NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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For the National Intelligencer.

No. I.

Mr. Smith,

I FEEL indignant and humiliated at the degeneracy of the press. I adore its liberty; but I detest its licentiousness. To the former freemen are indebted for their rights; and the obligation of gratitude should never be forgotten. But while the public sentiment consecrates its virtues, shall its vices be countenanced, palliated, and supported? Are my countrymen prepared with undiscriminating judgment to applaud no less its meanest vulgarity than its noblest effusions?—Shall the lofty flights of genius, the clear inductions of science, the philosophic language of forbearance, share no better fate than stupid invective, and indecent calumny? Now is the time to decide the question. Disappointed ambition stalks abroad. It insults all that is virtuous, wise, or honorable in the eyes of men. Regardless of truth, its calumny is as ceaseless as it is gross. The diffusion of principle is abandoned for the attack of men, not only in their public, but in their private character.

People of America! can you, do you, support those horrid exhibitions of depravity?

If you do not—and I trust you are too honest to countenance such guilt—unite with me in consigning to oblivion, by treating with contempt, these base traducers of character, and disturbers of peace. Unite with me, disdaining to notice their despicable slanders, in considering those great principles and important measures on which the happiness and the duration of states depend. The contemplation will elevate us above the petty warfare that rages below, and enable us to view, with dispassionate minds, the political scene that lies before us.

Whatever may be the uproar of faction, however troublesome the ceaseless buz of disappointed office hunters, however noisy the discontents of ungratified ambition, it is from great principles and great measures that effects of corresponding magnitude and interest always follow. These principles rarely excite the passions of individuals, and still more rarely disturb the tranquility of empires, but in the energies of silence, like the mighty works of nature, they create whatever administers to happiness, or secures its enjoyment. Compared with these principles and these measures, what are the petty slanders of corrupt or ignorant hirelings? Slanders, which a freeman should blush to countenance. Let, then, calumny be abandoned to the infamy it courts, and let it be paralised by a consciousness of its insignificance.

No one will infer from these remarks that it is my wish to check the freest discussion of public measures. Asserting this right myself, I appeal to my God for the sincerity of my wish that it may to every citizen be immortal. On its maintenance, in all its energies, and sometimes terrors, depends our political salvation. This is the pilot that has so far carried us in safety through the storm, and it is the pilot who must carry us, if such be our fortunate lot, through many a storm that ambition will hereafter raise. Let then the assertion of this right be maintained with a giant's strength; but let it also be directed by a spirit of wisdom. Let us contemplate it as too sacred to prostitute to every personal pique or personal prejudice. Let it be exercised on occasions worthy of its energies.

This is my object. In my subsequent remarks I shall trace, with a bold hand, the measures of the present administration, and the principles they avow; submitting my remarks to the award of the people.

CATO.

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold at Auction on Saturday the 9th inst. between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Jones, opposite Doctor Worthington's—

Sundry Articles of household

Furniture, mostly new, consisting of Looking glasses, sideboard, Mahogany dining, breakfast and card Tables, Mahogany and Windsor chairs, Mahogany and Field Bedstead, Feather Beds, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ALSO, A Piano Forte, by one of the first Masters in London, which has been very little used.

Terms of Sale, cash for all sums under fifty dollars, and Notes at sixty days, with approved indorsers, for all sums above fifty dollars.

J. CONNOR, Auctr.

George Town, 6th Oct. 1802. } at.

For the National Intelligencer.

A VIEW

Of the relative STRENGTH OF PARTIES *in the United States in the years* 1800 *and* 1802.

(Continued.)

A *second criterion* of the relative strength of parties at the close of the year 1800, and the present period, may be found, in some measure, in the political complexion of the *federal Senate* at those periods. It will, however, be recollected, that as the election of the members of that body is made for six years, the new appointments of Senators within the two last years can but imperfectly exhibit the change of public opinion. As far, however, as it does go, it is conclusively demonstrative of the increase of republicanism.

