NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. III | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. | No. CCCXCVII.

FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. | MONDAY, MAY 9, 1803. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers, who have not complied with the fundamental term of this paper the payment of their annual subscription in advance, are respectfully informed that unless this shall be soon done, the Editor will be under the disagreeable necessity of ceasing to transmit their papers.

TO LET,

And be entered upon immediately, three well finished BRICK HOUSES,

NEARLY opposite Morin's Tavern, on Twelfth street very near Pennsylvania Avenue, built for the WASHINGTON BUILDING COMPANY.

The Houses will be rented on very reasonable terms.

Apply to THOMAS CARPENTER near the President's Square. eptf.

Dec. 1st.

Charlotte-Hall School.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Trustees will set up on the 2d Monday in May, to the lowest bidder, the building of a house at Charlotte-Hall for the residence of the Principal; agreeably to a plan which will then be submitted.

An advance of one half the cash will be made to the undertaker upon giving bond and security to be approved of by the Board of Trustees.

Signed by order,

NEALE H. SHAW, Regr

March 19, 1803. ep 2m in m.

Plank & scantling for cash.

Wanted for the Eastern Branch bridge, a quantity of the best HEART YELLOW PINE *plank and scantling, viz.*

2000 feet running, of 5 by 6 inches in lengths of 5 f. 3 inch.—10 f. 6 inch —15 9 inch or 21 feet.

3400 feet running of 5 by 6 inch. in lengths. from 17 f. 6 inch. to 26 f. 6 inch.

3250 feet runing of 2 inch plank 8 inch. wide and 3250 feet running of 4 by 4 inch in lengths of 8 f. 6.—17 f. 0 inch. or 25 6 inch. as most convenient.

Also 50,000 feet 4 inch plank in 17 feet lengths.

The whole must be sound and entire heart —Apply speedily to

WILLIAM BRENT.

Treasurer to the Eastern Branch bridge company.

Capitol Hill May 4 1803. ep2w.

To be sold positive at public sale, on Tuesday the 26 of May, on the premises.

THE Subscriber's life-estate in the Walnut Tree Farm, situate on the river Potomac, about 4 miles below Alexandria. The farm consists of about 360 acres. The buildings and improvements very good, and the fishery attached to it very valuable

Also will be sold at the same time and place, a number of horses, cattle, and sheep, and a variety of farming utensils as well as a quantity of household furniture, consisting of mahogany tables, bureaus, bedstead, chairs &c.

The terms cash, for all sums under one hundred dollars; and for all sums above, approved notes negociable in the banks of Alexandria or Columbia, at 60 and 90 days.

TOBIAS LEAR.

May 4, 1803. ep24M.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public at large, that he intends commencing the practice of Medicine, and has situated himself on Pennsylvania Avenue opposite Mr. Duane's book store, where a constant attendance will be given, and every attention paid to those whose cases may be committed to his care.

JOHN WILLIS.

Washington May 4. e; 6t.

THOMAS CARPENTER, TAYLOR.

HAS Just received by recent arrivals at Philadelphia, from England, and the East Indies, a handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality, also Patent water proof Cloth's and Cassimere's, superior NAVY BLUE and other colours; handsome NAVY & FASHIONABLE BUTTONS, &c.

Gentlemen of ARMY, NAVY and FASHION served with expedition and taste.

New Jersey Avenue, seventh house from Capitol Square and Pennsylvania Avenue near the President's square.

April 13 1803. tf.

CHARLES VARDEN,

TAYLOR,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of the best quality Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk florintine, Black and fancy silk moleskin velvet, white & figured Marselles, Swandowns, Toilinettes, Velveteens, Fancy cords, Coating, &c.

With a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms made in the first style of fashion.

New-Jersey Avenue, the second House from the Capitol Square.

December 8, 1802. tf.

LEBOO

WILL cover the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April, and end on the last day of June, on Mondays and Tuesdays at Queen Anne; Wednesdays and Thursdays at the farm of the subscriber, and Fridays and Saturdays at Bladensburg; at the rate of 16 dollars per Mare, cash, and half a dollar to the groom; the money to the groom to be sent with the mare, and a note for the balance, with the assumption of Mess's. Claggett or Hodges, of Queen Anne, or Messrs. Lowndes or Bruce, of Bladensburg, payable on the first day of December next, will be received.

