

ministration be changed; may not such a measure as this strike back upon its authors, and produce a change in the tide of events—If the sun of federalism be set, would it not be unkind in us, the very day after it, to suffer the gentlemen to injure themselves by such an act?

I hope, continued Mr. Otis, that the sun of federalism is not set. If it really be set, I hope that the satellite which that gentleman inhabits will not soon experience the want of its animating and protecting influence. I believe it is not set, and ardently hope that that quarter of the union, as well as all the rest, will long continue to feel its vivifying effects.

It might be proper to repeal the obnoxious laws, without branding with corrupt motives those who enacted them. Mr. Otis concluded with declaring that in the accomplishment of this purpose, if examination and enquiry warranted it, as well as in every proper step to gratify the citizens of the Mississippi territory, he would heartily concur.

(To be continued.)

TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1800.

The bill for the erection of a Mausoleum to GEORGE WASHINGTON was again before the House; when after a debate, protracted beyond the usual hour of adjournment, the question was taken by yeas and nays on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, and carried Yeas 43—Nays 40.

The bill does not decide the dimensions or the position of the Mausoleum; but appropriates 200,000 Dollars for its erection.

The debate was, in some parts of it, defultory, tedious, and uninteresting; and in others, forcible, and spirited. In particular the eloquence of Mr. Harper and Mr. Randolph was lofty and impressive; in the collision of opinion, the ordinary rules of decorum were prostrated; and language, indignant and sarcastic, impeaching personal motive, was reciprocated with keen severity.

(Debate in our next.)

The House then adjourned to this day week.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

Accounts from TENNESSEE state that the votes of the Electors are as follow:

For Thomas Jefferson	3
Aaron Burr	3

By the proclamation of the governor of South Carolina, it appears that Thomas Lowndes, John Rutledge, Benjamin Huger, Thomis Sumter, William Butler and Thomas Moore, are elected members of the House of Representatives for that state in the ensuing Congress.

RETURN OF VOTES,  
For President and Vice-President of the United States.

	Adams.	Pinckney	Jefferson	Burr	Scattering
New-Hampshire	6	6			
Massachusetts	16	16			
Rhode-Island	4	3			1
Connecticut	9	9			
Vermont	4	4			
New-York			12	12	
New-Jersey	7	7			
Pennsylvania	7	7	8	8	
Delaware	3	3			
Maryland	5	5	5	5	
Virginia			21	21	
Kentucky					
Tennessee			3	3	
North Carolina	4	4	8	8	
South Carolina			8	8	
Georgia			4	4	
	65	64	69	69	1

La Fayette is spoken of in the Hamburg papers as minister from the French Republic to the United States.

An embargo, imagined likely to be of but short duration, has been laid on all the French vessels in Bordeaux.

Accounts from Gibraltar, as late as Nov. 4, state that the French had taken possession of LEGHORN on the 16th of October;

and that a large fleet of transports, &c. was at Gibraltar with 20,000 troops on board; 12,000, it is said, were destined to Egypt, and 8,000 to Lisbon.

The American Consul at *Cowes* has given official notice, That American vessels with tobacco, intending to stop, at any Port in the British Channel, must make either *Falmouth* or *Cowes* that port, or they will be exposed to seizure.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the *George Washington* frigate, captain Bainbridge, dated at Algiers, October 14, 1800.

"I am sorry to inform you, that we are to set sail from hence to-morrow, for Constantinople, which will of course detain us from our country at least nine months. We are going to carry presents from the Dey of Algiers to the Grand Seignior. We are to take with us 20 gentlemen, two negro Turks, 60 Turkish women, 2 lions, 2 tygers, 4 horses, 200 sheep, besides jewels and money. The Dey insisted on our going; and we had only to choose between compliance and slavery. They have hoisted the red flag at our maintop gallant-mast head."

It is said that our Consul had to enter into a security on the part of the United States of 800,000 dollars, for the safe delivery at Constantinople, of the cargo of the *George Washington*.

SALEM, December 11.

Late from Algiers and Gibraltar.

On Tuesday arrived at this port, the ship *Brutus*, William Brown, commander in 32 days from Gibraltar, and 40 from Algiers. Captain Brown informs, that the United States frigate *George Washington*, captain Bainbridge, sailed for Constantinople on the 19th of October; having on board the Algerine General of Marine and suite, with presents, &c. for the Grand Seignior. The Dey of Algiers, by force, compelled captain Bainbridge to perform this service, and threatened, in case of refusal, War to the United States, and slavery to the Officers and Crew of the *George Washington*.

