NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. III. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. *No. CCCCII.*

Five Dolls. per ann. FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1803. *Paid in Advance.*

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

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.

ep6t.

FIRST LEGION.

ATTENTION!

AT a Legionary Court of Enquiry, held on the 15th day of March laſt, in obedience to a law paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, intituled, "An act more effectually to provide for the organization of the Militia of the Diſtrict of Columbia," ordered that the following be the Uniform to be worn by all non-commiſſioned officers and privates belonging to the battalion companies of the firſt Legion while on duty, viz. A DARK BLUE COAT of ordinary length, WHITE VEST, WHITE BREECHES and WHITE STOCKINGS, or WHITE PANTALOONS and WHITE STOCKINGS or WHITE OVERALLS, with SHOES and ROUND BLACK HAT; which Uniform having been approved by the Brigadier General, is now publiſhed by order of the ſaid court.

Wm. D. BEALL, Clerk of L. C. E.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That all non commiſſioned officers and privates, belonging to battalion companies, ſhall appear while on duty uniformly clothed the color and faſhion of which uniforms to be determined on for the reſpective legions, by the firſt legionary court of enquiry which ſhall be held, and to be approved of by the Brigadier General; provided the expenſe of the ſame, additional to that of uſual, ordinary, and cheap clothing, does not exceed five dollars for each perſon, and every ſuch non commiſſioned officer, or drummer, or fifer, or private, appearing at any muſter held after three months from the time that ſuch uniform ſhall have been determined on, and the order relative thereto ſhall have been publiſhed in ſome newſpaper within the legionary diſtrict and not wearing the ſame, ſhall be fined five dollars for each offence, unleſs he can make it appear to the ſatisfaction of the court of enquiry of the battalion to which he may belong, that he was unable to equip himſelf.

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 Meſſrs. Clagett 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.*

To be ſold poſitively 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.

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, Velvetteens, 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.

The ſubſcriber has for ſale,

A QUANTITY OF

Claret in bottles,	Jamaica Spirits,
Anchovies in boxes,	Whiſky in barrels,
Capers in ditto,	New-England cheeſe,
Olives in ditto,	Imperial Tea in cheſts,
Olive Oil in ditto,	Butter in Firkins,
Sugar in hhds, & bls	&c. &c.

WILLIAM BRENT.

Waſhington, May 11. 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.

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 running of 4 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. epaw.

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.

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.

TO LET,

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

NEARLY oppoſite Mann'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.

The following judicious remarks taken from THE NORTH CAROLINA MESSENGER *are worthy of general attention.*

The eſſential principles of free repreſentative government, are often too little obſerved when the choice of repreſentatives is to be made under their operation. When a people are bleſt with ſuch a ſpecies of government, and they have proved its unexampled benefits, it ſhould, undoubtedly, be their firſt care to preſerve it inviolate, and tranſmit it, in all the vigor of its principles and practice, to poſterity, as the choiceſt of legacies.

In order to this, it is of the firſt importance that ſuch men, only, ſhould be choſen to the adminiſtration of government, whoſe friendſhip to its principles admits of no doubt; becauſe, notwithſtanding the diſtinctions we may endeavour to make between the conſtitution and execution of a government, there are in the progreſs of the latter, ſo many opportunities to affect, and even to procure a perfect change of the former.

It beſt ſuits the views of ambition, in ſeeking for power at the expence of the people's rights, to aſſume a garb of profeſſed friendſhip to liberty; and to lead them, under ſpecious appearances, to a voluntary ſurrender, rather than to attempt a more direct accompliſhment of their object. Hence, in free ſtates the domineering claſs, always condeſcend to ground their pretenſions on a deſire to lead the people, by a dignified and ſplendid adminiſtration of their government, to honour and happineſs; while in deſpotic countries, the ſame claſs talk only of the ſacred rights of ſuperiors, and the inſignificance of the rabble. Yet the genius of the parties is the ſame. They have all ſet out from the ſame point, viz. That a government founded on an equality of rights, precludes all hope of gratifying inordinate ambition; and therefore, to open channels for that gratification, new arrangements of ſociety, muſt ſucceed the operation of that fundamental principle. An ariſtocrat in one country, is an ariſtocrat every where. In Turkey, he ſeeks preferment in ſupporting the "Shadow of God on Earth;" in Germany, the "throne of the Cæſars;" in England, the "Lord's Anointed;" and in theſe United States, in aſſiſting to raiſe expenſive and uſeleſs eſtabliſhments for keeping up the "dignity of a great and free people;" and alſo in impreſſing a "ſenſe of national honour" on the public mind, calculated to promote a ſyſtem of irritability towards foreign nations, in paſſing through the ſtorms and wars conſequent on which, he may envelope in deeper obſcurity the "myſtery of governing a nation," make himſelf the depoſitory of public confidence, and find more complete opportunities for new modelling ſociety according to all thoſe *ſublime* ſhades of diſtinction which exiſt in the Tranſatlantic world, from the monarch who dazzles the eye with ſplendid extravagance, and awes the ſubject with a ſenſe of the power he poſſeſſes over his life and liberty, to the great maſs of deſpiſed fellow-creatures, who paſs their dreary lives in toiling for their *betters*, and providing for the preſent hour, without knowing how the wants of the next are to be ſupplied.

