cribing to us the deductions made from European experience, it will be inferred that the inevitable result must be discord and contention.

But this argument is entirely fallacious. It supposes what does not exist; and even if it did exist, no such inference can correctly be drawn. It is altogether unnecessary to prove the untruth of the assertion, that the people of the United States differ more on religious points than any other people—For argument's sake, let it be granted. In one point they are universally agreed; and that is that religion ought to be kept distinct from politics. Hence no establishment exists. No man has been daring enough to propose one. There can be no doubt that some men, from interested, and others from mistaken views, desire an establishment. But so irrefragably hostile has been the sense of the people, that an absolute silence has been imposed on its friends. Better proof cannot be desired of the decision of the public opinion.

Now, all the persecution, malevolence and wars, which bigotry has produced, have flown from an association between the church and the state. No such association does exist; no such association can exist in this country. Of consequence while the old world has been reddened with the blood of contending enthusiasts, the new remains to this day unpolluted.

In my next I will enquire, in the third place, whether the alledged difference exists among the people from dissimilar or opposing interests.

TIMOLEON.

The following extracts are made from a series of essays, published in Connecticut, under the signature of BURLEIGH. The author is reputed to be John Allen, a representative in Congress. Their object is to shew that the election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency will be followed by a dismemberment of the union. By whom will this dismemberment be effected? Take the declarations of Burleigh as your guide, and you must answer by the New England states. But Burleigh is mistaken. The PEOPLE of America do not desire a division, nor will they suffer it to take place. It is only dreaded by men of weak nerves, and can only be promoted by men under the influence of mistaken or depraved motives.

Conclusion of Burleigh, No. 13.

"To avoid sharing in all these calamities and perhaps with a hope of *saving their government*, the *Northern* states will probably be disposed to *separate the Union*. This, though an evil of mighty magnitude, is less, far less than *anarchy or slavery*. Should such an event take place, where the *border* will be is not for me to say. That it will be a dreadful place, no one can doubt. Perhaps the *Potomac*, the *Delaware* or the *Hudson*, like the Rhine, may part two rival, hostile nations, and the shores of one of them be perpetually crimsoned with the blood of the inhabitants. As the animosities of those who have once been friends are the bitterest; so the recollection that these two powers were once united by the bonds of amity, will whet their enmity, and increase their rage.

"Difficulties, however, will attend us, whether we divide at the Potomac, the Deware, or the Hudson. The states of Pennsylvania and New-York are among *the most Jacobinical States in the union*. They are large, wealthy, and powerful. They have many men of intrigue and talents among them, desperate in their fortunes, ambitious and unprincipled. It will be hard to induce them to join a *peaceable body to the north*; and if they do join, it will be harder still to keep them quiet. They will be dangerous neighbors, and perhaps more dangerous allies.

"The United States, weakened by division, and wasted by domestic hostilities, present the fairest temptations to the governors of France. Means will easily be found to transport the troops to our coasts, for a jacobinical administration will have destroyed our navy, disbanded our seamen. Picture to yourselves, countrymen, the situation of this country, with 50 or 100,000 Frenchmen in arms, landed on our shores, urged on by the hopes of plunder, and stimulated by a resentment for our having dared to stand in our defence. Do not the cries of distress, the groans of the dying, the shrieks of the virgin, and the heart-rending voices of your expiring offspring already found in your ears—whilst a band of ferocious monsters, more savage than the tyger, more blood thirsty than the hyæna, march with the terrors of a volcano, and with the destruction of the pestilence through your devoted country. Here, in colors of blood will be traced the united horrors of Holland, Suabia, Italy, and Switzerland. Will distance save you? Neither Alpine frosts, nor African sands—neither the mountains of Switzerland, nor the desarts of Arabia, have hitherto restrained their fury, or checked their career. Equally ferocious in the salubrious gales of Italy, and the putrid atmosphere of Egypt—in vain shall we look for security with internal weakness, and enmity to invite them, and nothing but the ocean to part us."

Conclusion of Burleigh, No. 14.

