The National Intelligencer,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. WENDESDAY MARCH 18th, 1801. PAID IN ADVANCE.

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Cut Nails for Sale by Whole fale and Retail at the Factory on F Street, and at the Hardware Store of the Subfcriber, where perfons building and all others wifhing to purchafe may be fupplied with any quantity at the moft reafonable rates

JOHN JACK. tf

Wafhington Feb. 4, 1801.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS refpectfully informs his Fellow-Citizens of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel counties including the city of Annapolis, that he will again faithfully ferve them (if elected) in the Congrefs of the United States.

March 5th, 1801. 6t.

Conrad & M'Munn

HAVE opened houfes of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr. Law, about two hundred paces from the Capitol, in New Jerfey avenue, leading from thence to the Eaftern Branch. They are fpacious and convenient, one of which is defigned for ftage paffengers and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is ftableage fufficient for 60 horfes——They hope to merit public patronage

City of Wafhington, Nov. 24, 1800. tf

FOR SALE
SEVENTY THOUSAND
LATHS

Enquire at this Office.

Wafhington, Feb. 18, 1801. 1m

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

TWO Brick dwelling houfes, fituated on the Pennfylvania avenue near the Prefident's houfe; each containing two handfome parlours and paffage on the firft floor, four lodging rooms, including garret, all private, kitchen and cellars; the whole will be completely finifhed in a few days; the yard's front palifadoed and fet with trees; the walks to the ftreet paved or graveled, which will render the fame as comfortable a fituation as any in this City for a private family, and will be fold for lefs than any gentleman can have the fame built for A family of negroes will be taken in part payment, or Lots will be exchanged for Slaves. For particulars enquire on the Premifes of

OWEN ROBERTS.

March 11, 1801. tf

ROBERT ELLIS.

AT the Houfe lately occupied as the Little Hotel—has for fale at low rates, the following articles, viz.

Madeira, 1ft quality,
Dry Sherry,
Port,
Teneriffe,
Malaga,
1ft, 4th, and 5th proof Cogniac Brandy,
4th do. Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin,
Annifeed and Cinnamon Cordials,
Country Rum and Whiskey,

And a general Affortment of Groceries.

☞ Alfo a large fupply of Ladies Morocco Shoes, and firft quality Butter.

Wafhington, March 2, 1801. tf

To be hired out by the quarter or Year.

A LIKELY and well difpofed negro man, about 25 years of age, who is a good Hoftler and driver of a Carriage, and has during his youth been employed as a Houfe boy and waiter at table. He can be warranted for fobriety and honefty. And his mafter would prefer getting him into fervice in the City of Wafhington or George Town, as he has a wife in that Neighbourhood.

Application to be made to the printer.

March 4th, 1801. 6t.

TO BE RENTED.

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with a large garden well inclofed, a ftable for 4 horfes, a Coach Houfe, & other office Houfes, with a good well of water in the Yard, moft elegantly fituated in fquare 104, in the City of Wafhington, for terms apply to

WM. KING

WHO will accommodate through the enfuing fummer a few GENTEEL BOARDERS, by the day, week, or month, at his prefent dwelling Houfe, 4 doors South of Mr. STILLE's Hotel, on Capitol Hill.

March 13, 1801. tf.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THOUGHTS ON ADDRESSES.

It has been truly faid that the recent change made in the adminiftration of the government has been the refult of principle. It has arifen from a deep and difpaffionate conviction of the erroneous nature and operation of principles avowed, and meafures purfued, by men who lately held the reins of authority. In no one inftance, perhaps, has the conftitutional power beftowed on the chief magiftrate been more injurioufly diverted from its contemplated end than by a precipitate, and often extravagant, declaration of fentiments, by an indifcriminate praife of certain men, and a vehement denunciation of others. The occafion for an habitual indulgence in fuch acts has arifen from the numerous addreffes, chiefly complimentary, prefented to him. Under the cover of thefe addreffes, we have feen certain political meafures recommended and enforced in a ftyle calculated but too certainly to produce inflammation and divifion. When the conftitution gave to the Prefident the power recommending to Congrefs fuch meafures as he fhall judge neceffary and expedient, it implicitly denied to him the right of appealing to the paffions of the people, and inciting them to the adoption of favorite meafures.

