

...of the supreme court was also vacant, both important offices, and also several clerkships of counties were vacant, as all these, one excepted, would fall into the hands of the federal party. It was reasonably expected that the reelection of the governor for one year would be set against these offices, one for seven, and the other for five years. But that would not satisfy, these offices were considered as belonging to the federal party of right, for their superior talents and virtue, and the republicans who were stupid and ignorant were not entitled to them, nor any allowance on account of them, but there was a Senator to be chosen for six years and that was to be set against the governor for one—or to have the appearance of reciprocity the republicans might turn governor Bloomfield out of office and out of the government house, and compel him to seek a new habitation in the winter, and elect a federalist a governor in his place, and in that case they might have a senator, so that by this arrangement which was the only one you would submit to, the important offices of the state were to go into the hands of the federalists, and the republicans was to suffer the mortification of turning Gov. Bloomfield out of office into the bargain, for the sake of one senator—or if they would elect a federal Senator and the other state officers federalists then they might have a governor for one year, and have a full view of the liberality of the federalists and the obstinacy of the republicans. It is worthy of observation, that the Vice-President, whose duty it is to execute the office of Governor in case of a vacancy of that office, is a Republican, and in case of a vacancy of a senator his duty is to fill that office during the recess of the legislature, so that the republicans actually had in their hands the offices in controversy for one year. They were willing, however, to do this, to re-elect Governor Bloomfield—to leave the senator for the next legislature to chafe and according to the common course of Congressional proceedings, he will not be waived before they meet, and to elect for chief justice, clerk of the supreme court and clerks of the county courts (one excepted) federalists. The office of chief justice for seven years is infinitely more important to the state than that of governor for one, the transients of turning a man out of the office of governor who came fairly into the office, and had behaved well in it, was what the republicans would not submit to, & this is the great bone of contention between the two parties to try your liberality, however, as you had made so many professions about it, they went into joint meeting and appointed the clerk of the supreme court and clerk of two of the county courts, all federalists, but you refused to re-appoint a republican clerk in one of the counties, and the county is in consequence thereof without a clerk—your policy evidently was to extend from the republicans by presence of liberality all the offices you could, but never to yield to them one—should the state suffer by the vacancies in several offices, the evil is to be laid at your own door. I now gentlemen take my leave of you, having imperceptibly extended this address much beyond what I intended when I sat down to write it.

I am with respect your humble servt.
WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON.
Newark, Dec. 1202.

FOR SALE.
By public vendue at **SMITH'S Hotel**, in the city of Washington, on Thursday the 12th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, the following tract of Land—
Situate in Northumberland County, State of Virginia, late the residence and property of PRESTLY THORNTON, Esq. containing 2,500 acres, lying immediately on the river Potomac—1,700 acres of which are the most valuable kind of low grounds on the river, between 3 and 400 heavily timbered; the remainder is wavy high land, extremely productive. The soil of this tract is equal to any in the State for the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy and small grain of all kinds. On this tract are a large commodious two story Brick Mason House, and two offices, a large brick stable, valuable barn, crru house, and many other out houses, all in good repair. The orchards and garden contain a variety of valuable fruit trees, and the waters abound with excellent fish and oysters. It is situate about a day's sail from Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk. There are two good mill seats for grist or saw mills on this estate, and plenty of cedar and chestnut timber, exclusive of the heavy timber, which if fawed up into fencing will command a price in the city of Washington nearly equal to the value of the land.
The terms of sale will be one third cash, and the residue of the purchase money in payments which will be made known at the time of sale.
RICH^d. PETERS, jun.
December 8. apt25f.

FOR SALE.
A likely young **NAGHO WOMAN.**
GOOD House servant—Enquire at the Office of the National Intelligencer.
ALSO,
TO LET—A convenient Two story Brick dwelling House, &c. near the Capitol—Enquire as above.
Nov. 22. if.

From a Late London Paper.
THE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE THROUGH THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. LETTER XIV. TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

The territory of Columbia is an advantageous portion of land, ceded to the United States by the States of Virginia and Maryland, for the purpose of building a metropolis in the heart and center of the Union. This city, which is now erecting, is called Washington, in honour of the memory of that excellent man, who by his valour and his consummate prudence, established an infant nation; that, in its quick advances to maturity, amazes and affrights the observers in the old world, with its expanding beauties and colossal magnitude. The Federal City is judiciously laid out between the forks of the Potomack river. It was called into action at the commencement of this century by the united voice of a regenerated and aspiring empire; not like a Babylon, or Persopolis, or Thebes, or Palmyra, for the gloomy purposes of idolatry and despotism; to consecrate a tyrant and legitimate evil, but to form the head quarters of rational liberty, where man may act with the accordant dignity of his nature, and disseminate love to all who are virtuous, and protection to those who have been beaten down by oppression.

