WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1800.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. the Governor's council was chosen, by a joint vote of the two branches of the general Assembly. The following is a statement of the votes for the different candidates.

FEDERAL.

Thomas Buchanan,	54
Arthur Sheaf,	52
James Thomas,	49
John Davidson,	48
Samuel Ridout,	48

REPUBLICANS.

Wm. Kelty,	45
Allen B. Duckett,	44
Francis Diggs,	42
John Scott,	40
Dr. R. Gheeslin,	40

In our last we stated that Maryland had elected four republican and four federal Electors. We have since received information from the remaining districts. Mr. Kerlin a republican, is elected by a Majority of 19; and Mr. Lyncheomb also a republican, is elected. The entire votes of Maryland wilt, therefore, be 6 republican, and four federal.

Proceedings of PENNSYLVANIA Legislature on the choice of Electors of a President.

On Monday, the 10th inst. a bill directing an election of electors to take place on the 15th inst. by the *joint* vote of both houses, passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 34; there being for the bill 53, and 21 against it.

On the 12th inst. the Senate rejected the bill directing a joint vote by a majority of two; there being for the bill 11, and against it 13.

Mr. Gurney then prefented a new bill, prefcribing that eight of the Electors fhould be chofen by the Houfe of Reprefentatives, and feven by the Senate, which paffed by a majority of two, the votes being the fame as thofe on the rejection of the bill from the Houfe of Reprefentatives.

IAMES THOMPSON CALLENDER has applied to one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia to be released from confinement under the Sedition law by *habeas corpus*; to which application answer has been made that it is improbable that any relief can be granted under the authority of the General Court of Virginia.

Returns received from forty one counties of Virginia give the republican ticket of electors 12,571 votes, and the federal ticket 2,993.

Concurring accounts from South Carolina, entitled to high credit, ſtate that there is a decided majority of republicans in the new Legislature of that ſtate, and that Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Burr will obtain all the electoral votes of that ſtate.

The beſt accounts from North Carolina of the choice of electors are, that—Meſſrs. Whitefield, Winn, Winſton, Alſton, Taylor, Tatom, Hamilton, republicans—and Meſſrs. McCoy, Martin, Mayo, federaliſts, are elected.

No correct accounts are yet received from Morganton and Wilmington, which choſe two electors.

The Aſſembly of New-York have elected the following Council of appointment—De Witt Clinton, Ambroſe Spencer, Robert Roſeboom, and John Saunders, choſen by a majority of 29 votes.

The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts were to meet yeſterday at Boſton, for the purpoſe of appointing electors of a Preſident and Vice Preſident of United States.

Maſſachuſetts elections for members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives U. S. 1800.

Dr. William Euſtis, republican, elected; and Nathan Read and Meſſaſſah Cutler, federal, elected.

In the firſt Southern Diſtrict L. Williams had 130 votes from three towns.

Eight towns, in a diſtrict, not deſignated by name, give Mr. Biſhop, the republican candidate, 788 votes, Mr. May 287 votes, Mr. Bullock 148 votes, and 33 ſcattering votes.

In the Second Middle Diſtrict 14 towns out of 32 give Mr. Varnum, the republican candidate 1067 votes, and Mr. Bigelow 437 votes.

In the Fourth Weſtern diſtrict 14 towns out of 28 give Mr. Upham, the federal candidate 836 votes, and Mr. Lincoln, the republican candidate, 825 votes.

—

Yeſterday about 2 o'clock P. M. a fire broke out in Alexandria, Virginia, which conſumed ſix frame buildings.

—

Arrived here on Monday laſt, *Robert Liston*, miniſter of Great Britain.

—

NEW-YORK, November 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bennington, Vermont, to his correſpondent in this city, dated November 3.

"The choice of electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident for this ſtate is juſt decided. The appointment conſiſts of Elijah Dewey, Jonathan Hunt, general Chamberlain, and Roſwell Hopkins, all decidedly federal."

—

Extraordinary effects of fear.

