

The feeling which infused the promulgation of the dispatches of our commissioners, was about to commence. Mr. Adams arrived at Philadelphia from his first in Quincy. The tone of his mind formed to have been raised, rather than depressed.

It was suggested to him, that it might be expedient to insist in his speech to Congress, a sentiment of this import: That after the repeatedly rejected advances of this country, its dignity required that it should be left with France in future to make the first overture; that if distrust of reconciliation, that would evince the disposition, by sending a minister to this government, he would be received with the respect due to his character, and treated with in the Franklin of a sincere acquaintance.

The suggestion was received in a manner both indign and intemperate.

Mr. Adams declared as a sentiment which he adopted no manner of reflection—*that if France should send a minister for me, I would be glad to send him back the day after.*

So imprudent an idea was easily refuted. Little argument was requisite to show that by a similar reply, the indignity of when our government in a particular instance had retailed the envy of another nation might entail upon each other personal hostility; untidily bringing the avenues of explanation.

In less than forty eight hours from this extraordinary fact, the mind of Mr. Adams underwent a total revolution—he refused not only to infer in his speech the sentiment which had been proposed to him, but to go to the length of saying that France would give explicit assurances of receiving a minister from this country, in due respect, he would send one." Page 24, 25.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Friday, October 21st, 1800.

The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER is this day presented to the Public. It is the first Paper printed in WASHINGTON; and from the vicinity of the Editor to the Capitol, the seat of the public bodies, he expects to be enabled to furnish the earliest and most correct notices of their deliberations. The evils of national affairs, he deems it deeply interesting, whenever contemplating in relation to our internal or external functions. Fully impressed with the sacred duties of the press in this time, and of the most virtuous citizens. A life, relative how much good or mischief may be derived from the virtuous or vicious application of the press, which public opinion has invoked its truth and truthfulness only, shall be the guide of the Editor. In many instances he will doubtless be decried—but in all instances a conscientious effort will be followed by a candid remission of it.

The design of the National Intelligencer is to diffuse correct information through the whole extent of the union. From the whole extent, therefore, of the union it derives the privilege that it shall sustain it and every friend to its plan is invited to promote it, by making known its nature and character to his fellow citizens in his neighbourhood.

For this sole purpose, not in the unworthy spirit of ostentation, it is intended to forward a few of the early numbers to citizens of respectability in the several States, who are requested to use their good offices, if they consider the Paper worthy encouragement.

In New-Jersey, the Electors of President and Vice President were to have been chosen on the 30th Inst. by the Legislature of that State. In North Carolina, the election for Electors takes place on the first Monday in November, by the people in districts.

In Virginia, the election takes place on the first Monday in November, by the people by a general vote. The result of the Pennsylvania election for Members of Congress, as far as is yet ascertained, stands thus: Messrs James Leiby, Gallatin, Smilie, George, Brown, Tullibee, Stewart, Hanna, Mass, republican, and Messrs. Haysbill and Edie federalists, are elected.

The election for Members of Congress for the next Congress, takes place in Massachusetts on the 3d day of November. General C. G. Pinckney has been chosen a Senator by the Legislature of South Carolina, for the district of Charleston. General Pinckney has 623 votes, and Col. Wat. Lee 236.

The Third Middle District of the State

of Massachusetts have made choice of Nathaniel Reed, to represent them in Congress. The whole number of votes being 2933, 1470 make a majority; Mr. Reed the federal candidate had 1367, and Mr. Crowsinfield 1364.

ISRAEL SMITH, the republican candidate, is chosen to represent the Western District of Vermont in the Congress of the United States: In the Eastern District of the State there was no choice. The principal candidates were Mr. Morris and Mr. Tichenor.

ISAAC TICHENOR, is elected governor, and PAUL BRIGMAN, lieutenant governor, of the State of Vermont. Majority of votes for governor, 5700.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has convened the Legislature of that State, to take into consideration the measures proposed to be pursued, to ensure to this State the election of Electors of President and Vice President.

The Commissioners of Health of Baltimore, have informed the citizens, that there is in their opinion no danger in returning to that city.

