NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1806. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

CHARLES H. VARDEN,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NEW JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL

Reſpectfully informs the gentlemen of the Diſtrict of Columbia that in addition to his former ſtock he has received by late arrivals at Philadelphia from London a choice aſſortment of ſuperfine cloths, ſingle and double milled caſſimeres, Bennets patent cord, woolvertoon and waiſtcoating, fancy and black ſilk moleſkins, all of ſuperior quality and neweſt faſhion, plain and ſtripe black velvets, conſtitution cord, knap coatings, Fluſhing flannels, &c. &c with a variety of other articles in his line, and he pledges himſelf, to thoſe gentlemen who ſhall favor him with their orders to compleat them in the neweſt ſtyle of faſhion.

N B. Ladies habits, regimentals, navy uniforms, made in the moſt faſhionable manner.

Waſhington, Dec 18——tf

JOHN LAW,

HAS commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, & opened an Office on the Capitol Hill, near the office of Mr. Wm. Brent, clerk of the County Court.

May 21——2m

Treasury Department, Washington May 3rd, 1806.

Notice is hereby Given,

That ſealed propoſals will be received by the Treaſurer of the United States, as agent for the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund, until the 13th day of June next incluſive, for the purchaſe of the following ſpecies of the public debt, viz. Eight per cent Old Six per cent. and Deferred Six per cent. ſtocks with the dividends payable on the firſt of July next off.

Such perſons as may be deſirous of contracting for the ſale of any portion of the above mentioned ſtocks, are requeſted to tranſmit their propoſals SEALED UP, under cover to the ſubſcriber, ſpecifying therein the unredeemed amount and ſpecies of ſaid ſtocks, and the loweſt price they will accept for the ſame, which propoſals will be opened on the 14th day of June next, in the manner directed by law.

In all caſes where the terms are approved of, payment will be made immediately after the ſtocks thus purchaſed, ſhall have been transferred to the ſubſcriber, in truſt for the United States.

TH: T. TUCKER,
Treaſurer United States.

May 5—eptr2J.

On a liberal credit.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of at private ſale, his eſtate called Chicheſter, lying on the eaſtern branch, immediately oppoſite the city of Waſhington. This tract of land 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 Hanſon at the navy yard, and Charles Wayman of George Town The lots will be ſhewn by Mr Wedden, living on the premiſes, near the Eaſtern Branch bridge.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

Barnaby, 12th June 1805—tf

Wm. S. NICHOLLS.

HAS removed his ſtore to the houſe, lately occupied, by Mr. MELVIN, next door to Mr. John Goulding, where he has juſt received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a very handſome aſſortment of Spring and Summer Goods, conſiſting of

Cambric muſlins,	crapes,
Dimities and cambric dimity,	Lappett lace cambric and tambored ſhawls,
Calicoes and chintzes,	
Iriſh linens,	Sattin pealongs,
Long lawns,	White and pink ſarſnets,
Linen cambrics,	
Pink and buff croſs bar ginghams,	Ladies parroſoles, Umbrelloes,
Checks and ſtripe cottons,	Handſome Ribbons, Laces and edgings,
Silk, cotton, and thread hoſiery,	Fans aſſorted, Diapers,
Silk and cotton Chambery muſlins,	Gurrahs and baſtas and thin India muſlins,
Black and colored interſtrings,	Dowlaſſes and Ticklenburgs,
Plaid Mantuas,	Bandano and Madraſs handkerchiefs,
Plain do.	
Silk and kid gloves,	Brown Holland,
Men's raw ſilk, beaver and thread do.	Shirt and dreſs buttons, Catgut and Paſteboard,
Cotton caſſimeres,	Superfine blue and drab cloths,
Yellow and blue nankeens,	London hats,
Plain colored do.	Sewing ſilk of all kinds,
Fancy Marſeilles waiſtcoating,	Thread tape, and bobbin,
Do. Janes and Muſlinets	Tortoiſe ſhell combs, Morocco Shoes with
White India dimity,	many other goods
Handſome ſilk Shawls & Handkerchiefs,	which will be ſold on the loweſt terms,
Black and white Italian	

For CASH ONLY.

June 4—4w

CITY of WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1805.

Several persons under the impression that the public lots in this city are to be disposed of in future by *public sales only*, having made enquiries when the next sale will probably take place, we are requested to state that those lots may at any time be purchased at private sale of the Superintendant of the City.

Sept. 9——tf

FROM THE (BOSTON) INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

ELECTION.

Yesterday being the constitutional period for convening the General Court of this Commonwealth, for the year ensuing, the gentlemen elected for Senators and Representatives assembled at the state house in this town. His excellency the governor, and the honorable council attended, when the oaths were administered agreeably to the constitution.