In the time of the American war, while the army was encamped at Weſt-point, a party of ſoldiers diſcovered an eagle's neſt in a ſteep down the veſt preciptce of the rock adjacent to the fort. In order to get at the neſt, one of the ſoldiers was let down by a rope, faſtened round his middle and made fare above, with two or three men to guide the rope, and to draw him up when he had executed his deſign—When he had defended near to the neſt, the eagle came upon him with hideous ſcreams, aiming directly at his head. In this diſtreſs he had no way to defend himſelf but by taking out his knife, with which he kept her off, by ſtriking at her every time ſhe came near him. In one of theſe ſtrokes he ſtruck her, he had the miſfortune to ſtrike the rope, and cut two of the ſtrands, and the other began to untwiſt—while his companions above drew him up he fell in a faint. In this ſituation, he expected the rope every moment to part, when he muſt have fallen from the tremendous height, and been bruiſed to pieces among the rocks. But when almoſt every ſpirit of life had ceaſed, he wasdrawn to the top of the rock, the remaining ſtrand of the rope being nearly reduced to a wiſp of tow!—The effects of this ſudden and extraordinary influence of fear upon this man was ſuch, that, in the courſe of twenty-four hours, the hair of his head (from a coal black) was turned as white as the whiteſt wool. The man was about twenty-five years of age.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The appearance of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER has been prevented to this day, by the unavoidable, though unanticipated embarraſſments attending the removal of a Printing Office. The veſſels, which contained the greater part of the materials, ſailed from Philadelphia on the 20th of September; but did not arrive in this City until the 13th inſt. owing to her having been driven on ſhore by the violence of the late ſtorm. This information is given to ſatisfy the inquiries, which have been thrown out at the Editor for his non-edited delay.

Theſe diſaſters, at the commencement of his duties, conſiders it as not improper to ſtate the nature of the plan, which he intends to purſue, and to ſubjoin a ſhort ſyſtem of the principles by which he propoſes to regulate his own conduct, as well as thoſe by which it is expected that Correſpondents will regulate theirs.

Various political opinions divide the civilized world. Theſe opinions in ſome caſes are diſguiſed by the hand of prudence, or policy.

Amidſt this collision of hoſtile ſentiments no ſecure aſylum of human happineſs exiſts, than in the ſhade of the Preſs.

There is much in the declaration the venerable CONGRESS of 1774, who in their addreſs to the Inhabitants of Quebec, ſpeaking of the freedom of the preſs, ſay "The importance of this conſiſts, beſides the advancement of truth, ſcience, morality, and the arts in general, in its influence on all liberal ſentiments on the adminiſtration of government, its ready communication of thoughts between ſubjects, and its conſequentiall PROMOTION OF UNION AMONG THEM, whereby oppreſſive officers are ſhamed or intimidated into their duty, miſchievous miſtakes and jeaſ ouſies of conteſting affairs."

But while the Editor diſclaims with one dearth reſpect, a liberty of the Preſs, he is decidedly animated to its licentiouſneſs.

As, on the one hand, the conduct of public men and the tendency of public meaſures will be freely examined, ſo, on the other, private character will remain inviolable, nor ſhall indelicate ideas or expreſſions be admitted, however diſguiſed by fature or enlivened by wit.

No ſentiments whatever, on the prevalence of which the general good depends, will be excluded from enquiry and diſcuſſion. Conſiſtent with this principle, the editor need not caution the public againſt aſcribing to him, a belief in all the opinions which may occaſionally be ſuppoſed, or a diſbelief of thoſe which may be oppoſed. For as he means not to ſurrender his own ſentiments, ſo he does not expect that thoſe who write for the National Intelligencer will ſurrender theirs.

In the adminiſtion of compiled as well as original articles, it will be his objeſt to be impartial, and to exhibit as they exiſt, the varying opinions and actions of men Let it however, be conſidered, that impartiality does not conſiſt in the ACTEUL ADMISION of as much political matter on one ſide as the other; but in a willinſs to inſert articles of merit on either ſide.

Aware of the equiſocal character of PROTAGONISTS, and convinced that the public judgment will be formed, as it ought to be, from the manner in which the National Intelligencer ſhall be conducted, the Editor will add only one remark His Paper will be PURELY AMERICAN. It will be his effort to promote the true intereſts of his own country, uninfluenced either by foreign attachments or emnities.