A bridge has been built over Cayuga Lake, (N. Y.) It is one and a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 209 arches, which is wide enough for 3 wagons to pass abreast, and cost 150,000 dollars.

Contract of a letter from the American Board of Foreign Missions, to the Rev. John May, New-York, received by the Rev. James Franklin, arrived at Philadelphia, dated August 30, 1800.

"The evils of the United States continue in Paris still. The negotiation is, however, pursuing, and it is to be expected hereafter, and authorizes the expectation of a speedy and favorable result."

The Freemasons in Prussia, have submitted their book of laws to the Kings, who has approved of them.

Among the greatest misfortunes which have befallen this country, is the violent and blind existing among men who entertain different moral principles. The evils which this ill-will produces are innumerable and derived illussions by acts of public utility, and encared by offices of private worth, which, when abused by the malignant treatment of men, who coincides with their opinion, is either denied, or palliated on the ground of the impertinence of human nature. Of course virtue and vice become convertible terms. They came to depend on the men, and not on the things. They exclusively attach them to the class of individuals who profess certain speculative tenets!

Citizens of America! is this right? Is it your will to be happy? If this is your wish, can it be realized any other way than by making virtue your director? And if virtue of any party? Does the attach her self exclusively to the men who entertain certain beliefs; does the rely on those who entertain different views? Believe me, this is not the case. Men, equally good, and equally great, hold sentiments invariable and hold them in every point.

This difference may be a subject of regret, but ought not to be a source of hatred. It is not the case. Men, equally good, and equally great, hold sentiments invariable and hold them in every point.

What is the first duty of every good citizen? Clearly, to promote the general good. This he does in the surest way, by the industrious pursuit of his private occupation, and by co-operating in the formation and execution of those measures, on which the peace and welfare of his country depend. With respect to personal employment, we all agree to leave men enterprising to themselves. A farmer does not quarrel with a tailor for pursuing a both a different from his own. Every man is acknowledged to be the best judge of his own talents for any particular calling, and so far as at all, "all nations's difference is in political capacity." Let us therefore, in all our capacity to devote means for securing their present, and extending their future happiness, they are found essentially to differ. And from what does this arise?

It arises undoubtedly in some degree from the different modes of our laws, which would pursue their own interests as they would of those of their fellow men; but in America in a still greater degree from the different portions of information possessed by different men. By the great mass of mankind the false objects are sought; it is concerning the means they disagree.

Now, in there any reason, is there any virtue, in my calling a man a knave, who at worst only deserves the epithet of a fool? Further, is it not still more irrational to name, who may be but moderately unbecomingly, to calumniate, by ascribing to him corrupt motives, an individual, whose length of mind or acquired knowledge, enables more correctly to discern the truth of national policy?

Is there a citizen, who reads these remarks, and does not acknowledge their truth? If there be such an one, let him blush for his want of understanding. He is a weak man, whose vanity cherishes the belief that he governs others, while in reality he is the slave of his own prejudices.

COMMUNICATION.

Result of late Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTIES, REPUBLICAN, FEDERAL	REPUBLICAN	FEDERAL
Philadelphia County	1,698	1,684
Delaware County	2,742	705
Montgomery	2,676	703
Bucks	1,377	1,654
Lancaster	1,926	2,275
Dauphin	1,736	468
Schuyler	2,344	147
W. Moreland	1,027	0
York	1,376	629
Adams	621	87
Allegheny	949	553
	19,220	11,026

Thele counties being those from which returns have been received contain about one half of the citizens of Pennsylvania. In the remaining counties, it is probable that the republican tickets will succeed by a large majority.

NEW-JERSEY.

COUNTIES, REPUBLICAN, FEDERAL	REPUBLICAN	FEDERAL
Gloucester	753	1,446
Bergen	852	1,151
Essex	1,666	12
Middlesex	812	1,889
Hudson	415	1,840
Union	1,277	1,281
Hunilton	520	2,806
	6,235	9,665

Of the remaining counties, two are as yet not returned. It is probable that the above proportion of votes in the remaining counties will be changed favorably to the republican interest.

DELAWARE.

