…ons …n num- …s the chains … with unexhausted … of its citizens from in … the mind cannot too often … the admirable connection be- … and effect whereby the interesting is produced.

… distinct views of the nature of our … to discern its necessary connection … onal glory and personal felicity, i … the only correct patriotism that can … ate the human heart. Such sentiment, … on the immutable principles of reason … th, once embraced, becomes a perma- … le of action, and republicanism finds an … nable fortress in every breast.

European philosophers have told us "Tha… … to be free must be virtuous"—They have mistaken the cause for the effect; and should have said, "That to be virtuous he must be free." … if virtue be a moral principle, and man be a … agent, can that be virtue which does not flow … ly from the heart? Can that be virtue, however specious, which slavery compels? Away then with the false, the dangerous dogma the constant plea of tyrants, and the perpetual … It is the interest of all nations … virtuous, and all nations would pursue their … did not political fraud lead them astray … this political fraud, to guard against … chinations, to inspire man with a consci… … of his dignity and his power; these are great ends which true wisdom ought incess- … to pursue, undismayed by adversity, unc… … by prosperity. Her means should be reason and truth. These are the only irresistible weapons that rational agents can wield. The sword may subvert an Empire. But reason alone can re-establish and give stability to its glory.

The distinctive feature of American governments is the representative principle. It is by the operation of this principle, that the nation … at any time express its opinion of public men and public measures, and will their continuance or … It is by the operation of this principle that they have expressed such opinion and by its expression have silently and tranquilly produced a reform, which in other states would have been denominated a revolution, whose atchievement could only have been imperfectly effected by the sword. Cherish, then, fellow-citizens, a sacred regard for this holy principle.— … every heart habitually feel its value. Let … every mind frequently reflect on the inestimable … that it produces. And when the wreck of … governments, falsely styled republican, are … evidences of the perishable nature of … political systems, and it is inferred that ours must go to decay, recollect that our system … the only one that has … existed, whose basis … true representation of the people.

To uphold this great principle, to recommend … ever tended to render its application more general and to make it more the object of po- … affection, has been the leading motive, which has decided the character of the National Intelligencer. Those men have been supported with reason, with truth, and with moderation, who have often, and it is believed sincerely, professed their attachment to this principle, and whose whole political career has demonstrated a hatred of arbitrary power, and a regard to the public welfare. And while such men and measures have received support, their opponents have been treated with invariable respect and candor. For, it is the belief of the Editor that neither exclusive virtue or talent are to be found on one side, and it is his hope, fortified by numerous recent illustrations, that the great mass of each party only requires a temperate and rational disclosure of its errors to abandon them.— From the accumulating triumphs of republica- … he hails with joy the dawn of national … ny, and does not despair of reaching the … when the nation will be undivided in po- … pinion. We cannot, it is true, expect to … mpt from the occasional intrigues of ambi- … ion; but the great body of the people may … enlightened as to pursue their true interests, … by the turbulence of ambition.

… auspices, under which the National … hitherto been conducted, will … racter.

… ith intrepid … dif-

… mea- … of unques- … accordingly con- … contents of a news-

… al acts of the General Govern- … uding the acts of Congress

… The debates at large.

III. As far as a scrupulous adherence to truth will admit, an exposition of the motives of the most important legislative and executive acts of the government.

TERMS.

1st. The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER shall be printed three times a week on super Royal Paper.

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 who do not pay in advance; 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.

In consequence of the laborious duties of the Editor of a public Print, and from the necessity of recruiting health, unavoidably impaired by a constant devotion to business, the transmission of the National Intelligencer to distant subscribers will every year, at the close of the summer, be suspended for four weeks; unless some very interesting events should occur, in which case an extra paper will be published.

As during the proposed period of suspension there is usually a stagnation in foreign as well as domestic politics, but little interesting matter will be lost.