Leboo is eight years old, a fine bright bay, 15 hands three inches high, a star and two white feet. He has proven himself both a sure and good foal-getter, having covered at four years old 25 mares, all of whom proved with foal; the colts are equal in size and beauty to any in this part of the country, and except in two instances, they were alike as to colour. At four years old Leboo won the colt's purse at Annapolis; on the next day he won the City purse, and on the third day he won a purse in Prince George's county, immediately after having travelled upwards of 30 miles. The next spring, at 5 years old, he won the first day's purse at Canton; the fall after he run against Mr. Tayloe's Leviathan, at Alexandria, one heat, was lame and drawn; a few days after he won the first day's purse at Govan's town. At 6 years old he won the first day's purse at Canton; the fall after he won the purse again at Canton, the jockey club purse at Govan's town, the purses at Frederick town, and the city of Washington; running nine miles, by mistake, at the last mentioned place, beating Mr. Tayloe's Leviathan. At seven years old he received a forfeit of 900 dollars at Havre-de-Grass, proceeded on to German town, won the first heat, afterwards fell lame, and was beat by Gen. Ridgely's Hamlet, whom he had beaten three times before.

Leboo was got by High Flier, his blood and figure equal to that of any other horse, and his pedigree may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

OSBORN SPRIGG.

Prince George's County, March 28.

☞ *The Subscriber will furnish good pasture, at half a dollar per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.*

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL sell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occaquon mills, it is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, poplar and hickory timber — There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money —twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the last payment, a purchaser will find me on the the premises.

THOS POLLARD.

Feb. 21st. tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT elegant three story BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Falls & Frederick street in George Town, lately occupied by Mr. PICHON.

Likewise,

THE two well finished three story BRICK HOUSES, adjoining that occupied by Mr. SAMUEL H. SMITH Printer, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, east of the centre Market House, City of Washington—Apply to

GEORGE THOMPSON,

George Town.

Geo. Town, Oct. 20. tf.

Carpenters and Labourers Wanted.

WANTED to work on the Bridge over the eastern Branch of Potomak, a number of rough Carpenters, also a number of labourers by the month, to whom employment will be given during the whole of the summer. Their wages will be paid monthly, and the best prices will be given. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM BRENT.

Treasurer of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company April 18th. ep 3w.

All persons having claims or demands of any nature against the subscriber, are requested to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Esqrs. of the city of Washington, who are authorised, in my name, to adjust and settle the same; and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

March 30. tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A two story frame House and Lot, in square 725 (situate near the Capitol) at present occupied by John C. Dixon Possession may be had the first day of May next. For terms apply to

ALEXANDER M'COKMICK,

East Capitol street.

April 4 eptf

Foreign Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 9.

HIS MAJESTY's MESSAGE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration his majesty's message.