COUNTIES, REPUBLICAN, FEDERAL	REPUBLICAN	FEDERAL
New-Castle	1,257	1,030
Kent	720	811
Suffex	373	563
	2,340	2,504

Majority for federal ticket 304

MARYLAND.

COUNTIES, REPUBLICAN, FEDERAL	REPUBLICAN	FEDERAL
Montgomery	563	1,171
Prince George	501	1,015
Salisbury	2,033	995
Annapolis	184	119
Washington	196	0
Frederick	603	0
Majority.	3,981	3,289

From the foregoing statements, which have been condensed from feathered accounts, it appears that the republican ticket has prevailed by bold majorities in the large States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and that the federal ticket has succeeded in New-Jersey by a considerable majority, and in Delaware by the small majority of 364 votes out of 3,044.

The above accounts are incomplete, inasmuch as they relate to Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Maryland, but they unequivocally establish the great change which has taken place in public opinion, and prove that Pennsylvania is unflinching

for her republican ticket. A majority, comparatively small, gave victory to the democratic ticket in the year ago, on the election of Mr. McKean; that majority was not more than a tenth part of the total number of votes. The result of the election this year, gives to the republican ticket two votes to one for the federal ticket; the result in respect to Members of Congress will probably give the democrats 11 Members out of 12; and the two federal Members succeeded, the one only by a majority of 349, and the other by a majority of about 370.

Maryland in her election has made a bold stand. The existing law vests the election of electors of a President in the PEOPLE. It was attempted by the friends of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay, to alter the mode of the choice by placing in the State Legislature Representatives, who would abrogate the present mode, and assume it themselves; thereby expecting to insure to the federal ticket the election of President and Vice President of the United States. They have been failed. The people have elected 48 republicans out of 80, the whole number of Members. What was the motive? Was the opposition given to a proposed change an expression of the people's voice? No; common sense declares that it was to the substance. It was the effect intended to be produced that routed the people. The question was Jefferson or Adams; and the citizens of Maryland voted in the proportion of 48 to 32, that is of 3 to 2 for Mr. Jefferson.

The result of the Delaware election is federal. But the tenor by which federalism is held in that State must be viewed as precarious when it is observed that Mr. Byrard's majority was only 364, and when it is recollected that both its neighbours, Pennsylvania and Maryland, are decidedly republican.

It is believed to form an opinion of the political complexion of these four middle States in the aggregate (and on that complexion will almost every scale of National importance depend, owing to the balanced state of Eastern and Southern politics) will appear that the total votes as above stated are

	REPUBLICAN	FEDERAL
Delaware	3,360	3,704
New-Jersey	11,026	11,026
Maryland	3,981	3,289
New-Jersey	6,235	2,692
	31,783	26,724
	26,723	31,783
Whole number	58,506	58,506

Thele four States have 37 electors. If the whole number above be divided by 37, 1,000 would be divided into 10 electors, and dividing each of the above total votes for the republican and federal tickets, it follows that the public spirit of these States, if fairly expressed, would give Mr. Jefferson 20 votes, and Mr. Adams 17 votes in this State. Mr. Jefferson would undoubtedly be President, without a single vote from South Carolina, and with no more than six votes from North Carolina, which his opponents allow him.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States left Philadelphia on Monday last, and is expected to arrive here this day.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR Apprehending and sending in my Goal, I do that the subscriber gets him again. A certain Man named Nance, ran away from time to the month of October, aged thirty years, about five feet high, light complexion, wears his hair curled, a well set chin; he has had some medals in his pocket in the City of Washington. It is unnecessary to describe his Clothing, as I have given it in his power to change them, I will give five Dollars to any man who will bring him home, fifty Dollars if twenty miles, and the above reward if a greater distance.

Charles County near Bethesda, October 11.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the ensuing Congress and the Public, that he has taken the two houses in Figure No. 12, in the New-Jersey Academy opposite the way as prescribed by Thomas Law, Esq. where he can accommodate either single Gentlemen or those who have families. The subscribers intend to keep, so that no danger can be apprehended from damp walls. He has Stables for several horses and two good Carriage-houses. City of Washington, October 31st 1800.

WANTED.

A CARRIER TO DELIVER THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.