The National Intelligencer,

A N D

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th, 1801. PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOR RENT,

The House I now occupy, on Square No. 142, near the President's house, for six months from the first of August next. Possession will be given at that time.

NICHOLAS KING.

July 20, 1801. ep2w

TO BE RENTED,

THE store lately in the tenure of Doctor Gallaspy and Co. Its situation for business is preferable to any other in the City, being on the Pennsylvania Avenue, between the President's House and the Capitol, and within a few yards of the spot on which is to be immediately erected the market house

JOSIAS W. KING.
At the Capitol.

May 29, 1801. ept

Land for Sale.

On the 28th day of September next, will be sold at Public Auction, at Mr. Stille's Hotel, in the City of Washington, (if not sold before at private sale)

Two Tracts of Land, lying on the Eastern Branch of Potomac river, and within the district of Columbia—containing together ninety-two acres. On each of these tracts is a quantity of good ash wood, within a few yards of the river, and the greater part, if not the whole, of said land, at a moderate expence, may be made excellent meadow. There is on one of the tracts an eligible situation for a dwelling-house, with about four acres of excellent upland suitable for a garden. Sale to commence at three o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Information may be had from the subscriber at the Navy-yard.

GEORGE FRANK.

On the premises, or of THOMAS HERTY, Conveyancer City of Washington.

July 20, 1801. 1aw6w

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 7th, 1800.

Regulations for ascertaining and fixing the Pensioners, and payment of pensions on the Navy establishment of the United States.

TO obtain a pension the party must produce to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate from the commander of the ship or vessel on board of which he sustained the injury, which incapacitates him; or in the case of a marine, from the commanding officer of the marine corps, or commander of a detachment as the case may require; in the latter case however, if the injury happened on board a vessel of war, the certificate of the surgeon will also be required, if on shore, that of some respectable medical character of the place, that the same was received while he was acting in the line of his duty, specifying the nature and amount of the disability, the capacity or station in which he acted, and the monthly pay to which he was entitled at the time of sustaining the injury On such certificate being produced, and it being ascertained to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that the disability still exists and is likely to continue, he will at once direct the applicant to be placed on the books of the Loan Office of the state in which he resides, and the loan officer will make the payments half yearly, viz. On the 1st of January, and 1st of July, to the party in person or his legal attorney during his life or the continuance of his disability. But if the pension is to be paid on a power of attorney, the loan officer must have it ascertained by the certificate of a Justice of the peace of the county where the pensioner resides, that he was living, and that his disability continued, in the month next preceding that in which payment is to be made every year, and must transmit the same to the Accountant of the Navy with the necessary receipts as vouchers for his payments.

Each person to be placed on the pension list, must receive at the Navy Office a certificate in the following form.

A. B. Seaman, &c. having been disabled in the service of the United States, on board of the ship of war while acting in the line of his duty, is entitled to receive dollars per month, from the loan officer of the state of payable half yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July in every year during his life or continuance of such disability, to commence from the day of

The same will be paid to him in person or on his legal power of attorney. But no money will be paid on a power of attorney, unless the said A. B. shall send to the loan officer of said state, the certificate of a Justice of peace of the county wherein he resides, that he the said A. B. appeared before the said justice in the month preceding that in which the ill continued. to be made and that his disability st payment is

Signed

BENJ. STODDERT.

The foregoing regulations are still in force.—By order,

An. THOMAS, P. Clk.

Navy Department, June 17, 1801. 3taw3m

BROHAWN AND BOYS,

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Washington, that they have taken Mr. N Young's wharf, very conveniently situated to the Capitol and President's Square; where they have opened a LUMBER YARD, and expect to go pretty largely in that line of business; and in about two or three weeks will have a general assortment of the first quality of groceries that can be procured in Baltimore

Washington June 24, 1801.

N. B. Any gentleman wishing to apply for bills of scantling of any size or dimensions, may obtain them at the shortest notice by applying as above. tf

Intending to leave the city in October next, I am desirous of disposing of my Furniture, two Negro Men, one a cook, the other an ostler and coachman, and a pair of very well gaited Riding Horses.