The Speaker having read the message left the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—"I rise, sir, to propose, that an address be presented to his majesty, from this House, expressive of our gratitude to his majesty for his gracious communication, and the readiness with which we concur in the sentiments which the message conveys. I feel confident, sir, that the appeal which has now been made by his majesty to the liberality, to the candour, public spirit, and generosity, of the House, will not fail of being attended with proper effect. There are two points in the message to which the attention of the House is, on this occasion, more particularly directed; and these are the preparations which are now going forward in the ports of France, and the discussions which are depending between the two nations. Each of these, separately considered would require the most serious attention, and the most vigilant circumspection from the members of this House—but when considered together, they not only require the most serious attention and vigilant circumspection, but also the most watchful precaution and proper attention to the defence of the country. His majesty in his message has stated, that the avowed object of the preparations now going forward in France, is the colonial service, and perhaps this may be the real state of the case. But when we attend to the important points in discussion and our present ignorance of what may be the result, it becomes the duty of government and of the country, to be prepared for every alternative, and to be in a situation to repel with success the efforts of the foe. It becomes of the utmost importance that we should be enabled immediately to counteract the scheme of the enemy, if any measures hostile to this country are really in agitation. With respect to the other prominent point of his Majesty's message, viz. the discussions that are now depending between France and this country, I trust the House will not at this period expect any information on this subject from his majesty's ministers, and the good sense of every member will clearly shew him the impropriety of publishing particulars at the present moment. I hope that the result will be amicable. But if contrary to my expectations it should be otherwise, then I must rely on the strength and public spirit of this country, which, I trust, when engaged in such a good cause, will rise superior to the efforts of a malicious enemy. If a war should be unavoidable, the House may be assured every light which can possibly be expected, with regard to the conduct of administration ever since the treaty of Amiens, will most cheerfully be given by his majesty's ministers.—With respect to the measures that must be adopted in consequence of this state of affairs, I cannot at present enter at large upon the particulars.—One thing is clear, that a very considerable addition to the marine force of the kingdom must immediately be made; and I must beg leave to assure the House that his majesty has not been neglectful of providing for the internal security of the country. His majesty will, I believe, soon communicate to the House, that he has not been inattentive to the means of internal security provided by the constitution, and that in case of danger he will resort to the militia, and therefore, that he will put that part of our national defence in the most proper train for opposing with effect every attack upon the liberty and independence of the country. It is, I confess, very hard, that before the country has recovered from the effects of the last war the people should now be required to make additional sacrifices, but they are sacrifices which the existing state of public affairs imperiously demands. It will be observed, that all I have now stated relates to the means of security and defence. In the address which I am to propose to the House, it is not my wish to insinuate, that all those gentlemen who agree in the propriety of it, are, on every point, exactly of the same sentiments. But whatever diversity of opinion may prevail in the House, all must agree, that the present aspect of public affairs requires additional watchfulness and preparation. I trust, therefore, that no opposition will be made to the proposal which I now beg leave to submit to the House, that all will join in assuring his majesty that he may confidently rely on the liberal and public spirit of the House for furnishing him with the means of adopting such measures as his majesty may think the state of affairs at the present period requires. The proposal is as follows: "That an humble address be presented to his majesty from this House, expressive of our thanks for the most gracious message, assuring his majesty, that his Commons receive it as a fresh proof of his unceasing attention to the welfare of his people. The House concur with his majesty, that, as very considerable military preparations are carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, it is expedient to adopt additional measures of precaution for the security of his dominions. Though the preparations to which his majesty refers are avowedly directed to colonial service, yet, as discussions of great importance are now subsisting between his majesty and the French government, the result of which is at present uncertain, while the Commons partake of his majesty's earnest and unvarying solicitude for the continuance of peace, he may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and liberality to enable his majesty to adopt such measures as under existing circumstances appear to be necessary for supporting the honour of his crown, and the essential interests of his people."

Mr. Fox.—"I have no intention, sir, of rising at present to oppose the motion of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman who has just sat down, at least in its present form. I have only one observation to make, and that is, that no vote was ever given or required from the house under circumstances of more utter darkness than the present to His Majesty, stating, that the house concur with him, that under existing circumstances, additional precautions are necessary to be adopted. The Right Honourable Gentleman then states, that he trusts that no one can refuse his assent to the present motion. Certainly not; no person can deny, that after the Message yesterday received, additional precaution is necessary and proper. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated, that there were points in His Majesty's Message, and that each of these was a sufficient ground for involving the country in war. Little was said by the Right Honourable Gentleman respecting the fact, that preparations were carrying on in the ports of France. On the discussions that were subsisting between the government of this country and that of France, he dwelt for some time. But not the smallest hint was dropped by the Right Hon. Gentleman respecting the subjects to which those discussions refer; whether they relate to Europe, Asia, Africa or America, we are left totally in the dark. When His Majesty states these discussions to be of the utmost importance, I, without hesitation, believe the allegation; but certainly it might reasonably be expected, that when we are called upon to afford His Majesty the means of additional defence, we should be informed of the particulars that render such additional defence necessary. This Address, in fact, has no other meaning whatever, than that the Commons are ready to support the honour of the crown, and the essential interests of the people—most certainly they are, and it is upon this ground solely that my vote is now given in its favour, not pledging myself to support the measures that may be adopted in consequence of existing circumstances. I am in the dark with regard to the particulars of those affairs that call for precaution and additional defence. But as every man must be disposed to support the honour of the crown and the essential interests of the people, I willingly agree to the Right Hon. Gentleman's proposal. At the same time, I beg leave to conclude with these words, "That His Majesty's Ministers would do well to consider seriously the tendency of their measures. If through their negligence, rashness or ill concerted plans, they involve their country in war, at this important period, I pronounce the present Administration to be the most fatal and destructive that ever directed the affairs of Great Britain.

