For the National Intelligencer.

To perform illustrious or praiseworthy actions, the motives must be honest, the measures rational. Without the sentiments of humanity, we become savages; without justice, robbers. Man actuated by an illicit principle, performs, in general, a dastardly or a desperate part; because he feels that in doing an injustice to his fellow men, he is guilty of an outrage against human nature, and consequently against himself. In doing what we know we ought not to do, we must be either impelled by force, actuated by necessity, or under the influence of some heterogeneous indignity of body or mind; for it is evident, that whenever the cause is removed the effect ceases, and we are happy in a cessation to the commission of crimes. It is not the case with those who act from opposite motives, because they are under the influence of natural and moral principles, and in communicating happiness to others they are increasing their own, inasmuch as they are conscious of becoming criminal, when they cease or neglect so to act. Hence it is, that the one is brave, generous, and humane; the other dastardly, cunning, and cruel. It therefore follows, that he who acts the part of a despot or a villain, is acting contrary to his nature and the original intent of his Creator, and becomes at once, a monster among the human species. As among other classes of nature's productions, we may often perceive some which have sustained an injury either by blight, canker, or distemper, and consequently become defective or degenerate as to their species; so man from some such extraneous cause operating on his system, becomes depraved both in his corporeal and intellectual powers likewise. To account for this, we may reasonably be led to suppose, that either accident or artifice have produced the fossilification. That some men have been born thieves, others tyrants, is pretty generally allowed, and that many more have become so from their own voluptuousness and profligacy, or from the vices of their nations, cannot be denied, as thousands of instances might be adduced to corroborate the opinion, that tyrants or despots are monsters from nature, and consequently are unfit for any executive authority. Add to this, from the moment a despot commences his operations and begins to exert his influence, the whole community, with very few exceptions, is sure of catching the contagion. Tyranny then becomes the medium of every measure, and it is seen to rage with the same unrelenting fury through all orders of society. Every grade, every class, hath its authorised tyrant and its licensed robber; and in short, such a system is established, as must be shocking to humanity. But we are told, that there are some nations or communities of men who cannot bear the happy influence of a free and independent form of government, and consequently must be ruled with a rod of iron. But surely our own country, constitution, and laws, furnish so many evident examples, and produce so many forcible arguments to the contrary, that it would appear like doubting the fact, to attempt a formal or a detailed refutation of such gross absurdities. Are there not to be found in the U. States thousands of men who have been once the subjects and slaves of every grade of tyranny and oppression, and who are at this moment, as truly republican in principles, and as amenable to our laws, as any description of people whatever? No doubt of it.

Mankind, from their natural disposition for peace and self-preservation, and from their hopes that right measures may be substituted for wrong, are too often lulled into fatal credulity; but they may depend upon it, that the smallest symptom of despotism, in any one influential man, or set of men, whether civil or military, is not to be trifled with; and whatever his or their merits or services are, or may have been, in this they should not receive any encouragement. It is a duty which every individual owes to posterity, to secure to them the enjoyment of those rights and immunities, which they themselves have received from their predecessors. It is our business to correct abuses only, if any exist, and not to be adding to the number; and as time and chance is forever enlarging the sphere of human actions, and consequently making it impossible for us to put the finishing hand to the one-twentieth part of what may become necessary at a future period, leave it, therefore in the power of those who come after us, as they may see necessary, to continue, or complete the plan. Let us leave them a substantial foundation of well wrought materials, and they will find it their interest to erect a goodly superstructure.

