ſeparate claſs in ſociety, but by men who voluntarily engage in it. For this purpoſe an adequate compenſation muſt be attached to the employment. We thus ſecure their willing and effective ſervices; and inſtead of teaching every man a ſmattering, economy dictates to teach a *few only*, an adequate few, but theſe few thoroughly. But the number of theſe few ſhould always increaſe or diminiſh with the exigency of the caſe, and ſhould in all caſes be perfectly *volunteer*. To this end the ſoldier ſhould be well paid and encouraged. They ſhould in every inſtance be men of approved talents and unexceptionable character. Every ſoldier, in a word, ſhould be a gentleman; and I aver that true economy not only dictates, but reaſon evinces, that the military ſhould and might be ſelected with as much diſcrimination as the judiciary, or any other ſocial department. The abſurdity is in this way avoided of employing a man by *constraint* to ſerve his country, in a buſineſs which, of all others, requires the moſt patriotiſm and ſpirit.

MILTIADES.

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From the Boston Chronicle.

As the Legiſlature have aſſembled to tranſact a buſineſs which is conſidered, by a large proportion of their Conſtituents as a violation of their individual rights it requires the utmoſt circumſpection that intrigue and deception ſhould not become powerful agents in their ultimate deciſion. The deprivation of this privilege is of that magnitude, as will never be forgotten by the People.

It is a fortunate circumſtance, that two books are now in circulation, which develope the meaſures of men, once high in the confidence of their country. One is written by *Alexander Hamilton*, and the other is ſuppoſed to be the lucubrations of *Noah Webster*. The two authors are at variance, but their ſtatements ſerve to inform the citizens of very important tranſactions.

Noah ſays—"That as early as the year 1798, a Treaty offenſive and defenſive with Great-Britain was propoſed, and that many influential characters in the government, were zealouſly engaged in this intereſt, and among them the late Secretary of State; and the Britiſh Miniſter intimated a wiſh to receive a propoſition for this purpoſe from our government.

He further ſays—"That as early as the year 1797, William Cobbett, alias Peter Porcupine, propoſed and urged an offenſive and defenſive Treaty, between the United States, and Great-Britain"—and the writer further ſays, "that it is now aſcertained that Porcupine was an agent of the Britiſh Miniſtry, and correſponded with the under Secretaries of State"—and that it is a known fact, that he had won over to his intereſt the *Government-paper* of the U. States."

Noah further ſays—"that Hamilton, in the ſpring of 1798, addreſſed the People of the U. States, on the neceſſity of raiſing a conſiderable army—endeavoured to convince them of the danger of invaſion—*a danger altogether chimerical and almost morally impossible*—that Hamilton was the principal inſtrument of exciting an unfounded alarm, and producing meaſures that put the country to an "unneceſſary expence."

Thus far Noah Webſter; and while reprobating Hamilton, as the principal inſtrument in obtaining an unneceſſary and expenſive army, he at the ſame time admits, that Mr. Adams, though oppoſed to his plans, gave his ſignature to thoſe acts under which the whole ſyſtem was adopted. Mr. Webſter is called on to juſtify Mr. Adams in thus ſanctioning *as President*, what Mr. Hamilton had deviſed in his official capacity.—It is but a poor conſolation to the People, who have to pay the taxes ariſing from an unneceſſary army to find that Mr. Noah Webſter ſuppoſes the Preſident to be deceived by Hamilton. The Conſtitution contemplates the Preſident above ſuch intrigues and cabals, and though Webſter attempts to vindicate his conduct, yet the ſuggeſtion, that he was deceived by Hamilton, cannot have a tendency to excite the confidence of the citizens in his future adminiſtration. Can Mr. Webſter ſeriouſly ſuppoſe, that if the United States are burthened with an additional debt of millions, in conſequence of raiſing an army declared to be neceſſary, that they will hazard a four years adminiſtration to a man who has been thus far deceived by the intrigues of an individual? If this is the caſe, it proves ſo much againſt Mr. Adams, it is a pity that any friend of his ſhould mention the circumſtance.

But it ſeems, by Hamilton's publication, that the adminiſtration has been in ſome meaſure under the direction of "*Ministers*." Who theſe "*Ministers*" are, the Conſtitution is entirely ſilent. This *Ministerial influence*, however, has been very powerful, not only in *controuling* the conduct, but in *electing* the Preſident. "It was agreed," ſays Hamilton, at one time, "that a few votes ſhould be delivered from Mr. Adams to other perſons" *and* at another, "that it was determined to ſupport Mr. Adams for Chief Magiſtrate." Hamilton talks a great deal about "Miniſters," and a perſon would ſuppoſe he was reading the tranſactions within the Court of St. James's, rather than thoſe of the Preſident of the United States.

