The National Intelligencer,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, NEW-JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL. *No. LXII.*

Five Dolls. per ann. WEDNESDAY MARCH 25th, 1801. *Paid In Advance.*

AN ACT

Regulating the grants of lands appropriated for the refugees from the British province of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

Sect. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in congreſs aſſembled*, That the ſurveyor-general be, and he is hereby directed to cauſe thoſe fractional townſhips of of the ſixteenth, ſeventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-firſt and twenty-ſecond ranges of town-ſhips, which join the ſouthern boundary line of the military lands, to be ſub-divided into half ſections, containing three hundred and twenty acres each; and to return a ſurvey and deſcription of the ſame to the ſecretary of the treaſury, on or before the firſt Monday of December next; and that the ſaid lands be, and they are hereby ſet apart and reſerved for the purpoſe of ſatisfying the claims of perſons entitled to lands under the act entitled "An act for the relief of the refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia."

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſecretary of the treaſury ſhall, within thirty days after the ſurvey of the lands ſhall have been returned to him as aforeſaid, proceed to determine, by lot, to be drawn in the preſence of the ſecretaries of ſtate and of war, the priority of location of the perſons entitled to lands as aforeſaid. The perſons, thus entitled, ſhall ſeverally make their locations on the ſecond Tueſday of January next, and the patents for the lands thus located, ſhall be granted in the manner directed for military lands, without requiring any fee whatever.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following perſons, claiming lands under the above-mentioned act, ſhall reſpectively be entitled to the following quantities of land; that is to ſay, Maria Walker, widow of Thomas Walker, John Edgar, P. Francis Cazean, John Allan, and Seth Harding, reſpectively, two-thouſand two-hundred and forty acres each; Jonathan Eddy, colonel James Livingſton, and Parker Clark, reſpectively, one-thouſand two-hundred and eighty acres each; and the heirs of John Dodge, one-thouſand two hundred and eighty acres; Thomas Faulkner, Edward Faulkner, David Gay, Martin Brooks, lieutenant colonel Bradford, Noah Miller, Joſhua Lamb, Atwood Fales, John Starr, William How, Ebenezer Gardner, Lewis F. Deleſdernier, John M'Gown, and Jonas C. Minot, reſpectively, nine-hundred and ſixty acres each; and the heirs of Simon Cheſter, nine-hundred and ſixty acres; Jacob Vander Heyden, John Livingſton, James Crawford, Iſaac Danks, major B. Von Heer, Benj. Thompſon, Joſeph Bindon, Joſeph Levittre, lieut. Wm. Maxwell, J. D. Mercier, James Price, Seth Noble, Martha Bogart, relict of Abraham Bogart, and formerly relict of Daniel Tocker, and John Halſtead, reſpectively ſix-hundred and forty acres each: David Jenks, Ambroſe Cole, James Cole, Adam Johnſton, the widow and heirs of colonel Jeremiah Duggan, Daniel Earl junior John Paſkell, Edward Chinn, Joſeph Cone, and John Torreyre, reſpectively, three-hundred and twenty acres each; Samuel Fales, one-hundred and ſixty acres; which ſeveral tracts of land ſhall, except the laſt, be located in half ſections by the reſpective claimants.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, February 18. A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Presiden of the United States

AN ACT.

Breeing from postage all letters und pack ets to John Adams.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That all letters and packets to John Adams, now preſident of the United States, after the expiration of his term of office and during his life, ſhall be carried by the mail, free of poſtage.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, February 25, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To eſtabliſh the diſtrict of Briſtol, and to annex the towns of Kittery and Berwick to the diſtrict of Portſmouth.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the 31ſt day of March next the towns of Briſtol, Warren and Barrington, in the ſtate of Rode-Iſland, and Providence plantations, and all the ſhores and waters around the ſame, within the following limits, viz. a line beginning at the middle of the bay between Mount Hope and common fence point, running ſouthweſterly through the middle of Briſtol ferry, and continuing ſuch courſe until it ſtrikes a point of equal diſtance from Rhode-Iſland, to Prudence Iſland, from thence northwardly on a ſtraight line to the weſternmoſt part of Nahant point, and from thence to the weſtern ſhore of Bullock's point, ſhall be a diſtrict, to be called the diſtrict of Briſtol, of which the port of Briſtol, ſhall be the ſole port of entry, and a collector for ſaid diſtrict ſhall be appointed to reſide at Briſtol; and Warren and Barrington ſhall be ports of delivery only, and the ſurveyor who ſhall be appointed to reſide at each of the ports of Briſtol and Warren, ſhall alſo be ſurveyor for the port of Barrington.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That ſaid port of Briſtol ſhall alſo be a port of entry, for all ſhips or veſſels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope or place beyond the ſame.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the ſaid thirty firſt day of March next, the towns of Kittery and Berwick in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſhall be annexed to the diſtrict of Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, as ports of delivery only; provided that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to prevent the maſter or commander of any ſhip or veſſel, having merchandize on board, deſtined for either of the ſaid places, from making an entry at his option with the collector of the diſtrict of York, and obtaining permits for the delivery thereof as heretofore.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-president of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, 25th February, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Robert Greenhow.

