The National Intelligencer,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

HUGH SOMERVILLE,

Has lately received and is now ready to circulate, a large and valuable collection of

NOVELS, Hiſtory, Romances, Voyages, Travels, &c. which will be lent out to read, by the week, month, quarter, or year, at his ſtore and reſidence in a frame building, ſouth ſide of the Pennſylvania Avenue, near the Hotel bridge, and three new brick buildings, and the building now erecting for the city of Waſhington market-houſe, where the terms may be known, and attendance given from nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, and from two till four.

Auguſt 18. 7t.

By virtue of a decree from the Chancery Court of Maryland, will be expoſed to

PUBLIC SALE,

To the higheſt bidder, at Mr. William Rhodes's Tavern, on the eighth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (the ſame being part of the real eſtate of Abraham Young, deceaſed)

A LOT of ground ſituate in the Diſtrict of Columbia, adjoining the City of Waſhington; whereon is erected a two ſtory brick houſe 32 by 36 feet, unfiniſhed; one ſmall frame houſe in good repair about 12 by 16, one meat houſe 12 by 12, and one ſmall log houſe; ſubject to the widow's right of dower. A credit of 12 months will be given to the purchaſer or purchaſers, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, on intereſt.

On the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be made to the perſon or perſons purchaſing, conveying all the right, title, intereſt and eſtate, belonging to the heirs of Abraham Young deceaſed.

A Plat of the premiſes will be ſhewn on the day of ſale.

HENRY WHETCROFT,
Truſtee.

Waſhington City, Auguſt 14, 1801. 7t.

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

LAYING on Mountain Run, in the county of Culpeper, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing 1130 acres and well improved, with buildings for a large and genteel family; orchards, barns, corn houſes, &c. a large proportion of meadow land, which is now in graſs ſufficient to cut 50 or 60,000wt. of hay annually; 5 or 6 acres of highly improved red clover lots, the firſt cutting this ſpring and very luxuriant; the whole of the cleared land in good farming order and in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement; the tract may with great convenience be divided into two good farms with equal advantages except that of buildings. The buildings on one of them would be ſmall, but might with no great expence be made comfortable for a ſmall family with the neceſſary buildings now on it, with a very productive garden; convenient to church, court houſe and three valuable merchant mills two of them within one mile and an half and the other ſeven and an half miles, immediately on the road leading to Fredericksburg; diſtant 56 miles from Alexandria and the Federal City; 30 miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth. As to its healthineſs of ſituation and agreeableneſs of neighborhood, I am fully perſuaded no one will be diſappointed in them. Wiſhing to ſell the land to make a more equitable diviſion among my children, and as ſome of them are young, the payments will be made eaſy on paying the intereſt annually; one third or one fourth of the purchaſe money will be expected on giving poſſeſſion, which may take place on or about Chriſtmas next, or perhaps ſooner if required, with the liberty of feeding this fall. All kinds of ſtock, plantation utenſils, corn, fodder, hay, houſehold and kitchen furniture, except beds, may be had with the plantation: Alſo a parcel of likely NEGROES in families, who can be well recommended for their honeſty, &c. Any perſon wiſhing to retire from trade, and ſet himſelf in the farming line, will ſeldom find an opportunity of doing it more to his mind than the preſent one.

One other tract of nearly 700 acres of Land laying on the river, 4 or 5 miles above Fredericksburg, known by the name of Sutherland's Tract of land, the greateſt part of which is now in wood, containing a quantity of valuable timber, and its vicinity to ſo thriving a town as Fredericksburg, will render it truly valuable; there is a ſmall plantation on it now in cultivation and may be converted into a ſmall graſs farm to great advantage. It is needleſs to ſay much on its quality or other advantages, preſuming any one wiſhing to purchaſe, will chuſe to ſatisfy themſelves by taking a view of them. The payments for the laſt tract of land will be one third on giving poſſeſſion on or about Chriſtmas next, the other two thirds in two equal annual payments. The price of each tract may be known on application to the ſubſcriber, either by letter or otherwiſe; the price of the latter tract may alſo be known of Mr. E. Grinnan, of Fredericksburg, or my ſon, living with Mr. Stone, of Fredericksburg.

R. SLAUGHTER, jun.

Culpeper, Virg. Auguſt 21. ep14t

For the National Intelligencer.

THE REMONSTRANCE of the MERCHANTS of NEW-HAVEN, on the appointment of SAMUEL BISHOP Collector of that port, and the REPLY of the PRESIDENT, have engaged, as might have been expected from the importance of the ſubject, much of the public attention. When the chief magiſtrate of a nation makes known the grounds on which he acts in the government of its affairs, it is right that thoſe grounds ſhould be cloſely examined, that if falſe and weak, they may receive condemnation and rational reſiſtance, and if true and enlightened, that they may receive approbation and ſupport.

It is to be regretted that the nature of moſt governments, and among them, of our own, is ſuch that executive power is almoſt always exerciſed without an expoſure of its reaſons, and that, of courſe, many meaſures, in themſelves right, may be cenſured from the want of correct information; and on the other hand, that meaſures, in themſelves wrong, may be juſtified by partial information, when a comprehenſive knowledge of exiſting facts might demonſtrate their error.

