for a servent, and (as they pretend) disinterested love of their country.

"We may ask with confidence, has not the state directory endeavored to display other means of providing for the deficit in the exigencies of the state, which to them appeared more uniform and less oppressive? But which of you have thought proper to allege the impracticability, or at least the excessive difficulty, as a ground of refusal, without any other, better, or fitter, and at the same time less oppressive means being communicated to us, either in the reasons for the refusal, or in the conferences held thereon? which silence, on your part, caused the old way of contribution to prevail, of the propriety of which you have shewn yourselves convinced by its approval.

"We are not ignorant that savings are necessary, and that without them, let us do what we will, the state must be lost; but we ask, are any essential savings possible at this time? Are not many expenses inseparable consequences, not only of the present order of things, but also of arrangements, which, having flowed from the changes in the constitution in 1795, must still take place?

"Many expenses, and certainly of no trifling nature, the state directory found established, and they must continue, according to the present regulation of the state, which (upon what grounds, we confess, we do not comprehend) is called a constitutional anarchy.

"What the state directory has said, relative to the imperious necessity for consenting to the extraordinary petition, with its consequences and appurtenances was, and remains true; and although the directory has revoked the proposition made in a note of the 7th of Jan. last, yet the premises of that letter are not cancelled thereby, and it has never been admitted that it contained any thing derogatory to your assembly, which never can be or has been our intention, whereof we hope the majority of your assembly is convinced.

"The state directory, consisting of men, who may fail, and must fail, as long as they are men, is very far from asserting, that it could not have erred; but surely, if it erred, it did so with a good intention, and will always be found ready, whenever mistakes or errors are disclosed to its view in a proper and fit manner, to redress and amend the same. And being convinced of this, it cannot pass unnoticed, the accusations and insinuation displayed in the opinions of your aforesaid members; but owes to itself, to your assembly, and to the nation, to take it up; and finds itself obliged (without entering into ample detail for the purpose of refuting those opinions) to insist, that your aforesaid members, Van Hasselt, and De Lange Van Wyngaarden, be summoned by you, to state the savings they alluded to not in general expressions, but explicitly and with distinction of the objects; and to prove their accusations and insinuations against the directory, to enable the state directory, by a disclosure and notification of the ministerial intrigues in plotting with the enemies of the state, to inflict condign punishment on the guilty, if there be any. If they do this, the said citizens will be indeed men well deserving of their country: but if they neither can nor will do this, the directory if obliged (far from ranking them with the true friends of the country, without whose disinterested zeal and co operation, all endeavor to save it would long since have proved fruitless,) to consider them as belonging to that class of men, who, far from loving their country, prefer, on the contrary, listening to their own passions and private views, rather to increase the public danger, by their hazarded, unproved, and undefined accusations and indications, under the mask of love to their country and of zeal for the good of the people, than to contribute, by an honest co-operation, to its welfare, and thus to recover that country, by joint exertions with those to whom it is really dear, from the brink of ruin.

"Health and respect,

"J. P. BECKER.

"By order of the state directory,

"C. G. HULTMAN.

The above note is put into the hands of the members Buth, Van Hooff, Loan, Siderius, and Vander Meulen, to be taken into consideration by the assembly, how far the same may form a point for deliberation.

NEW Store.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscriber informs the public that he has commenced business in the house formerly occupied by

MR. QUINN, F. street;

And has on hand, a general assortment dry goods, Groceries, wines and spirituous liquors.

Porter,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Queensware, China and Glass,
Flour, Corn, and Corn-meal,
Oats, and Chopped rye,
Candles and Soap by the box,
Country whiskey by the barrel, and few casks of genuine old Irish whiskey

All of which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

The HIGHEST prices, given for country produce, CASH.

FRANCIS CLARK.

Aug. 29—wtf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

A new Fount of Type having been engaged for the National Intelligencer, *the type on which this paper is now printed is offered for sale.*

New York, May 6.

