WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, October 8, 1802.

Addrefs to Subfcribers.

On the 31ft of this month two years will have elapfed fince the firft appearance of the National Intelligencer.—During this period much has occurred abroad to awaken curiofity, and much at home to excite intereft. The intrinfic importance of the events that have occurred has neceffarily and properly produced thefe effects. It had been well for the national character, if other effects, had not accompanied them. Unfortunately for the peace of fociety, party violence has burft forth with unbridled fury, and threatens to proftrate the brighteft talent and pureft virtue of the community.

The transfer of power from one fet of men, governed by certain political principles, to another fet of men guided by different principles, has kindled a refentment that prefcribes to itfelf no limits; and too many of our preffes, adminiftering to its gratification, are filled with the bafeft and lowe[illegible] detraction.

Under thefe circumftances it becomes the Editor of the National Intelligencer openly and diftinctly to affign the rules of his conduct; rules which he has found no reafon to abandon, and which it is not probable he will ever relinquifh.

Believing the *freedom* of fpeech and of the prefs to be one of the great bulwarks of our liberties, it has been and fhall be vigoroufly fuftained. That freedom confifts in the temperate difcuffion of all principles and meafures on which the general happinefs depends. While, on the one hand, it holds no principle too facred for examination, it forbids all perfonal flander and vulgar language. The National Intelligencer, therefore, has not, and will not enter into perfonal warfare with any wretch who by his crimes has abandoned himfelf to infamy, nor will it, elated with editorial confequence, make the nation the theatre of the petty feuds of hoftile prints. Such falfehoods and follies will be left to their own fate. On the contrary detraction will be difcountenanced, and the plain language of truth, whenever it fhall be thought neceffary, fhall put down the flanderer.

Believing that our happinefs effentially depends upon a republican government, and that fuch government is alike fufceptible of abufe and improvement, whatever increafes a love and refpect for it, whatever tends to deftroy its abufes or promifes its amelioration fhall be admitted.

Believing that the meafures of the late adminiftration tended to draw into difrepute the republican fyftem by incorporating numerous and dangerous abufes, which were calculated with great rapidity to hurry us into the common vortex of ruined nations, thefe meafures have been held up to public opinion as unworthy of imitation; while the meafures of an adminiftration, zealoufly attached to the republican fyftem, and refolutely bent on keeping this country apart from foreign connection, have been enforced as the offspring of a wife and honeft policy.

Thefe meafures are well known to the readers of the National Intelligencer, with the arguments urged as well in their oppofition as fupport. Since the eftablifhment of the paper, every document of importance has been given, and the debates of the legiflature at a length which, it is believed, is unparralleled. Nor will the malice of party afcribe to them a want of rigid impartiality.

From this expofition, it will be feen that the Editor does not claim an exemption from decided political convictions. However the reclufe ftudent may fhroud himfelf in apathy, the citizen of a genuine republic, in the midft of the political fcene, muft have little fenfibility and lefs patriotifm not to embrace with zeal one fide or the other. If he believe the general happinefs to depend upon the republican fyftem, if he believe that fyftem to depend upon the unimpaired enjoyment of peace, upon the moderation of taxes, and if he believe that the men now in power will infure thefe effects, while thofe in oppofition would mar them, can he be indifferent? No fellow citizens, while we are moderate let us be vigilant; while we limit ourfelves to truth, let us embrace that truth with zeal; and while we defire the happinefs of our opponents, let us take care of our own.

So long as the National Intelligencer is conducted on thefe principles, it may, without prefumption, claim the fupport of the enlightened patriot. That fupport it already poffeffes in an eminent degree. But an extended fubfcription, while it rewarded the Editor, would enable him to improve the plan of the Paper, and to enlarge the fphere of its ufefulnefs. Under this impreffion, and with this view the Editor requefts the perfon, who fhall receive the accompanying fpecimen papers, to obtain as many fubfcribers as fhall be in his power, on one condition, which experience has proved to be indifpenfable, the actual payment by each fubfcriber of five Dollars in advance.

DIED on the 23d ultimo at fea, THOMAS P. SMITH, in confequence of the fudden burfting of a gun.

Few men merit, and ftill fewer obtain a long pofthumous fame. Their virtues and talents are generally derived from local or temporary events, with the benefits of which they are forgotten. But the fubject of thefe remarks lived not for himfelf, the particular fpot that gave him birth, or the country of which he was proud to be a citizen. His heart exulted in the happinefs, and fympathifed in the miferies of all mankind; while his mind exerted its great energies in their fervice.

Before he reached the period of manhood, he abandoned the frivolous fports of youth, and applied himfelf to fcience. With but feeble advantages of education, at eighteen he was a refpectable mathematician, and at twenty an eminent chemist. From this period, nature, in all her forms, attracted his attention, and he inceffantly mingled the labours of the clofet with an obfervation penetrating, practical and profound. Shaking off the dull logic, and inglorious trammels of the fchools, his mind difdained other materials of judgment than well attefted facts analifed and applied by itfelf.