The FOLLOWING are the TERMS on which the National Intelligencer will be publiſhed, (ſubjoined to which is the address which accompanied the Propoſal Papers.

1st. The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER ſhall be printed three times a week on good ſmall paper, and with a new type.

2d. The annual ſubſcription ſhall be FIVE DOLLARS paid conſtantly in advance by all ſubſcribers not reſiding in the City of Wathington, and SIX DOLLARS paid by thoſe who reſide in the City; in which caſe the ſubſcription ſhall be half yearly. It being underſtood that ſubſcribers, reſiding at a diſtance from the City of Wathington, 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 elapſe 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.

—

The Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, impreſſed with the great importance of the preſent crisis, and with the ſtrong neceſſities of having conduſted, at the ſeat of the General Government, a newſpaper, that may claim the reputation of being uſeful, by diſſeiling uſeful facts, and correct political ideas, has determinated to enter upon the arduous duties which reſt on his ſhoulders. He is well appriſed of the expence and exertion which ſuch an eſtabliſhment requires. But he confides in the prompt and liberal encouragement of the friends of liberty and of their country in the different parts of the Union. As it is his firm determination, that nothing ſhall be admitted into the Paper to excite ILLIBERALITY, which ſhall wound national, or calumniate private character, ſo it is his underſtanding, that people freely to inter, and ſentiments to invite, whatever ſhall promote the general welfare. This, and this only, ſhall be the motive by which the Editor ſhall be guided.

Hitherto, in the management of the UNIVERSAL GAZETTE, the Editor has confined himſelf to ſelecting the original pieces, or recording events as they occurred, with but little animadverſion on their cauſes or effects; and as far as thoſe facts were ſelected, or recording, theſe others rather than his own. The Univerſal Gazette will ſtill be continued on the ſame plan; the only change that takes place, will ariſe from its being printed at the ſeat of government, at Wathington, inſtead of Philadelphia; whereby its value will be appreciated rather than impair ed.

With reſpect to the National Intelligencer another plan will be purſued. Over a ſtatiſtical compreſenſive detail of facts will preſide a ſpirit of diſcrimination, calculated to enlighten, not only in fact, but by reaſon, the tendency of public meaſures, and the conduct of public men, will be conſidered and diſcuſſed with freeneſs.

In addition to the mode of information, formed by domeſtic and foreign events, and eſpecially by the ſentiments and actions of the Legiſlative Aſſemblings of Congreſs, as much original matter will be furniſhed as the exertions of the Editor ſhall be able to procure. And if he be not deceived, he can promiſe the readers of the National Intelligencer, an organ, which ſhall communicate the language of truth with accuracy, with dignity, and with ſpirit.

A MEETING

Of the 14th Regiment of the Militia of Maryland, is requeſted at Mr. Stille's tavern, in the City of Wathington, on Friday the 28th inſt. at eleven o'clock, in order to appoint officers to repreſent the General Aſſembly, to obtain amendments to the Militia law.

It is expected that the Commanding Officers in that diſtrict will report a meaſuring of their reſpective Regiments, to appoint Deputies to meet at Annapolis on Monday the 24th inſt. in order to carry the above laudable undertaking into perfect effect.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

FOR SALE,

Lot No. 18, Square 122.

THE above is inferior to few lots in this city being four two ſquares weſt of the Preſident's houſe, and fronting on the eaſtern ſhore of the Potomac, it is a corner lot, and fronts 155 feet 10 inches on F. Street, and 29 feet and an half inch on 20th Street—An indiſpenſable title will be given on receiving the amount of the purchaſe money. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber a few doors eaſt of the Little Hotel.

JOHN KEARNEY.

N. B. I will alſo ſell Lot No. 4, in Square No. 493, fronting 56 feet 3 inches on the Penſylvania Avenue, and extending back 150 feet to an alley of 30 feet wide, with the advantage of 15 feet alley along ſide of it; and Lot No. 24, in Square No. 378, fronting 31 feet 9 inches on Ninth Street, and running back 107 feet 8 inches to a 30 feet alley. Well India goods will be taken in payment for a conſiderable part of the above property.