Capt. Thomas informs, that the French had demanded and received from the inhabitants of Lubec, 200 000 marcs banco, for the privilege of a free trade through Hanover.

There is no news by the brig Paulina from Bordeaux—She sailed on the 26th of March, after an embargo of ten days.

So alarmed are the inhabitants of Germany lest the yellow fever should be introduced into their country, that they have lately issued orders of total exclusion from their ports, against all American vessels; and in the course of last winter, sufficiently cold, one would suppose to destroy infection, caused several vessels to perform a long quarantine. The brig New Jersey, Capt. Wade, of Philadelphia, arrived in the Texel in the month of Decem. last, and performed quarantine. In March she went round to the river Jade, and was forced to perform quarantine a second time. The brig Olive, captain Teubner, of New-York, and ship Lovina, of Philadelphia, arrived at Rook Haven, in the Elbe, in Nov. and were obliged to perform a quarantine of 45 days, exposed to the severity of the winter. They arrived at the Jade on the 20th March with part of their outward cargoes on board.

We have been favored with Hamburg papers to the 7th March, received by the ship Live Oak, from Varel, but their contents have been in general anticipated by the arrivals from Britain. The quarantine law of Denmark, it appears, has lately been amended, and an extract from it, dated Copenhagen, March 2, says, "all vessels, goods, and passengers, arriving from the south coast of Spain and Portugal, Leghorn, the West Indies, and North America, especially from Charleston and New York, are to be considered as coming from suspicious ports, and will in consequence be subject to severe quarantine."

A passenger on board the ship Hermione, from Teneriffe, informs us that an express had arrived from Bordeaux with intelligence of the sailing of a secret expedition from England of great magnitude.

When the ship Live Oak left Varrel, it was reported that the emperor of Russia had entered into an alliance with England, and would commence operations in the course of the summer.

Captain Cornwall, of the brig Georgia Packet from Porto Rico, states that the French squadron had landed 5000 men in the city of St. Domingo, under the command of General La Grange, and had an engagement with the negro army in which gen. Dessalines was defeated.

Philadelphia, May 3.

The Lovely Lass, brings Paris dates to the 14th only. Bonaparte was preparing to leave Paris for Milan, to attend the coronation of Joseph, as king of Lombardy.

"A decree has been passed, authorising the payment from the national treasury of 300 livres per annum to every exile from St. Domingo. To every married man 500, and for each child 100. This circumstance renders the report of Bonaparte's demanding indemnity from our government for property carried from St. Domingo rather probable."

MAY 4.

A letter from Cadiz dated March 1st, to a gentleman in this city, says, "Gen. Moreau sails for the United States in a few days. I shall write to you by that opportunity." So that the story of his having taken the command of a Spanish army, is erroneous.

CHARLESTON, April 26.

Extract of a letter from Beaufort, (S. C.) dated April 22.

"There has been a dreadful hail storm on Paris and St. Helena Islands. Our friend, who was very forward in planting, has suffered more than he did in the hurricane; his cotton totally destroyed—also corn. One of the chimnies of his house blown down, together with his cotton and negro houses; and scarcely is a green leaf to be seen on this island. The damage done at St. Helena has not, as yet, been ascertained."

Washington, May 10.

I would wish to lease my property in the vicinity of the Navy Yard in this city, for three years.

A. B. WOODWARD.

3t—tw3t

Notice to Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. It may be proper to remind subscribers, that the indispensible term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Thoughts on the true path to national glory. By an old whig to his friend.