As tyranny is pregnant with every evil which can befal human nature, so its sad consequences are the universal degeneracy of man. From being brave, magnanimous, enterprising, generous, and replete with every sentiment which can ennoble the good and great; he becomes at once, pusillanimous, pitiful, knavish, distrustful, and possessed of all those wretched arts and depraved appetites, which characterize the worthless. Hence we may form a pretty correct idea of national character, by contemplating its government; and of the government by the character. And though there are exceptions to every general rule, yet those exceptions must not be allowed to invalidate the general rule; and though depravity is the consequence of slavery, yet the wretch who labours under the misfortune, must be exculpated from the imputation of being criminal. There are none who do not possess the desire of becoming free and independent, were the means in their power, nor are there any who would not, as far as their natural powers would admit of, be wise, virtuous, and well informed, had they been properly educated, and placed under the guardianship of just and generous laws. It is either the want of those opportunities, or the being possessed of the free enjoyment of them, which makes the vast disparity betwixt man and man as to virtue and knowledge; and nation and nation, with respect to character. Where we see the great body of a community sunk in indolence and ignorance, and crouching and cringing at the mere nod of an individual or of a few individuals; then we may be certain of the consequent imbecility of the government. It is the case likewise with those nations that have been famed for wisdom and greatness, when they once begin to relax in their efforts for sustaining that character, by suffering, as it were, by piecemeal, right after right, and privilege after privilege, to be taken from them. But where we behold a people possessing strongly defined principles and manners, which characterize them for firmness in their purposes, because they are the result of reason; for humanity in their motives, because justice and equity are their objects; for bravery in their persons, because they know the invaluable blessings of equal rights and equal freedom; for liberality in their morals, because they are certain that no created power has a right to interfere between man and his maker, with respect to matters of conscience; for their being contemners of vain glory and hypocrisy, whether under the appearance of stars or strings, or crapes, or cowls, or crowns, because the man of real worth can receive no lustre from baubles, nor will a name or a garment, add virtue to the vicious; and for their fidelity to their constitution and laws, because they have subscribed to them, in the persons of a free and an impartial representation, chosen by themselves; then, I say, we may be satisfied of their splendour and power. Hence we may perceive, that a national character is established by a national government, because the form of government is ever the result of the capacities and predominant principles of a nation. For when a whole people are capable of judging for themselves, they will not be dictated to by an individual or individuals; but will at once establish and organize a free government for themselves. This is the grandest and the noblest effort of human policy that can be imagined, because it shews that in proportion as nations vary from this glorious privilege of human nature, so they must in the same proportion be lost to every sense of their own unalienable rights as men. It is only to contemplate the various grades of degeneracy, from perfect freedom and rational independence, to the most abject state of servility, to be convinced of the folly, and mortified at the misfortune. Thus, for instance, when one-half only, of a people, is capable of judging for themselves, then a government is modelled to answer the views and interests of that half, whilst the other remains in abject slavery; when one third only, then a government is so fashioned as to be one degree more despotic, as three-fourths of the people become slaves; but when none are found capable of judging, then an absolute unlimited monarchy is established, and all become slaves to one tyrant.

As not only the prowess, but the integrity, wisdom, generally, the virtues of a nation, depend intirely on the form of her government, it may be well to examine the relative resources of nations, by this best of criterions. For this purpose then, as we can best judge of the present, by taking a view of the past, let us consult the histories of those nations which have been, and we shall find, that their advancements, to true greatness, were in proportion to their integrity and wisdom; and that their intrepidity and valour, were intirely owing to those wise laws and maxims, which were founded on a true sense of humanity and justice. On the contrary when we come to that part of their history, which informs us of their declensions and dissolutions, we find, that voluptuousness, effeminacy, avarice, treachery, and cruelty, were the sole and entire causes. Hence it is evident, that a nation cannot be great without its first being good, nor can a vicious community be capable of producing any thing like wise and equitable regulations. They cannot be considered in any other view, than as a confused and a bewildered mob; their necessities continually plunging them into vices that is foreign to their natures; and their numbers instead of being their strength, riches and power, become their encumbrance, their poverty, and their pusillanimity. A man will act in proportion only, to the power which he possesses of procuring his own personal happiness. If he acts for another it must be either voluntarily or by compulsion. If voluntarily, the motive which impelled him, whether pride, honor, humanity, or love, or gratitude, will make him act to the purpose, and with vigour. If by compulsion, then he will act in proportion only, to the reward which he expects for his labour. If he expects nothing, he acts with reluctance, and would make no exertion at all, were it not for fear; if he hopes for something, still as he had not the liberty of consulting his own choice, or of making his own terms, and as the matter entirely depends on the will of another, he acts not as he would, nor as he should, but merely because he cannot help it.