Citizens of this happy country! a plain path lies before you. In the choice of men to adminiſter your government, be careful to ſelect thoſe whoſe attachment to republican principles is undoubted. Entruſt no man with the formation of your laws, whoſe ſentiments lead to the aſſumption of unneceſſary powers, and uſeleſs expenditures; who had rather ſpend millions in warlike parade, than think an hour on the beſt means of preſerving peace. Perſonal conſiderations ſhould never have preference of the public good; and even talents ought never to be preferred to principle. Talents, when poſſeſſed by a man unfriendly to our rights, ought to gain him our more decided oppoſition. The art of governing is more ſimple, too, than many are diſpoſed to believe. All experience teaches, that nations are better governed by the principles of common prudence, than by the winding policy of ſtatecraft. The latter muſt eventually procure the enmity, as it cannot fail to excite the jealouſy of other nations; while a candid ſimplicity, which appears diſpoſed to the view of the world, muſt command their reſpect. Let then the principles of free repreſentative government be your rallying point, and ſupport only ſuch men as your repreſentatives who are known to be the moſt ardently attached to them.

From the Journal Du Commerce.

"The peace of Europe is the act of the French government. After ſo dreadful a war it was, no doubt, the moſt ſplendid favour which could ever be conferred on long ſuffering humanity; and cotemporaries will indubitably, in this reſpect, anticipate the judgement both of the hiſtorian and poſterity at large—it required a conſiderable degree of ability to divert Paul I. from his cruel and long exiſting prejudices, and to detach him from a coalition to which he muſt have been the moſt devoted, as he was peculiarly influenced by romantic ſentiments of honor and glory; this was the firſt meaſure adopted for carrying into execution a ſyſtem not leſs bold than great, namely, of urging, (as it were, between France and Ruſſia) the belligerent powers, and compelling them to make peace, and expedite the execution of former treaties—that conception, which has already proved ſo beneficial in its conſequences, was the moſt powerful guarantee which had ever been given to Europe of a ſolid and permanent peace.

"England had twice impoſed upon us—Lord Cornwallis would have perhaps given us a repetition of the part which Malmſbury had played—the circle of Popilia was drawn, and the treaty was concluded. A meſſage from the King of England to the Houſe of Commons throws a dark ſhade over the peace, which was ſo much wiſhed for, over this peace, which is neceſſary for his own ſubjects, as for the other nations of Europe. Now what does this ſame contain? What relates to heads of nations is to be ſpoken of with great circumſpection and reſpect—ſuppoſing even that *ridicule* were to attach to their decrees, a different conduct would be attended with ſerious conſequences; on ſuch occaſions *jeſting* muſt be out of the queſtion.

"The King of Great Britain thinks it neceſſary to inform the Houſe of Commons that, on account of the great preparations carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, he deems it expedient to reſort to meaſures of precaution for the ſafety of his dominions."

We can neither deny nor diſſemble the ſtate in which our navy and that of Holland ſtood at the concluſion of the war—a nation ſhould poſſeſs a military power in proportion to the extent of its territory, and of its commercial relations, as well as to the force which may eventually be brought againſt it—the firſt care, therefore, of our government ſhould have been to reſtore our navy. The Britiſh government did not, to be ſure, conſider it was implied in the treaty that it could, at will, ſet limits to the number of our ſhips, and ſend over a commiſſary to the port of Dunkirk!—Thoſe days are gone by. Why then this uneaſineſs with regard to a government which aimed ſo cordially at peace, which negociated it with all its means, which commanded it with all its power, a peace which became ſo neceſſary for all Europe, periſhing by a war, as inveterate as it was unreaſonable.

"For the better underſtanding of this meſſage, we think it will be ſufficient to tranſlate into other words. What would be ſaid of the French government, if it tranſmitted the following meſſage of the legiſlative body!

"Government deems it neceſſary to inform the legiſlative body that, as the Britiſh government does not burn at leaſt one half of its navy; that as a certain degree of buſtle prevails in the Britiſh ports, arſenals, and dock-yards; becauſe it does not execute the treaties, &c. it judges it to be prudent to adopt meaſures of precaution for the ſafety of the ſtate, &c."

