# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

# WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. | NO. DCCLXVII

*FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.* | MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1805. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*



## On a liberal credit.

THE subscriber will dispose of at private sale, his estate called Chichester, lying on he eastern branch, immediately adjoining the land the city of Washington. This tract of from containing 697 acres is laid off in lots from 83 to 144 acres for the convenience of purchasers. Plats of the estate and the terms of sale are in the hands of colonel Manson at the navy yard, and Charles Wayman of George Town. The lots will be shewn by Mr Weeden, living on the premises, near the Eastern Branch bridge.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

Barnaby, 12th June 1805—tf

## SALE at AUCTION.

ON the 7th of October at 11 o'clock in the forenoon will be sold at public auction *(at the COLUMBIAN INN in GEORGE TOWN.)* a handsome assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of beds, bedsteads and furniture, mahogany dining tables, side board, walnut tables, looking glasses, carpets, chairs, brass andirons, fenders, shovels and tongs, &c &c. and a great variety of other articles – a liberal credit will be given for all sums above one hundred dollars.

JOHN TRAVERS, Auct.

Aug. 21—2awtf

## FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Tract of Land where I now live called Brookefield, containing 418 acres and 3-4 of an acre; the soil is peculiarly good; there are a great number of well bearing apple, pear, and peach trees. It abounds with yellow locusts, and has a sufficiency of oak for every necessary use. There is a large dwelling newly shingled with four brick chimneys, two piazzas, four commodious rooms and a passage on each floor, and a large convenient kitchen adjoining it, a spring milk house, meat house, stables, carriage house, and an overseers house with a brick chimney, four tobacco houses, a large new quarter, corn houses, and graneries; a great proportion of swamp land, very rich and well secured from freshes—likewise 120 or 30 acres of wood land about three miles and a half distant from the aforesaid tract, a level public road leading to it. The dwelling plantation is about 3 1-2 miles distant from the port of Nottingham, 7 1-2 from Upper Merlbro', 18 from Alexandria ferry, and about the same distance from the Federal city. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber.

THOS. BROOKE.

Brookefield, Sept. 4—w3t

## CHARLES H. VARDEN,

*MERCHANT TAYLOR.*

Has received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of FALL goods, consisting of the best London and French superfine cloths, cassimeres, patent Beanet's cord, toilenetts, fancy and white Marseilles, black and figured silk, moleskins, fancy silk, Marseilles, constitution cords, velvets, Genoa cord, silk and sattin Florenteens, superfine coating, knapped cloths, with a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

N. B. Ladies habits, regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

New Jersey avenue near the Capitol, December 10——tf

## To be Sold,

Or exchanged for other property in the City, or its vicinity.

TWO valuable and contiguous TRACTS of LAND in the state of Kentucky, the one containing 6880 acres, and the other 6252 acres, by late resurvey. They are under old and indisputable titles of more than twenty years, and situate in a populous county, adjoining flourishing settlements. All taxes thereon have been duly paid.

Apply to the subscriber,

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington, July 17—ep2m

*A Valuable Tract of Land*

## FOR SALE,

LAYING on the main road, leading from Charlottsville to Washington city, containing 868 acres; six miles from Culpepper Court House, Virginia, convenient to a number of fine merchant and saw mills. The situation pleasant and remarkably healthy, the land level, fertile and well adapted to the production of Indian corn, tobacco, wheat and other small grain, and is remarkably well watered, having the north fork of Cedar Run passing through the center of it, and sixteen bold and never failing springs on it; 140 acres of timothy meadow land on it, all of which may be put in good repair at a very small expence and a superabundance of large and lofty timber on it. The improvements are a dwelling house, three rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, a very large barn two stories high and other out houses sufficient, and which are strong and well built—2200 bearing fruit trees, principally apple trees, together with all kinds of seed and stone fruits. It is so situated as to admit of being divided into two convenient and profitable farms. I will sell it entire or divide it as may be found most convenient and give immediate possession—there is a good chance to seed a large crop of grain on it this fall. I will take negroes to the full amount of the above land or any part thereof for the accommodation of a purchaser; if the above land is not sold before the 20th of October, it will be sold on that day to the highest bidder; the sale to take place on the premises.

MORTON PANNELL,
Culpepper county, Virginia.