At the close of 1800 the Senate stood thus:

	Republican.	*Federal.*
New Hampshire	1	1
Massachusetts	0	2
Rhode Island	0	2
Connecticut	0	2
Vermont	0	2
New York	1	1
New-Jersey	0	2
Pennsylvania	0	2
Delaware	0	2
Maryland	0	2
Virginia	2	0
North Carolina	2	0
South Carolina	1	1
Georgia	1	1
Kentucky	1	1
Tennessee	2	0
	11	21
		11
Federal Majority -		10

At present the Senate stands thus:

	Republican.	*Federal.*
New Hampshire	0	2
Massachusetts	0	2
Connecticut	0	2
Rhode Island	2	0
Vermont	1	1
New-York	1	1
New Jersey	0	2
Pennsylvania	1	1
Delaware	0	2
Maryland	1	1
Virginia	2	0
North Carolina	2	0
South Carolina	2	0
Georgia	2	0
Kentucky	2	0
Tennessee	2	0
	18	14
	14	
Repub. Maj. -	4	

It follows, that in a period of two years the Senate has been changed from a federal to a republican body by the appointment of eight republican in the room of a like number of federal members, which constitutes a change of one fourth of the whole body.

But to exhibit fairly the change which has taken place in the state legislatures, of which the Senate is the constitutional representative, it is necessary to shew what would be the complexion of that body if an entirely new election of Senators were now to take place.

Such an election would produce the following result:

	Republican.	*Federal.*
New Hampshire	0	2
Massachusetts	0	2
Rhode Island	2	0
Connecticut	0	2
Vermont	2	0
New York	2	0
New Jersey	2	0
Pennsylvania	2	0
Delaware	0	2
Maryland	2	0
Virginia	2	0
North Carolina	2	0
South Carolina	2	0
Georgia	2	0
Kentucky	2	0
Tennessee	2	0
	24	8
	8	
Repub. Maj. -	16	

It follows that the national will, fully expressed at this time, through the constitutional organ of the state legislatures would give the republicans three-fourths of the members of the Senate.

There is every prospect that this splendid success will attend the republicans in little more than two years and a half. Nor is there wanting the probability that Delaware, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and even Connecticut, will be republican states before that period. In all those states republicanism is gradually gaining ground.

We shall now close this branch of our view with an exhibition of the complexion of the senate on the 4th day of next March, when the terms of appointment of one-third of the present Senators will expire. There may be some dispute respecting the last period from the remote date to which it refers. There can be none respecting the subjoined statement.

	Repub.	*Fed.*
New-Hampshire,	0	2
Massachusetts,	0	2
Rhode Island,	2	0
Connecticut,	0	2
Vermont,	2	0
New-York,	2	0
New-Jersey,	1	1
Pennsylvania,	2	0
Delaware,	1	1
Maryland,	2	0
Virginia,	2	0
North Carolina,	2	0
South Carolina,	2	0
Georgia,	2	0
Kentucky,	2	0
Tennessee,	2	0
Repub.	24	8
Fed.	8	

Republican majority, 16, or three to one.

Let it be recollected that the Senate has been uniformly represented as the anchor of the constitution, as the shield of liberty. Why it has been so represented, it is no difficult task for us to say. Removed from popular sympathy by the organ of its appointment, and elevated above responsibility by the long period of its power, it partook less of the essence of republican institutions than any other department of the general government. Hence the eulogium lavished by those who dread the people as their own greatest enemies.

But notwithstanding the strength of the fortress, it has yielded to the omnipotence of public opinion. Like the proud oak of the forest its meretricious honors have been blasted by the lightening of liberty.

(To be continued.)

From Rousseau.

Adapt the education of a man to his personal and not accidental abilities. Do you not see that by bringing him up only to fill one station, you make him unfit for every other, and that mere accident may render all the pains you have taken useless, or destructive to him? Is there a more ridiculous being on earth than a lord, become a beggar, and retaining in his misery the prejudice attached to his birth? Is there any thing more vile and contemptible, than a rich man become poor, sensible of the disgrace of poverty, and reduced to the lowest of the human species? The one hath no other resource than to turn common cheat, and the other servilely to put on a livery.