Though fafcinated to enthufiafm with the charms of natural fcience, he was not regardlefs of moral knowledge. He was an early, uniform, inflexible difciple of republican liberty. In his devotion to which he was as firm as the rocks which he fo often trod.

Two years ago he went to Europe, principally to extend his qualifications for mineralogical and chemical purfuits. But as the powers of his mind were unlimited, they embraced the whole circle of fcience. He travelled through England, Germany, France, Sweden, Denmark, and other countries. His affociates, wherever he moved, were the learned and the liberal.

With the fruits of a wide experience he failed about two months fince for his native land. He had viewed the proudeft countries of Europe; but he wrote to his friends that he had feen no country for which he would confent to abandon the United States, where freedom and induftry confer happinefs. He exulted in the profpect of foon meeting his friends, and in paffing in their fociety and in literary purfuits the remainder of his days—

But he has been difappointed. He is gone. With the youth of five and twenty has perifhed, not the bloffoms, but the mature fruit of age. Eulogium is often extravagant; but truth fometimes fuftains her boldeft panegyric: And when fhe declares that Thomas P. Smith for fcience had no fuperiors of his age in the united States, and promifed in the progrefs of life to have few equals, fhe pronounces the facred language of truth.

A letter has been received from the conful of the United States for the kingdom of Morocco, dated July 27th, ftating, that in confequence of the overtures which had been made to him on the part of the emperor of Morocco, and of the contents of difpatches received by him from the government of the United States by the frigate Adams, which was but lately arrived at Gibraltar, he had returned to his poft at Tangiers; and that he was about commencing a negotiation for the termination of hoftilities between Morocco and this country. But he exprefles no opinion as to what may be the refult.

We learn that Mr. KING, by the leave of government, was to have left England, about the 20th of Auguft laft, on a tour to the continent of Europe, and that he would be abfent two or three months. Mr. Chriftopher Gore, one of the commiffioners of the United States, under the 7th article of the late treaty with England, acts, during Mr. King's abfence, as the charge des affaires of the United States at London.

We underftand that Mr. OTTO, the French Minifter to this country, will not leave England till February next; when Mr. Merry, the Minifter for England, will alfo leave Paris: and that in the fpring both will repair to the United States.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Baltimore. "James Purviance and Thomas Dixon, both republican, elected by a great majority.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated October 5, 1802.

"AT the clofe of the polls laft evening, in the Nottingham Diftrict, the majority in favor of liberty and republicanifm was about 140, the ufual refult of our Diftrict. I left Pifcataway at half after 2, which is the main prop to the Federalifm of our county, when *they* were very far fhort of their wonted difplay of fuperiority, from which circumftance we may calculate pretty certainly, upon defeating the malcontents in this county, notwithftanding their recantations and federal fulminations. But of this you fhall be appprized when the iffue of the different polls are afcertained."

In *Prince George's* County, four republican members are elected by a majority of 67.

PARTICULARS.

Republican.

	R. Bawie.	Wood.	Catr. V. Horn.	
Nottingham,	238	228	218	217
Bladenfburg,	104	102	102	109
Vansville,	214	214	212	215
Marlboro',	107	104	104	104
Pifcataway,	84	82	82	81
	747	730	718	726

Federal.

	Calvert.	T. Bowie.	Magruder.	Weft.
Nottingham,	93	84	80	70
Bladenfburg,	99	100	99	98
Vansville,	71	74	72	69
Marlboro',	129	129	130	125
Pifcataway,	298	288	287	287
	690	675	668	644

In *Frederick* county, four republican members have alfo been elected. The majority not afcertained.

So far as our information extends, the republicans of Maryland have kept all the ground they gained at the laft election. More has not been expected.

Pennsylvania Election.

In the City of Philadelphia, out of 14 infpectors and affeffors of election, nine have been elected who are republican. This is confidered a favourable fymptom.

We this day prefent our readers with a new Conftitution of the LIGURIAN REPUBLIC, under the fignature of Buonaparte, which we have received by the late arrivals. We abftain at prefent, for want of time, from any analyfis of its contents. To fome individual, deeply verfed in the interpretation of conftitutions, we recommend the amufing and perhaps not unprofitable tafk of exhibiting in a clear and concife manner the feveral fyftems which have fucceffively been formed for France, or by her for other nations: and of comparing their agreements and variations.

We have received from France extenfive files of the Moniteur, the Journal des Defenfeurs, and the Journal de Commerce, to the 1ft of Auguft. They contain little news, but fome interefting articles worthy of tranflation, which we fhall occafionally offer to our readers.