"The fate of Frenchmen will be the fate of Americans. The French boasted that they were the most civilized, and humane people in the world. We can say no more ourselves. Their Jacobins were wicked, cruel, profligate, and atheistical; ours are the same. Their pretence ever was, to consult the good of the people; ours make the same. The people in that country have been robbed, enslaved, and butchered; we shall be served in the same manner, unless we arouse instantly, and rescue our government from the fangs of those who are tearing it in pieces. The struggle will be great, but if successful on our part it will also be glorious. Look at your houses, your parents, your wives, and your children. Are you prepared to see your dwellings in flames, hoary hairs bathed in blood, female chastity violated, or children writhing on the pike and the halbert? If not, prepare for the task of protecting your government. Look at every leading Jacobin, as a ravening wolf, preparing to enter your peaceful fold, and glut his deadly appetite on the vitals of your country. Already do their hearts leap at the prospect. Having long brooded over these scenes of death and despair, they now wake as from a trance, and in imagination, seizing the dagger and the musket, prepare for the work of slaughter. *Great God of compassion and justice, shield my country from destruction.*"

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, November 10th, 1800.

On Saturday night about 7 o'clock, the three story building in which the *offices of the war department* were temporarily held, took fire, and was in a few hours entirely consumed, with the adjacent building of the same size. The loss occasioned by this fire may be irreparable, as all the papers belonging to the war department, except those of the accountant, were burnt. The Papers of the Accountant, being in an appartment not in imminent danger from the flames, were fortunately saved by a removal of them. It is not ascertained from what circumstance the fire arose.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster (Penn.) dated Nov. 5, 1800.

"The Legislature formed to-day, chose their Speakers, same as before. Mr. Woods was unanimously elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Weaver was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by 53 votes out of 73. Every member of the Senate attended, and 75 members of the House of Representatives."

A Philadelphia print states that a passenger in the America is the bearer of dispatches from our commissioners at Paris, which are to be immediately forwarded to the seat of government.

Virginia Election for Electors.

City of Richmond.

Republican ticket	81
Federal	69

Henrico County.

Republican	217
Federal	43

Prince George County.

Republican	197
Federal	9

In addition to the foregoing statements of the votes given in the Counties of Frederick, Berkley, Spotsylvania, King George, Stafford, Orange, Goochland, Fauquier, Hanover, have also been received, the aggregate of which give the republican ticket 2,641, and the federal 924 votes.

The birth day of JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, who on the 30th of October, entered his 66th year, has been celebrated at Boston.

The act of Congress respecting the Election of President and Vice President declares that Electors shall be appointed in each state, within the thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, 1792, and within the thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, in every fourth year succeeding the last election: And, that the said Electors shall meet, and give their votes, on the said first Wednesday in December, at such place in each state, as shall be directed by the legislature thereof.

Captain James Barron is appointed to command the U. S. ship Warren.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island convened at Providence on the twenty seventh of October.

A number of gentlemen at Cincinnati (N. W. Territory) have formed themselves into an association under the appellation of "*Commercial Company*" for the purpose of Shipbuilding, and have appointed a committee of five to receive subscriptions for carrying their object into execution.

The convention between the emperor and France, for the prolongation of the armistice, stipulates the surrender of Ulm, Phillipsburg, and Ingoldstadt to the republicans, within 10 days, the garrison to retire with their ammunition, &c. the armistice, which is to extend to Italy, is to last for 45 days from September 21, comprehending 15 days for notice of the resumption of hostilities: the line of demarkation fixed by the convention of the 15th July, is preserved. The French army of the Rhine shall fall back and take a position between the two banks of the Iser, and the Imperial army of Germany shall take post on both banks of the Inn, each at the distance of 3000 toises, whether from these rivers or the places situated on their course. A chain of advanced posts shall only be placed on the line of demarkation, as fixed by the convention of the 15th of last July, (26th Messidor.)

Numerous riots have occurred in the principal towns of England, on account of the scarcity of bread. In London, Portsmouth Birmingham, Harwich &c. the popular excesses have been great. The military authority has been called in, and the King's proclamation issued, to suppress these alarming outrages.

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 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.

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.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR Apprehending and securing in any Goal, so that the Subscriber gets him again A NEGRO MAN named NACE, ran away some time in the month of October, aged Thirty years, about five feet high, light complexion, wears his hair queued, a well set truncky fellow. I have cause to believe he is in the City of Washington. It is unnecessary to describe his Clothing as he will have it in his power to change them. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS if ten miles from home, THIRTY DOLLARS if twenty miles, and the above reward if a greater distance.

ZACHARIAH SOTHORON.

Charles County near Benedict, October 31.

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.

WANTED

A CARRIER TO DELIVER THE

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED BY
SAMUEL H. SMITH.