NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1802. PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT elegant three story BRICK HOUSE, on the corner of Fifth & Fredrick Street, in George Town, lately occupied by Mr. PICKOP.

Likewise,

THE two well finished three story BRICK HOUSES, adjoining that occupied by Mr. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Printer, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, east of the Centre Market House, City of Washington—Apply to

GEORGE T. COMPSON,
George Town.

Geo. Town, Oct. 20. tf.

Advertisement.

On Thursday the 18th day of November, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale on the premises, in the Town of Alexandria, the following parcels of land, late the property of JOHN FITZGERALD, deceased, and pursuant to the directions of his will, for the payment of debts, to wit:

One parcel of land lying upon the East side of Union Street, and to the North of Wilkes Street, being a wharf ro ground upon which there is a Frame Warehouse, it will be sold altogether or laid off into convenient lots, to accommodate purchasers—the ground is subject to an annual rent of £9 17 6. One half of a Brewery, commonly called Wales's Brewery, with the necessary utensils and utensils for carrying on that business, and the ground appertaining to the Brewery; the whole of the Brewery is now under a demise at 600 dollars per annum. A piece of ground immediately joining on the Brewery, fronting on water Street and a twenty foot alley, extending on Water Street above forty feet, and upon the alley 120 feet. A piece of ground fronting upon Wolfe and St. Asaph Streets—this will be laid off into convenient lots—A piece of ground lying upon the South side of King Street, fronting thereupon 22 feet, and extending 85 feet to a 12 feet alley, upon which is erected a two story brick house and a frame warehouse.

On the same day, if there be sufficient time after the sales of the above property, if not, on the next day will be exposed to sale—sale on the premises, a small tract of Land contiguous to the Town, containing 37 acres—this is undivided and will be sold in small parcels, running from four to six acres. The terms of Sale are one fourth of the purchase money in hand, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months; the latter payments to be secured by a trust upon the land, which will be conveyed to the purchaser on payment of the first fourth part of the purchase money.

THOS. DIGGES, } Acting executors of
JAS. KEITH, } J. Fitzgerald, dec.

Alexandria, Oct. 22. eptISN.

City Hotel,

BROADWAY NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber much respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the above Hotel will be opened on the first of November ensuing, when their patronage is earnestly solicited. He avails himself of this opportunity to return his sincere and grateful thanks to those societies, parties, and gentlemen, who have given him their support, and assures them that a continuance of their favors will be a firmness to future exertions to please; and that the utmost attention shall be given for their comfort and accommodation.

Boarding may be had by the day, week, month, or year. Families travelling, may be elegantly accommodated with lodging and fitting rooms; and, if preferred, have dinners &c. in their apartments.

The Hotel being so well known, it is almost unbecoming for, that it is situated in one of the most healthy and pleasant parts of the City; commanding an extensive view in every direction, not only of the city itself, but also of the Narrows, the North and East Rivers, the state of New-Jersey, York and Long-Island, &c. &c.

A handsome coffee-room will be fitted up in the principal story; where gentlemen may have tea, coffee, chocolate, soups, and refreshments in general, at the shortest notice. All the leading newspapers in the union, will be regularly taken in.

Public dinners and suppers in a plain or elegant style either for large or small parties. Also, beef steaks, oysters, &c. regularly furnished. An ordinary every day at half past 2 o'clock, by the public's obedient,

JOHN LOVETT.

N. B. Rooms to let by the month or year.

April 21, 1802. eptf

CHARLES VARDEN,

MERCHANT TAYLOR from Philadelphia,
Capitol Hill, New-Jersey Avenue.

HAS received an assortment of summer goods consisting of the best superfine Cloths.

Cassimeres,
Silk Bearskins,
English Striped Nankeens,
White India Dimities,
White and printed Marseilles,

With a variety of other articles suitable for the summer season.

N. B. Ladys Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms, made in the first style of fashion.

July 2, 1802. tf

LIME,

JUST Received and for Sale by the Subscriber, a quantity of Rhode Island Lime.

M. CLEARY,

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SYDNEY, No. VII.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Bayard followed Mr. Griswold. He observed, that "Gentlemen who advocated this amendment, seemed to *do* it, because men of a certain opinion were appointed to office, as if they were to say, we know our principles are such that we have no chance of being appointed, therefore we will not suffer the President to appoint any body else. The gentleman from Georgia had expressed great surprise on hearing the principle avowed. But he asked whether this was not a principle of the first authority in this country—it was the principle upon which the sovereign people themselves acted. Did they ever chuse representatives of a different opinion from themselves? He believed no one would say they did. If ever the gentlemen who differed from him, held different opinions from those they held, they should not appear in their present situations. The President was therefore justified in acting in the same way; and if he had ever deviated from it the deviation had convinced him of his error; and profiting by this experience, he trusted a similar conduct would be avoided in future."

