NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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

FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. | WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1803. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

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 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.

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.

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.

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 1 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.

Carpenters and Labourers Wanted.

Wanted to work on the Bridge over the eastern Branch of Potomak, a number of rough Capenters, 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.

[*The following interesting Letter is given to the public in the Evening Post.*]

London, 16th February, 1803.

Sir,

Your excellent work on the State Prison of New-York, has been considered of so much interest and importance by several very elevated characters in this country, that a proposition has been made to reprint it. It is now in the hands of the minister for the home department, through whose medium I trust and ardently hope, it may be rendered useful in this country.

According to your desire, I have occasionally been employed for some time past in collecting every publication which appeared to me to bear on subjects of this nature, as well as on the topics of political economy which have appeared to me to be analogous.—You will trace in these various tracts a very great portion of real and genuine philanthropy, as well as strong marks of extensive reading and profound knowledge, on subjects calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of society in every part of the civilized world.

The first object to attend to with a view to the comfort, happiness and security of a nation, is a proper provision for the education of youth—"That country is happiest (says a great writer) where there is most virtue." To suffer the youth of both sexes to be ill educated, and to be reared to maturity without a proper sense of religion and virtue, and an abhorrence of vice, is to establish a nursery for crimes.

In a new country, like America, where the population increases so fast, it becomes an important desideratum, that the means and facilities to obtain a virtuous and proper education should keep pace with the constant increase of the youth of both sexes. Where national institutions of this nature have been established in Scotland and in Switzerland, the happiest effects have been produced. On the contrary, where this great measure of State policy has been neglected, the manners of the people have exhibited strong instances of a deficiency, manifested by extreme ignorance and immoral conduct, as it respects the lower classes of society; and hence it is that crimes multiply, and that the adult becomes often enervated and useless to society at that period of life when labour ought to be most productive.

Upon the subject of education, the reports which I have transmitted, published by the society for bettering the condition of the poor, furnish many excellent hints and suggestions.

The next object, as it relates to criminal offences, and which is of the highest importance to civil society, is a proper attention to those whose indigence or idleness render them burdens upon the other classes of society. The evil becomes a *hydra* in every nation where appropriate regulations do not exist for educating the offspring of indigent and profligate parents, or orphans who are cast upon the public; and also for propping up adults reduced to a state of extreme poverty and wretchedness, so as to compel them, at least to the extent of their abilities, to assist themselves. The want of appropriate regulations, under an accurate and correct management, as it applies to this very difficult branch of political economy, is one of the chief causes of the numerous criminal offences which afflict society in Europe. It is one of the greatest nurseries of crimes, from which you are already not exempted in the larger societies in America, perhaps from this source of turpitude; this gangrene not having, as yet, sufficiently attracted the notice of your government.

Upon this important branch of political economy, much useful information will be found in the reports of the society for bettering the condition of the poor, exhibiting a vast scope for the exertion both of public and private benevolence particularly the latter; as it respects the former, the preliminary sketches on the poor, by Jeremy Bentham, Esq. furnish much curious and important matter, which will be read with great interest by the Philosopher, the Statesman and the Philanthropist.

Periods of scarcity are not so likely to happen in America, as in Europe; yet as the food of man rises to an enormous price in the United States, as often as extraordinary demands are made upon you, the condition of your poor in the large cities, must in a certain degree claim the occasional attention of the benevolent, and therefore, as it may be interesting to know what has been successfully accomplished in this country and particularly in this great metropolis during the recent periods of scarcity, I have taken the liberty to send you several tracts and other papers upon this subject, which have been chiefly compiled by myself for the use of the public and the various societies with which I was connected, where I generally had the labouring oar.

These papers are the more interesting as they tend to prove how much may be gained by an economizing system, and at how small an expence, under proper management, it is possible to feed and prop up families in distress. The attention and labor are indeed excessive, but the reward to the numerous individuals* who came forward on this occasion was felt to be complete, since it produced the wished for effect.

On other effects immediately connected with objects of beneficence, I beg leave to refer you to Dr. Letsom's recent work, which I also send you by his particular desire, in which you will find much useful and interesting information, calculated to improve the state of civil society as it relates to the poor—and to contagious distemper, &c.

On the last subject, namely contagious fevers, and particularly the Typhus or Gaol distemper, you will find some new and interesting information in a tract detailing a variety of successful experiments, which has been published and circulated by the Society for bettering the Poor, by which it appears that immersion in water, or the shower bath is a certain cure.