The honorable Senate proceeded to the choice of their clerk; after counting and sorting the votes, it appeared the whole number was 39, of which *John D. Dunbar*, esq. had 36 and was chosen. They then proceeded to the choice of President, when upon counting and sorting the votes, it appeared the whole number was 38; the hon *John Bacon*, esq. had 19, the hon. *H. G. Otis* 18, and 2 scattering. There was of course no choice. The trial was repeated 4 times, which produced the same result. A motion was then made in the following words, "that the senior member of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorised to discharge the duties of President of the Senate, until a President shall be elected:" the hon. Mr. Maynard rose and made a motion which was previous in its nature, that the Senate adjourn to 4 o'clock, which was carried.

The house proceeded, as usual, to the choice of a clerk, when upon counting the votes, it appeared the whole number was 460, of which Mr. Charles P. Sumner had 251, Nicholas Tillinghas, esq. 206, scattering 3. Mr. Sumner was then sworn into office.

They then proceeded to the choice of Speaker, when upon counting and sorting the votes, it appeared the whole number was 463, of which Perez Morton, esq. had 257, Timothy Bigelow, esq. had 204, scattering 9.

The hon. Perez Morton, esq. being called to the chair, communicated his acceptance by the following

ADDRESS:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

To be called, by the suffrages of the Representatives of a free people, to preside at their deliberations, I consider an honor of high distinction: the flattering impressions therefore, which your choice, just announced, have made on my heart, you can more easily conceive and appreciate, than I am able to express.

I accept the trust to which you have invited me; and the best acknowledgement of gratitude in my power to make, the most honorable to myself, and the most acceptable to you, is to assure the house that I will, to the utmost of my abilities, discharge the duties of it with fidelity and impartiality.

Unpracticed in the rotine of the business of the chair, I feel that I may frequently stand in need of those indulgences, which the candor of the Representatives of Massachusetts is always ready to bestow in extenuation of any errors of the head, when untainted by those of the heart; for the latter I am responsible, for any of the former, the responsibility rests with those whose partiality has elevated to office a man, who may be found incompetent to the charge.

In a deliberative assembly like ours, numerous beyond any former period of our history, and nearly balanced between two great rival parties in political sentiment, the official labors of the speaker, must at best be arduous; from desire to lessen the burthen of those labors, permit me to indulge a single hope: that in all our public discussions, even in the moment of political collision, we may study to exercise towards each other, that spirit of harmony, candor and magnanimity, so beneficial as well as honorable to those who possess them. It is easy to discern that such an interchange of demeanor will greatly facilitate the public business, set a bright example of public virtue to our constituents, and have a tendency to give the state that weight and importance in the political scale of the union, to which her talents, her wealth and her physical strength so jusly entitle her.

If in the expression of this hope, I may be thought to have wandered too far, or to have assumed too much, let the personal considerations of official convenience, and a desire to promote the honor and happiness of the members, plead my apology.

I am now ready to enter on the duties of the office to which you have elected me.

—

The legislature, joined by the executive, then proceeded to the Old South Meeting-house, escorted by the Independent Company of Cadets, under the command of colonel Apthorp, where an excellent discoure was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Samuel Shephard, of Lenox.

In the afternoon, at 6 o'clock, the two houses assembled. The Senate not being able to agree in the choice of a President, voted that the senior member preside until the vacancy is filled, and appointed a committee to ascertain the seniority.

In the house, some desultory conversation took place, on a motion for adjournment; after which it was voted, that a message should go to the honorable Senate, proposing to adjourn all further proceedings relating to the elections contemplated by the constitution till Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, in which proposition the Senate concurred.

Both houses adjourned.

The mind of a spectator, duly impressed with the invaluable rights of an elective government, and who at the same time justly appreciated its blessings, could not contemplate such a body of respectable men with ideas short of veneration. The dignity and decorum exhibited by the House of Representatives collectively, in their choice of officers, of committees, and the relative proceedings, gave a new spring of invigorated patriotism to every republican heart. The impression can never be effaced from those who viewed in silent admiration a body of 470 men, exercising for themselves and their constituents the dearest privivileges of freemen, without betraying a mark of exultation at their complete triumph over their political adversaries. In giving the meed of praise to the gentlemanly deportment of Mr. Charles P. Sumner, after his entering upon his duty as clerk, we express a sentiment which no man can contradict; and when we contemplate the dignified manner in which Mr. Morton addressed the House, the purity of sentiment which he uttered, and the silent attention with which he was heard, we hail the happy day with enthusiasm, when the respectable state of Massachusetts again takes its rank in the American Republic.

EMPIRE OF FRANCE.

LEGISLATIVE BODY, *April* 16.

SITTING OF THE 14TH APRIL.