From this ſtate of things, it has heretofore been the too prevalent ſentiment, that the executive muſt always be conſidered as right, where it is not proven to be wrong; whereas the reverſe, under a republican government, ought to be received, and no meaſure of the government ought to be approved, for which reaſons are not, or may not be, aſſigned.

Fortunately the preſent caſe is free from this embarraſſment. The clouds which too generally involve executive acts, have been diſpelled by the Preſident himſelf, who in terms ſimple and unequivocal, tells us what he has done, and in ſome meaſure, what he means to do.

The *unprecedented* candor of the Preſident is *prima facie*, an evidence of his integrity and wiſdom—of an integrity which feels not, and of a wiſdom that diſcerns not, the neceſſity of concealment. On ſimilar occaſions, the executive has been ſilent. Tench Coxe was diſmiſſed from office—He reſpectfully requeſted *generally* the cauſes of his removal. The executive remained ſilent—He *particularly* requeſted information on the ſcore of delinquency, in order to vindicate his character from newſpaper aſperſions, ſome of which appeared in the official organ of the executive. But his requeſt was treated with inexorable diſregard. Mr. Munroe was removed from Paris, at a period and under circumſtances the moſt critical to the country. On his fidelity depended, in a great degree, the preſervation of the peace and proſperity of the nation. He aſked an explanation—*Mr. Pickering gave him none.* The ſame ſtyle of procedure marked the caſe of Mr. Randolph, who was forced into a reſignation, demanded the reaſons, and was refuſed.

This enumeration is ſufficient to ſhew (were it not ſufficient, other inſtances could be added) that heretofore the executive has removed officers, as he deemed fit, without aſſigning any reaſons for his conduct. Mr. Jefferſon might have done the ſame thing. The confidence of the people in his integrity and talents is not leſs than that which accompanied his predeceſſor—But he has purſued a wiſer courſe—Realiſing the danger of implicit faith, he has diſcerned the propriety of having reaſon and fact on his ſide. It is his opinion that the people ought to be informed, and he has informed them of the motives of their rulers.

That theſe motives ſhould be variouſly appreciated, can excite no aſtoniſhment with thoſe who have witneſſed the late rage of party ſpirit. Neglecting a cultivation of harmony, and abandoning all regard to principle, it has riſen and fallen with the elevation and depreſſion of *particular men.* All power with which theſe men have been inveſted has been wiſe and ſalutary; while all power poſſeſſed by any other men has been weak and malignant! Federaliſts were all honeſt! Republicans were all knaves! Can it be a matter of ſurpriſe that minds thus infatuated, after a long career of victory, and ſcarcely realiſing their recent defeat, ſhould conſider every republican meaſure as weak or wicked? A prediſpoſition to cenſure never wants fuel, for if it cannot find it elſewhere, it will find it in the ſtars.

With ſuch men it is uſeleſs to reaſon—They will not hear what you ſay, and if they did, they would not underſtand it—But, thanks to education and the freedom of the preſs, there is a large claſs of our citizens, who, having no intereſts at variance with thoſe of the public, preſerve their judgments unperverted. It is the approbation of this claſs of citizens that an honeſt government will chiefly value, and on their ſupport it may implicitly rely.

To this portion of my fellow-citizens, the following remarks are made. They would have been deemed uſeleſs, were it not neceſſary to counteract ſtatements and ſentiments partial and unjuſt, which, from the boldneſs wherewith they are aſſerted, may deceive thoſe who are not uncommonly circumſpect. All the ideas conveyed will probably be found in the reply itſelf, diſpoſed, however, in ſuch a way as to meet more diſtinctly objections whoſe particular form and mode of expreſſion could not have been foreſeen by the Preſident.

We ſhall in the *firſt place* notice the objections made by the remonſtrants in the particular caſe to which their addreſs refers, and the reply of the Preſident as far as it relates to this caſe. *Secondly.* The general opinions declared by the merchants of New-Haven on the ſubject of removals, and the anſwer of the Preſident thereto. And in both theſe diviſions, it is propoſed to notice the facts and ideas ſince offered to the public.

Samuel Biſhop is repreſented by the merchants of New-Haven to be 77 years old; to be *corporeally* infirm; to have loſt his eye ſight in an alarming degree; to have never been bred an accountant; to be totally unacquainted with the ſyſtem of revenue laws, and the forms of doing mercantile buſineſs. For theſe reaſons they condemn the removal of Mr. Goodrich, and the ſubſtitution of a man *ſo unfit* as Mr. Biſhop.

Let us conſider theſe charges diſtinctly.

Mr. Biſhop is 77 years old. The Preſident replies, "at a much more advanced age our Franklin was the ornament of human nature." He might have proceeded to multiply inſtances, and have ſtated that in the port of Newport both Collector and Naval officer are equally old. But they are federaliſts; and age while it brings premature decrepitude to a republican, only increaſes the energy of a federaliſt!