(*Continued.*)

Having considered the effects of local jealousy, it remains to consider those of luxury, which imply an extensive population. It has undoubtedly been the frequent effect of this weakness to produce a dissoluteness and depravity of manners, which have proved the destruction of the existing forms of government. But it does not follow that, in all states of society the result will be the same. We hope that our system is calculated to preserve a state of manners very different from the corrupt condition to which most of the old nations of the world have been reduced. This hope is founded upon these impressions. Knowledge being open to, and within the reach of all, we may confidently rely upon a wider diffusion of it among all classes of our citizens, than in any other nation. With regard to political knowledge this is more especially the case. For a few annual dollars it is in the power of any man to receive a newspaper which will make him tolerably acquainted with the course of political events, and qualify him to judge of the conduct of rulers. Nothing is more certain than that the exercises of the mind are the best antidote to the excesses of sensual enjoyment. This effect is in part produced by the occupation of time, and in part by the elevation of thought it habitually inspires. Such too is the nature of republican institutions as at the same time that they require, to produce a general illumination of mind. Now the history of other nations shews us that a general prostration of morals has almost universally been preceded by the corruption of the great, which has been followed by the gradual vitiation of the lower ranks. Political institutions, instead of furthering, by equal laws, the interest of all classes, have concentered wealth and power in the hands of a few by despoiling the great body of the people. The favored few have not usually been remarkable for virtue or talent. Hence they have, in most cases, surrendered themselves to sensual indulgence; and it is, therefore, to the court, or a surrounding aristocracy that we are to ascribe the first corruption of manners. This evil our republican systems have completely eradicated. Office is never the passport to immoderate wealth; and is, in most cases, subversive rather than promotive of interest. So far then as the eradication of this evil goes it tends essentially to alter the state of manners of the American people, and to distinguish them from any other people. So far from having the tendency of monarchical governments, our systems have tendencies directly opposite. For our governments and laws, as it were, by a provident foresight, have established principles which efficaciously, though silently operate to the division of overgrown estates. And such is the effect of governments upon sentiment, that in the disposition of property a revolution of the utmost importance has already been effected, and it is now a rare thing for a parent to give the whole, or even the greater part of his property to one of his children. Should this take place in a solitary instance, it rarely occurs that the aggrandised heir follows, on his decease, the example.

It being likewise the spirit of the laws to inhibit all monopolies, and to render the path of industry and enterprise alike open to all, permanent accumulations of wealth are prevented.

The two great sources of luxury appear, therefore, in a republican government, to be dried up, or in a high degree diminished. So far our prospect looks fair. Should, however, the higher orders in this country become as luxurious and dissolute as they are in other nations, a powerful barrier still remains in the great body of the people. In the European state of society, the enormous wealth of the higher orders necessarily produces the extreme poverty of the lower orders, who are disabled, by the wretched situation to which they are reduced, from opposing the views of the former, or the results to which their vices and follies lead. Hence some ambitious individual, rendered powerful by his wealth or talent, prostrates, without difficulty, every vestige of liberty, or opposition to his views. But in this country, where great equality of possessions subsist, and where consequently the two extreme orders of rich and poor are very limited in numbers, and still more so in relative talent, we find in the intermediate class, which constitutes the nation, the greatest virtue, and the largest portions of good sense and talent. Such a body will feel too fully its own importance to be either the servile imitators or the passive instruments of the rich. They will feel that pride which arises from a just estimate of their strength and their merits, and from a firm conviction that they are invincible.

Let it too be recollected that many of the germs of servitude, of the rapid aggrandizement of the few and the depression of the many, are not, and never will be planted in the American soil. Among these, perhaps, the most powerful is immoderate manufactures. These can never exist among us. Our territory is so extensive, as to afford employment, for centuries to come, to a majority of the nation, and so fertile in almost every article of consumption, as to supply us with every thing we want. Hence, though we may possibly manufacture to the extent of our own wants, we shall never be under the necessity of manufacturing articles to afford us subjects for exchange for articles of necessity.