This city stands in latitude 38, 53, N. extending nearly four miles upon the Potomack and the eastern branch of that river, including a tract of territory exceeded by none in America for salubrity, convenience, and beauty; the land is variegated by gradual and gentle swellings, forming a sufficient descent for rain water: within the limits are a great number of excellent springs. The warens of Reedy Branch, and Tyber Creek, may be conveyed to the President's house. The source of Tyber Creek is elevated about 236 feet above the level of the tide, in the said creek. The perpendicular height of the ground on which the capital stands is 78 feet above the level of the tide, the water may therefore be conveyed to the capital. The eastern branch of the Potomack is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about four miles above its mouth, while the channel lies close along the bank adjoining the city. The situation of this metropolis is upon the great post road, equidistant from the northern and southern extremities of the union, and nearly so from the Atlantic and Pittsburgh, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of a trading country, perhaps the richest, and comprising the most extensive interlateral resources of any in America. The plan of this city appears to contain some important improvements upon that of the best planned cities in the world; combining, in a remarkable degree, convenience, regularity, grand and picturesque prospects, magnificence, ample room, and what is imperiously necessary, in the construction of all towns in America, a free circulation of the air. The positions of the different public edifices, and those arranged for the several squares and areas of different shapes, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, susceptible of such future amendment, as may be found necessary for use or ornament. The capital is situated on an ennobling eminence, towering above, and commanding a view of, every part of the projected seat of Government, and of a considerable portion of the adjoining country. To the eastward and northward the fences are charmed with a display of the cultivated plains and valleys of Maryland; and to the southward and westward, with the purple hills of Virginia, whose shores are washed and adorned with the waves of the Potomack.

I am very solicitous that this building should be as august as it is possible to make it. As all our ideas have a relative connection, I have no doubt but that sublime emotion, which is termed greatness of soul, may be, in some sort, inspired by the contemplation of grand objects. Although the Magi would be unquestionably as wise in a hovel as in a temple, yet the popular reverence towards them would be increased by associating correspondent figures and symbols, calculated to excite admiration. This attention to public edifices is necessary in all nations; but particularly in a young knot of provinces, where the character is to be formed and assimilated and ameliorated, by the captivations of art, and the influence of magnanimous example. An embassy from the savages of the interior, might be more advantageously conducted in a masonry structure than a private chamber; the prospect of what is greater than ourselves induces ambition in a friend, and obedience in a foe. It is practicable to uplift the national sentiment by national ornament. The luxuriance of nature in this selected district, is most admirably calculated for the furtherance of such vast and splendid designs.—Lines or avenues of direct communication have

been devised to connect the most distant objects. These traverse avenues, or diagonal streets, are laid out with great skill, to facilitate the communication throughout the city. North and south lines, intersected by others, running due east and west, make the distribution of the city into streets, squares, &c.; and those lines have been ordered as to meet at certain given points, with the divergent avenues. The grand or leading streets are from 130 to 180 feet wide, with foot ways, planted with trees on each side, and a paved way for carriages. The lesser streets will be from 90 to 110 feet wide. In order to execute this plan, a true meridional line was drawn, by celestial observations, which passes through the area of the capitol. This line was crossed by another running due east and west: these lines were accurately measured, and made the basis on which the whole plan was designed and established. The lines were all executed by a transit instrument, and the acute angles determined by actual measurement, nothing being left to the uncertainty of the compass. By a unanimous vote of the first congress that sat in the capitol, it was ordered to erect a mausoleum of marble, in honour of the late General Washington. I shall presume to recommend it to the consideration of the government to cause fountains and fowers to be made in this city, which humane and politic proceeding may be effected with great facility from the gentle declivities of the ground: Every thing tending to ablation, cleanliness, and perfection, cannot be too rigidly enforced in all populous establishments in America. Washington, or the Federal City, is separated from George Town, in Montgomery County, Maryland, in the West, by Rock Creek; but that town is now involved in the territory of Columbia. It is 42 miles S. W. by S. from Baltimore, 876 from Philadelphia, in the district of Maine, 500 from Boston, 248 from New York, 144 from Philadelphia, 133 from Richmond, in Virginia, 232 from Halifax, in North Carolina, 630 from Charleston, South Carolina, and 794 from Savannah in Georgia.

NATCHEZ, October 28.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend in this place, dated October 19, 1802.
"Yesterday the Intendant issued orders, not only for flouting the port of New-Orleans against American vessels coming with cargoes to sell, which was expected; but even totally to prevent the deposit—a step that must produce infinite embarrassment, as well as much loss to many of the citizens of the United States. Two boats that arrived from above yesterday, with flour, were not allowed to land it, consequently cotton, &c. coming from Natchez will be in the same predicament."