Notwithstanding these bold, absolute declarations on executive duty, this man was been not only among the most violent members of the community, but, perhaps, the most violent in his denunciations of the present administration for those very measures carried to his a moderate extent, which he enforced as a duty on his predecessor, when carried to the utmost extent. Alas! frail man! What a child do thy interests and passions make of thee. James A. Bayard was nominated a minister plenipotentiary by Mr. Adams—Mr. Jefferson treated the nomination with disregard.

On the 24th of January, Mr. Craik, a federal member, said "He trust it doubtless controvertible, that in the government, the moment the executive lose the confidence of the people, that moment the government is destroyed. He deemed it obvious, that the executive could have influence by means of its patronage, a mere chimera."

This strange doctrine! It is the climax of federal delusion, and is nothing short of absolute monarchy! It cannot, therefore, be supposed to be quoted for its truth. It is quoted to shew that federalism is condemned out of its own mouth. For if it is "uncontrovertible, that in the government, the moment the Executive lose the confidence of the people, that moment the government is destroyed."—Then does it follow by inevitable inference, that every citizen, even should he be a shining federalist, once in search of office, but now unfortunately disappointed, who attempts to deprive the executive of the confidence of the people, at that very moment does all in his power to destroy the government, and is unpriotically a disorganizer, and an enemy to the constitution. The confession is a precious one, as it confirms, beyond denial, the strongest charges made by their opponents.

Mr. Craik further says "He did not feel it incumbent on him to vindicate the executive against the charge of having determined to appoint only such persons as agreed with him in opinion, for he believed such a determination would be proper, unless it should ever happen that persons of that description should be found bereft of talents."

Mr. Goodrich, a federal member, remarked "It was said to be the interest of this country to avoid all our foreign political intercourse. He did not deny, that separated as we are from Europe, that it might be for the interest and happiness of this country to have no connection with European powers."

It will be remarked that these expressions are strong corroborations of one of the leading sentiments entertained by the republican side.

Mr. Goodrich further observes "But it was said, the doctrine of favouritism had been adopted, and that only one description of men was appointed to office. He thought there was a great want of order in gentlemen who had brought forward this subject upon which it was difficult and indelicate to speak. The doctrine had been allowed without authority, for the President of the United States had not said that he had formed any fixed determination as was attributed to him; but if he had determined to select to office only those persons who had evinced, by their manners, an attachment to the constitution of their country, and to those measures which had been sanctioned by the legislature and himself, he thought he had adopted a right principle."

Remember, reader, that Mr. Goodrich was nominated to an office in the last moments of an expiring administration, long after Mr. Jefferson was, in accordance with the public will, named President of the United States. The nomination was properly considered by him as an insult offered to the sovereignty of the people. He, therefore, pulled it by as a nonentity, and viewing the office as vacant, appointed another to fill it. Hence the New-Haven remonstrance so perpetually buzzed in our ears. Hence the loud and dolorous pity for Mr. Goodrich so tiresomely rung through the nation—And yet you will see that this very man, this commiserated sacrifice to the will of the people, this citizen of such amiable and benignant spirit, is in fact his own executioner. For in many words, he tells the President, *remove me*. That will be the necessary effect of "a right principle."

Mr. G. further says "The duties of the executive were to prefer the power of the country, to vindicate its rights; to protect its sovereignty, to execute the public will, expressed through the laws. Rob it of one of these powers, and you destroy the most valuable part of the government—deprive it, and you only do it for a short time. It will rile on the affections and favour of the people, with new life and vigour. Indeed those attempts against the executive were calculated to produce a more strong and powerful executive than we now have."

Was he gifted with the spirit of prophecy when he made these remarks? Is it not a perfect delineation of federal violence and its effect upon the people?

Mr. Otis observed that "When a man, after rendering the most important services to his country for a series of years, is elected an important office of national affairs to the high office of President of these States; his political opinions in general, and his sentiments upon the ruling state of affairs, must have been known to the people by whom he was elected. It truly also have been foreseen that he would pursue such a system of administration, and by the aid of such means and agents as would be best calculated to give efficacy to his own sentiments and system. His system, therefore, may be considered as sanctioned by the previous affairs of the majority of the people. His constitutional patronage is the patronage of the majority, and to increase that majority by all fair means, is to increase the chance of public tranquillity. It is an important duty that should be judiciously exercised, and not an offence to be disavowed."