Here then, fellow citizens, we may form a just calculation of the strength and resources of other nations, without regarding their extent of territory, or the numbers of their inhabitants, but merely by their government and laws; and by the same rule, we may form a just estimate of our own, and by drawing a comparison, I think we may fairly contemplate, with exultation and pleasure, how little we have to apprehend from any power on earth. We know that as our country, our government, and our laws, secure to us every thing that is desirable in this world, and that as no other consideration but their preservation and continuance, should or ought to embroil us in war, that consequently, we must, we shall be an over match for any invading power of whatever strength or nation.

PLAIN SENSE.

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.

SPEECH.

Governor TRUMBULL, *to both Houses of the Legislature of Connecticut.*

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker—and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In a former communication which I had the pleasure to make to the legislature, I took the liberty to recommend a particular attention to our agriculture and internal manufactures.

The great peace, which, since that address, has taken place in Europe, would, it was to be expected, occasion an essential alteration in external enterprize & foreign commercial connections. During the war, which peculiarly affected the manufacturing and navigating powers of Europe, the state of neutrality, which these United States wisely adopted, and steadily pursued, had increased beyond our most sanguine expectations the quantity of our shipping, and extended most advantageously our carrying trade to all nations. Should peace be continued, the case will be now altered. The various nations of Europe, will resume their wonted share in navigation and commerce:—and from that circumstance, our carrying business will probably be much contracted. In a state of general peace in Europe, we must expect to enjoy, in our commercial intercourse with foreign countries, only the common rights of other independent nations:—We can claim no privilege of commerce in foreign ports, other than what may arise from terms of particular treaties or convention formed with individual nations with whom we seek commercial connections.

Under these circumstances, and with these expectations, will it not be wise in us to apply ourselves peculiarly to internal improvements in agriculture, manufacture and arts?—More especially to encourage a cultivation of our domestic manufactures, of wool and flax, which have heretofore been practised with profit and success. This attention will prove a resource against any diminution of foreign employments which may be experienced, and will render us less dependent on foreign supplies. It will also afford us the means of internal intercourse with our sister states; thereby extending our coasting connections on our own continent, and producing a mutual interchange with each other, of the produce of the several states. As an additional inducement, our industry applied to these objects, will be beneficial by giving employment to our younger as well as other hands; and in proportion as we can find useful and profitable employment at home, producing easy means of subsistence, we shall more and more induce our increasing population to remain within our own state, rather than to seek continually distant means of support, by settling on the new lands of neighboring states. In aid of these ideas, our means of internal intercourse, have become more convenient, not only among ourselves, but with our sister states, from the facility of transportation, improved roads and inland communications; while our commercial intercourse with distant nations, may probably be growing more and more precarious and uncertain, from a variety of intervening circumstances; more especially from their superior attachment to their own peculiar interests, and a jealousy over their own particular national rights and employments.

I beg leave further to suggest, whether this state might not with advantage pay greater attention than has hitherto been done, to the cod fishery. Some few individuals of our towns, I am told, have practised this employment to considerable profit. Our sea coast situation is favorable to this business. The necessary provisions are raised by ourselves and are plenty. Vessels for the purpose are easily built from our own materials, by our own workmen. Our people are capable as any other for this hardy pursuit. Their industry and activity are doubtless equal to those of our neighbors. And experience will be gained by practice. It is an healthy and useful employment, yielding a wholesome and valuable food; and is closely connected with commercial enterprize. And, as a valuable nursery for seamen, it would prove essentially subservient to the naval strength and defence of the United States. From an opinion of their real importance, I mention these things, and leave their improvement to the wisdom of the legislature, and the good sense and discretion of the people.

