands, and have patriotically maintained their purpose.

The blessings of their wisdom and patriotism are felt throughout the whole extent of the Republic. There is not a heart that beats with true American blood, that does not derive from this source a quickened pulsation. There is not a mind that does not borrow vigor from these reflections.

The contemplation of industry and enterprise every where prospering, of peace rendered every day more secure, of laws all equal and none oppressive, of taxes growing lighter and lighter, of freedom of opinion, religious or political, exercised and respected—this is the contemplation that ought to gladden every heart, and inspire a universal sentiment of gratitude. How insignificant and disgusting become all the clamours of party rage, of envy, of disappointed ambition, compared with this faithful picture of our real situation!

On Monday the City Council passed two important acts: the one imposing taxes; the other relating to markets.

By the first act a tax is laid of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars on all assessed property. By one of the provisions of the act, the right of suffrage is extended to every citizen, by admitting those not heretofore assessed to be assessed, and by limiting the assessment in such cases to a sum not exceeding eighty dollars, on which a tax of twenty cents will be payable.

By the second act, one central market is established after the 1st November, and authority given to the mayor to establish two other markets, to be called the East and West markets, on the written desire of a majority of the housholders residing in the eastern and western extremes of the city expressed after the 1st of December, and on the condition that said householders erect a market-house at their expence.

The following is the *result* of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE election for representatives in Congress.

Federal Ticket—Successful.

Tenny	6,135
Hunt	5,823
Hough	5,735
Bryan	5,651
Clagget	5,497
Republican Ticket.	
Parker	4,104
Storer	3,898
Smith	3,894
Bedel	3,450
Cogswell	2,173

To supply the place of Joseph Pierce, Esq. who resigned, Mr. Hunt 5322, Mr. Parker 3912.

The difference between the highest candidate on each ticket is 2031, between the lowest federal and the highest republican candidate, 1393.

From this result, it will be seen that federalism has gained nothing in New-Hampshire. All the members from this state have long been federal.

Our readers, when informed that the following Anecdote is taken from a federal print, will understand how to apply it.

"Pray, monsieur de Vergennes," said the late King of France one day at his levee, "what do you take to be the difference between a Whig and a Tory"—"Please your Majesty," replied the Minister, "I conceive the difference to be merely nominal—the Tories are Whigs when they want places, and the Whigs are Tories when they have got them."

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATION.

DETECTED.

No. XXV.

Messrs. [illegible] and Brown.

I have seen in your paper of the 23d instant, a paragraph in which it is said that in the summer of 1801, a person by the name of Nichols was introduced into the treasury, as an attorney for that department, with a salary of 1500 dollars a year, *upon my recommendation.* In answer to this, I beg leave to state, that Mr. Nichols never was recommended by me for office or employment of any kind; nor have I ever understood that he was employed in the treasury department as an attorney, or in any other capacity than that of a clerk, with the usual amount of salary.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.
September 28, 1802.

The London Morning Post says, that "*Liberty* has been stripped of her old *cap* in France, and made, like a nun, to wear a *veil* as an emblem that no man will be allowed to possess her.

An elegant travelling carriage has been lately prepared for the First Consul of France, which contains a bed, library, writing table, and a small service of plate; the carriage is lined with thin copper, or composition metal, so that a ball cannot penetrate it.

Private letters from Spain, mention, that Mr. Pinckney, has succeeded in obtaining the appointment of Commissioners to settle the claims which our citizens have for spoliations. We do not understand that those committed in *South-America*, are included.

(*Boston Centinel.*)

Capt. Lovett, who arrived at Beverly, on Saturday evening last, has very politely informed us, that he left Gibralter on the 7th of August, at which time were there, the frigates Adams and Chesapeak, and the schr. Enterprize:—That the American consul has returned to Morocco—and that the frigates were waiting to hear from him, to know if the Moors were determined to declare war against the United States. The officers of the American frigates, informed capt. Lovett, that they were no vessels fitting out at Morocco

Salem Reg.

From a Philadelphia Print.

By Capt. Findley of the ship Hindostan, we learn, that the baggage of *Tom Paine*, had arrived there, and that he was hourly expected at Havre, to sail from thence for America. Captain F. believes he will take his passage in the ship Benjamin Franklin, who was to sail the day after capt. F. and may be daily expected to arrive here.