M. Cretet, counsellor of state, in presenting the project of finances, has explained the motive of them with much perspicuity. The orator's reflections upon each part of this immense work, have been heard with the liveliest interest. Our limits will not permit us to give them literally, but we shall offer that part to our readers which has the most intimate connexion with the political situation of Europe, and particularly that of France and England.

"A trifling increase of the public debt, balanced by a redemption executed or prepared; resources derived from the remains of the national domains; foreign succours, the fruits of victory and wise policy; these, added to the ordinary public contributions, M. Cretet observed, might perpetuate to the latest term of glory a vast empire, but lately almost overwhelmed under the wreck of a terrible revolution.

"It has been said, and unhapplly it is but too true, that *Europe seems as if she could no longer reckon upon the benefits of peace*, which have been promised by her unfaithful treaties; she does not even enjoy the benefit of a truce, which is a necessary interval, previous to the re-commencement of hostilities. If we examine how it is that, in the midst of civilization, the people still feel all the effects of barbarism, we must be convinced that some extraordinary cause must have occurred to throw Europe into a state, the most opposite to the repose and interest of the surrounding nations.

"The abrogation of the rights of nations was prepared at the commencement of the last age, by the contempt of an ambitious nation, which was disposing itself for the attainment of universal dominion; and it was crushed beyond remedy, when one of the ministers of the nation, lifting up the voice of audacity, dared to proclaim, "That a single cannon-shot should not be fired in Europe, without the permission of his government."

"Europe remained mute and indifferent to this insulting declaration. She seemed as if she wished to conceal the fact, that this signal of dominion was the loss of her independence; and that as this nation had assumed the command, obedience was absolutely necessary. Imprudent slumber, which has since produced such melancholy consequences.

"The assertion made by the minister Chatham, flattered the pride and ambition of his nation.

"England, favored by unheard of events, pursued its designs with rapidity. London at this day would probably have been the metropolis of the universe, if Heaven had not given birth to an extraordinary man, if Heaven had not charged him with the re-establishment of the law of nations, in endowing him with prudence, and every necessary means for accomplishing his destiny with success.

"His genius has laid those storms incessantly excited by our implacable enemy—his powerful hand has paralyzed her efforts—but at the same time he constructed a vast system, the only one which could remedy the evils of Europe.

"The struggle which subsisted between France and England appeared first as though it could not be terminated but by reason or by force. The effects of reason will always vanish in proportion as our enemies pretend to the dominion of the universe, through that of the seas; and as long as its councils resound with those savage cries for a war of extermination, the means of force must be prepared against this nation; but nature opposes obstacles to their execution, the duration of which we are unable to ascertain.

"New combinations are upon the point of fixing the future, and consolidating our hopes, sooner or later, for the return of a lasting peace. He has formed a power in the centre of Europe, sufficiently strong to break the force of every attack it has received, as well as those that may yet be prepared against it.

"England, abusing its situation and its immense maritime forces, has itself indicated the points from whence she may be resisted with success. To the efforts that she makes by sea, it may be necessary to oppose greater efforts upon land; and since she pretends to insulate and cut off other nations, by laying the ocean under an edict, just reprisals call upon us to insulate her, and to shut her out of the continent, to the greatest extent that may be possible.

"Thus, till England shall console the weeping commerce of nations, and renouncing an universal monopoly, shall restore them their natural rights, and no longer pretend to dispute with them, except in respect to the advantages of its soil, and the perfections of its arts, her vessels, loaded with unproductive riches, shall shew themselves in vain upon those extensive coasts which shall repulse them. England will at last be tired of this rigorous divorce; it shall restore to Europe the empire of reason, and with it a permanent peace.

"Such are the obstacles that oppose a peace so desirable; we ought to render ourselves worthy of it, by putting ourselves in a situation to obtain it by conquest."

PARIS, *April* 1.

Yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M. the prince, arch-chancellor of the empire, repaired to the Senate, which had been assembled by order of the emperor.—After being received with the usual ceremony, his serene highness caused the secretary of the Senate to read the decree, which authorised him to preside at the present session, and he then pronounced the following address:

GENTLEMEN;

AT the moment when France, uniting in opinion with you, assured her happiness and glory, by swearing allegiance to our august sovereign, your wisdom prescribed the necessity of establishing a system of hereditary government, and of confirming it by institutions analogous thereto.

Your wishes are partly accomplished, and they will be still more so by the several acts which his majesty the emperor and king, has directed me to place before you. And receiving with gratitude these new testimonials of his confidence in the Senate, and love for his people, you will hasten to cause them to be transcribed into your registers.

The first of the acts which I come to communicate, is a statute containing the dispositions which result from the 14th article of the constitutional acts of the 28th Floreal, (year 12.) This statute regulates whatever concerns the civil establishment of the imperial family, and designates the duty of the princes and princesses, who compose it, towards the emperor.