There is certainly no difference between calling for the reduction of an exiſting force, or pretending to prevent the creation of neceſſary force; but there would be a difference with reſpect to the governments which would hold ſuch language, and France might alledge motives, which ſhould not, perhaps, meet the approbation of the Britiſh government, for we might repeat, it was the French who wiſh for, and who actually made and commanded peace; it was you, Britiſh government, that wiſhed for war—it is you then who are to be ſuſpected, and who are calculated to awaken alarm.

"England is borne down by an enormous debt, and ſhe wiſhes to make us pay the intereſt of it, as well as the capital, by the means of a treaty of commerce, drawn up in a certain way—it is very good natured of her to make dupes of us!—We think, however, that if Europe has no right to conſider us as cowards, ſhe can adduce no reaſons to prove us to be fools. After having conquered with our arms; after having negociated with equal ability, foreſight, magnanimity, and reſolution, it ſhall be ſuppoſed that a government which was capable of ſuch atchievements, would have greatly degenerated, if it conſented at once to pay, indirectly, the expences of the war which was waged againſt us, and to furniſh the means of renewing it!

"The period muſt come when governments, as well as individuals, will do each other juſtice, and conſent, through their own exertions, to extricate themſelves from their embarraſſment, however great, and into which their own imprudence plunged them, under pain of falling into a worſe and more unenviable predicament."

From the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

You will recollect that, ſome few days ago, I ſent you a communication containing a few hints relative to the eſtabliſhment of a *Swearing Academy.*—Since that time I have arranged the plan of it more correctly, and am ſtrongly urged to carry it into execution, from a variety of circumſtances. I have ever held the art of ſwearing in high eſtimation, both as it gives ſuch a boldneſs and ſpirit to our language, and is ſo admirably calculated to ſupply the melancholy lack of ideas of the generality of our bucks, both young and old.

I have received two or three letters from different hands, which have a conſiderable effect in determining my reſolutions—as, for inſtance:

To Roderick Thunderbolt, Eſq.

Dear Fellow,

Read your pacquet t'other morning, and glad to find ſomething of the kind coming forward—want ſome ſtyliſh phraſes to cut a ſhine with—worn all old ideas and expreſſions thread-bare—find I can do nothing with them—any dirty raggamuffin in the ſtreet can ſwear better than myſelf—ſplaſh'd all over by an old porter's wheel-barrow t'other day—curſed him a little—he retorted, and, in the ſwearing line, beat me all hollow—did it in great ſtuff—I don't admire fighting—think it a curſed bore—ſo muſt trouble you for a few *courageous* oaths, to make a great noiſe and frighten ſuch as know no better.

Do, my dear Thunderbolt, take me under your wing a little while, juſt ſo as to enable me to quiz the natives a few, and I ſhall ever conſider myſelf

Your's truly,

JACK PADDLE.

P. S. Took a few leſſons from our black man Pompey, ſome time ſince; but did not much admire them, though I find they are generally in uſe among my acquaintance.

Let me know where you hang out, when you get your academy a going.

So much for my friend Paddle. His letter will be conſidered by many as too worthleſs for publication; yet it is a pretty faithful ſpecimen of the witty and intereſting ſtyle of our modern bucks—I think it only wants the addition of a few well ſelected oaths to give it great value. Yours,

R. THUNDERBOLT.

From the Paris official paper, of October 30, 1802, [tranſlated for the Federal Gazette.]

There is a party of the Engliſh Journaliſts who are uſing every method to raiſe a diviſion—every line they print is a line of blood. They are anxious to ſtir up a civil war in the boſom of the weſtern nation, which is now happily at peace. All their arguments may be ſummed up under the two following heads; 1ſt, making imaginary complaints againſt France, and 2dly, creating allies very liberally, and endeavoring to impoſe their ſentiments on the great powers of Europe.

Their principal complaints now, are the affairs of Switzerland, whoſe happy iſſue has excited their furious jealouſy. It ſeems that they would have been much better pleaſed to ſee that unfortunate country a prey to civil war, in order that the harmony of Europe might be thereby interrupted. But the proclamation of the 10th Vendemaire has given a death blow to their expectations.

They appeal to the treaty of Luneville, which inſures the independence of the Helvetic republic; but this treaty declares unequivocally that the interpoſition of France is indiſpenſible. Now, of all the European powers, England has, in this reſpect, the leaſt right to appeal to the treaty of Luneville; becauſe ſhe alone has refuſed to acknowledge the Helvetic republic.—She has alſo refuſed to acknowledge the Italian republic, the Ligurian (or Genoeſe) republic, and the King of Tuſcany. She has not only been obſtinate in this reſpect, but it is well known that, in ſpite of the lively repreſentations of the French govern-