These remarks, while they encourage us to hope that our liberties will not be lost by the influence of those causes which have destroyed the liberty of other nations, likewise point out to us our duty. They demonstrate the commanding necessity of that rigid adherence to justice which has heretofore characterised our laws. They demonstrate the infinite value of the axiom "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights"—among which "are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Respecting these principles as the basis of all our legal codes, we shall not only maintain the present rights of our citizens, but we shall by new provisions fortify them. Let us then on all occasions avow these principles as a part of our creed; and let us hold up to reprobation every attempt made to lessen the respect in which they are held.

These remarks further demonstrate the propriety of advancing the interests of learning by all legitimate means; of diffusing among the subordinate ranks such a mass of knowledge, as shall tend to keep the administration of the government in their hands, with more advantage to the nation than would result from its deposition in the hands of a king or an hereditary Senate, as shall make the people proud of the high distinction they enjoy of governing themselves, and as shall enable them to crush, by the irresistible force of public opinion, all attempts subversive of liberty.

On these two means, much, very much of our national glory depends. It would perhaps be best, if there were no season of intellectual infancy, and if, as soon as we were born, we were able, by the exercise of an enlightened judgement, to think for ourselves. This, however, is contrary to the ordinance of our natures. Until we have attained manhood, and generally a much more advanced age, we are under the necessity of consulting, and being governed by the ideas of others. Hence the necessity of a leading national creed on political subjects. The result generally of the ablest judgments and the purest motives, such a creed may be expected to contain no doubtful or unimportant principle. That too which has been sanctioned by time and an almost universal approbation, addresses itself to the youthful mind with more force than the advice of any one man however respected; as in its support may be cited the names of illustrious men, not of a particular age or sect, but of all ages and all opinions.

(*To be continued.*)

The subscriber has for sale,

A few Pipes and half Pipes genuine London Particular Madeira wine.
Claret in boxes,
Hyson, Souchong, & Hyson Chulan } Teas by the chest.
Cogniac Brandy by the pipe or quarter cask,
1st proof French do. of good flavor, do. do.
A few hhds Molasses,
9 hhds old Jamaica Rum of excellent quality,
1 butt dry Lisbon Wine and a few demijohns.

WM. BRENT.

May 10—4w.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

GILBERT DAY,

and says he belongs to John Hodd, of Baltimore county, Maryland. He is about 18 or 20 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high; his clothing is a striped Nankeen coat, black cassimere waistcoat, osnaburg shirt, and an old pair of dark cloth pantaloons. He is very black, and has a pleasant countenance. If his master does not release him he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER,
Sheriff of Frederick County.

April 15—w8t

THE
CELEBRATED WARM SPRINGS
In VIRGINIA.

THE subscribers have taken a lease of ten years, of the highly celebrated Medicinal Springs in the county of Bath called the

WARM SPRINGS,

so justly famed for their great cures and general relief in many complaints.

They are now preparing every necessary comfort and accommodation to suit the amusements of those who have health, (and to promote the recovery of those who want it) and it is deemed necessary to make these things widely known, because complaints have heretofore been made against the entertainment which has been offered.

Preparations are made for at least one hundred constant boarders, besides transient guests for the accommodation of which, the subscribers will make all possible exertions; and they flatter themselves, that those who may place confidence in this advertisement, will not find the smallest cause for regret or complaint.

ROBERT & GEORGE TURNER.

May 1—ep6w

An extensive Field for Speculation, is offered in the Sale of the

POWHATAN ESTATE,

Which lies contiguous to the lower limits of Richmond, contains 3000 acres of land, borders near a mile on James river, and runs 5 miles back

The principal part is fine grain land, covered with valuable timber, convenient to a saw mill erected thereon, which has cut 1700 feet per day, and connected with a grist and manufacturing mill, on a constant stream with two pair of stones.

There is a small farm, with a commodious brick mansion, ice house, the usual offices, and two fisheries.

It has many elegant scites for building, furnished with good water, commanding views of the city, falls and shipping, which lie opposite to them.

There is a beautiful level already laid out into lots, at right angles, on the river.