Thofe enlightened citizens, who have been attentive to the effects recently produced by addreffes and replies, will at this period decline the aid of fo dangerous a weapon, a weapon which hereafter may be turned againft themfelves with the greater effect from themfelves having fet the example. At any rate they will liften with candor to remarks whofe object is to fhew their impropriety.

1. Addreffes are generally entirely adulatory. Hitherto we have feen them invariably flowing from the friends of the executive, whofe language is that of commendation. Their natural tendency therefore is to aggrandife the executive power, which in a republican government requires a more guarded reftraint than any of the other departments.

2. Their extort from the Prefident either an improper difclofure of facts, or compel him to reply, to the chagrin of thofe who addrefs him, in terms of ftudied referve and concealment.

3. Their evident tendency is to reprefent him as the head of a party, fince none but thofe attached to a party addrefs him.

4. They interfere, to a painful extent, with time, which ought to be devoted to more important objects.

5. They conftitute the Prefident preeminently the legiflator of national opinion.

But their moft ferious effect is,

6. To divide the citizens, whom it is the duty of the chief magiftrate to unite. If the Prefident be prudent, modeft and dignified in the expreffion of his fentiments, ftill he will be viewed with jealoufy by thofe who withhold from him that encomium which is beftowed by their political opponents, and who will not fail to extract from his anfwers fentiments to them unpleafant and painful. If he be rafh, arrogant, and undignified, he has it in his power to excite and fofter the worft paffions of thofe of whom he is either the tool, or the mafter, to create diftinctions among the citizens that would not otherwife have exifted, and perhaps by the mad impulfes of ambition to hurry the nation into civil or external war.

Thefe are the convictions of a large, perhaps the largeft part of the republicans of the United States. The leffons of experience have not yet had fufficient time to be covered with the mantle of oblivion. They cannot forget what they have feen and heard; they have feen the peace of fociety hazarded; they have heard innocent, nay praife worthy fentiments denounced; they have heard patriots of unlimited virtue calumniated; they have heard threats encouraged and reciprocated.

After this experience can they err? Is it poffible that in purfuit of a trifling momentary good at beft equivocal, they will fall into the imitation of acts which they were the firft in others to condemn? We will not believe it. We will confide in their felf command. We know that poffeffed of the feelings of men, they cherifh fentiments of the livelieft enthufiafm. We know too that they entertain fentiments of refpect and of love for the great and virtuous man, whom they have called to the firft place in their gift. But do we not alfo know that they poffefs powers of mind equal to the due command of all their feelings? Do we not know that they can reprefs the indulgence of thefe feelings whenever the public good requires it?

Let then this commanding principle regulate their actions; and if its obligations need any additional aid, let it be found in a refpect for the chafte republican character of Mr. Jefferfon, who will not fail to derive more fatisfaction from the enlightened and temperate deportment of his political friends, than from the moft refined or extravagant panegyric.

It may be neceffary to obferve, to prevent mifconception, that thefe remarks do not apply to any expreffion of the fentiments or defires of any number or affociation of citizens on any particular or important occafion, when fuch expreffion may be an act of high and indifpenfible duty; but *exclufively* to thofe adulatory and congratulatory productions, which have lately flourifhed fo luxuriantly in this country.

THERE is not an idea more deftructive to the peace, or more fubverfive of the happinefs of thefe States, than that they poffefs diftinct and clafhing interefts, whofe natural tendency it is to produce difcord and divifion.

The truth is that the varying interefts which arife from the different directions given to induftry, inftead of being germs of hoftility, are, rightly underftood, cements of union and mutual dependence.

If this be the cafe, and if the great body of the people, whether they occupy a northern, a fouthern, or an intermediate region of the union, embrace the fame great principles of republicanifm, does not the diffufion of fentiments calculated to eftrange one part of the United States from another by the afcription to one of principles and views hoftile to the other, merit the fevere condemnation of every good man.

It is with this view that the following performance is republifhed. The intelligent reader will remark that it contains neither fact nor reafoning; but that it is a torrent of declamation addreffed to local prejudice and falfe feeling.

From the Boston Palladium.

TO NEW-ENGLAND MEN.

Before evils have happened, it is the part of wifdom to exhibit their worft afpects. When they are known to be inevitable or have actually occurred, it is no lefs the office of wifdom to difplay their palliation or their remedies. It would be cowardly, in defpair, to aggravate their weight, or to fink under its preffure. No: Bad as our profpects are, they are not hopelefs. There is a fure refource for hope in ourfelves. The fteady good fenfe of New-England will be a fhield of defence, and it will be armour *ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ite.* The public fpirit and opinion of this divifion of the union, conftitute a force which the enemies of our conftitutions and fundamental interefts, will labour to corrupt, but will not dare to withftand.