Merchant in Williamsburg, Virginia.

BEING deſirous to withdraw in a great meaſure from the further purſuit of Buſineſs, offers for ſale the whole of his well known General and Valuable Aſſortment of Merchandiſe amounting probable at their prime coſt, to Eight or Ten Thouſand pounds ſterling, of which an idea may be formed by referring to a printed liſt depoſited in this office—Not wiſhing to divide the Stock applications by letters poſt paid will be by im received as to the purchaſe of the whole of it Feb. 2, 1801. tAp

To be ſold at Public Vendue for Caſh.

On fifth day, the 26th of this Inſtant, called March, the following GOODS, viz. one 2 horſe market Waggon with the harneſs, one ſtrong good cart and geering for ditto, one Cow with Calf, one Sow, a good Cutting box and Sundry houſehold Furniture. Alſo a new encloſed frame 16 by 12 with a ſhed Adjoining. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock where attendance will be given by

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Living in the Twenty Buildings, City of Waſhington.
March 23. 3t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Wednesday, March 25, 1801.

A Letter from Joel Barlow, to his Friend in Washington.

PARIS, January 2, 1801.

"My dear Sir,

"Mr. ——— and myſelf have received your ſhort letter of 25th October, with the ſlips of Newſpapers encloſed. It was very ſatisfactory as far as it went, indeed, as far as you could go at that time; but you muſt by this time have a great deal more to ſay. You muſt have ſeen America with an enquiring eye, the eye of an accurate obſerver who knew it before the late changes that the royalizing frenzy has made in it, and who muſt have been anxious to know it afterwards. You are endowed with a keen diſcernment and a generalizing judgment, which will enable you to give me that country as it is, inſide and out, and I wiſh you to do it. Take your pen and deſcribe to me your own views of things as they ſtrike you on your own examination, compared with what they were before you left the country, with what they have been ſince during the interval of rage, and with what they are to be in a few years to come? I mean the political and moral temper and ſpirit of the people? It is in vain that I aſk this from any other than you. A man who has been abſent ſome years and returns, has a more comparing eye.

"I wiſh too, that you would give me an idea of the ſpirit of Mr Jefferſn's adminiſtration.—You can do it with freedom.—Tell me whether he will purſue the ſame ſyſtem with his predeceſſors relative to foreign relations? Whether he will conceive we have gone on too far in the channel of precedent, copying after old monarchies, to run the riſk of a change? Whether he will wiſh to encreaſe the debt or leſſen it. Whether he will carry the ſpirit of complaiſance or reconciliation ſo far as to employ the ſame men as well as the ſame means with his laſt predeceſſor? Whether he will preach the doctrine of Mr. A——, "that commerce has made America what it is." That commerce is the foundation of all our wealth and happineſs, and the chief object that ought to engage the ſolicitude of government—or whether he will not think he ought to turn more of his attention to the native and internal ſources of improvement, to the encouragement of agriculture, to roads, canals, uſeful arts and domeſtic manufactures? Whether he imagines, that the preſent ſyſtem of education is the beſt poſſible ſyſtem for that country, or whether he will not think it ſuſceptible of great improvement, and conceive it a part of his duty as a Philoſopher and a Preſident, having better ideas than thoſe who have gone before him or thoſe who may come immediately after him, to ſyſtematize thoſe ideas and bring them into vogue for the benefit of mankind? He laboured at this to ſome advantage when governor Virginia, and I ſhould hope he might do infinitely more as preſident of the United States. He ought to conſider this occaſion as abſolutely *unique* for him and for America. The field is immenſely great; but few, very few perſons think of theſe things. Thouſands would think of them, and labour at them, if they were ſet a going, and the impulſe given them by one great man, and a great man in power. Reflect on theſe objects, talk of them to your friends, talk of them if poſſible to Mr. Jefferſon, and write me the reſult of your diſcoveries. Tell him if you can, that the eyes of all good men in Europe are fixed on him as the father, in a certain ſenſe, of his country, the father of our future true political, œconomical and moral improvement.