With respect to the right of Bonaparte's naming his successor, the debates in the French Council of state, ran very high, when he *prit la parole*, and said, with great mildness and solemnity—"Citizens, I bow to the will of the Council; but the privilege of naming a successor, is one of those which most tends to the tranquility of the state, by preventing factions. All I should desire, in such case, is, the not being compelled to publish my choice—every one would then be disposed to promote the public welfare, as the factions could make no party. There is not one amongst you, Citizens Councellors, who might not with propriety, suppose yourself my choice, and of course, that in aiming at the general prosperity, you might ultimately enjoy personally, every thing that would be great and glorious,—These were nearly his words.

Extract of a letter from a Bookseller in Dublin, to his Correspondent in this city, dated July 1.

"Since the Union, a copy-right bill has passed, which prevents the Irish totally from printing any English printed book from the commencement of the year 1801; and there is also a heavy penalty on any person that will sell an English printed book without having a previous agreement in writing before two witnesses, with the English bookseller, which prevents them from putting London imprints to their books, and selling them as English copies."

Extract of a letter of Messrs. Isaac Thuret and Co. in Antwerp, dated 22th July, 1802.

"The French Government has just repealed the law which prohibited the entry of Tobacco, on account of the several manufactories we have in this neighbourhood.

"The Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia, is from 20l. to 30l. or from 8 to 10 dollars, per. 100, short price, the Maryland from 22l. to 40l. or from 8. 80 cents, to 12 dollars.

Captain Ecopp, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that he saw a letter in the hands of Mr. Bulkeley, late American Consul at Lisbon, mentioning the capture of three American vessels by the Moorish cruizers. The same letter stated, that another American vessel had ran ashore while pursued by one of these cruizers. This news come to Mr. B. in a letter from one of the American Consuls in the Mediterranean, and was credited at Lisbon.

Captain Skiddy from Leghorn, informs us, that he saw an official Letter stating the capture of the brig Franklin, of Philadelphia.

New-York Sept. 30, 1801
(CIRCULAR.)

We yesterday received from our correspondent at Cadiz, the following letter from consul Obrien, dated

Algiers, June 30, 1802.

SIR,

On the morning of the 26th inst. arrived at Algiers, a Tripolitan corsair, having in her possession the American brig Franklin, capt. Morris of Philadelphia, who sailed from Merseilles the 8th inst. and was captured the 15th, adjacent to Carthagena. Another American brig which was with the Franklin got off. I used every possible means with the Dey and Ministry in order to ransom captain Morris, crew, brig and cargo from the Tripolitan, but all proved ineffectual; and on the evening of the 28th inst. the Tripolitan with the brig Franklin, capt. Morris, and crew (nine persons) proceeded to the eastward, I suppose for Tunis. The second Tripolitan corsair arrived here on the evening of the 27th, with the master and crew (six persons) of a Sweedish brig, captured and abandoned on the coast of Spain. This corsair, as they say, was chased twice into Carthagena by an American schooner cruiser.

I lament we have not a few more of our frigates and light cruisers in this sea, to be a fleet of reserve, and give more effectual security to our commerce and citizens, and to destroy this new system of the Corsairs of Tripoli, rendezvousing in the ports of Tunis and Algiers.

I am sir respectfully, your most obedient,

(Signed) RICH'D OBRIEN.

Wm. Kirkpatrick Esq.
U. S. Consul at Malaga

The following letter, which comes to a respectable commercial house in this city, confirms our article of yesterday, from capt. Daubeny, relative to the additional duty on pepper.

Havre, August 1, 1802.

"We see by the Moniteur, of this morning, that the duty on pepper, coming by foreign ships, augmented to 30 per cent. and is continued at 15 per cent. in French ships, from the French Colonies."

New-York, October 1.

By the English ship Two Brothers, arrived last evening, we have received Liverpool papers to the 21st August. They inform us that a Treaty of Commerce, having for its basis the Convention of Neutrality formed between the Nothern Nations during the late war, is concluded between France and Russia, and is equally advantageous to both; that the Legislative Assembly of the Batavian Republic has published an act of amnesty for all offences connected with the Revolution in the ci-devant United Provinces; and that the Russian troops marched into Munster, and took possession of it on the 3d August.