FRANKFORT, November 29.
An express arrived at this place last evening, from New-Orleans, with dispatches for his excellency governor Garrard, containing the interesting, but disagreeable intelligence of the Port having been shut against the American Commerce, on the 18th of October. As there can be no doubt of its authenticity, we conceive it our duty to promulgate the information with all possible expedition.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Meeker, Williamson and Patton, to his excellency James Garrard esq. dated at New Orleans, October 18, 1802.
"The Intendant has this day issued a decree declaring the Port of New-Orleans to be shut; and what has been very unexpected, and we conceive contrary to every principle of right, that the right of deposit by the Americans shall no longer exist, without granting any other eligible place as an equivalent stipulated by the 22d Article of the Treaty between the United States and his Catholic Majesty. The Governor of this province at first shewed every disposition to counteract this measure; but as the publication has been made six hours without his taking notice of it, we are apprehensive that he has relinquished the intention of opposing it; and in this state of doubt we remain."

By a letter from Dr. James Speed, enclosing the annexed proclamation, we find that application, on the 19th of October, for permission to land American property was refused, and the gentleman informed that he must either return to Natchez or put it on board American vessels.
It was said that a proclamation was daily expected, requiring all Americans to remove in 40 days, and that thereafter no American vessels would be permitted to enter the Belshia.
The heads of departments were in close consultation the whole of the day on which the express started.

Lexington, (K.) November 30.
Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, to a respectable mercantile house in this town, dated October 19.
"Yesterday between the hours of two and three in the afternoon, this port was shut against Americans, by order of

the Intendant; and what is more astonishing and truly lamentable is, that in the same order, the deposit of our goods and produce, cease from the date of the order. Enclosed I send you a copy of the order, carefully translated into English from the Spanish.—I beg that you will give it immediate publicity, that our countrymen may not act in the dark.—I dare not comment on the subject.—It has produced a general fermentation; and the peace, and happiness and tranquillity of all are greatly disturbed. We considered here as a declaration of WAR, and the citizens here look forward to deplorable consequences.

Another, same date.
"It is not pretended that the Intendant had any orders from court for this most unexpected determination [the not allowing Americans the privilege of depositing their goods at Orleans].—We are told that the minister expressed some surprise at observing the deposit still continued in the city of Orleans, after the expiration of the three years, expecting certainly some other equivalent place to be appropriated, for the depot on the Mississippi. Every officer of government, and every individual in the colony, we believe differs in opinion with the Intendant except his councillor (alfeiler) and all dread the consequences. The governor had threatened to oppose the resolution of the Intendant, but has done nothing. It must now rest with our government. The French troops are daily expected here to take possession of the colony."

Philadelphia, Dec. 9.
An important and interesting trial was yesterday concluded, in the Supreme Court, between the Commonwealth and Mr. Benjamin Gibbs, jun. This was an indictment, founded on the last election law, and removed from the Mayor's Courts, in April session. The indictment, charges Mr. Gibbs, with designing to interrupt and impede the election, in October, 1801, by using opprobrious language and threatening Mr. John Beckley, one of the Judges, in the execution of his office.

In his defence, the Council for Mr. Gibbs contended, that Mr. Beckley had put improper questions to Mr. Gibbs, the father of the defendant, on his coming to vote, whereby the father was insulted, and the passions and spirit of the son excited, and that Mr. Beckley in so doing was not in the execution of his office; and that at any rate, Mr. Gibbs was not within the intention of the law, as he had not gone to the election ground with a design to interrupt the election; but if any interruption had taken place, it had been occasioned by a sudden quarrel, excited by the judge and an Inspector, one Liberty Browne.

The council for the commonwealth, in answer, contended that these questions were legal and proper and that Mr. Gibbs was within the law.
The questions may be remembered by many persons, the principal were: Did you ever join the British forces? Did you ever take an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the King of Great Britain? Were you attainted of treason? &c.
The court in their charge to the Jury, declared those questions to have been improper and illegal, and that they thought Mr. Gibbs not within the spirit of the law.

The Jury after deliberating about one hour, found a verdict of not guilty; which they returned to the Court yesterday.

We hope at a future day, to give a more detailed account of this trial.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, dated November 25.
"In choice of speaker yesterday, the strength of the federalists was tried—the votes were for Robert Stark, 65; James Lowndes, 22; Dr. Jour, 5; Keating L. Simons, 1."

Richmond, December 8.
On Monday last, the House of Delegates of this Commonwealth formed a quorum. Mr. Barbour nominated Mr. John Mercer as a character to fill the chair—Mr. Pinny nominated Mr. Edmund Harrison as a person equally well qualified for that office: both these gentlemen have been uniformly on the Republican side of the question. On examining the ballots; the votes were—
For Mr. E. Harrison, 71.
For Mr. J. Mercer, 53.

Yesterday, Doctor John Adams, the member for this City, presented in the House of Delegates, the memorial of Henry Pace relative to the Public Printer.