Republican Integrity.

When Lord Carlifle, Mr. Eden and governor Johnftone came to this country, as commiffioners to accommodate the differences between Great Britain and the United States, they employed an American lady to make overtures to feveral of the leading members of Congrefs. To Gen. READ, fhe was authorifed to promife the fum of £. 10,000 fterling, and the beft office in this country in his majefty's gift, on condition of exerting his talents and influence in bringing about a reconciliation between the contending parties. His reply to this propofition is perhaps equal to any thing on record: "Madam," faid he, I am not worth purchafing, but fuch as I am, "*the King of England is not rich enough to do it.*"

WATER PROOF.—The following is the Chinefe method for rendering cloth water proof: To one ounce of white wax (melted) add one quart of fpirits of turpentine; when thoroughly mixed and cold, then dip in the cloth into the liquid, and hang it up to drain, till it is thoroughly dry. By the above cheap and eafy method, muflin as well as the ftrongeft cloths will be rendered quite impenetrable to the heavieft rains, and that without the ingredient ufed either filling up the pores of the cloth, or injuring in the leaft its texture, or damaging at all the moft brilliant colours.

WESTERN COTTON.—About two weeks ago 16,000 weight of cotton from Tenneffee river arrived at Pittfburg. Several bales have been fent on to this town, and can be fold much lower than is purchafed below. It far exceeds the imported cotton, both in colour and finenefs; this being a delicate white, and free from thofe clottings and lumps which are fo common to the imported cotton. *Greensburg paper.*

AGRICULTURAL.

A very important fecret in agriculture was made known, for the communication of which 200 guineas was previoufly fubfcribed. It is a preventative for turnips againft the infect called fly. "The difcovery is to fow 2lb of radifh-feed on every acre of turnip land, with the turnips, which the inventor declares, will fo attract the fly, as to prevent its proving at all injurious to the turnip."

[*London paper.*

We lament to hear that this country is likely to lofe for ever an artift to whom we are under infinite obligations—we mean Mr. BARTOLOZZI, who is invited by the court of Portugal to refide in Lifbon on a penfion which the QUEEN has offered him. Mr. BARTOLOZZI may truly be called the Father of the Englifh School.—When he came to this country, we annually paid a large fum on the balance to foreign nations for engravings. We foon after turned that balance in our favour, and yet the artift to whom we chiefly owe it, is to be made to depend on the bounty of other courts in the decline of his life! (*Lon. Pap.*

FRANKFORT, Sept. 15.

Juft as our paper was going to prefs, we were informed that a gentleman had arrived in town from Orleans, which place he left on the 1ft of Auguft. He faw feveral French officers at that place, who, it was generally reported, were fent by their government for the purpofe of taking poffeffion of Louifiana. Sixteen fail of French merchantmen were below, and their arrival at the city was hourly expected; but whether they had any troops on board, we have not yet learnt. The Spanifh refidents at Orleans are much diffatisfied with the expected change of matters.

Extract of a letter from Aux-Cayes, dated August 22.

"I am very forry to inform you of the troubles here. This day feveral veffels have arrived from St. Louis, loaded with women and children. The blacks have got poffeffion of the fort there, though not of the town. The inhabitants of this place are very much alarmed, as there are no troops to protect them. Bufinefs wholly at a ftand and I am fearful of an embargo. The feamen from the American veffels are ordered on fhore to keep guard. I hope that the flurry will be foon over."

Copenhagen, June 28, 1802.

The Admirality of Denmark, to Mr. Churchman, an American.

The royal board of the admiralty are obliged to you for your attention in fending us your new variation chart, and according to your propofal to make fome experiments on the variation of the magnetic needle on board a veffel. We beg you will be fo kind as to apply to captain L[illegible], an officer of the navy, and commander of the fhip Seyeren, to whom we have given our orders on that fubject.

The royal board of the admiralty, the 25th June, 1802.

H. KASS,
J. P. WLEUGEL,
F. KNUHT,
L. NORREGAARD.

Copenhagen, July 1.

The board of the admiralty, of which the Crown Prince is the head, have imagined, that the mean variation on the meridian line extended from the royal obfervatory, proves how near the variation fcheme can be applied by practice at fea. Although the coaft of Sweden is in fight, there is a good horizon towards the fun rifing, and the fuccefs of the experiments have been fuch as to enfure the adoption of this new plan.

The fhip which brought Mr. Churchman, has already failed for Ruffia, and it is underftood he has been prevailed upon to ftay here two weeks longer, on condition of going to Peterfbourg, or Cronftadt, at the expiration of that time in the fhip Seyeren of 64 guns, which alfo takes on board the young midfhipmen exercifing for the navy of Denmark.