New York, October 2.

A letter is said to be received from Mr. Gore in London, by the Minerva, arrived at Boston on the 26th ult. informing that Mr. King has resigned his situation as Ambassador at the Court of St. James's; that he was to set off in a few days for the continent, and he is to be expected here in the spring. Mr. Murray of this city came passenger in the above ship from a three years tour through Europe.

From the Boston Centinel.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

We have before us, received by the late arrivals, Dutch papers to the 4th, French to the 11th, and English to the 13th August.

The Dutch (*Rotterdam*) papers, indicate the rapid revival of commercial enterprize in Holland. The famous bank of Amsterdam had been re-established on its ancient foundation; and things appeared reverting to their former state. Expeditions were on the point of sailing from the Texel, to occupy the Cape of Good Hope, and West-India colonies restored to Holland by the treaty of Amiens.—That destined to the West-Indies was to carry 5400 troops, to be distributed at Surrinam, Berbice, Essequibe, Demerara, St. Eustatia, Curacoa, and St. Martin. The intricate discussion of German indemnities had at last been terminated, agreeably to the treaty of Luneville, and several of the smaller states of Germany, had been ordered to be cut up, and served out to Prussia, Holland, Bavaria, and other large states, as compensation for the loss of their territories now incorporated with the French Republic. The troops destined to perform the operation, were on the march, at the date of the accounts. Some of the owners of those dishes—such as the bishops of Bamburg and Wurtzburg—had threatened to oppose the carvers; but it was believed, as soon as they saw the glitter of their knives and steels, they would consent to make a virtue of necessity, and submit.

The French papers are principally occupied by decrees respecting the internal regulations of the Republic; and the consolidation and perpetuation of the government. From the show of business in them, commerce, manufactures and the arts were in a state of increasing activity.—The foreign and French arrivals at Bourdeaux, and other ports, are very numerous:—An address from the merchants of Havre, to the First Consul, states, that in the eight months prior to August, there had been 458 arrivals there from foreign ports; of which 240 were within the last two months. The expedition of Louisiana was in a state of forwardness:—General Bernadotte had declined accepting the military command, and General Victor had been appointed. One of our letters, dated "Bourdeaux, August 12th," says "I inclose you the *Projet organique de la Constitution de la Republique*—In all these modifications France is still called a Republic.—All is not yet finished; you may expect to hear of some further organization in a short time. Things progress to the desired point of the Governors. The people, though not unanimously pleased, are and will remain tranquil.—The worst in this way that can be done, is preferable to any part of the revolution—the horrors of which are too recent to be acted over again." Our verbal intelligence states, though the late measures of the government strike at the root of all the professed principles of the revolution; yet seeing they are calculated to extend the glory, and promote the prosperity, of the country; knowing that Bonaparte has the absolute command and confidence of the army—whose pay he has lately increased and to gratify whose ambition the Legion of Honor has been created; and dreading the horrors which almost always attend revolutions; no loud complaints were heard; and the *Senatus Consulta*, are read and obeyed, as they are issued, with the best grace possible;—The French people generally appear to think with the Gascon in the song,

"When things are done, and past recalling,
'Tis folly to fret or cry;
Prop up a rolling house that's falling;
But when it's down—e'en let it ly."

and as they cannot remedy their present state of things they attend to their business, and let those at Paris conduct the government as they list. Some, however, think, another renversement is not at great distance; and that Bonaparte must in a short time give place to Moreau, who is very popular throughout France. But all conjecturers are not conjurers.

By our English files it is pretty apparent, that the public voice, late so loud in approbation of the peace, has greatly fallen; and that when the new Parliament assembles, Mr. Pitt will be invited again to resume the reins of government.

NAPLES, July 12.

If our last letters from Algiers may be relied upon, the Dey is preparing to declare war against all Europe. It is principally with Spain, England, and France, that he means to enter the list. The capture of the Portuguese frigate, which was carried by boarding, and of which 212 men were thrown into prison, has inflated every one. The head of the Regency, already disposed to think himself the most powerful Prince on earth, no longer fixed any limits to his insolence. We have already noticed the unexampled outrages sustained by two English commanders; but we then omitted to state what he added after treating the agent of that nation in the most insulting manner: "God," said he, "has placed me on the throne of Algiers to avenge the true believers upon the infidels. I have men and arms; and if I am attacked by the mighty, God will assist me."