You place a dependence on the actual order of society, without thinking that order subject to unavoidable revolutions. The high may be reduced low, and the rich may become poor, and even the monarch dwindle into a subject. We certainly are approaching the crisis of human establishments, the age of political revolutions. Who can assure you what will be your lot? All that men have made, men may destroy. There are no characters indelible but those imprinted by nature; and nature never made man royal, noble, or rich. What then will become of the pupil you have educated to live only in splendour, when debased into indigence and meanness? What will become of a farmer of the revenues, whose soul delights in nothing but wealth, when reduced to want and beggary? How miserable must be the situation of that pampered helpless being, who, destitute of every thing, is incapable of providing in the least for himself, and places all his satisfaction in things dependent on others. Happy is he who knows how to quit a rank that is quitting him, and to remain still a man in spite of fortune. Let others lavish what encomiums they please on the frantic behaviour of the vanquished monarch who wanted to bury himself alive in the ruins of his throne; for my part, I hold him in contempt. It appears to me that his existence depended on his crown, stripped of which he was no longer any thing: but the monarch who can throw aside the robes of royalty, and be still himself, is then infinitely superior to a crown. From the rank of a King, which may be filled by a coward, a knave, or fool, he rises to that of a man, which so few are able to fill with decency and dignity. Such a man may brave the vicissitudes of fortune, and will triumph over them: he owes nothing to any one but himself, and though destitute of all adventitious aid, is not therefore annihilated. How infinitely preferable in my eyes is the King of Syracuse, turned school master at Corinth; a King of Macedon become a notary at Rome; to the unhappy Tarquin ignorant how to submit without a kingdom; to the heir of a race of kings become the sport of all who are brutal enough to exult in his misery, wandering from court to court in search of relief, and meeting on every side with nothing but mockery and insult, and all for want of knowing how to exercise any other employment than that in which he had been educated, and which was no longer in his power.

From the Virginia Argus.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The question relative to the glebe-lands which has for many years, excited so much attention in this country, has been discussed at much length, during the present term of the high court of chancery. At the last session of assembly an act passed, declaring that the overseers of the poor, in each parish, where there was no incumbent, should proceed to sell the glebe, and apply the money to such purposes as the majority of the parishioners should direct.—Since the revolution, frequent attempts have been made to sell this property, which was formerly claimed by the church of England; and which is now claimed by the protestant episcopal church, as the successors of the church of England. The overseers of the poor in the parish of Manchester and county of Chesterfield, were about to proceed to execute the law of the last session; and in order to stop their proceedings, the church-wardens and vestry of that parish, applied to the chancellor for an injunction to stay the sale. In their bill the complainants contended, that the property in the glebe was vested in the vestry and church-wardens for the benefit of the church of England: that all the rights of that church now belonging to the protestant episcopal church: that the legislature had, by many successive acts, recognized and secured the rights of the present church; and that the act of the legislature, attempting to divest those rights, was void.—In opposition to this, it was contended—that the revolution had completely destroyed every thing like an established church in this country: that the bill of rights guaranteed the enjoyment of religious freedom and inhibited any preference of one sect to another: that the church of England being destroyed by the revolution, the property given to support it revested in the community: that the acts which had passed since the revolution, some of which vested the property of the church of England in the protestant episcopal church, and one of which incoporated that church, were contrary to the bill of rights and constitution, and therefore void: that it followed, that the act of the last session was valid, and that the court ought not to award the injunction.

The cause was argued by Mr. Randolph and Mr. Warden on behalf of the complainants; and Mr. Nicholas, attorny general, and Mr. Heath against them. The chancellor, after listening with great patience and attention to the arguments on both sides, proceeded to give a decision.—This he did in a comprehensive and masterly manner. He examined into the rights of the church—the effect of the revolution on them. He enquired how far the principles of civil and religious freedom, as declared by our bill of rights and secured by our constitution, were inconsistent with the pretensions of the church; and their enjoyment of property which was originally given for the support of an English hierarchy. He refuted the arguments which attempted to shew any injustice in the act of the legislature; and demonstrated that by restoring the property to be disposed of by the majority of the parishioners, it effectuated the purposes of justice, without contravening the rights of property, or violating the approved maxims and rules of law.