At a late hour laft evening we received accounts of the fhip Fanny, captain M'Callafter being below from Amfterdam, fhe touched at Cowes and had 35 days paffage from the latter place, we are informed that fhe brings London dates to the 25th and Paris to the 21ft of Auguft—Likewife an account of the fuppreffion of the circulation of all Englifh newfpapers in France, by an arrete, of the French government.

Extract of a letter from Charlottesville to the Editor of the Argus, dated September 24th, 1802.

"A very novel decifion took place in the diftrict court at this place a few days paft. A confiderable number of prefentments were made by the grand jury, moftly for unlawful gambling. Amongft thofe prefented was a Mr. W. G. G. againft whom feveral prefentments were made at fome of the preceeding courts, as well as one on the firft day of this court. The grand jury being adjourned over to the fecond day, he was again prefented for opening a pharo-bank the preceding night; the court iffued a procefs and had him taken and brought before them, and after holding him in a recognizance for his good behaviour for twelve months, with two fecurities, proceeded to try him under the vagrant act, when he was, by the court deemed a vagrant, and committed to the cuftody of the fheriff to be delivered to the overfeers of the poor, and by them to be fold, for the term of one month, for the beft price to be had, and the money to be applied to the ufe of the poor of the parifh.—It is fincerely to be wifhed that this example of the diftrict court may be ftrictly followed by all our courts having jurifdiction over fuch cafes, that fuch mortifying examples may be a fufficient warning to deter others from the ruinous practice of gaming."

From the Abbe DELISLE'S *Poem.*

The following lines, tranflated from the fame, canto, ftrongly excite the reader's fympathy, when the fituation of the writer is recollected:

Ah! why in vain the mufe has lent her power
To make me fondly love my native bow'r;
Taught me to ornament its various fcene,
To tafte with blifs the rural life ferene.
Oh, fields forever dear! Oh, friends belov'd!
From you my heart at leaft has never rov'd.
Ah! when fhall I, no longer doom'd to roam,
Behold once more my fields, my friends, my
home?
No cares tumultuous in my peaceful breaft,
When wak'd each morn from each refrefhing
reft:
To add fome flow'r, fome fhrub of brighter
green,
In artlefs tafte, to deck the ruftic fcene;
Or idly wander o'er the various page,
Of fome pure claffic, or fome antique fage;
Or eat my frugal meal, or fip my bowl,
Nor heed the lazy hours that o'er me roll;
Or feek a chofen few, or mufe alone,
The world unheeding, by the world unknown

[The following verfes conclude the poem:]

While Difcord fhook the trembling world
around,
Beneath my native rocks I fhelter found:
And fpite the wide horizon round me four'd,
With voice thus free, my moral ftrains I pour'd,
Of virtue, nature, country life, I fung,
And happy o'er my theme enamour'd hung.
Oh! may the gods my ruftic notes approve,
And 'midft thefe fcenes, which I fo fondly
love,
Grant to my age, ere this frail being ends,
Some few returning fprings, my books, my
friends.

Another symptom of Monarchic predilection.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.

The annual election for ftates officers was held in Vermont on the 7th inft.—The editor of the Windfor Gazette, in ftating the votes of that place, to have been given greatly in favor of the democratic candidates, obferves.—"In publifhing this important tranfaction, we are led to a deep contemplation on the infufficiency of truth and moderation, to predominate over delufion and party zeal; and the uncertainty of all calculations, founded on the fuppofed difcernment of "*The People*;" whofe choice of a magiftrate is almoft always bad, except in cafes of *imminent danger*. In republics approaching fo near a complete democracy, as that of ours, it ufually happens that in a ftate of *national tranquility*, the wife are oblig'd to fubmit to be councilled by fools, who with vanity and prefumption enough to give momentum to innate cunning and intrigue, lead "*The People*" whither they pleafe, while the honeft, the upright and the wife, difdain to adopt the "neceffary arts," and retire with forrow and difguft from fo difhonorable a conteft."

EDUCATION.

The fubfcriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of this City, that he will open a Night School on the 15th of this month, at his prefent School Room near the Bank on G Street, where youth will be Taught Writing, and Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Menfuration, &c.

As he purpofes taking only a few Scholars, thofe who would wifh to avail themfelves of the opportunity will pleafe to apply immediately. None need offer except fuch as will engage to behave themfelves will engage to behave themfelves with decency and order.

PATRICK EDWARDS.

October 8th, 1802. 1aw3t.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Uriah Forreft, bankrupt, having appointed me the affignee of his eftate and effects. All perfons indebted to him, previous to the date of the commiffion of bankruptcy are required to make payment, and thofe who hold any of his property, to deliver the fame to me.

Mr. Forreft is authorifed to make fettlements of accounts and to attend to all bufinefs relating to his eftate.

JOHN HEWITT, Assignee.

Aug. 30, 1802. 1aw4