The principles which constitute that important family statute, announce how dear it is to the heart of his majesty, that the dynasty of which he is the founder, should perpetuate the happiness of France, and fulfil the elevated hopes of which it is the object. It is above all interesting to the people, that the princes should be raised above other men. The honors which surround their cradle, are founded in the wish of giving additional authority to the examples of submission and virtue, which are the first debt towards the country.

It is also necessary to the accomplishment of their high destinies, that they should be placed from their birth, under the eyes of the father of the empire, in order that his superintendance should direct their thoughts to the interest of the state, and that the most rigid morals should purify and ennoble all their attachments.

The second act is a decree, which effects the re-union of the Venetian provinces to the kingdom of Italy, whereby that part of his majesty's estates will receive the increased importance and lustre, which the glory of its founder gave reason to expect.

By the 3d decree, his majesty confers the throne of Naples on his imperial highness prince Joseph, and his legitimate male issue. It reserves to the prince all the rights assured to him by the constitutions of the empire—declaring always, that the crowns of France and Naples shall never be united on the same head. This glorious reward of prince Joseph's services, and of his constant and pious attachment to the chief of his family, will be to you, gentlemen a subject of lively satisfaction, which will be increased on learning that this elevation of a prince, the object of your veneration and love, will not interfere with any of his relations to us, and that the new king of Naples preserves with his crown, the title of grand elector.

Third and fourth decrees. The one contains the cession in full sovereignty to his imperial highness prince Murat, of the dutchies of Cleves and Berg. The other confers, with the same title, the principality of Guastalla on her imperial highness the princess Pauline, and on her husband the prince Borghese.

The military glory of prince Murat, the importance and splendor of his success, his public and private virtues, will interest every Frenchman in the just recompence which they have obtained, and will endear his authority to his new subjects. Prince Murat will be charged with the defence of an important part of the frontier of the empire—nor could his majesty confide it to worthier hands.

You have appreciated the merit of prince Borghese, even before your decrees had naturalized him among us—his conduct in the last campaign gives him additional claims to your esteem, and the public confidence.

The 5th decree transfers in full sovereignty to marshal Berthier, the principality of Neutchatel. This affecting proof of the emperor's benevolence to his ancient companion in arms, to an intrepid and enlightened co-operator, cannot fail to interest the sensibility of all good hearts, and to furnish cause of congratulation to intelligent minds.

The sixth decree operates the reunion of Lucca, Massa, Carrara, and Garfagna.

The seventh decree erects in the states of Parma and Placentia three grand titles, of which the splendor will be supported by considerable arrangements which have been made in these countries by order of his majesty.

By the effect of similar reserves contained in the decrees relative to the states of Venice, the kingdom of Naples, and principality of Lucca, his majesty has created rewards, which are worthy of him, for several of his subjects, who have rendered great military services, and who in the exercise of eminent functions, have contributed in a distinguished manner, to the welfare of the state.

The emperor intends that these titles shall become the property of those who shall receive them, and who shall have the right of transmitting them to their eldest male descendants, as a monument of imperial munificence, and of the just motives by which it has been excited.

This great conception, gentlemen, and the secondary measures which accompany it, will make known to Europe, the value which he attaches to the brave exploits, that have seconded his labors, and to the fidelity of those, whom he has employed in the direction of important affairs. This disposition also presents political advantages, which cannot escape your discernment. The habitual splendor which surrounds men of eminent dignity, gives an authority of precept and example over the people, which the monarch sometimes advantageously substitutes for the authority of public office—while, on the other hand, those men become the natural advocates of the people to the throne; it is therefore the interest of the state that, by the stability and splendor of their conditions, they should be raised above all vulgar considerations.

To these motives, the legitimacy of which cannot be contested, are superadded other advantages easily imagined, and which I believe it superfluous to analize.

Such, gentlemen, are the profound bases, on which the emperor would establish the great political system, with the conception of which the Divine Providence has inspired him. It is thus assuring the happiness of the present generation, and in preparing the grandeur of future ages, that he incessantly adds to the sentiments of love, admiration and respect, which you participate in common with all the French.

PROPOSALS.

FOR building a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH on ſquare 877 in the city of Waſhington will be received by the ſubſcriber until Monday the 9th of June next. It is expected the perſons propoſing will mention SEPARATELY the maſons, and carpenters work, and the materials appertaining to both branches.

The building to be of brick, contemplated to be 58 by 45 feet in the clear, and two ſtories high.

The propoſals to be in writing and left with the ſubſcriber, capitol Hill, with whom a plan of the building may be ſeen.

HENRY INGLE, Regiſter.

Waſhington, May 28—tJun9