"I dwell on this ſubject with peculiar anxiety, becauſe America, though young is every day growing old in wrong habits and prejudices, which have not yet become inveterate, but will become ſo ſoon if not corrected. It depends on this generation perhaps on that one man to ſay, whether, America ſhall riſe to real greatneſs and true glory, (a fair example to be copied by other nations), or whether ſhe ſhall retrogade and dwindle into the ape of every error that has hitherto degraded and tormented the human race.

"Speak particularly of Fulton's ſyſtem of ſmall canals with inclined planes—talk of it as a ſyſtem, as it embraces the objects of revenue, political economy, interior commerce, arts, manufactures and agriculture. In ſpeaking there of Fulton, mention, his invention for ſub-marine navigation. His great objects are two-fold—*First*, To overturn the whole ſyſtem of military navies and ſet commerce free—*Second*, To improve the domeſtic ſtate of the nation by his ſyſtem of ſmall canals, which ſhall take place generally of great roads, and cut off nine-tenths of the expenſe of interior tranſportation. He is conſidered here as one of the greateſt mechanical genuiſes of the age; but what adds greatly to his merit is, the aſſiduity and talent with which he applies all his diſcoveries to real public utility and national improvement.

"I have ſet you, my dear ſir, a great taſk. I ſhall not be angry with you if you do not perform it half: but I know you will delight in promoting ſuch objects as far as poſſible, and in giving me as much information on them as you conveniently can.

"You ſee at laſt, peace with the Emperor is at hand. Moreau during his 25 days campaign drove the prince's army 70 leagues, took 25,000 priſoners, 150 cannon in the field, all their principal magazines, and got within 17 leagues of Vienna. It was time to aſk for another armiſtice and a peace.

"The late attempt againſt Buonaparte's life was a very ſerious one. Many perſons are arreſted, but I fear the true authors are not yet diſcovered, or at leaſt taken up.

"The *Tiers Consolide* to day are at near 50.

"Your's truly
"*JOEL PARLOW.*"

For the National Intelligencer.

In a preceding number the inexpediency of congratulatory addreſſes to the Chief Magiſtrate was proved by abſtract reaſoning. The grounds therein aſſigned are conſidered as completely concluſive—But the ſubject may, perhaps, be exhibited in a more popular attitude, by making liberal quotations from the replies of Mr. Adams, which are viewed as precedents on the preſent occaſion.

From them it will clearly appear how humiliatingly the chief magiſtrate not only committed his own perſonal dignity, but alſo the character of the government and the peace of the nation; and it will further appear that the delirium of the moment extolled as patriotic and wiſe ſentiments, whoſe only tendency was to infuſe malevolent reſentments into the breaſt of one citizen againſt another, and to throw at the greateſt poſſible diſtance every hope of reconciliation with France.

Extract from a reply of Mr. Adams to the corporation of Philadelphia, denouncing those who differed from him in political opinions.

"At a time, when all the old republics of Europe are crumbling into duſt, and others forming whoſe deſtinies are dubious; when the monarchies of the old world are, ſome of them, fallen, and powers trembling to their foundations; when our own infant Republic has ſcarcely had time to cement its ſtrength or decide its own practicable form; when theſe agitations of the human ſpecies have affected our people, and produced a ſpirit of party which ſcruples not to go all lengths of profligacy, falſehood and malignity, in defaming our government: your approbation and confidence are to me a great conſolation."

Extract from a reply to the citizens of York (Penn.) containing the avowal of sentiments respecting a foreign nation, which