August 21—wtf


## ADDRESS

*Delivered by* JULIEN POYDRAS, *President of the Legislative Council of Orleans to that body, on its being prorogued the first day of May last.*

HOW delicious is the fruit of the tree of liberty to those who can taste its fruits without having had the trouble of rearing the plant or of watering it with their sweat or blood! Without having been obliged to pass anxious nights and tedious days, in watching over and laboring at its delicate precarious culture! What care must be taken, what precaution used, to keep at a distance all that might check or prevent its growth; and now dexterously to remove, now forcibly to tear from it those destructive vines, which, like devouring parasites, closely twining themselves round its trunk, penetrate the earth, even to its roots; and again rising in a thousand different shapes, interweave their numberless tendrils, spread themselves over its highest branches, intercept the course of its sap, with which they nourish themselves, and deprive it of the salutary influence of the air and its nutritive gasses; finally causing it first to wither, next to perish, and not ceasing their work of destruction, until they have robbed an entire people of its vivifying shade; which, if I may be allowed the expression, infuses a second soul in those who already possessed one, and creates a soul in those who were indued with none.

This prodigy, however great in appearance, is no more than the natural effect of that self-love, that longing after happiness which is implanted in every heart, and of those continual efforts which all men use for the improvement of their condition. Covered with the *Ægis* of Liberty, under the safeguard of a government essentially just and impartial, republicans gradually become sensible of their dignity, of their importance. Their eyes gradually open; they perceive that they have a country which cherishes them, which watches over them with solicitude; which secures their rights, seconds their efforts, and supports them in the flowery path that leads to those true and delightful enjoyments which serve as a counterpoise to the vicissitudes and misfortunes of life; and which alone can constitute happiness, if any there be upon earth.

Sensible of the infinite advantages to be derived from a government truly free, and penetrated with sentiments of the liveliest gratitude, every generous citizen feels the inmost recesses of his heart to glow with the love of his country; that sacred flame, which if once kindled is never to be extinguished. To him, labors and dangers are converted into duties, and duties into pleasures. As there is nothing to which every individual may not aspire, there is nothing which he dares not undertake; and seeing within his grasp security, reward and honor, he takes the boldest flight which he is capable, and makes the most energetic efforts to avail himself of all the means with which nature, fortune and education have furnished him, in order to act a distinguished part. The love of glory, that truly creative genius, seizes men possessed of superior powers in every line, influences them, and renders them capable of the most brilliant enterprizes. From this general combination of all the efforts, the talents and the virtues of the members composing a great society, result that union of force and that concentration of light, which have raised to distinction, crowned with fame and covered with glory, all the free nations of the earth, and have explained those miracles wrought by the talisman of liberty.

If cold reason and rigid equity were the only springs that set in motion this great machine, of which the powers are so various and so complicated, laws would be almost useless amongst us, and punishments unknown; all our days would be ushered in by pleasure, and the golden age would be renewed upon earth. But alas! it is not so! Good and evil in this world, ever go hand in hand, and always maintain a nearly equal balance. The same passions which animate us, and are the source of our virtues and enjoyments, often also become the cause of our vices and evils; and self-love, which if well understood and well directed, ought to be the instrument of our happiness, when suffered to degenerate into selfishness, renders man the enemy, the tyrant of that very society of which he ought to be the support.

On a first view it appears inconceivable, that a feeble mortal, who if abandoned to himself alone, would doubtless be the most wretched of all beings, and who is incapable of satisfying his most pressing wants, without the concurrence of an infinite number of his fellow-men, whose united labor is absolutely necessary, in order to render his painful existence supportable; it appears inconceivable, that blind to his true interests, deaf to the voice of reason, hardened against the remorse of his conscience, he should become, all at once, a prodigy of madness, a monster of ingratitude, and that he should wish to tear open the bosom which nourishes him, and to break all those ties by which the author of nature has attached him to society; those ties which are the only sure pledges of his felicity.

How is the vicious man to be pited! how deplorable is his lot! He becomes a gangrened member of society, and is rejected with horror from its bosom, he abandons the straight and consolatory paths of sound morality, which conduct directly to happiness, and is entangled in the intricate, craggy mazes of vice, by which he is drawn on, from precipice to precipice, and finally plunged into an abyss of evils, out of which he can never more emerge. Lost to him are all the enjoyments of life; no longer does virtue gain him the friendship and faith of mankind; no longer does universal confidence procure him the good will and respect of his fellow-citizens; no longer do the effusions of friendship pour consolation and joy into his desolate soul; in him the feeling language of gratitude can no more excite emotion, nor can the once endearing ties of conjugal love and filial piety, open a way to his heart, or create in it those delightful sentiments, which constitute the supreme felicity of the greater part of mankind. His miserable wretched life, deprived of every enjoyment, and a prey to every species of misfortune, is a thousand times more intolerable than death.