The Dey also insisted, that the ship *Brutus*, captain Brown, should unlade, and go to the Isle of Rhodes, for a cargo of Turks—no pay or freight to be allowed—but the voyage to be considered as a favour granted by the United States. Through the influence of the American Consul, Mr. O'Brien, and the ship's being private property, and having a perishable cargo on board, she was excused from this service. Captain Brown embraced this favourable moment, fearing a further requisition and quitted Algiers, on the 25th of October. Captain Brown brought dispatches to the secretary of state containing the particulars of this extraordinary affair.—Mr. O'Brien, the Consul, and Captain Bainbridge, had remonstrated, but were obliged to comply, to prevent a more serious difficulty. Two days out from Algiers, Captain Brown was brought to by the British brig *Carmelia*; the lieutenant of which informed—that she was bound for Egypt, with dispatches from Lord Keith; and that his Lordship, with the fleet and transports under the command, was destined for Egypt. On arriving at Gibraltar, no one was permitted to land from the *Brutus*, because she was from the Barbary coast—but an American, a resident there, came along side, and informed—that the French marched into Leghorn on the 10th of October, agreeably to a stipulation in the Treaty with the Emperor—that the inhabitants were much exasperated at the measure, and that it had excited considerable commotion, in that unfortunate city.—The day the *Brutus* arrived at Gibraltar, an American ship owned by Murray and Mumford, of New-York, sailed, and was captured by some Spanish Gun boats, in a few hours—she had previously been boarded by the same Boats, and cautioned against entering Gibraltar, it being declared in a state of blockade by his Catholic Majesty—the however did enter and fell her cargo of Flour—she was carried to Algiziras, and would probably be condemned.

The Gentleman also informed, that the *Plague* at Cadix continued its ravages, and that it had spread into the interior of Spain, that it was at Malaga; and that in consequence the English at Gibraltar were very strict in their quarantine regulations.—The next day Cap. B. took advantage of the Convey of two frigates, which had under their protection 52 transports, most of them full of troops, bound for Lisbon—before they got through the

Gut, a westerly wind springing up, which obliged the whole fleet to put into the Bay of Tutean, on the Barbary Coast—found there, seven sail of the line, and 45 transports with more troops. Next day was joined by Lord Keith, with four more sail of the Line, and a number of Frigates. The fleet all that day and night were busily employed in watering, not being able to procure a supply at Gibraltar, owing to the dry season. Next day sailed with part of the fleet for Lisbon, leaving Lord Keith with the residue, and almost all the troops, at Tutean Bay—from whence it was conjectured he was to sail for Egypt. Capt. Brown left the fleet that night.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The appearance of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER has been protracted to this day, by the unavoidable, though unanticipated embarrassments attending the removal of a Printing Office. The vessel, which contained the greater part of the materials, sailed from Philadelphia on the 20th of September; but did not arrive in this City till the 25th inst. owing to her having been driven on shore by the violence of the late storm. This information is given to remove any censure that may have been thrown upon the Editor for his unexecuted delay.

The Editor, at the commencement of his duties, considers it as not improper to state the nature of the plan, which he intends to pursue, and concisely to notice the principles by which he proposes to regulate his own conduct, as well as those by which it is expected that Correspondents will regulate theirs.

Various political opinions divide the civilized world. These opinions in some cases are diffused by the press; in others by the sword.

Amidst this collision of hostile sentiments no surer safeguard of human happiness exists, than the liberty of the Press.

There is truth in the declaration the venerable Congress of 1774, who in their address to the inhabitants of Quebec, speaking of the freedom of the press, say "The importance of this civil, besides the advancement of truth, science, morality, and the arts in general, in its diffusion of liberal sentiments on the administration of government, its ready communication of thoughts between subjects, and its consequential PROMOTION OF UNION AMONG THEM, whereby oppressive officers are shamed or intimidated into more honorable and just modes of conducting affairs."

But while the Editor classes with our dearest rights the Liberty of the Press, he is decidedly inimical to its licentiousness.

As, on the one hand, the conduct of public men and the tendency of public measures will be freely examined, so, on the other, private character will remain inviolable, nor shall indelicate ideas or expressions be admitted, however disguised by satire or enlivened by wit.

No sentiments whatever, on the prevalence of which the general good depends, will be excluded from enquiry and discussion. Guided by this principle, the editor need not caution the public against ascribing to him, a belief in all the opinions which may occasionally be supported, or a disbelief of those which may be opposed. For so he means not to surrender his own sentiments, so he does not expect that those who write for the *National Intelligencer* will surrender theirs.

In the admission of compiled as well as original articles, it will be his object to be impartial, and to exhibit, as they exist, the varying opinions and actions of men. Let it however, be considered, that impartiality does not consist in the ACTUAL ADMISSION of as much political matter on one side as the other; but in a readiness to insert articles of merit on either side.

Aware of the equivocal character of PROFESSIONS, and convinced that the public judgment will be formed, as it ought to be, from the manner in which the *National Intelligencer* shall be conducted, the Editor will add only one remark. His Paper will be purely American. It will be his effort to promote the true interests of his own Country, uninfluenced either by foreign attachments or enmities.