What must have delighted all who heard Mr. Wythe's observations in this case, was, that there shone conspicuous, that knowledge of the true principles of our government; that ardent attachment to civil and religious freedom, which characterized the framers of our revolution; and which has always adorned the character of this venerable sage and patriot.—The result of Mr. Wythe's argument was, a decision that the law of the last session was valid; and a refusal to award an injunction to stay the sale of the glebe of the Manchester parish, which was confessedly vacant.

As to the parish of Loudoun, and one of the parishes of Fauquiere, as the bills stated that they had incumbents at the time the law passed, and at present, and as they did not come within the law, provided the allegations of the bills were true, he awarded the injunctions; leaving it to the overseers of the poor to controvert the fact of incumbency hereafter, if they thought fit.

The chancellor directed the bill, in the case in which the validity of the law was called in question, to be amended, that the attorney general, on the part of the commonwealth, might be made a party; so that by demurrer to the bill he might, if he chose, bring on the question in such a shape as would allow an appeal to the court of appeals, that this subject, which had so long agitated the country, should receive the solemn decision of our highest tribunal.

An OBSERVER.

LONDON, August 13.

General Jourdan's Pamphlet.

A pamphlet, by Camille Jourdan, and which was printed, but suppressed by order of the French government, has been the subject of much interest at Paris. Its title was, "True Sense of the National Vote on the Consulate for Life." Camille was in the Country, but had intrusted the care of having the work printed to a relation of his called Duchesne. The prefect of the police having had notice of the affair, caused the edition to be seized, and Duchesne to be confined. Jourdan came instantly to Paris, declared himself the author, and wrote to Bonaparte himself, explaining his motives. Duchesne was set at liberty, and Bonaparte ordered Jourdan to be informed, that he was not hurt by the pamphlet; but that in the actual state of things, he thought the work not altogether proper for circulation. In fact, at the very moment that the national suffrages were about to be proclaimed, Jourdan's pamphlet was so written as to produce a quite contrary effect to that intended to take place at the festival of the 14th.

A few copies of the pamphlet have however been preserved, and the following are among the most remarkable passages which it contains:

"But now and in future, when peace is restored, when order is re-established, when you are so great and so powerful, when you can look with contempt upon a few factions and obscure individuals, lost in the immense crowd of good citizens by whom you are supported, is not the time come when the law may be thought sufficiently powerful to coerce us all? Is it not time that the law should resume its empire, that men detained in prison should obtain that trial which they demand; that no citizen should be liable to the danger of being caried off illegally and thrown into a dungeon; that we should all enter into the full possession of that civil liberty, the first of blessings promised to us by society, which interest us throughout every instant of our lives, and in every point of our existence.

"We call upon you for that liberty of the press, not as it has been defined by sophists, but as it has been wished for by wise men—that liberty which enlightens a government without weakening it, which ameliorates a legislation without violating its rights, and which amends individuals without calumniating them.

"We call upon you to rescue this noble part of public freedom from all base controul and obscure superintendance, from that arbitrary check and terrible indefinite power exercised by the policy, a power, in every respect dishonourable to a wise and vigorous administration.

"There is a last reform which is highly important. It is the just decision of the way in which a successor is to be appointed to the first Magistracy of the republic. The question is asked, whether it would be better to establish the elective system, or to give to Bonaparte the power of nominating a successor.

"For us, whose minds are dispassionate, we are attached above all to our liberty, and the tranquility of our country. May those blessings be assured to us, and it will be afterwards of very little importance whether he who rules us is denominated a consul, a doge, or a prince.

"It would have been very indiscreet in former times to have made any attempt against hereditary right, when it was consecrated by opinion, or to have sapped that ancient column on which society seemed entirely to repose.