For New-England is not inhabited by a conquered people. Their opinions will have fome influence on the policy, if their commerce, navigation and credit fhould have no hold on the hearts of their rulers. Even conquerers, unlefs they were willing to have their fighting work to do over again, would choofe to mafk, under the moft fpecious difguifes, the violation of rights and the contempt of opinions.

There is evidence enough, that the party expected to rule, is not friendly to the commerce of any of the ftates, and efpecially to the fifheries and navigation of the eaftern ftates. We do not want, they argue, an expenfive navy for the fake of thefe; nor thefe for the fake of a navy. Navies breed wars, and wars augment navies, and both augment expenfes, and this brings forth funding fyftems, banks and corrupt influence.

Thefe few words contain the fyftem of our new politicians, which it is probable they will be, in future, as in time paft, complaifant enough to one another to call philofophy.—Such illuminifm, fuch vifions of bedlam, have vifited fome famous heads, that do not repofe within its cells, and condenfed their thin effences into fchemes of political reform, projects of cheap governments, that are to be rich without revenue, ftrong without force, venerable with popular prejudice directed by faction againft them. Learned fools are of all the greateft as well as the moft indocile. Accordingly, in defpite of the experience of all the world and of our own, in defpite of common fenfe and the dictates of obvious duty, fuch men, high in reputation, and expected to be high in office, have infifted that we do not want a fingle foldier, not a fingle armed fhip: That credit is an abufe, an evil to be cured only by having none, a cancer that eats and will kill unlefs cut or burnt out with cauftics: that if we have any fuperfluity, foreigners will come for it, if they need it, and if they do not, it would be a folly and a lofs for us to carry it to them. They tell us with emphafis, and feem to expect our vanity will gain them credit for faying, that America ought to renounce the fea and to draw herfelf clofely into her fhell. Let the mad world trade, negociate and fight, while we Americans live happily, like the Chinefe, enjoying abundance, independence and liberty.

This is faid by perfons clad in Englifh broadcloth and Irifh linen—who import their conveniences from England, and their politics from France. It is folemnly pronounced as the only wife policy for a country, where the children multiply fafter than the fheep—and it is, inconfiftently enough too, pronounced by thofe who would have all farmers, no manufacturers.

Notions of this ftamp of fublimated extravagance have been often in the heads of bookmakers and projectors. Some Frenchmen fuggefted a fcheme, of like wifdom, to bind kings and princes, not republics, to keep the peace, and be of the good behavior; and there are fome declaimers who would have the Indians on the frontiers enter into recognizance, and thus get rid of the expence and danger of a ftanding army, of four regiments.—But they would have a militia, half a million ftrong, made expert foldiers by training them, unpaid, till they become equal to veterans.—A militia fyftem is right; thefe reformers, however, never touch truth but to diftort it, nor any found principle but to drive it to extremes. They would, therefore, make a militia fyftem burthenfome, unweildy and corrupt—a ftanding army for faction, diftinguifhed like governor M'Kean's corps, by a ftrange badge, and arrayed againft the government.

It is indeed probable that thefe wild theories have never yet much difturbed the world by adding the brains of any man who had its bufinefs to do. Such political fophifts, till lately, have been calmly defpifed, but never trufted with power. Into the hands of fuch children it has never before been thought prudent to put knives.

If to punifh the manifold fins of this nation, God's difpleafure dooms it to be delivered over to projectors and philofophifts, the firft of the fort who ever had the chance to play the ftatefman, will they have the temerity to undertake, and will they accomplifh their plans?

In free ftates, fo long as they preferve their laws and their tranquility, the public opinion is the efficient ruler. In times of convulfion, it is probably lefs regarded in fuch ftates than under defpotifm, becaufe it can be counterfeited better. Suppofe Mr. Jefferfon fhould come into office: with all his refinements, he is reputed a man of genius. His experience and caution, we hope, will forbid his pufhing fchemes againft the clear fenfe of the people, or even of a very large part of them. If the reformers fhould cry, perifh commerce, fifheries and navigation, live and profper agriculture—yet the conception of this precious project would be found eafier than its execution. Reformers make nothing of