It gives me pleasure to be able to congratulate you gentlemen, and our constituents, on the very eligible situation of our public affairs, and the pleasing appearances of our private interests. The territorial disputes which have subsisted between us and our sister states of New-York and Pennsylvania, are happily terminated. A large tract of land has been secured for our benefit, with the consent of the United States. The sale of this territory has produced a valuable fund for the support of our schools, and the education of our youth. Our state debt, which, during our late revolutionary war had been much accumulated, is now extinguished. And our finances are in a prosperous state; sufficient, with the aid of small taxes, for all the expences and exigencies of government. Our people are industrious, and successful in their general pursuits. Their growing wealth appears in their multiplied improvements in agriculture, buildings, fences and other cultivation; exhibiting altogether a state of advancement beyond our most sanguine calculations. With these pleasing appearances, arising from the blessing of heaven on a wise and industrious improvement of a state of peace and tranquility, under a mild and happy constitution and government, what sensations of gratitude and praise should be excited in our hearts, towards the great author of all our favors:—And what hopes may we indulge, if we prove faithful in our own conduct, that, in the future course of providence, many blessings are still in store, for the further improvement and enlargement of this hitherto highly favored land.

At the opening of our session of the General Assembly in May last, I submitted to the consideration of the legislature, the expediency of providing some more effectual mode of enforcing on the undertakers, the necessary and requisite repairs of our numerous turnpike roads. The suggestion appeared to gain the attention of the legislature; but no remedy, adequate to the evils complained of, has yet been matured. The subject still possesses so much importance, that I cannot refrain from expressing a wish, that its consideration may be resumed at an early day of our present session. While we are attempting improvements to our public roads, by granting corporate rights to individual undertakers, we should not, by a neglect of the necessary control over their exertions leave the traveller exposed to improper impositions and exactions.

No transmission of the laws of the United States, passed after the third of March, 1801, having been made for distribution to the people of this state, & many enquiries having been made respecting them, I wrote to some of our members in Congress, during their last session, requesting them to obtain & forward to me, the reasons for this omission. The Secretary of State informed them that accidents had intervened to produce this defect; but gave them assurances, that in future, this neglect should be corrected. Since this information, two boxes of the United States laws have arrived, and the books are ready for distribution agreeably to a resolution of the General Assembly for that purpose.

Letters from the President of the United States, and from the Governor of Massachusetts, which will now be communicated, will gain your particular attention.

I pray you gentlemen, to place confidence in my disposition to co-operate with you in such measures as may be judged to be conducive to the best good of the state.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.
May 13th, 1803.

Valuable Ware House

FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the premises on Friday the 10th day of June next at 12 o'clock, the Ware Houses and the Wharf, now occupied by Messrs. Steuart and Beall. This property is situated at the corner of Frederick and Key's street, in the centre of that part of Georgetown where the flour and shipping business is done. There are two ware houses connected in such manner, (the one opening on one and the other on the other street) as to be used in separate or joint tenements, that are strongly and well built of stone and brick, three stories high, beside an extensive sail loft, are well divided for storing, and very capacious; they front about 70 feet on the street next the water, and about 50 feet on the other. The wharf is only divided from them by the street, and extends, in water sufficient for large ships, the whole width of the widest front, the whole is in good repair.

This sale will be made under a deed of Mortgage, and power of attorney to sell, to reimburse the subscriber a sum of money due from the late Francis Lewis Taney. The residue, if any, to be divided among said Taney's creditors.—The title will be explained on the day of sale—and will be given to the purchaser on the payment of the purchase money.

Approved negotiable notes for the purchase money, payable the one half at six months, the other half at nine months, will be required, and must be given at the time of purchase, or the sale will be void and a resale take place.

J. MASON.
George Town, May 17.——e. p. til June 10.

Lots for sale.

IN eligible situations, and upon very advantageous terms—A plan of the several squares in which they are contained may be seen and terms thereon by applying to,

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.
Attorney at law and conveyancer. tf

FOR SALE.

Bricks,
Wharf logs and tiles,
Scantling of a large size.
Apply to JAMES O'BRIEN.
Carrollsburg, May 15, 1803. 1mo

LOTS FOR SALE.

Or on ground rent between the President's house and the Navy-Yard, the price moderate and payments easy——Apply to

W. M. DUNCANSON.