During the four weeks a small paper will be regularly issued, on the usual days, and delivered to the subscribers in the City and in George-Town, containing advertisements, and a concise notice of intelligence.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

By various accounts from New-Jersey, the late triumphs of republicanism appear to have produced uncommon sensations in that state. This cannot excite much surprise, when we consider the great change which has taken place in the politics of New-Jersey, and when we recollect the intollerant spirit which characterised the late dominant party. It was, in truth, a spirit which cannot be too severely reprobated, and which every true republican would rather see in his opponent, than feel in himself. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped that nothing in the least degree similar to it will mark the language or the actions of our republican friends. The rock on which republicanism stands is formed of an ardent regard for the general good, and moderation. The great instrument of political truth is conviction, not coercion. It is the mind and the heart which ought to be impressed, and not the nerves. It is indeed difficult not to rejoice, even to an excess, in the prosperity that transcends our most vivid hopes. But difficult as the task is, republicanism, the peace, the happiness of the country, all require it. A great political crisis has arrived. The tide has turned. Correct information pervades the union. Millions, perhaps, heretofore the unconscious victims of error, are ready to dismiss their prejudices, and with becoming honesty, to embrace truth. Of this description of character have undoubtedly been a vast majority of those, who for a time have opposed republican measures. The magnanimous conduct of such men calls for oblivion of differences. It should excite, and we rejoice to see that it does excite an honorable spirit of conciliation, overlooking past feuds, and alone intent on future harmony and co-operation. Let this spirit be cherished and diffused, and we shall soon cease to be a divided people.

Under the influence of this sentiment, we regret the necessity of noticing a complimentary address from the republican citizens of Burlington to the Governor elect. We allude not to this address particularly; our condemnation extends to all *complimentary* addresses from private citizens to men in power. Adulation of our friends, … e against our enemies, so per- … characterise them, that they tend in no small degree, the prevalence … armony, which might otherwise be … n. Our time does not admit of de- … tailed arguments on this subject: nor are such details at this time necessary, as they have already occupied several of our columns. It may be sufficient to say, that *no good whatever* can flow from them, while *extensive evil may*—not only may, but actually does. Convinced of this truth, the state of Virginia, the largest state in the union, the one which more than any other large state, rejoices in the late republican triumphs, and the native state of the present President, has not presented to him a solitary address. The example is a bright one. We offer it to the imitation of the union.

John F. Mercer, republican, is elected Governor for the state of Maryland. He was chosen by the two houses of the legislature at a joint ballot. The votes were for Mr. Mercer 59, for Dr. Murray 27.

Thus has every anticipation of patriotism been realised respecting the politics of Maryland. The information diffused among the people at the period of the Presidential election—information that regarded many, if not all of their most important rights—is every where producing the same auspicious effects. Error, long entertained, fails before the energies of public opinion; and truth, accompanied by firmness and moderation, takes its place. May these traits long continue to characterise the friends of the people.

So unanimous are the citizens of Tennessee in favor of republican principles, that all the candidates, which are four, for the vacant seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Claiborne, are decided republicans, and of course unequivocal friends to the present administration.

The letter of the Governor of Tennessee to Mr. Claiborne, and the vote of thanks of the House of Representatives *unanimously* adopted, approving his political deportment, are attestations to his merit, which neither envy nor calumny can impair.

[As our readers may not remember the strain in which several of the speeches of governor Tichenor were written, it may be necessary to state that they were not merely tinged with the common weaknesses of party, but were replete with sentiments of political violence. Approving, with indiscriminate applause, every measure and every man that was federal, he sometimes directly, but oftener indirectly, condemned all republican characters and principles. Though his late speech, from prudential reasons, is marked by a humbler tone, yet the legislature of Vermont, now decidedly republican, appear not to have forgotten his previous deportment. In allusion to this the following reply contains many severe sarcasms.

In the period of federal infatuation republicans have condemned, as useless and even pernicious, the volunteered opinions on all interesting public transactions of executive magistrates. We presume that now the tables are turned, Federalists will unite in a similar condemnation. If this shall be the case, a great political good will be effected. Governors and legislators, instead of imposing upon the people political creeds, will make and execute salutary laws. Where is the propriety of the annual expression by governors and legislatures of their religious, moral, and political tenets? Men, who desire to divide the community into parties, and to keep them divided, may be expected, without inconsistency, to adhere to the practise. But true republicans, whose wishes centre in the harmony and welfare of society, and who fear not to leave the mind of every man as free as air, ought without hesitation to discountenance it.]