It may be a convenience to any family removing here, and taking the house I now occupy upon rent, to take the Furniture (which is but little worn) by purchase. The house, one of the six buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue, is pleasantly and conveniently situated, and the furniture, which is tolerably well fitted to it, will be reduced in price in proportion to the wear and tare, and change of fashion, shall have made right.

BENJAMIN GRAYSON ORR.

July 20, 1801. ep4w

The subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and E streets, where he continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontispieces, Metal Sashes, &c. which may also be had at his store No. 51, Barclay street, New-York, and at Mr. WILD's store, Market street, Baltimore.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

Who has gold leaf for sale by the package or book

May 8, 1801. 1y

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
July 6, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Navy until the 31st inst. inclusively, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the Marine Corps, from the 1st day of October next, to the 30th day of September 1802, at the City of Washington, at Baltimore, at Norfolk, or any other place or places, where marines may be recruited, marched or stationed, within the states of Maryland or Virginia:—The Ration to consist of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or where neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice or one and an half pound of sifted or bolted Indian meal, one and a quarter pound of fresh beef, one pound salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, and when fresh meat is issued, salt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; one half gill of rum, whiskey or other ardent spirits; soap at the rate of four pounds candles at the rate of one and an half pound, and, vinegar at the rate of two quarts, for every hundred rations. The price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as substitutes and alternatives must be specified.

H. DEARBORN,
Acting Secretary of Navy.

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CONVEYANCERS OFFICE,

AND

OFFICE FOR SALE OF CITY LOTS,

On the Pennsylvania Avenue fronting the President's Square, near Rhodes's tavern, City of Washington,

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the business of drawing Conveyances of Land Wills, Mortgages. Leases, Bonds, Assignments powers of Attorney, petitions, and every other species of deed or contract in the profession; that of buying, selling and leasing lots and houses in the City, negociating loans, &c.

His long experience as a draftsman, and knowledge of the laws relative thereto—the knowledge which he has acquired by residence of the situation of City Lots, and how their titles have been acquired, or are liable to be affected; together with his impartial and strict regard to the interest of those who may be pleased to employ him, will, he hopes, secure to him a continuance of public patronage.

Titles to real property investigated, and opinions given thereon when required.

☞ For sale a great variety of Lots, in desirable situations in the City.

N. B. At the above office may be had, his Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price 6 dollars. Also his Digest of the Laws of the United States, price 3 dollars. As the Laws of Maryland are in full force on this side the Potomack, it behoves settlers to avail themselves of that information which affects their lives, liberties and property. He who is without a knowledge of his "rule of conduct" is like a stranger in his native land.

May 4. 1aw4w. 1awa

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, July 29th, 1801.

We inserted, some days since, in the National Intelligencer, an article, represented to be taken from a Paris paper, which stated Mr. PAINE to have received an affectionate invitation from Mr. JEFFERSON to return to this country, and offering him a passage in a national ship.

It was not then believed that this short paragraph would be made the mighty instrument of calumniating, and even damning, the character of the President. We possessed not the admirable penetration of discerning in such a measure a full demonstration that Mr. Jefferson entertained the same religious opinions with Mr. Paine, that he indiscriminately approved every act of Mr. Paine's life, and that he took this mode of evincing his secret pleasure in the calumny, alleged to have been cast by Mr. Paine upon the character of General Washington.

We imagined that it was possible for an individual of one set of religious principles to feel charity for the misfortunes of a fellow mortal of another set, or of no religious opinions whatever; we imagined that virtue was not exclusively confined to one kind of political sentiments; and we imagined that a country might feel grateful for the distinguished services of a man, rendered in a period of difficulty and danger, though such a man might afterwards avow opinions which some might think good, others might think bad, and others might think indifferent.—But we have discovered our mistake, and we find that not only freedom of opinion is to be discountenanced, but that a spirit of universal good will is of all possessions the most dangerous.

At the time we inserted the paragraph alluded to, we entertained great doubts of its correctness; but for the reasons above stated, we thought no more of it. As however, it is our invariable desire to diffuse truth, and, as far as we can, to repress error, convinced that our fellow-citizens only require correct information to form true opinions of public men and public measures, we will state, from sources on which we can depend, the circumstances that have given rise to the Paris paragraph.