It was for the purpose of obviating those enormous evils, of avoiding the horrors of confusion, the crimes of anarchy, which would be the necessary result of passions abandoned to their own impulse and left without controul; of securing the happy effects of those same passions, when actuated by the desire of happiness; it was in order to enjoy in peace the inestimable advantages of liberty, founded on equality of rights, universal justice and common good, that men united in society, have found themselves compelled to establish a government, to create magistrates, and to make laws.

Such is the great, the painful task that has been the constant object of our labors, during this long session. In order to fulfil this task with success, it was necessary to employ time, to exercise patience and to enact good laws. Our time and our patience were at our disposal, and it is with pleasure that we have sacrificed to render ourselves useful to our fellow-citizens. As for the laws which necessity has compelled us to enact, it belongs not to us to pass on them any judgment but that which we have already made public, by giving them our consent; promulgated through the press, they will be subject to the scrutiny of the public, who will know how to appreciate them according to their true value.

Whatever may be their fate, we will bear with us this consolation, that in forming them we have employed all the means that our feeble talents could suggest, we have drawn our materials from those sources which we thought the purest. We have confined ourselves to the terms which were prescribed to us; we have associated to our labors, cooperators, to whose assistance, prudence and zeal for the public good directed us to recur. Should the success of our efforts fall short of our expectations, we will at least have the merit of having endeavored to succeed; of having taken the most difficult step, for the first is always the most difficult; of having begun to extract order from confusion; of having supported the first steps of a government still feeble in its course, which when strengthened and consolidated by the talents of our successors, will soon be, let us indulge the pleasing hope, a sure pledge of prosperity to ourselves and our descendants.

Great would be our consolation, could we here address ourselves to our fellow citizens, and submit to their view all that we have done for them; could we convey to them a slight idea of the pleasure we have felt in laying the foundations of all the most essential public institutions, in making such regulations as were requisite, and in framing laws of the most urgent necessity which may serve as elements for the future progress of our new country. We have not done all; but we have done all that was in our power to do. Further, we have taken the measures that were necessary in order that the entire work might be found sketched out by skilful hands accustomed to work of this nature, and it is undoubtedly doing much towards the execution of a great piece, to have, the whole plan regularly delineated, so that nothing be left for its completion, but to blend the labors, lights and shades in their just proportions, according to the taste of the spectators for whom it is intended, and who are to decide on its merits.

Our successors will be happier than we have been, they will enjoy the confidence of their fellow citizens by whom they will have been elected; we on the contrary have been deprived of this great support, many have carried republican freedom so far as to censure us publicly, and even in our presence. If their censures be founded in reason and justice, they must be supposed to possess knowledge and talents that were denied to us. Far from giving us any pain, those strictures have afforded us a sincere pleasure, and we flatter ourselves that the public, enlightened as to its true interests, will know how to distinguish those men of merit, and to place them in the situations to which they are entitled. We in the mean time, following the example of that Greek, who aspiring to a certain magistracy, and finding himself excluded by the selection of three hundred from among his fellow citizens, hurried to the temple and returned thanks to the gods that his country contained three hundred citizens of greater merit than himself; we, I say, following this example, will rejoice that the public should find five and thirty citizens more capable than ourselves of serving them; we will join our suffrages to theirs; far from censuring the men of their choice, we will be the first to applaud their success. Should they err, we will sigh for them in secret, and openly give them all the encouragement in our power; for experience has taught us that nothing on earth is more difficult than to effect the public good.

As we are not to render an account of our conduct to the public, not having been chosen by them, let us take the liberty of requesting his excellency the governor, to forward to our illustrious President, our most grateful acknowledgments for the confidence with which he has honored us, having been a witness of, and a principal co-operator in our labors, his excellency can testify that we have done all that depended on us, to fulfil his instructions; and that what we have most to regret is that our feeble means have not corresponded with our desires. Let us also intreat the governor to add our sincere congratulations on the President's re-election to the Chief Magistracy of the United States. This flattering testimony rendered by so immense a majority of all the citizens, gives us so high an opinion of his civic virtues and superior talents, that it compels us to take the most lively interest in his personal welfare, and to consider it as essential to the prosperity of the entire union, which shall ever be the object of our most fervent wishes.

## ADDRESS,

*Delivered by* JULIEN POYDRAS, *to the Legislative Council, on its being prorogued, July 3, 1805.*

THE close of our long session presents me with a favorable opportunity, which, did I follow the bent of my inclination, I would be tempted for a moment to indulge; of giving a loose to the sentiments of friendship and gratitude, with which you have inspired me. I might expatiate on your zeal for the public good; on the union and harmony that have reigned amongst us, notwithstanding occasional differences of opinion: I might particularly dwell on the good intelligence which has existed between the two branches of government, and the singular aid we have received from his excellency the governor: but vain praises are not what you expect from me, they are truths of another kind: permit me then, my dear colleagues, to tell these truths naturally and without disguise.