Vermont Legislature.

ANSWER to the GOVERNOR's SPEECH.

To his Excellency Isaac Tichenor, *Esq. Governor of the state of Vermont.*

Sir,

We are happy in the opportunity, afforded on the present occasion, of joining in your opinion, that the public approbation is the best reward which the Magistrates of the people's choice can possibly receive.

The interest of our fellow citizens shall be the great object of all our deliberations, and we hope that the result thereof will be full evidence of the purity and patriotism of our motives. To render the administration of a free government prosperous and happy, it is an essential requisite, that the direction of public opinion be such, as to create a general affection and high respect for the administration thereof.—To maintain republican principles perfectly uncontaminated, jealousy is necessary; but, it ought to be generous. It should, when put in motion, be directed against *measures* and not *men*. Viewing, with reverence, the high trust reposed in, and conferred on us, by our respective constituents—in enacting laws, our sacred religion, and a due attention to the rules of morality, shall claim the first—a just regard to economy, the second place, in all our deliberations. We shall be careful in "not taking from the mouth of labor, the bread it has earned." We shall be the watchful protectors of all religious institutions, making no discrimination in the mode of shelter which each shall appear to demand. Fully sensible of the happy effects arising from diffusion of knowledge thro' the great mass of our fellow citizens, the various seminaries of education shall, in their different grades, receive from us that attentive regard which they so justly merit. In our appointment of officers, integrity and abilities shall be the two great criterions, on which our votes shall be founded. We shall pay particular respect to the nominations of the county conventions, where specific reasons are not made use of against them. A deviation therefrom, made with uncommon heat, *at no very distant period*, must serve us as a beacon, to avoid the rocks on which we shall certainly run, was party spirit, instead of principle, to direct our conduct, on a point so important to the peace and welfare of our constituents, and the support and dignity of our government. In the general management of all the business which comes before us, be assured, sir, that a spirit of candor, temperance and prudence, shall direct both our language and decisions. We shall be very unfit depositaries of the people's rights, if we remained blind to the evils which have occasionally arisen, from intemperate passions, influenced by party spirit, and exercised for party purposes and pursuits. As you are pleased to think, that this state has been hitherto superior to such influences—rest assured, sir, that our conduct shall not afford room for raising in your mind, even a breath of suspicion, that we have pursued measures from motives which would be so derogatory to our honor, and disgraceful to our situation.

We most sincerely congratulate you, on the prosperous state of our finances. No tax shall be raised which a just regard for the public welfare does not demand; and to all taxes, raised for that purpose, the general virtue and patriotism of our constituents, forbid us ever to imagine, they will not cheerfully submit.

Be pleased, sir, to accept of our warmest thanks, for the energetic manner in which you demonstrate the necessity of attending to the state of our militia—a subject, so extremely important, shall meet with that particular attention from us, which you, in the spirit of true patriotism so zealously recommend. We are convinced, sir, " that a well disciplined militia is our best reliance in peace."—That no part of our valuable bill of rights is to be held more sacred, by ourselves and fellow citizens, than the following—" as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up." And we most sincerely and fervently return our unfeigned thanks to the Ruler of the Universe, that we have less occasion to enlarge on this weighty subject, at present, than we have had for some time past.

Your communications, from the state of Maryland, with such others as you may from time to time think proper to lay before us, shall be fully attended to. Warmly attached to the constitution of the federal government, which we view as " the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad," permit us, sir, in the sincerity of our hearts, to congratulate you with an almost unbounded fervor, on the spirit of true republicanism having so far regained its well merited ascendency.—Permit us farther to congratulate your Excellency on the election of a President of the United States, who is not destitute of the sentiments of " *an independent American*;" and whom *you* do not suspect will be influenced, in his administration, by a predilection for foreign principles, or for the government of any foreign nation. For, sure we are, did not your opinion coincide with ours, on this happy occasion, the same paternal care which so much alarmed your fears, when the evil was only in prospect, must have induced you to have warned us of our danger with redoubled animation, when that evil had actually taken place.