Upon the whole, we are furniſhed from theſe documents, with the following particulars, viz. 1ſt, that a treaty, offenſive and defenſive was urged by influential characters in government, with Great Britain.—2d, That Peter Porcupine was under pay of the Britiſh government.—3d, That the ſaid Peter had won over to *his interest*, the GOVERNMENT-PAPER of the United States.—4th, That the army was unneceſſary, and adopted by the intrigue of Hamilton.—5th, That the Preſident gave it his ſanction, though he diſapproved the meaſure.—6th, That a party has ever been controuling our elections for preſident and vice-preſident, and that "miniſters" had ſo far aſſumed the reins of government, as to conſider it "a dangerous and degrading ſyſtem not to conſult them."

This is the picture drawn of our adminiſtration by Hamilton and *his opposer*. This being a fact, is it not beſt to place the government in the hands of thoſe, who have openly borne teſtimony againſt the machinations of Hamilton? As Jefferſon has never been deceived by him, and during his political elevation, he has viewed Hamilton and his ſatellites, as the enemies of the liberties of the people, Hamilton could not have perſuaded Jefferſon to ſign an act for raiſing an army, unleſs he had been convinced of its utility.

One thing however is evident, that the man whom Hamilton recommends, muſt be obnoxious to the friends of this country. Mr. Pinckney is the object contemplated by him and the Eſſex Junto: of conſequence if he is choſen, he muſt be the mere tool of the individuals who elect him. A queſtion then ariſes, if Hamilton under the adminiſtration of Preſident Adams, was able to deceive the government ſo far as to obtain a needleſs and expenſive army, and thereby throw a land tax and other enormous expenſes upon the people, what may we not apprehend if Pinckney ſhould be choſen, who would become the mere automaton of the party who ſuported him?

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NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

By the brig Commerce, arrived here yeſterday, we learn, that on the 24th of September ſhe left at Gibralter 50 ſail of the line and 50 tranſports, with 22,000 troops on board, under the command of Lord Keith. They were taking in water and proviſions; and it was expected they would ſail in a few days—deſtination unknown.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALEXANDER INNES, a Hatter by trade, was ſometime ago on board the Conſtellation frigate and was in 1798 in Norfolk, Virginia He has not ſince been heard off. His friends would be thankful if any perſons who know any thing of his ſituation or reſidence, would communicate it by letter, per poſt, addreſſed to Robert Innes, jun. merchant Eaſton Pennſylvania.

P. S Printers to the Southward of Pennſylvania are requeſted to give the above a place for a few times.

November 28, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that two Tracts of land belonging to CHARLES GRANDPRE lying in the County of Pickering in the Miſſiſippi Territory, and adjoining land belonging to Adam Bingaman, are attached by a Foreign attachment at the ſuit of Joſeph Calvet for a debt of 2063 dollars 50 cents

JOSEPH CALVET.

Nov. 28. 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.

3t.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the members of the enſuing Congreſs and the Public, that he has taken the two houſes in ſquare No. 690, on the New Jerſey Avenue oppoſite the houſe at preſent occupied by Thomas Law, Eſq. where he can accommodate either ſingle Gentlemen or thoſe who have families. The houſes were finiſhed laſt ſpring, ſo that no danger can be apprehended from damp walls He has Stableage for ſeveral horſes and two good Carriage houſes

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.

City of Waſhington,
October 31ſt 1800.

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 unexpected 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 conſiſts, 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 as 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.

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

2d. The annual ſubſcription ſhal 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.

3d 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 expence 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, whatever ſhall promote the general welfare. This, and this only, ſhall be the motive by which his profeſſional deportment 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, formed 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.

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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 enunciation 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 reſpectabillty in the ſeveral ſtates, who are requeſted to uſe their good offices, if they conſider the Paper worthy encouragement.

Oct. 31ſt. 1800.

JOHN BARNES,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Has juſt opened for ſale the following articles at his ſtore oppoſite Mr. Semmes's tavern, in Georgetown, a general aſſortment of

Fresh Teas of the first quality, viz.

Imperial,	Large Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,	Hyſonſkin,
Souchong and	Bohea.

SPICES.

Nutmegs,	Mace,
Cinnamon.	Cloves,

Four bags freſh Almonds.

LIQUORS.

Madeira, ſix years old, Dry Sherry & Port.
Brandy, 4th proof Jamaica ſpirits, and Holland Gin.

COFFEE,

Pennington's beſt refined ſugars.

With a handſome aſſortment of gentlemen's faſhionable London HATS and trimmings.

He has likewiſe for ſale, ten caſes well aſſorted STATIONARY, conſiſting of writing paper of different qualities, Quills, Wafers, and Ink powder, in packages from 80 to 130 dollars on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or approved notes.

Engliſh and American playing cards,
Paſteboard per groce,
Wrapping paper per ream,
A caſe of 7/8 and yard wide Iriſh Linen per piece.

Nov. 14th, 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.