Turning from this subject to that which relates to the preservation of morals and the prevention of criminal offences, I must refer you to my observations on public Houses (of which I send you two copies) and also my Treatise recently published on the duty of a Constable: the first will furnish you some useful hints relative to regulations which, ere long will be found necessary in America, (particularly in the large towns) with respect to dram shops and the excessive and unrestrained use of spirituous liquors, than which, when indulged to excess, nothing can be more pernicious both to the healths and morals of the labouring people. It is the chief source of the multiplication of crime which afflicts society in the city of New-York, to which I might add, those persons who are permitted without controul or inspection to deal in *Old metals*, and *Apparel* and *furniture at second hand* The first, namely dram shops, corrupt the morals, while the second by holding out facilities to them by purchasing whatever may be offered for sale, without asking questions and that too at an under price, become the fosterers of crimes.

In the tract on constables you will see under various heads, what provisions our laws have made for the prevention of the corruption of morals, and the commission of crime. By the adoption of the further regulation recommended in my treatise on the police of the metropolis, and also by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, much might be done in this country to diminish the number of offenders of all descriptions. Not being able to procure a copy of this very interesting Report in a separate volume, an opportunity is afforded me of requesting your acceptance of the whole of the interesting Reports of the Select Committee on Finance, from which the statesman, the politician, the financier, and the political economist, will be able to acquire much useful information, highly beneficient to America.

The 28th report in the second volume treats on the *General police*, where, on this subject you will find details highly interesting as they relate to the measures prepared for the prevention of crimes, and the punishment of offenders.

On the subject of penitentiary punishments, I send you Mr. Bentham's two volumes, explaining the construction and general economy of his Panopticon; also to a parcel containing the annual Reports of the Penitentiary House in Dorsetshire, with other papers delivered to me for you by that distinguished senator, WILLIAM MARTIN PITT, ESQ. Member of Parliament for the county of Dorset, to whose indefatigable attention this establishment owes its superiority over every similar institution in this country. Mr. *Martin Pitt* has been much fascinated by your work, and, as I have already mentioned, is anxious it should be reprinted in England; but as this desideratum may not be attained, it would be very gratifying, if I could have it in my power to present to the Speaker of the House of Commons, to him, and some other distinguished character in this country, a copy of the work.

I have inquired at different booksellers, and also of Mr. C. Wilkes, but I do not find that it is to be purchased.

On the subject of prisons in this country, I have only further to call your attention to a work just published by James Nield, Esq. who following the example of the great, the benevolent Howard, employs an easy fortune, and much of his time, in visiting the different prisons in Great Britain. His chief attention, however, has been directed to the situation of poor persons confined for civil debts, and to whom, as you will observe from his work, and also from his exertions as Treasurer of the Society he has been a friend indeed.

On the subject of punishments I send you inclosed the last statement of the delivery of the Goal at Newgate, which has been recently sent me by the Secretary of State, and contains a general view of the disposal of prisoners for the last year, for the more aggravated offences tried at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the Old Bailey. In this statement, however, neither the numerous prisoners tried at the London, Westminister, and Middlesex Sessions, nor at the Assizes and Sessions in Southwark, which makes a part of the Metropolis, are included. I have no means at present, of ascertaining the amount of these; but I have reason to believe they are equal or perhaps exceed the number stated in the last (6th edition) of the Treatise on the Police.

The only use which can be made of this melancholy catalogue of depravity, is to stimulate those in power in every country, to the adoption of such measures as shall forewarn the unwary, arrest the hands of evil doers, and thereby lessen the demand for punishment. To you, sir, and to many other benevolent characters, the United States are under great obligations; but your labors are not yet terminated, since, by punishment alone we are not to look for that amelioration in the state of society which is to arise from the diminution of crimes.

The minds of your chief Magistrates, and active Senators ought now to be alive to the means of *prevention*.

To those who are likely to commit offences there cannot be a greater act of humanity, while on society a greater benefit cannot be conferred. It is not the mere loss of property that is to be deplored. In the ramifications of vice, extended broad and wide, a nation bleeds at every pore, in that general contamination which poisons the mind, renders the corporeal functions useless, and abridges that industry and exertion in beneficial labor, which constitute the support of every state and body politic.

It is not enough to frame excellent laws to punish delinquents. The history of all civilized countries has proved how inefficacious they are in the improvement of morals.