Words cannot contain a more direct application of the measures of the President, or disapprobation of those who condemn them: and yet this very gentleman has fulminated on some recent occasions the most inflammatory denunciations against the executive magistrate.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Republicanism of the state of Pennsylvania has been well imperfectly manifested from the date of *the dissent of the minority* of their representative house in 1798, until the present time. That dissent was the full authoritative and public proceeding, in opposition to the principles which Mr. Adams had too intelligibly displayed before all America. The election of Governor, disputed between the supporters of Mr. M'Kean and Mr. Ross, brought the body of the citizens into action on the subject. Out of twenty thousand votes, the majority for Mr. M'Kean in 1799 was about 5500. The principles, on the republican side at least, were ingenuously avowed by the committee of six, who had been appointed to confer with a committee of seven of all the republican members of the four houses of federal and state legislature. The variety of interests united against Mr. M'Kean, induced even the foreign and American supporters of the British typographical partizan, *William Cobbet*, who at that time conducted a press in the metropolis of Pennsylvania. The combined efforts of the real republicans among the federalists, of the federalists, who are not republicans, and of the foreign supporters of Cobbet's open and audacious attack upon the independency of our public councils, all failed. Governor M'Kean succeeded, at that time, by the majority which has been mentioned.

The house of representatives of Pennsylvania in January 1800, were of Mr. M'Kean's politics, but the large majority of 15 to 9 in the state senate, were of opposite sentiments. At the election of 1800, two of those federalists in the senate were thrown out, and the memorable thirteen, who were opposed not only to Mr. M'Kean, but to the election of Mr. Jefferson, remained. They have been complimented as a Spartan band. Of these thirteen, six were replaced by republicans at the election of 1801, and three have been replaced by republicans at the election of 1802, leaving only four federal members in the senate of Pennsylvania at this time. It is certain that those four would have been removed, if they had stood a poll, because the members of the senate or house elected lately in the same districts, are all republican. Among the senators rejected in 1800, was Mr. Woods; a connection of Mr. Ross. In 1801 and 1802, twelve senators for Pennsylvania were elected, being two entire classes, and every man of them is a decided republican. They represent counties on Delaware, Susquehannah and Ohio rivers, and on the New-York, Maryland, Virginia, and federal boundaries of the state. They are from every quarter. Two federal speakers of the senate were among the rejected. The display of Pennsylvania republicanism has been strikingly great in the election of governor in 1802. Instead of an hundreds majority of about 5500, as in 1799, the certain accounts received at Philadelphia on the 28th of October, give Mr. M'Kean a majority of nearly 29,000 votes, though four counties, in which he would lead, were yet unknown. He will have thirty thousand votes before Mr. Ross.

This decided spirit is further evidenced by the elections for members of the house of representatives of the United States. Pennsylvania, with the first white population in the union, chuse eighteen members of Congress, and the last retained from her eleven districts, eighteen decided republican members of Congress, and not one federalist. The representative house, in the state legislature, is proportionably as republican as the senate. Four federal counties of Delaware and Somerset have returned four federalists, the former by a majority of one hundred and odd: the splitting of republican tickets has allowed two or three federalists to succeed in republican counties; and the Connecticut intruders have returned men in their interest, or from their state, in one blighted county, who claim to be of federal politics. It is a fact honorable to the republican governor, and his supporters, that the Connecticut intruders and their friends, who voted against him, and for Mr. Ross, are nearly as numerous as all the majorities in all the counties in favor of Mr. Ross.

In the city of Philadelphia five members of the select council and twenty members of the common council, were in dispute, and although a very interesting question touching the watering the city, was alleged to be implicated in the election, fourteen attended twenty-five republicans. A mayor of the same politics was consequently elected.

It is worthy of enquiry what have been the causes which have so steadily operated upon Pennsylvania, against the current of the power and influence of the late federal administration.