The singular arrangement which Spain has just made, by consenting to pay 60,000 piastres, notwithstanding her having first five ships of war to induce the restitution of three vessels which had been confiscated, has raised to the utmost extravagance, the opinion which the Barbarian entertained of his omnipotence.

He has lately violated in the most striking manner, the Treaty very recently concluded with France. Eighty-four French vessels, provided with all the requisite papers, sailed for the coast of Africa to carry on the coral fishery. On their arrival at Bonne the Governor would not permit them to fish, under the pretence that he had no orders from the Dey of Constantine, and the boats were obliged to return. Joseph Megri, of Bonifacio, in Corsica, master of the Conception gondola, which had been provided with regular passports, had already entered the French Bay, where he commenced fishing. On the second day after reaching the station, at two in the morning, the gondola was boarded by a felucca from Bonne, fitted out as a privateer. The master conceived that he was taken for a Neapolitan, told him that he was a Frenchman. The Barbarians, paying no attention to this declaration, attacked him without arms, and, in the exercise of an occupation authorized by Treaties, wounded the commander and three sailors, and having cut to pieces and thrown overboard all the nets, with the flag-staff, they brought the gondola off the point of Bonne.

On the 18th ult. they carried her into the harbour where she was stripped of her papers, sails, helm, and oars. The Spanish Vice Consul, Jean de Viso, demanded the crew, who were at first given up to him; but accounts of the 1st instant state, that the Dey has caused the Master and men to be conducted to Algiers. From that moment orders were issued to the three frigates belonging to the Dey, and several other small vessels of war, to get ready for sea; all the forts are already put in a state of defence; the gun-boats are ordered out; and day and night are occupied in arming the privateers.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends to petition the Washington County Court, at their next meeting, for Licence to keep the ferry from George Town to Virginia, known by the name of Beatty's Ferry.

JOHN KENNEDY.
Sept 13, 1802. 3tfr

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the night of the 7th August, from the Commons of the City of Washington,

TWO HORSES,

OF the following description, viz. the one a roan horse, about 9 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, switch tail, a star in his forehead, a rough scar on his right shoulder, just below the mane, and a remarkable large belly.—The other a mare 14 hands high, a dark bay, she has a star in her forehead, long tail, and about 8 years old, on close examination, it will be discovered that one of her hips is higher than the other. The above horses were shod before. In either there is no perceivable brand or marks whereby they might be designated, remembered.

I will give the above reward for both horses, or ten dollars for either, including all reasonable charges, if delivered to Mr. WILLIAM HOLMES, City of Washington, or to the subscriber, living near Allens Fresh, Charles County, Maryland.

LAWRENCE POSEY.
Sept. 9, 1802. 1awgt.

District of Virginia,

RICHMOND, Supervisor's Office June, 30, 1802.

IT being believed that considerable portions of lands in the back counties of the state of Virginia, on which the Direct Tax of the United States remains unpaid, are owned by persons residing out of the state; and the same having been advertised, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 16th of March last, amendatory of the act entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct tax within the United States," as may be seen by the notification of the Supervisor of the act of June [illegible], and running in the Examiner of Richmond, that being the paper in which the laws of the state are printed, to be sold for the tax and costs, in all cases where the same shall not be paid within six months from the date of the notification agreeably to the 2d section of the said amendatory act; it is recommended to all who own lands in the said state, whereon they do not know the tax to have been paid, to take measures for having the transcripts which have been lodged at the Supervisor's Office at Richmond, as directed by the said last-mentioned act examined, in order to the ascertaining & paying such tax where due. And as, in some instances, lands have been assessed in the names of persons heretofore owning, but who have alienated them, it is further recommended that, upon sending to examine the transcripts, all names known to have been at any time connected as owner or owners with any tract or tracts in question, be sent forward, the better to guide the examination. The sales will take place generally in the month of December next, on dates which may be seen in the notification referred to above. This short sketch of the business is published in some of the papers of other states as a means of more certainly calling the attention of persons concerned, to the subject.

E. CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.
Aug. 16, 1802. 1awjan