We understand that Mr. Paine wrote to Mr. Jefferson, before he was elected President, stating to him a strong desire to return to America; but also stating his apprehension, from information possessed by him, that if he came in a private vessel, the English would be likely to intercept the ship, make him their prisoner, and convey him to England, where his liberty, and perhaps life, might be endangered. He therefore requested, in case Mr. Jefferson should be elected President, and a national vessel should be sent to France, he might be permitted to take passage in her for this country. This letter Mr. Jefferson answered, and gave the permission required.

On this explanation we shall make no further comment than to say, that it is made, not from any respect for, or fear of, that intolerant spirit which is a disgrace to our country, and which every good man should discountenance, but from a regard to that class of our citizens, who, with the best intentions, unfortunately suffer others to think for them, and are of consequence sometimes deceived.

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THE BERCEAU.

The statements respecting the repairs and delivery to the French of the Berceau, published in many of the public Prints, are so replete with misrepresentation, that a mention of the real circumstances, which have taken place, may have the effect of repressing further mistakes or intentional perversions.

The Berceau was captured *subsequent to the signing* of the treaty lately concluded with the French Republic. Either before the Treaty was agreed to on our part, under the contemplation of Mr. Adams, then President, that it would be agreed to, or immediately after its ratification by the Senate and President, instructions were given by the Secretary of the Navy, to hold the Berceau in a state of readiness for delivery, and it is believed further that directions were also given to place her in the state she had been in when captured.

Such was the state of things, when the new administration came into office. They did no more than pursue the steps of their predecessors, and it is a fact that the gentleman, in the temporary discharge of the duties of the Navy Department took measures, and gave instructions, in entire correspondence with those previously given by Mr. Stoddert.

It does not follow that the measures of the new administration are right, because they are conformable to those of the old; but it does follow that the friends of the *old* administration cannot with propriety condemn the *new*, for pursuing the measures of the former.

But as we are not in the habit of seeking justification of what is right in itself in precedents, which may in some cases be unsatisfactory, we shall state the probable grounds on which the Berceau was delivered, and put into a state of repair, previously to her delivery.

By the treaty with the French Republic it is stipulated, that "The public ships which have been taken on one part and the other, or which may be taken before the exchange of ratifications, shall be restored."

The Berceau was taken before the exchange of ratifications, and therefore, as directed by the Treaty, has been restored.

But it is asked why was not the restitution delayed till the exchange of ratifications?

To this question it is a sufficient answer to say, that it was the wish of the government, long and solicitously pursued, to accommodate all differences with the French Republic. In the furtherance of this interesting object, repeated missions had been sent to France. The result of the last was favorable to a full accommodation between the two nations. A treaty was formed, which was signed by all our commissioners. When this treaty was submitted to the Senate, it received the ratification of that body, with the exception of two articles, which did not materially affect the entire instrument, and which the Executive had every reason to believe would present no obstacle to ultimate ratification on the part of France.

Under this impression, which the public, as well as the government, appear equally to have felt, the former President acted, the House of Representatives acted in restoring our commercial ties with France, which had been so long superseded, and the present President acted in pursuing measures that evinced a sincere desire on his part to reassume a friendly intercourse between the two countries.

Both nations, actuated by the same motives, each reposing a liberal confidence in the other, took similar steps, founded on a conviction that no obstacle would occur to the treaty being carried into full effect.

It should be recollected that the first steps were taken by France, who appointed a charge-des-affaires, and a number of commercial agents, receiving their authority and designations to office *under the new treaty*.

The President, after this mark of confidence in the American government, nominated to the *Senate, who unanimously approved the nomination*, a minister plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

These were surely strong and unequivocal expressions of amity on each side.

But one measure still remained undone, viz. the restitution of captured public vessels. To have suspended the performance of that, which Mr. Adams had entered upon the execution of, would have manifested on the part of the new administration, as much distrust, as the persevering to execute it has manifested confidence.—To have withheld this mark of confidence might, by giving occasion to France to entertain a similar distrust of us, have frustrated the wishes of both government and people to put a period to past differences; and had the actual effect been a rejection by France of the treaty, would not those murmurs, which a predisposition to criminate takes such delight in uttering, have swelled into tones of undisguised indigna-