As the least of the federal government during Mr. Adams's administration, Pennsylvania witnessed the alarming attacks upon the freedom of opinion, displayed in the removals of the most exemplary labourers in the public service. She saw with horror and disgust the same proscription carried into private business and social life. Wealthy citizens and wealthy foreigners, not only excluded from society men of liberal minds, educations and manners, but the *tender sex*; and denied their daily bread to the skilful mechanic and *the industrious poor*—Unequal treatment of like depredations on our commerce by two foreign nations; loans, in a frugal state, at a rate of interest one third more than its long established usage: an *anti-national* government by a party in two eastern states, facilitated for the federal or national government of the country; a marked disregard of the just pretensions of Pennsylvania to a share of the executive, diplomatic, and judicial powers: the alarming abandonment of our territorial rights for Mr. Ross in the ever memorable vote to accept, without one fate condition, the cession of the jurisdiction of the Connecticut reserve: the deportment of the federal Connecticut men, upon the subject of the lands of Pennsylvania and New-York: the exaction of a federal land tax, when the quota of Pennsylvania could be found in the outstanding internal revenues: the increase of the regular army, and the foolishness of a vast body of navy volunteers (unknown to the constitution) for the national militia: the contingent evasion of the right of the people and the states to elect and appoint the officers of the greater part of the public forces: the increase of the public debt at unprecedented rates of interest: the frequency of anti-republican insinuations and practices, and the occurrence of unequivocal monarchical avowals by the two heads of the federal party: the *alarming* fact, that one of those heads had committed to the *other*, with a knowledge of his sentiments, the *sword* of the federal commonwealth: the votes of the family connections of Mr. Ross in the state legislature upon the subject of arming the Connecticut intruders, as faithful Pennsylvania militia, and against punishing assaults, which might be committed upon the agents of the state to be employed in their ejectment: the support given by the Connecticut preferentiates and some of her federal connections, to the views of the intruders, during the last intire, after the most liberal votes of Pennsylvania and New-York on the subject of the reserve in 1800: the condition to prosecute Blount and Claiborne: the conversion to confidence produced among wise and good federal men by the conduct of the present national administration in respect to the public debt, public credit, foreign nations, the reduction of taxes, and the undutying of all American manufactures: the banishment of violence and the attention to the rights of property by the present chief magistrate of the union and the state. These, with a long list of similar circumstances, have nearly united the state of Pennsylvania in the republican cause; for it is well ascertained that only the federal men (excluding the two Connecticut men) have been elected this year, though the persons chosen as governor, representatives in Congress, state legislators and members of the city council, amount to one hundred and thirty-five. To secure public confidence in Pennsylvania, public economy must be observed, menaces and epprehensions of men for constitutional sentiments, and the hostile footsteps of them, must be avoided; public loans must be effected at or under the lowest interest; with the first white population in the union, that state must not be gradually worked out of her share of the principal executive, judicial and diplomatic offices; our navy must not be rejected for an aristocratic corps (unknown to the constitution) upon the tremendous scale of 800,000 men, offered by the President, and not by the State governors or the people; her *territorial rights* and *peace* must not be violated to the complete suspension of the property of one fifth of her country; the friends of such measures must not be propped as her state or federal rulers, and above all things, those who have (worn "*to support and defend the constitution of the United States*," must not deny the *full* sovereignty of the people, which that constitution reveals from and guarantees, nor must they avow *in office* their preference of *an hierarchic, aristocratic and monarchical government*. Upon the late occasion, the conduct of the religious societies, proclaiming the doctrine of *peace*, has been most worthy and must wife. They would not support, by their votes, a man whom they believed to have acted hostilely to the *peace* of Pennsylvania, in reference to the Connecticut claim, and to have injured, more than any other man, that grand and well earned mass of *property*, which Pennsylvania has acquired by one hundred and twenty years of industry, judgment and economy. Republicans and Quakers, and Moravians and Menonists, are equally friendly to the rights of property.

FIRMUS.

From the TRUE AMERICAN.

Mr. Bradford.

Having this day received the following *Memorial*, drawn up by the owners, supercargoes and captains of a number of American vessels, detained by the Spaniards in South America; I send it you, with a request, that you will publish the same, and thereby oblige all concerned as well as

Yours, &c. A. Z.

We beg leave through you, to lay before the President of the United States, an account of the injuries we have suffered from the government of this country, and of the measures we have taken in order to obtain their redress. In doing this, we shall confine ourselves to a general description of those cases only which we conceive to be fairly of national cognizance, not being embarrassed with illicit trade or the least violation of the laws of this Province.

The most numerous class of sufferers consist of those who either in the United States, or some foreign ports, let out vessels to freight to the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, to come here and load on their account, with the produce of this country. The Spanish subjects thus