The peculiar advantages of this property are multiplied by a late act for the establishment of an inspection of Tobacco on it, and the act for uniting the upper and lower navigation by locks, which as the proper point of junction render it valuable for store houses.

Few persons are unacquainted with the political importance of Richmond, as the capital of the most influential state of the union, nor its commercial advantages from the immense quantities of coal, flour and tobacco, which pass through its market—and will it be necessary to add? that these advantages will be shortly increased by the western produce brought through the Kanawha to this navigation and deposit, to be thence shipped directly abroad when the contemplated improvement of the lower navigation shall be complete.

It is submitted to monied men to consider whether a purchase by shares either to sell out or improve parts of this growing estate, would not in a few years afford a certain and handsome remuneration for their attention; being free from those contingencies to which many institutions are liable.

In such an establishment the proprietor would willingly participate. A liberal credit will be allowed the purchasers on payment of interest and further particulars made known by applying to Mr Robert Atkinson near Petersburg, Mr. Alexander Fulton, Baltimore, Messrs. Prosser and Moncure, Richmond, or the subscriber on the premises.

W. MAYO.

Powhatan, near Richmond,
Virg. May 1—w6t

City Lots for Sale.

THE undermentioned lots of ground are offered for sale, either separately or by squares, on liberal terms either for cash or on credit—they are all free from mortgage or incumbrance, and are subject to no litigation or contest, as the titles are derived by immediate conveyances from the chancellor of Maryland and the commissioners of Washington, to Messrs. Henry Pratt, Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, junior, John Ashley and Jacob Baker, trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

Square No. 54 Lot no. 9 sq 72. Lots no. 2 4 8 10 12 13 14 15 18 sq 84 Lot no. 1. Sq 85 Lots no. 20 21 22—Sq 103 Lots no 7 8—Sq 145 Lots no 1 2 7 8—Sq 146 Lots no 1 2 3—Sq 147 Lot no 4—Sq 163 Lots no 5 6 7 12 13 14—Sq 258 Lots no 6 7 10 11 12 15 16—Sq 293 Lots no 1 2 3 7 8 11 12 13 18—Sq 349 Lots no 1 2 8—Sq 376 Lots 10 16 17 18—Sq 407 Lots no 3 4 7 8 9 17 18—Sq 487 Lots no 5 6 7 10—Sq 482 Lots 8 9 12 Sq 489 Lots 5 6 9 Sq 491 lots 10 11 12 16 19 20 24—Sq 493 Lots no 7 8—Sq 494 Lots no 8 9 10—Sq 531 lots 3 4 8 11 12 13 14 Sq 533 Lots no 13 15 16, 17—Sq 584 Lots no 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24—Sq 588 whole square. East of 590 whole square. Sq 635 Lots no 1 2 3 5 6 9 19—Sq 638 Lots no 1 2 3—Sq 639 Lot no 1—Sq 640 Lots no 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—Sq 641 whole square—Sq 642 Lots no 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 19—East of 643 Lot no 2—South of 643 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 28—Sq 644 Lots no 1 5 7—West of 645 whole square—Sq 878 Lots no 16 17 18 19 20—Sq 973 Lots no 4 5 6 7 8 20 21—Sq 995 Lots no 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—South of 1019 Lots no 1 2 4—Sq 1020 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38—Sq 1021 Lot no 1—Sq 1022 Lot no 2—Sq 1023 Lots no 4 5 7 8 9 10—Sq 1024 Lots no 1 2 3 7—Sq 1045 Lots no 9 10 12—Sq 1046 Lots no 2 14 15—Sq 1047 Lots no 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19 20—Sq 1048 Lots no 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Persons disposed to purchase are desired to apply to THOMAS HERTY, Esq. attorney at law and conveyancer, opposite to Rhodes's tavern Pennsylvania avenue.

JAMES GREENLEAF, Agent and attorney to the trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

Washington, New Jersey avenue,
Feb. 27—2t&twtf