In the rapid increase of the citizens of this state, announced by the late census, we find a commanding voice for passing such laws, as will give stable security to their religion—their rights—and their property. This added to the salubrious air, and … … prove an irresisti… … fetters.

The constant … have given to all legisla… … public utility, not only prevents … … of your continuing the same patriotic conduct, but merits and meets with our most heart… thanks…

May … kind superintending Providence crown … joint endeavors with success.

AMOS MARSH, *Speaker*.

Certain reflections having been cast upon the judges of election in the city of Philadelphia, of which *William Jones* was one … made a publication in the A… repelling the charges which … concludes in the following terms:

"When a man who has sustained a fair character, and endeavored to render himself useful in society, is charged with moral turpitude, it is rational to search for a motive. Is it supposed that I have an inordinate ambition to gratify? Am I in pursuit of office? Am I the slave of party?—With the utmost sincerity and truth I can declare that I have no favor to ask of any administration or set of men whatever, and that no office in the gift of the government has any temptations for me. The legislative appointment which I have the honor to hold, was unsolicited on my part. It is neither congenial with my habits, inclination or interest. It would have been more agreeable to me had the choice fallen upon a gentleman of similar political principles, better qualified to discharge the duties, and to whom it would have been more acceptable.—My political opponents will not witness my return to private life with half the pleasure it will afford me.

"That I am attached to a political party is true, and believe it to be absolutely impossible for a man who reflects and participates in any degree in public transactions, to avoid it; nay, I question the propriety of that aversion or indifference to party which some assume.

"Party is the alloy necessarily mixed with the pure gold of the representative system, and I wish not to see an administration in our country, without a vigilant party to scrutinize its measures. It is only to be lamented when party animosity vitiates social intercourse, and destroys private respect and confidence. With political principles, regulated by my best judgment, I shall sustain the character of an upright and independent man, and shall be found as ready to oppose the present administration as the last, whenever they shall evince a disposition to violate the constitution, or promote measures hostile to the liberties and welfare of our country; but until they do, they are entitled to, and shall receive my humble approbation and support."

A letter from a respectable Ameri… gentleman now in London, dated 4th Sept. mentions that several of our vessels laden with valuable cargoes had within a fortnight been taken by the English squadron charged with the blockade of Havre de Grace. It had been before understood that they were to be warned instead of being detained, and several had been previously turned away with warning. It is added that the captured vessels would be discharged by an order of the cabinet.

Jonathan Robinson, is appointed Chief Justice of Vermont in the room of Israel Smith, declined.

Died—At Philadelphia, Dr. William Shippen, 90 years of age.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Washington & Dowson, did by mutual consent dissolve on the 10th day of October last. All those indebted to the said concern are requested to make immediate payment to Baily Washington, living on the Capitol Hill, New-Jersey Avenue who is authorised to settle the business of the concern.

BAILY WASHINGTON.
JOSEPH DOWSON.

Nov. 11. 1aw3t

For Sale or Rent,

A VALUABLE Lot in Washington City, on square No. 686, on Delaware Avenue, near the Capitol, opposite general Washington's buildings. This lot contains 5982 sq. are feet, with a commodious three story brick house thereon, completely finished in a handsome style. Sale of said property will be preferred for part cash, and the balance well secured. For terms apply to Messrs. Kerrack and Percival, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber in Washington City, in New-Jersey Avenue.

BENJAMIN BURCH.

Nov. 11. eptf

POST-OFFICE.

Washington, November 7, 1801.

THE Winter Establishment will commence at this Office tomorrow and continue until 1st May next, agreeably to which the Northern Mail is to arrive every day (Tuesday excepted) at four o'clock P. M. and close every day (Saturday excepted) at five o'clock P. M.

The Southern Mail is to arrive every day (Sunday excepted) at seven o'clock P. M. and close every day (Saturday excepted) at five o'clock P. M.

No alteration will take place in other mails from this office.

THOMAS MUNROE, P. M.

…tf