With every attention which human wisdom can bestow, where multitudes are congregated together in jails, who have long been apostates from virtue, vice must in general be triumphant. As you advance in population under the unavoidable hazard of contamination, by frequent importations of depraved characters who have fled in many instances from the punishment due to their crimes in Europe, a vigilant and active preventive police becomes necessary.—Nor should a free country complain of such a system; since crimes and criminal people constantly abridge the privileges of innocence. Restraints which attach only to evil doers can never disturb the proceedings of the peaceful citizen in the general intercourse of society. Let the American government, before it becomes too unwieldy, guard the morals of the people as its best prop. What may be found easy and practicable in the yet infant state of society, may become difficult, and perhaps impossible, when evil habits descend from generation to generation, until at length it becomes too gigantic for human exertion. Comparatively speaking, the country is yet virtuous. To permit it to retrograde, as it becomes more wealthy and more populous, by an inattention to the general progress of evil habits, would be to entail upon posterity an excessive calamity. The task is certainly not difficult at present, since in the country there is little to fear, and hence it would seem that the energy of police would only be necessary in the great towns, in checking and restraining those propensities which lead to the corruption of morals. Now, ought it to be forgotten, that an indulgence in many propensities, which half a century ago were divested of their evil consequences from the then infant state of society, become noxious as population increases. It is then *drunkenness, gaming, lewdness*, and other offences leading to the corruption of morals, acquire their sting. They promote idleness, while want of employment, where labor is necessary for subsistence, is the never failing inroad to crimes.

I am induced to enlarge upon this subject from the facts you have disclosed relative to the criminal offences, committed in the city of New-York—they appear to me to be of a magnitude to excite a considerable degree of alarm with respect to the increase of criminality in the American towns, inasmuch as it would appear, that they greatly exceed the number of larcenies and misdemeanors committed in towns in Great Britain of an equal or even greater population: and although I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining the fact, I have an impression on my mind that the annual convictions in the whole of Scotland where population approaches two millions of people, are short of those which take place yearly in the state of New-York, and yet that country from the rapid influx of riches & luxury and extensive manufactures, cannot be said to be improving in morals. I fear the reverse is the case, since I have been recently applied to by some of the first public characters in that country, to suggest means for the improvement of their police. Arrangements and checks upon evil propensities must be accommodated gradually to the existing state of society. The intention of all governments is to render human nature as perfect as possible, since from this perfection results the security and the comfort of the whole, but errors and imperfections incident to human nature, are unfavorable and ever will be so to such a state of things which can only be maintained by good and appropriate laws, wisely and prudently administered.

If the information I have transmitted, or what I have communicated in this and my former letter (which I hope you have received) can be of use in promoting any of your benevolent objects for the benefit of your country, it will afford me the sincerest pleasure.

I am with great respect and esteem,
Sir, your most obedient and very
faithful, honored servant.

P. COLQUHOUN.

To *Thomas Eddy, Esq.*

* *On this interesting occasion, the public were under infinite obligations to the society of Friends resident in London; without their assistance and steady perseverance, we could not have accomplished the relief that was afforded.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

We think there is good reason to conclude, that of all the territory which France has lately added to her dominions, the Netherlands is the only part of considerable, perhaps of any importance. This is a rich, and fertile country, speaking the same language with France, not only contiguous to her old territory, but serving to round, and give it a more defined boundary. France will make this spot immensely useful. The inhabitants of the two countries have always been closely connected together. This new territory possesses harbours and accommodations for trade, equal almost to any in the world. Industry is in greater perfection here than any where in France, and its example, and the commodities which it will furnish, will greatly contribute to inspire industry into the rest of the state. We count the territory on the left bank of the Rhine along with the Netherlands. It is adjoining, it is equally fertile, it can be governed with very little addition of expence, and if well governed, it will soon learn the industry of the Netherlands.

The reasons why we estimate lowly of the advantage to France of having rendered dependent upon herself, and in some measure incorporated into her own body, Holland, Switzerland, and a part of the north of Italy, we can just mention. We shall probably offer the developement of them at some future period. Holland in point of territory is worth nothing, the expence of the dikes to preserve it being greater than the value of its produce. And experience has already proved that the commerce of Holland cannot subsist along with that of the Netherlands. It was necessary to destroy the commerce of the Netherlands, by shutting up the Scheldt, and other restrictions, in order to preserve that of Holland. So that France cannot enjoy the commerce of both countries together. Besides, the commerce of Holland consisted either of the carrying trade, or the spice trade from India. The spice trade is destroyed for ever by the transfer to England of the most valuable of all the Dutch possessions. The English can bring home their spiceries with their other merchandise at a trifling expence, the Dutch had to send