Mr. Brokenbrough, in a manly and pointed speech, opposed the reception of the memorial by the House. He adverted to the indecent and abusive columns of the paper, in the editing of which, Henry Pace was a coadjutor. He inferred from this circumstance, and the hostility which the paper bore towards the principles of the Virginia legislature, that Pace could not calculate upon success; he of consequence presumed, that the motives which induced him to become a candidate were the offspring of some improper design.
On the question being taken whether

the memorial of HENRY PACE should be received, an immense majority voted in the affirmative. It was decided that it should not be received upon the Journal.

The Senate of this Commonwealth formed a quorum yesterday. Col. Francis Blair, was chosen Speaker.

On Thursday last the public printer was chosen. Mrs. Pleahunt, Messrs. Dixon and Courtney, and the Editor of this paper, were the Republican candidates; Mr. Davis was the Federal candidate.—The votes, on examination, were as follows:

For Jones,	117
Davis,	16
Pleahunt,	23
Dixon and Courtney,	14
Davis and Courtney,	1
	1
	35 55

Majority on the first ballot, 62

The Senate and House of Delegates proceeded yesterday by joint ballot, agreeable to the Constitution, to vote out two members of the Executive Council. On examining the ballots, it appeared that Gen. Wood and Col. White were excluded. We suppose these vacancies, and that occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Pendleton, will be filled early in the ensuing week.

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 9, 1802.
Levin Mackall, Water Mackall, and Richard Mackall, Esq's. of Benjamin Mackall, in behalf of themselves and other creditors of Leonard Holliday, late of Prince George's county, deceased.

VERSUS,
Richard Johns, Leonard Johns, Elizabeth Holliday, Margaret Holliday, Washington Bowie, and Sarah his wife, Aquilal and Grace his wife, heirs at law of Anne Bradley Cox, late of Prince George's county deceased, and of the said Leonard Holliday.
The object of the Bill is to receive a bill heretofore filed in this court, by the complainants, on behalf of themselves and other creditors of the said Leonard Holliday, against the defendants Richard Johns, Leonard Johns, Elizabeth Holliday, Margaret Holliday, Margaret Bowie late Margaret Chaw, Sarah Peter late Sarah J. his Grace's late Grace Holliday, the Grand Children of the said Leonard Holliday, deceased, and against Walter Brooke Cox and Anne Bradley Cox his wife, which Anne was the daughter of the said Leonard Holliday, and was entitled, jointly with Arthur Grand Children, and in the proportions directed by the act of descent, to his real estate; which bill has abated, as to the said Anne, by her death; and also to make the defendants Washington Bowie, David Peter and Aquilal Brad parties to the said original bill, and to obtain a title of the real estate of the said Leonard Holliday for the payment of his debt, as prayed in the said original Bill.

The bill of revivor and supplement states, that before any answer was put in to the original bill, by any of the defendants, and after publications had been made against them, and by order of this court, and pursuant to the act of assembly in such case made and provided, Anne Bradley Cox, the widow and executrix of the said Leonard Holliday, deceased, and Walter Brooke Cox, the defendant, who had died from after the time of filing the original Bill, and departed this life, without issue and without leaving her interest in the real estate of her said father; that her interest therein devolved on the defendants Richard and Leonard Johns, Elizabeth and Margaret Holliday, Margaret Bowie, Sarah Peter and Grace Beatty, her nephew and nieces and heirs at law, and on Washington Bowie, David Peter and Aquilal Beatty, who have respectively intermarried with the three last named defendants, since the time of filing the original bill. It is further stated by the bill of revivor and supplement, that the defendants Richard and Leonard Johns and Elizabeth Holliday are now of full age; that the defendant Margaret Holliday is still a minor; and that all the defendants reside in the District of Columbia. It is therefore, on complaint motion ordered, that they cause a copy of this notice to be published in the National Intelligencer, before the end of the present year; to the intent that the non-resident defendants may have notice of the application to this court, and of the substance and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday in May next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy,
Test,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Dec. 17.

FOR SALE.
Or would be exchanged for a woman house servant that does not breed.
A likely Negro Woman & Child—
THE Child a boy two years old, the mother has been chiefly used to house service, and is an excellent washerwoman. The present owner has no reason for parting with her except her breeding, which is inconvenient in a family—Enquire of the Printer.
Nov. 29. if.

ATTENTION.
I will sell at public sale on the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale, the house and lot at present occupied by Messrs. ANDERSON & CHERRY—
SITUATED in square 929 or near the Navy Yard, a credit of ten years to be paid by installments, good and approved security will be required—those that wish to purchase at private sale, will call on Mr. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, at Washington Navy Yard, who is fully authorized to make sale of the same.
JAMES WAUGH.
Fairfax County, State of Virginia.
Dec. 12. 3f.