Lord *Hawkesbury.*—"I rise, Sir, merely to make a few observations on what has fallen from the Hon. Gentleman on the other side.—That Hon. Gentleman has misapprehended the observations of my Right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) upon the points that are particularly directed to our attention in His Majesty's Message. If I understand the last Speaker, he stated, that my Right Honorable Friend has said, that either of these points afforded sufficient grounds for renewing the war. He only observed, that they were such as demanded the utmost vigilance and precaution, and the adoption of additional measures of defence. I agree with what the Hon. Gentleman stated, in his speech, that no communications were made to the House, respecting the particulars of the discussions that at present subsisted between France and this country. But at present it was not intended to make any particular communications to the House. I shall only state what has been stated already, that, if unfortunately this country cannot consistently with honour or security, avoid again plunging into war, then I pledge myself that a clear and complete communication of the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers, and the reasons that influenced that conduct—nay, I will go farther. I will not confine myself to the discussions at present alluded to, but openly display before the House the whole proceedings of Government since the Treaty of Amiens. On a retrospect of that conduct, I see nothing that I have any reason to repent of; and I am fully prepared and most willing to enter upon the discussion when circumstances shall require that these proceedings should be discussed. But under the present circumstances no advantage could possibly be derived from an open communication. On the contrary, it will very materially embarrass the discussions now depending, and by that means be productive of incalculable mischief. The House, therefore, will see the necessity of silence on the present occasion, and I trust that this circumstance can prove no objection to the Address."

Mr. Windham did not conceive it to be sufficient on the part of the minister to say that hereafter sufficient grounds and reasons might be laid before the house, for the sanctioning of the present address. In a crisis so momentous, and which required exertions so very considerable, some documents of a decisive complexion ought to be laid before the house, to enable gentlemen to form their sentiments upon such an important subject. At present he laboured not merely under a scantiness, but under a positive nullity of information; the House had not known for twelve moths past, never indeed since the treaty of Amiens how the country stood respecting France. Every thing was supposed to be going on smoothly, when here came another mighty armament, astonishing every one; and without a single conclusive reason stated for it to the House, Gentlemen were called upon to sanction it by an address. Against such conduct he must enter his protest. It was really of importance to him to know whether the force wanted was for an offensive or for a defensive purpose. The House was placed in a strange situation respecting even the interpretation of the present vote. However, he should concur with the meaning assigned to it by the ministers, and that it pledged him to nothing more than had been stated. Here he might have rested, had it not been for the opinion of some gentlemen that peace is of all things the first object, and war the most terrible alternative for this country. He felt much difficulty in the consideration of the message of his majesty, in saying whether peace or war was most advisable or necessary for the country. No inference could be fairly drawn from the language and conduct of those who seem dissatisfied with the terms of peace, to shew that they were glad of an opportunity to recur to war, and that they would catch with impatience at a prospect of a renewal of hostilities. Such inferences were perfectly contrary to reason and to fact. Nay, the only reason was the true state of the case, and it might be very fairly maintained, that in proportion as a member had considered the peace as objectionable, so would he be the more inclined to dislike the renewal of the war; for, in fact the reasons why he so much objected to the peace, were merely founded upon this consideration, that it put the country out of the power of renewing war with advantage; nay, even out of the means of re-entering into the contest with effect: even though it should be for nothing less than the very salvation, the very existence of the empire. But though he was then fully impressed with a sense of the formidable nature and awful character of the war into which we may perhaps soon find ourselves reluctantly compelled to enter, he should not push the matter so far as to consider it only on one side. An hon. gentleman, with a perfect consistency in that line of politics which had marked his opinion for the last fourteen years, considered war as an evil which was worse than any