The enaction of laws, however excellent, is almost nothing, if they be not literally executed. It is incumbent on us, by our example, to promote the most scrupulous execution of them. What nation may not boast of having some wise laws? but alas! these laws have hitherto been, and hereafter will be, an ineffectual restraint upon tyranny, and a slender protection to freedom, if the conduct of those citizens who enjoy, or wish to enjoy liberty, be not founded on the immovable basis of good morals, civic virtues, and generous devotedness to the public good.

Behold with horror this beneficent Deity, whose name is so often expressed by the lips, but so seldom cherished in the heart, become a fugitive on the face of the earth! reflect thereon with attention, and you will find that virtues and vices, knowledge and ignorance, valor and cowardice, riches and poverty, disgrace and glory, impiety and religion, in a word, all the faculties, and all the passions of which human nature is susceptible, are so many formidable weapons which her enemies use, to attack her, to combat her with success and to force her last intrenchments.

It is to their defence we have consecrated our labors. In this undertaking we have experienced difficulties, which circumstances have rendered insurmountable. Let us however hope that this great work will one day be perfected. By time and patience all things may be accomplished. It is sufficient to keep the object always in view, to diffuse light, to tear off the veil, to overcome prejudices, to paint in strong and in true colours the inestimable advantages to be derived from laws that are simple, natural, clear, intelligible to those whose conduct is to be regulated thereby, and adapted to the local circumstances, the necessities, the manners and customs of the people which they are to rule; they ought above all to be divested of those complicated, expensive and unnecessary forms, which render the dispensation of justice both difficult and ruinous. Their style should be pure, correct, and purged of those barbarous foreign expressions that are become obsolete and unintelligible, giving to laws the appearance of mysterious oracles, not to be consulted without the assistance of an interpreter; as if man, doomed to a perpetual infancy, were condemned, during the whole course of his life to be tyranised over in a thousand different ways, an object of derision to those who blindfold him and lead him by the string.

I will ever consider as a wonderful phenomenon, and as the greatest misfortune of the human race, that servile attachment to ancient usages, whether good or bad; to ancient laws, though most absurd, and formed in the midst of tyranny and barbarity. This unlucky bias transforms men into apes, and forces them to consider that man as the greatest, who has overburthened his memory with the greatest load of this antiquated stuff; without even suspecting, that HE would indeed be the greatest man, who profoundly meditating on the physical and moral situation of the people for whom he wished to legislate, should so well adapt his legislation, to their actual circumstances, as to render it peculiarly fit for them, and for no others. Placed as we are so vast a distance from perfection, there is but too much truth in the observation, that the romance of a good legislation has not yet been invented.

Reflect, I conjure you, on the consequences of this fatal prejudice. We are on the eve of seeing confusion established on the banks of the Mississippi, by the forced introduction of a voluminous body of common law to which we are total strangers; laws which are quite foreign to our constitution, our liberty, our circumstances and our manners, and are wholly unknown and inapplicable to us. And why is this to take place? Because our ancestors of glorious memory were children of the Thames, had they been natives of Japan or China, the Bambou would be justice of the peace amongst us, as it has been for numberless ages amongst the inhabitants of those empires.

In expectation of the happy moment when the science of liberty shall be thoroughly understood, when every citizen well knowing its essence, shall seek the truth with sincerity, shall speak it without dreading the consequences of his candor, and hear it without being offended thereby, let us approach as near as we can to its sanctuary, let us open our hearts to every sentiment that is generous and useful to society, let us be united, just, benevolent, patriotic and courageous, let us practice every virtue that becomes citizens truly free, without which the idea of liberty is but a mere chimera: and unfortunately it is considered as such by nations that have endeavored to gain it, but have found their endeavors vain, being destitute of all the qualities necessary for its enjoyment. Let us reject that foolish pride, that ever wishes to set us above our equals; but let us trample under foot that sordid interest that constantly impels us to establish our own fortunes at the expense of others; we ought incessantly to labor at the improvement of our condition; it is the wish of nature, it is our first duty, it is the only means of becoming useful members of society, and worthy citizens; let us not forget that we ought to succour our fellow citizens, to support them, to assist them in the road that leads to their welfare, to communicate to them and even divide with them our happiness. It is thus that we will enjoy it with usury, it is thus that we will be doubly happy.


*SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. It may be proper to remind subscribers, that the indispensible term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.*