The FOLLOWING are the TERMS on which the *National Intelligencer* will be published, subjoined to which is the address which accompanied the Proposal Papers.

1. The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER shall be printed three times a week on good common paper, and with a new type.

2. The annual subscription shall be FIVE DOLLARS paid constantly in advance by all subscribers not residing in the City of Washington and SIX DOLLARS paid by those who reside in the City; in which case the payment shall be half yearly. It being understood that subscribers, residing at a distance from the City of Washington, are invariably to pay for a year in advance, and in every such case the transmission of the Paper will cease as soon as the period shall expire for which payment shall have been made. No paper will be forwarded in any instance until the money is actually paid.

3. All Letters to be post paid.

The Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, impressed with the great importance of the present crisis, and with the strong necessity of having conducted, at the seat of the General Government, a newspaper, that may claim the reputation of being useful, by diffusing unperverted facts, and correct political ideas, has determined to enter upon the arduous duties which such an object involves. He is well apprised of the expense and exertion which such an establishment requires. But he confides in the prompt and energetic co-operation of the friends of truth and of their country in the different parts of the

Union. As it is his firm determination, that nothing shall be admitted into the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER which shall wound national, or calumniate private character, so it is his unalterable purpose freely to insert, and earnestly to invite, wherever shall promote the general welfare. This, and this only, shall be the motive by which his professional department shall be guided.

Hitherto, in the management of the UNIVERSAL GAZETTE, the Editor has confined himself, agreeably to the original plan, to recording events as they occurred, with but little animadversion on their causes or effects; and as far as opinions were involved, to relating those of others rather than his own. The Universal Gazette will still be continued on the same plan; the only change that takes place, will arise from its being printed at the seat of government at Washington, instead of Philadelphia; whereby its value will be appreciated rather than impaired.

With respect to the *National Intelligencer*, another plan will be pursued. Over a faithful and comprehensive detail of facts will preside a spirit of investigation, a desire to enlighten, not only by fact, but by reason. The tendency of public measures, and the conduct of public men, will be examined with candour and truth.

In addition to the mass of information, furnished by domestic and foreign events, and especially by a detailed statement of the debates and proceedings of Congress, as much original matter will be furnished as the exertions of the Editor shall be able to command. And if he be not deceived, he can promise the readers of the *National Intelligencer*, an organ, which shall communicate the language of truth with accuracy, with dignity, and with spirit.

October 31st, 1800.

The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER is this day presented to the Public. It is the first Paper printed in WASHINGTON; and from the vicinity of the Editor to the Capitol, the seat of the public bodies, he expects to be enabled to furnish the earliest and most correct notices of their deliberations. The crisis of national affairs is deeply interesting, whether contemplated in relation to our internal or external situation. Fully impressed with the sacred duties of the press in such times, and sensible how much good or mischief may be effected by the virtuous or vicious application of the power with which public opinion has invested it, truth and truth only, shall be the guide of the Editor. In many instances he will doubtless be deceived. But in all instances a consciousness of error will be followed by a candid annunciation of it.

The design of the *National Intelligencer* is to diffuse correct information through the whole extent of the union. From the whole extent, therefore, of the union, it must derive the patronage that shall sustain it; and every friend to its plan is invited to promote it, by making known its nature and character to his fellow citizens in his neighbourhood.

For this sole purpose, not in the unworthy spirit of solicitation, it is intended to forward a few of the early numbers to citizens of respectability in the several states, who are requested to use their good offices, if they consider the Paper worthy encouragement.

Oct. 31st, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY, In George Town & the City of Washington. VIZ.

A BRICK HOUSE & LOT near the Union Tavern; the terms of payment as follow, one half cash, the balance in 6 and 9 months, the purchaser giving notes with approved indorsers.

—ALSO—

A number of Lots unimproved; one lot adjoining the above, 47 feet front, 120 back; one lot on the causeway, near Mr. Joseph Peck's building, 26 feet front by 125 back; one fourth of the square in Thomas Beall's addition to George Town, on an elegant eminence, it being part of that square improved by Mr. William Smith; also, a lot in said addition, it being at the diagonal corner from the place of residence of Joseph Nourse, Esq. one lot in the City of Washington, square 164, fronting North K. Street 66 feet 4 inches by 80 feet 10 inches on Connecticut Avenue, containing 8295 square feet, with a spring of excellent water running through said lot.

All the above property will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, and indisputable titles will be given on the purchase money being paid.

JONATHAN JACKSON,

November 12, 1800.

STRAYED OR STOLEN A BLACK MARE With a white streak down her face, with a bunchy mane and tail. No other particular marks that I know. About thirteen hands high, about twelve years old, very heavy made and in good order, FOUR DOLLARS reward and all reasonable charges paid if left either with the subscriber, or at JAMES TIMMONS Liberty Street Baltimore,

By JAMES USHER,

Greenleaf's Point.

Washington City, Nov. 10, 1800.