This charge, generally made without ſpecifying how it applies, is frivolous. Mental as well as corporeal imbecility, overtake us at no uniform age. Some men are in their dotage at 60, while others enjoy the full benefit of their faculties at 80.

We muſt conſider this charge then as unmeaning in itſelf, and as only introductory to the ſpecification that follows:

"*He is ſaid to labour under a full portion of thoſe infirmities which are incident to that advanced period of life.*"

This remark is ſtill general. What are the infirmities? When enumerated, they ſink into the ſingle fact of "*an alarming loſs of eye ſight.*" We are not informed whether this loſs is partial or total; whether it is radical or temporary; but we are ſimply told that it is *alarming*. To whom is it alarming? Surely not to Mr. Biſhop; for in a few ſentences after, we are adviſed that the legiſlature of Connecticut, who are not ſaid themſelves to be blind, confide to him ſeveral honourable and important offices. It is only then alarming to the merchants of New-Haven! They are afraid that the new Collector will *not ſee* their infractions of the revenue laws, and *not ſeeing them* will not puniſh them!

But to be ſerious, we all know that the partial deprivation of one ſenſe does not impair the others. We know that Socrates, and Milton, and Mc Lauran, were all blind; and yet we know that one was a great philoſopher, another a great poet, and another a great mathematician.

"He was never bred an accountant."

It is totally unneceſſary that the collector of a port ſhould be bred an accountant. He may ſoon become well acquainted with accounts, without having been accuſtomed to them from his infancy. In an extenſive port, ſuch as that of New-Haven, no more knowledge is neceſſary than that which ſuperintendance requires; and that every well educated man, accuſtomed to the ordinary occupations of life, poſſeſſes.

If there be a doubt on this ſubject, we will aſk whether Alexander Hamilton, or Oliver Wolcott, or Samuel Dexter, or Albert Gallatin, the four ſucceſſive Secretaries of the Treaſury, were bred accountants? We know not that they were—We know that the three firſt were lawyers, and we know that mere lawyers know very little of accounts—and yet nobody has alleged the unfitneſs of theſe gentlemen, becauſe they were not bred accountants. Before we are done with this head, it will not be unamuſing to remark, that Mr. Goodrich, whoſe removal is complained of, is himſelf a lawyear, never bred to accounts.

"*He is totally unacquainted with the ſyſtem of revenue laws, and the forms of doing mercantile buſineſs.*"

Who will believe a word of the laſt charge, when he recollects that Mr. Biſhop held at the time of his appointment four judiciary offices, and that before him as chief judge of New-Haven county, muſt have come for deciſion the greater part of the mercantile ſuits that have been controverted for a number of paſt years.

As to his alleged ignorance of the revenue laws, grant, what however may be doubted, that he was totally unacquainted with them when appointed, what follows? That he had to acquire a knowledge of them. How long would ſuch an acquiſition take? Any one can anſwer this queſtion when informed that the revenue laws of the United States, neceſſary for a collector to underſtand, do not exceed 100 pages.

Again we cannot forbear being amuſed at the folly of a complaint which deprecates the appointment of a man for thoſe very reaſons which equally apply to his predeceſſor—For Mr. Goodrich is no merchant. He then, according to mercantile logic, muſt be equally unacquainted with the "ſyſtem of revenue laws, and the forms of doing mercantile buſineſs."

The ſchooners Dolphin & Kitty,

now lying at Mr. Young's Wharf will conſtantly take freights every three weeks from this to Annapolis or Baltimore. For terms apply to BROHAWN and BOYS.

Waſhington July 15, 1801. †

LOTS FOR SALE,

In the City of Washington.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable Lots beautifully ſituated between the Capitol and the Eaſtern Branch. Alſo a few Lots to be let on leaſe for ninety-nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.

WILLIAM PROUT.

City of Waſhington. December 12, 1800. tf

N. B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, one Kiln of Bricks, and ſome Cord wood.

W. P.

City of Waſhington, July 24, 1801.

The Subscribers

HAVING on hand a number of houſe frames of different dimenſions, alſo, a large quantity of the various kinds of lumber requiſite for building, and having made ſuch arrangements as will enſure a conſtant ſupply thereof, and enable them to ſell the ſame on very advantageous and moderate terms to the purchaſers, hereby give notice, that on application, accompanied by a memorandum or bill of the frames or lumber wanted, they will cauſe the ſame to be delivered as ſoon as may be, at any of the wharves in the city of Waſhington, George-Town or Alexandria. The circumſtances under which the ſubſcribers enter into this buſineſs, authorize an aſſurance that the ſtricteſt punctuality in their engagements may be relied on. They are therefore induced to believe, that many perſons who are engaged in building, or who may intend to build, will find a great convenience and advantage in making timely application, and being thus ſupplied with the whole of the lumber neceſſary for their buildings by the time it may be wanted for uſe.

JOHN CONNER,
Somerſet County, near Princess Ann, Maryland.
THOMAS MUNROE,
City of Washington.

July 27. 1watf