J. K.

November 17, 1800.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18th.

The following members appeared in addition to thoſe enumerated in the proceedings of yeſterday, viz.

Meſſrs. Wm. Cooper, Lucas Elmendorf, Jas. H. Imlay, Franklin Davenport, Robert Walſh, Elijah Goodrich, Wm. Edmond, Roger Griſwold, Samuel Smith, Henry Lee, Thos. Evans, John Trigg, R. D. Spaight, Jonathan Dickſon, Benj. Telliaferro, which amounted in the whole to fifty nine, and conſtituted a quorum.

John G. Smith, a new member from Connecticut, was ſworn.

A committee of elections, conſiſting of ſeven members was appointed, purſuant to the ſtanding rules of the houſe.—viz.

Meſſrs. Dana L. Williams, Edmond, Mugblenburg, Evans, Dickſon, Claiborne.

A committee of commerce and manufactures, conſiſting of ſeven members, was appointed.

Meſſrs. S. Smith, Walſh, F. Davenport, Huger, Parker, E. Goodrich, S. Lee.

It was reſolved that each member receive three mews papers, to be paid for by the houſe.

—

WEDNESDAY NOV. 19, 1800.

The Senate not having made a quorum, the Houſe adjourned without tranſacting any buſineſs.

—

SENATE.

TUESDAY November 18.

In addition to the members ſtated as preſent yeſterday, Meſſrs. Maſon and D. Foſter appeared.

Theſe not being a ſufficient number to conſtitute a quorum, the Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

—

WEDNESDAY November 19.

No additional members appeared, adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON BOOK-STORE.

RAPINE, CONRAD, & CO.

Corner of South-Street, and New Jerſey Avenue, near the Capitol.

HAVE juſt received, and for ſale at the above ſtore, Letters from Alexander Hamilton, concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, Eſq. Preſident of the United States.

Alſo, juſt opening, a choice aſſortment of books in Hiſtory, Law, Medicine, Divinity, Arts and Sciences, Claſſics, ſchool books, Novels, Romances Biography, &c. &c.—With a good aſſortment of paper royal, royal, medium, demy, and foolſcap, writing paper, blank and thin poſt, blue & common wrapping paper, beſt Dutch quills, wafers, ſealing wax, ink powder, red and black ink, black lead pencils, parchment, playing cards, blank books, &c. &c. All which they will diſpoſe of at the very loweſt prices.

Public officers and others, who may place in favour them with their cuſtom, may rely on having the diligeſt attention paid to their orders.

Nov. 17th, 1800.

—

JOHN BARNES,

Corner of Market Space,

Has juſt opened for ſale the following articles at his Store oppoſite Mr. Simmons's tavern, in Georgetown, a general aſſortment of

Freſh Teas of the fineſt quality, viz.

Imperial, Large Hyſon,
Young Hyſon, Pyſonſkin,
Souchong and Bohea.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Four boxes freſh Almonds.

LIQUORS.

Madeira, ſix years old, Sherry & Port,
Brandy, 4th proof Jamaica ſpirits, and Holland Gin.

COFFEE,

Pennington's beſt refined ſugars.

With a handſome aſſortment of gentlemen's faſhionable double Hats and ſtockings.

He has likewiſe for ſale, ten caſes well aſſorted STATIONARY, conſiſting of writing paper of different qualities, Quills, Wafers, and Ink powder, in packages from 20 to 150 dollars on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or approved notes.

Engliſh and American playing cards,
Paſtboard per grace,
Wrapping paper per ream,
A caſe of 7 8 and yard wide Irith Linen per piece.

Nov. 14th, 1800.

—

STRAYED OR STOLEN A BLACK MARE with a white Street down her face, with a bunchy Mane and tail. No other particular marks that I know. About thirteen hands high, about twelve years old, very heavy made and in good order, FOUR DOLLARS reward and all reaſonable charges paid if left either with the Subſcriber, or at JAMES TIMMONS Liberty ſtreet Baltimore.

By JAMES USHER,
Georgetown Greenleaf's Point.

Wathington City, Nov. 10, 1800.

3t.